

## SALARIES FOR STUDENTS

Next weekend

### Dalhousie joins in great power conflict

Saturday, Oct. 9th Dalhousie will join the largest radio link-up of North American Universities ever attempted.

The theme of this international teach-in and part of its programme will be that of the University of Toronto - "Revolution and the Great Power Conflict."

The purpose of the teach-in is strictly educational; it will not be a "protest" event. Also it is to be international in character. Focus will not be exclusively on American foreign policy; rather it will discuss great power foreign policies from a variety of viewpoints, both geographical and ideological.

Its aim is to have the problem of evolution and great power conflict examined by bringing together political and academic spokesmen from as many divergent points of view as possible to debate the issues in a university forum.

Secondly, the teach-in will not focus its attention on one specific crisis but hopes instead to discuss the general theme of revolution with reference to areas like Vietnam, Central and South America

and the developing nations of Africa.

To be held in the King's auditorium, the teach-in will be divided into two parts. The main part consists of the panel discussions at the University of Toronto, which are being brought to Halifax by a telephone hook-up. The audio broadcast will be supplemented by visual presentation of maps, pictures, diagrams, etc.

The other part is live in Halifax. Before the morning and afternoon session there will be an hour of background information presented by experts. A panel discussion on the topics of the day's proceedings will be held in the evening.

The programme of this teach-in is as follows:

9:30-SESSION ON LATIN-AMERICA Chairman: to be announced  
Dr. H.D. Smith, President, University of King's College - Welcoming remarks  
B.J. Aston, Department of Philosophy, Dalhousie - "Teach-ins in England"

Dr. C.E.D. Simmons, Department of History, Dalhousie -

"The historical background in Latin-America"

The broadcast from Toronto will discuss the problems of revolution and intervention in Latin America. The chairman of this session will be W.A. Irwin, editor of the Victoria Daily Times and former Canadian ambassador to Mexico and Brazil, Cheddi Jagan, the fiery leftist former Premier of British Guiana will address this session. Balancing the discussion with a more moderate view will be Andres Lockward of the Social Christian Party of the Dominican Republic. A.A. Berle, former undersecretary of state for Latin American affairs and presently adviser to the Secretary of State on Latin American questions will represent the Johnson Administration.

2:30 SESSION ON VIET NAM Chairman: to be announced

Dr. H.D. Hicks, President, Dalhousie University - Opening remarks

Film: "Night of the Dragon" courtesy of the United States Consulate General, Halifax

Dr. J.H. Aitchison, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie,

"Background on Viet Nam: comment on the film"

BROADCAST FROM TORONTO 7:30-PANEL DISCUSSION

Panelists:

Prof. John Sloan, Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University

Nigel Rodley, visiting professor of law, Dalhousie

Dr. Simmons

Dr. Aitchison

Terry Morley, editor, Dalhousie Gazette

Jim Lowrey, Dalhousie

Chris Phurrott, Dalhousie

### Fly home and vote-Pearson?

ST. JOHN'S NLF.D. (CUP) - Prime Minister Pearson told students this week that if all else fails they should try to arrange free flights home with Air Canada to vote in the Nov. 8 election.

He made the suggestion after he stated that the chief electoral officer had not advised him there would be any difficulty with student voting before he called the election.

Mr. Pearson suggested that students attempt to have their names put on the voting lists in their university constituencies. If this did not work he said they should appeal to the courts of revision.

Falling both these alternatives he suggested the flight scheme.

Air Canada President G. R. MacGregor, in a phone interview, reacted to the story by telling students:

Asked whether the Prime Minister had been in touch with him, he replied:

"No."

The Canadian Union of Students estimates that over 7,000 students of voting age live at least 500 miles from home.

Nearly 4,000 of these live at least 1,000 miles from home.

According to Air Canada figures it would take approximately 28 Vanguards and 30 DC-8's to airlift the students to the polls. Total cost at charter rates for minimum of \$375,000.

OTTAWA (CUP) - Prime Minister Pearson has denied suggesting that students should seek free rides on Air Canada to go home to vote on Nov. 8.

A spokesman from the Prime Minister's office said today (Oct. 4) that he had thought the student who made the suggestion to him had been joking, and that he had not seriously endorsed the idea.

A report in a Toronto paper Oct. 1 said that the Prime Minister had made the suggestion while speaking to an informal student audience at Memorial University in Newfoundland. The Prime Minister's office was at first unwilling to comment on the report.

Meanwhile, a Montreal M. P., Milton Klein, is reported to have endorsed the idea that students should get free rides on Air Canada "for the C.N.R." on Nov. 8.



KENNIFF ON CAMPUS. "Thank God for Premier Smallwood" remarked Canadian Union of Students' President Patrick Kenniff in an address before King's University students, Wednesday night. He was less complimentary when he told Dalhousie's Council of Students about the Bladen Commission report. Dalhousie was one of 14 stops for Kenniff on an Atlantic Provinces speaking tour.



PREMIER JOSEPH SMALLWOOD

### "Will produce furor"

## Maintain fee levels says Bladen report

OTTAWA - The Bladen report's recommendation that tuition fees continue at an average level of \$500 is "probably the part which will produce the most furor", Dean Bladen admitted at a press conference Oct. 6.

Speaking shortly after the release of the report to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) who set up the Commission on the financing of higher education Dean Bladen, Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Toronto said: "It's a question whether you may not wind up with less if you ask for more."

Stressing that his report was independent of any group, Dr. Bladen drew a laugh when he added that the Commission had not tried to express the views of students.

Twice coming back to his "devotion to Adam Smith" (early British laissez-faire economist) Dean Bladen insisted that his bursary proposals "should be adequate support for any student who is admitted to University."

He said however, that he had no idea whether provincial governments would follow the Commission's ideas.

He declined comment on Newfoundland Premier Joseph Smallwood's new plan to give free tuition and salaries to Newfoundland students.

Of Prime Minister Pearson's new scholarship proposal he said only that it had never been discussed by the Commission.

Company of Young Canadians."

The C.U.S. conference adopted a resolution extending "fraternal greetings" to the CYC but took no other action on the matter.

Mr. Ladouceur said "There was a feeling that CUSO should define its policy and aims more closely to avoid overlapping with the CYC."

One reason why this was not accomplished may have been the structure of CUSO itself.

A "certain amount of discontent" with the way CUSO policy was formed led to the adoption of a resolution urging maximum participation by members in the formation of CUSO's programme.

The report says the role of scholarships in assisting needy students is "incidental" and suggests they be limited to \$250 each.

Dr. Bladen considers the proposed student aid adequate to achieve the AUCC projections of enrollment, which the report calls "a minimum."

When pressed to say whether these levels of enrolment were adequate Dean Bladen called them reasonable.

He expressed some fear that high enrolment levels could not be achieved without reducing the quality of education due to the shortage of qualified lecturers.

The report does not deal with the problem of lecturers because "it is impossible to make accurate predictions in this field," according to Dr. Bladen.

He put some emphasis on the "social cohesion" argument against free education, which he said was based on a recent study in suburban Toronto which showed that young non-university graduates might resent paying for others to achieve "a higher status."

The Canadian Union of Students lashed out Oct. 6 at the Bladen Commission on the financing of higher education for recommending retention of tuition fees at the present level.

"Such a recommendation negates the principle of social justice" CUS claimed in a statement issued on the heels of the release of the Bladen report.

"Loans, bursaries, and scholarships are an outdated substitute for the elimination of tuition fees" This is the position of the national union.

Endorsing the proposed increases in federal grants to education, CUS stressed that the federal government has the duty to see that Universities and Colleges receive adequate financial support.

Noting the report's criticism of loan schemes, CUS claims bursaries fail to make education a right, and require "degrading" means tests.

Calling the Bladen recommendations "ill-conceived" CUS reaffirmed its demand for tuition-free education.

The report calls for the federal

government to increase its contribution to university costs in the next fiscal year to \$330,000,000.

This would be a \$250,000,000 hike from the \$80,000,000 currently budgeted for the year ending March 31.

Government's contribution would continue to rise yearly to meet growing university costs, estimated at \$1,704,000 in the next 10 years.

CUS President Pat Keniff told a special meeting of the Dalhousie Student Union Oct. 6 that the Bladen recommendation of increased loans would penalize needy students.

He said under the scheme students would be required to make repayment via three channels -

- (1) normal repayment of loan plus accumulated interest;
- (2) income tax deduction;
- (3) special one percent annual deduction of all university graduates.

In a telephone interview Premier Stanfield said Nova Scotia would "be disposed" to follow the recommendations of the Bladen commission report.

### WILL DOUBLE

World population, approximately 3,000,000,000 in 1960, may double by the year 2,000, according to a report published by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

At the end of the century, the population of Latin America will be three and a half times as large as in 1960; Africa and South-East Asia will each have three times as many inhabitants, East Asia 2.3 times as many; the population of Oceania, North America and the Soviet Union is likely to double and Europe's population will increase by one-third.

The U.N. report shows that in most developing countries population growth is at present 1 per cent to 3.5 per cent, as compared to 0.5 per cent to 1.7 per cent in industrialized countries.

In 2,000, 81 per cent of the world's population will live in today's developing areas, compared with 71 per cent in 1960. Population density in East and South Asia will be greater than that of Europe.

Later in the meeting the Council adopted, by a vote of 12 to 4 the McGill Resolution on "universal accessibility to higher education."

The debate on the resolution, which Joe Macdonald charged was a direct statement of totally free education, was heated with the fight against adoption led by Macdonald and Jos. Williams the CUS chairman.

The fight to adopt the resolution was primarily led by Robbie Shaw, John Young and Frank O'Dea the Law Rep.

## Newfoundland to have free education

### Smallwood drops bomb; outstrips Prof. Bladen

By TIMOTHY FOLEY  
NEWS EDITOR

Newfoundland Premier Joey Smallwood's announcement of free education has dropped like a 'bomb' on Canada's academic community.

Smallwood's plan to pay all tuition fees by 1966 and later provide "salaries" at Memorial University completely outstripped the recently released Bladen report.

It has also heaped fuel on plans for national student day demonstrations, Oct. 27, on campuses across Canada.

While federal politicians stumped the hustings this week debating the merits of increased student assistance, Newfoundland's premier was creating a revolution in the country's educational system.

As Joey himself put it Tuesday before 2,000 wildly cheering Memorial students - "this will be the one and only university in the Western hemisphere with free tuition and salaries to boot."

The first step of the plan is to raise government scholarships immediately from \$600 to \$800.

This will be followed next Sept. with free tuition for all Memorial students up to and including their fifth year. The one condition being the parents are living in the province.

If the student holds scholarships or bursaries the government will pay the balance not covered by these prizes.

The third and most revolutionary step-paying student salaries-is to be gradually phased in over unspecified period of time. Students living at home will receive \$50 a month while those from out of town (paying board and room) will receive \$100 a month.

Based on an estimated 1966 enrollment of 4,000 students it is expected free tuition alone would cost the province about \$1,600,000. Universal payment of the salary scheme next year would add another \$2,000,000 for a total of at least \$3,600,000.

Despite the fact Newfoundland is one of the smaller and poorer provinces, Smallwood told the students there will be no need for new or increased taxation, Canadian Press quotes him as saying, "We're pretty sure we know where the money is to come from."

Reflecting their evaluation of the importance of the announcement Halifax papers buried the story in their back pages.

The Mail Star placed the story on page eight of its October 6 edition.

Nova Scotia Premier Robert Stanfield refused to comment on the Newfoundland plan when he was contacted by the Gazette. Memorial's student president Rex Murphy said in a prepared statement, "We (the council) congratulate this wisest of governmental education policies." Smallwood's announcement is expected far reaching repercussions.

Undoubtedly it will effect government decisions concerning the Bladen report and future federal-provincial tax agreements. It may also be taken up by parties campaigning in the current federal election contest.

## Douglas Pledges Free Education

HALIFAX - New Democratic Party Leader T. C. Douglas has pledged free university education as a major plank in his election platform.

"We believe the level of education a student gets should be decided by the amount of brains he has in his head and not the amount of money his father has in the bank," Mr. Douglas told a rally of more than 500 persons here at St. Pat's High School.

He said that the number of young Canadians getting higher education - 9.9 per cent of those between 18 and 24 years of age - was far too low to meet the economy's needs for scientists, teachers, and other professional people.

Mr. Douglas promised that an NDP government would offer the provinces a choice of outright grants or tax abatements that would allow them to remove all tuition fees from universities and technical colleges.

Canada cannot compete with industrially advanced countries unless it has an adequate reservoir of trained persons, Mr. Douglas added.

He warned "If the scientific revolution is left alone to run its course without a plan or a program, the price will be paid in dislocation and human suffering." In addition Mr. Douglas says his party believes that offshore mineral rights belong to the provinces regardless of what the constitution says.

He agrees with the Liberal Government's move to submit the question to the Supreme Court, but only as a step toward insuring provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. Douglas told a press conference that a New Democratic Party Government in Ottawa would accept the decision of the Supreme Court as the valid interpretation of what the Constitution says - not what it should say. "If the court allows federal control of the minerals, his party favors negotiating a transfer of these rights to the provinces."

The only major potential stumbling block, he said, is international recognition of a provincial government's right to such reserves. "Where they can be transferred to the provinces, we would be prepared to sit down and negotiate this transfer."

Mr. Douglas said this would be just one step in a New Democratic Party Government's measures to bring about a more equitable distribution of national wealth. It would help compensate the poorer, coastal regions for the concentration of heavy industry in central Canada, he added.

Mr. Douglas said he disapproves of any province suggesting it would not recognize the decision of the Supreme Court as the correct interpretation of ownership as it now stands.

He said he feels it is "arithmetically possible" for the first time for an NDP Government to be elected on Nov. 8. He bases this on an estimated 40 per cent of the eligible voters being undecided at present. "two out of every five Canadians don't know yet who they'll vote for," he pointed out.

If the NDP can capture three-quarters of this uncommitted vote, with its current support, it can form a Government. The real issue in the campaign is "leadership - to develop a sense of national purpose. We've never had any over-all national goals in the last 40 or 50 years," Mr. Douglas said.

### C.U.S. Chief Kenniff on campus

## STUDENT AID NEEDS RADICAL REVISION

By LINDA GILLINGWATER  
GAZETTE REPORTER

Student aid is in need of radical revision today but the Bladen Commission recommends the status quo; are we going to accept the situation or are we going to act?

This is the question asked of Dal council by Pat Kenniff, national president for the Canadian Union of Students, Wednesday.

A graduate of Loyola University, Mr. Kenniff was described by Dal Council President Robie Shaw as being "the finest stu-

dent leader I have seen in the seven years I have been in CUS."

The most important point to emphasize about the National Student Day on October 27, according to Kenniff, is that the students are NOT marching to denounce the Bladen Commission report; students are NOT marching to emphasize that they need money but are trying to say: "There are people who aren't here and they need money."

The students are not asking the government to dole out money for higher education. It is an investment in the future economic

growth of Canada said Kenniff. Canada was the second most developed nation in the world; it is now the third and will soon be the fourth unless Canada "makes a basic commitment to education he said.

Because Canada is shirking her responsibility in this regard only 15 per cent of Canadian youth are receiving any form of higher education as compared to 42 per cent of U. S. youth.

"Very real barriers exist in the attainment of higher education" Kenniff said. Coupled with the obvious financial bar-

riers profound psychological barriers exist. "We, the students, have to work to eliminate these barriers," he said.

"He said university students, cannot sit complacently and say: 'this thing has gotten too big for us' What you are in fact saying if you adopt this attitude is that 'democracy isn't working any more.'"

If the bid for free tuition fails Kenniff urged that the reason should not be "because you and I and others have been afraid to speak out."

Later in the meeting the Council adopted, by a vote of 12 to 4 the McGill Resolution on "universal accessibility to higher education."

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# Guns of September have silenced but Kashmir border "scene of war-like tension"

By SHREESH JUYAL

For Canadian University Press

Though guns have silenced on Indo-Pakistan borders for the time being and the United Nations sponsored ceasefire has apparently come into force, the 475 mile long front line in Kashmir is still a scene of war like tension which on any occasion may spark a new conflagration.

This undeclared war has been viewed as one of the gravest in the twenty year history of the United Nations, for it was feared that any further escalation might drag the whole world to the brink of a third global war.

The quest for peace was therefore the immediate need of the hour, realized by all major powers from Soviet Russia to the United States. Meanwhile Communist China appeared well set to jump into the turmoil to feed her own grand-scale designs.

The current climax in the crisis developed on the night of August 5 when several thousand armed Pakistani raiders led by Pakistani Army officers in plain clothes crossed the U.N. ceasefire line and advanced toward Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, with orders to organize a rebellion against India among the Moslem majority.

This was established by the report of the U.N. Secretary General U Thant to the security council in which he said:

"General Nimmo (Chief of the U.N. observer group in Kashmir) has indicated to me that the series of violations that began on August 5 were to a considerable extent, in subsequent days, in the form of armed men, generally not in uniform, crossing the ceasefire line from the Pakistani side for the purpose of armed action on the Indian side.

"This is a conclusion reached by General Nimmo on the basis of investigations by the United Nations observers in the light of the extensiveness and character of the raiding activities."

The Indian army then moved to drive the raiders out of Kashmir and cut the guerrillas' supply routes.

Indian action was met by Pakistan's U.S. supplied Patton tanks and F.86 Sabre jets. Within a short period the undeclared

NOTE—The author of this story, Shreesh Juyal, is an Indian student in Canada studying student journalism. He has been working at The McGill Daily on a CUP program. He is a former international affairs vice-president of the National Council of University students of India.

The following article expresses an Indian viewpoint of the Kashmir situation. We would be most interested in following it with a Pakistani viewpoint.

war spread to the international boundary line between India and Pakistan in the west as well as in the east.

But the roots of the conflict are deeper than the current development.

The essential reason for this international crisis is that the basic facts behind it have been forgotten by those concerned with the vital question.

The genesis of the tragedy dates back about 17 years.

According to the Independence Act of 1947, Britain partitioned British India into India and Pakistan according to Hindu and Muslim majority areas. But the princely states outside British Indian territory were left to join India or Pakistan solely according to the decision of the ruler of the state.

The Act stated: "An Indian State will be deemed to have acceded to the Dominion, if the Governor General has signified his acceptance of an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof."

The Act did not contain any provision for ascertaining the wishes of the peoples of princely states before joining either state. In accordance with the act Pakistan and India accepted the accession of more than 560 princely states into the two Dominions. They did so not on the basis of the general will nor on religious considerations of the peoples of the states.

The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947 by signing the instrument of accession, duly accepted by the then Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten.

Pakistan, desiring the annexation of Kashmir, sent armed tribals backed by three brigades of the Pakistan Army to conquer

the Indian state. India complained to the U.N. security council regarding continued Pakistani aggression.

Ignoring the legal accession of Kashmir to India, Pakistan complained about India's refusal to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir.

The U.N. then passed two resolutions dealing with the ceasefire and the plebiscite question and moved to set up the U.N. Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

The initial resolution on August 13, 1948 required that Pakistan should first begin withdrawing all of her forces, regular and irregular, from the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir. Upon completion India was to withdraw the bulk of her forces, keeping however sufficient forces for the maintenance of order.

The subsequent resolution, on January 5, 1949, acknowledged the right of a plebiscite but was to come into effect only after the first resolution had been carried out.

The chairman of the U.N. Commission assured the Prime Minister of India towards the end of December 1948 that "in the event of Pakistan not accepting these proposals or, having accepted them, not implementing parts 1 and 2 of the resolution of 13th August 1948 (dealing with ceasefire and withdrawal of Pakistan forces from Kashmir), India's acceptance of them should not be regarded in any way as binding." This assurance was included in the second interim report of the U.N. Commission.

For the last 17 years Pakistan has totally ignored the implementation of this resolution.

She greatly strengthened her military position in occupied Kashmir (so called "Azad Kashmir") and set up foreign air bases in the territory.

Since then an enormous change has altered the situation. India could not wait indefinitely for Pakistan to fulfil the prerequisites laid down in the U.N. resolution of 1948. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have meanwhile exercised their rights in the last three general elections, and each time have affirmed their being an integral part of India, although those in "Azad Kashmir" have never taken part in any election.

Some sections of the Western press accepted the Pakistani line that the Kashmir issue is one of religion.

## Korean campuses are shut down to curb student riots

SEOUL, South Korea — The South-Korean government has closed the two oldest and best known universities in Korea in a bid to crack down on student disturbances against the recent treaty between Japan and South Korea.

Korea University and Yonsei University have been closed down indefinitely for "disobeying an

earlier government instruction to punish professors and students responsible for the recent anti-government, anti-Japan demonstrations."

Since the middle of August, massive student demonstrations have been held throughout South Korea including one on Aug. 23 when 7,000 students went into the streets of Seoul and over 200 were arrested.

The students condemn the treaty as a humiliation for South Korea, claiming that it links the country with a historic enemy for cold war purposes and increases war tensions with North Korea.

The ratification of the treaty has produced a major crisis in South Korea. All opposition members of the national assembly walked out in protest, and the students claim that the treaty is "illegal and unconstitutional."

In addition to these two private universities, the state-run Seoul National University and several other universities have been shut down for a week to disperse students. The two universities were closed effective Sept. 4.

In the beginning of September, the national police arrested 90 students accused of being organizers of anti-government demonstrations. Of these, 80 students were arrested at the gate of Seoul National University's Liberal Arts and Science College on suspicion of attempting to hold a rally. They were taken into custody when they attempted to enter the college.

The police also arrested Professor Cheng Suk Hai of Yonsei University for being a member of the group of over 300 professors who had earlier issued a statement opposing the controversial treaty with Japan.

The police are on the look-out for 75 more student leaders who are being sought under the government's intensive campaign to root out the sources of student troubles. Thirty-three students have also been formally charged with violation of South Korea's anti-Communist law.

The lead in the action last month was taken by student leaders at Seoul National University's Law School. The Student's Federation of Junior Colleges in Seoul has also taken a stand against the treaty.

## International students

# MALYASIA IN MINATURE STAGED

By CHEAH KEESALK SPECIAL TO GAZETTE

Rongzen" and "The Dance of the Lights."

The year's activities of the I. S. A. (International Students Association) were very successfully launched on Friday night, Oct. 1 by its first major event, "Malaysia Night".

Long before 7.30 p. m., an eager and enthusiastic crowd had already gathered in Room 21, in the A and A building. The 130 people there were not to be disappointed. The evening started off with a bang when M. H. Tan, the President, presented an exciting slide show tour of Malaysia. Halifax was not forgotten, as a few humorous comparisons were brought up.

Ted Lawrence took up the story and gave a thoroughly stimulating illustrated talk on his impressions of Malaysia, from which he had just recently returned. The eyes of the audience must have popped to see a Canadian so well-versed with Malaysia. The brilliantly colorful highlight of the evening was the Fashion Parade, exhibiting examples of typical national dresses worn in Malaysia. More exotic and mystical still were the dances - "The

The first, an oriental mixture of the samba, shuffle, cha-cha, and the go-go steps, made the audience yearn for a dancing space. Eerie shadows leapt about when the performers danced the "Dance of the Lights" in blacked-out media.

Two rousing songs of Malaysia must have made the audience wish that they knew the language, so that they could join in too. "Rek Tek Tek" and "Rasa Sayang" are typical folksongs.

The evening was rounded off by a cut-and-thrust question and answer session, mainly on economics, education, and governmental systems of Malaysia.

At the end, the folks were treated to refreshments and a miscellaneous display of things Malaysian. With this precedent, you readers are advised to come out for future activities of the I. S. A.



MALAYS AND CANADIANS

## Realizes crisis Curry -

HALIFAX (CUP) -- Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker's promise to raise per capita grants to universities from \$2.00 to \$5.00 drew a mixed reaction from student leaders this week.

Bill Curry, president of the Association of Atlantic Students said:

"This promised increase to \$5.00 indicates that at least one party leader realizes that the crisis in education has reached such drastic proportions that it must be met with solutions of a radical and substantial nature."

Mr. Curry is a first year Law student at Dalhousie University.

In Ottawa however, Richard Good, vice-president of the Canadian Union of Students commented that this increase would only partly meet the CUS objective of abolition of tuition fees.

Mr. Diefenbaker's promise would mean an additional 60 million dollars in revenue for Canadian universities. CUS estimates that about 100 million dollars would be needed to abolish tuition fees.

Mr. Curry added that he hoped the Conservative leader's promise would prompt the other parties to state their interim and long-range education policies to the electorate.

The Association of Atlantic Students represents students at fourteen universities and colleges in the four Atlantic provinces. It forms one of the regions of CUS.

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Further information can be obtained from Elizabeth Campbell at the Council Office. Please include in application where you can be contacted.

**NOTICE**  
Conference Applications

The Dalhousie Students' Union is calling for applications for the following conferences:

- 1) Conference on the Atlantic Community. -Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. -November 12 - 17  
-deadline for applications, October 11, at 5:00 P.M.
- 2) The Annual Seminar on International Affairs (South East Asia: Problems of the present - Paths for the future) -Sir George William's University Montreal, P.Q. -November 2 - 6.  
-deadline for applications, October 11, at 5:00 P.M.

All applications to be submitted to the Council Office.

India has embraced secularism as a basic principle providing equal opportunity to individuals irrespective of caste, creed, religion or colour. Pakistan is an Islamic state with an autocratic ruler, unlike India, the largest democracy in the world. India is the third largest Moslem state in the world, with some 50 million Moslems, 15 million Christians, and various other religious and ethnic minorities.

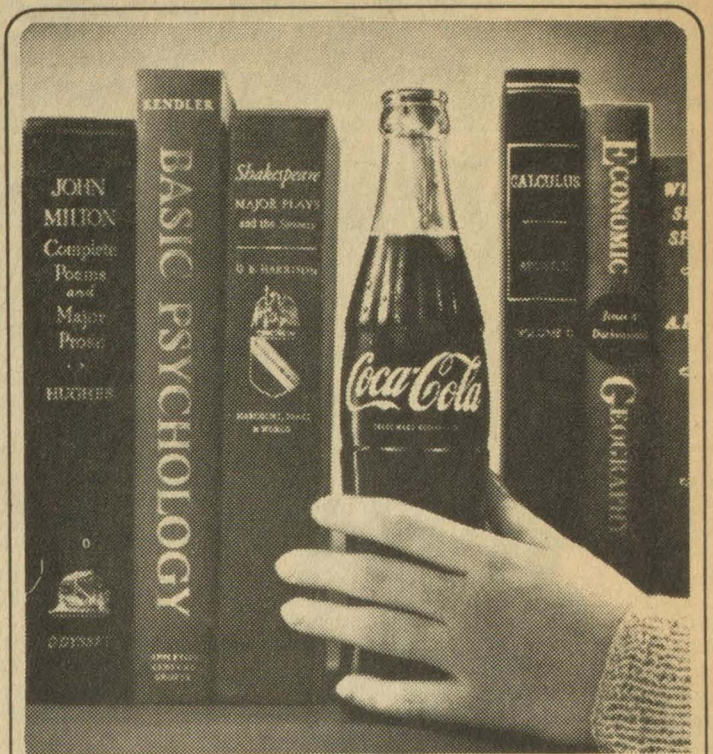
Some sections of the Western press have said that both India and Pakistan have used military equipment supplied by the United States.

The American government is aware of the evidence that Pakistan, in violation of her assurance to the U.S., has used American supplied bombers and tanks and other equipment. But India has restrained herself from using any U.S. supplied equipment.

Pakistan since 1954 has received 1,500 million dollars in military aid as against only 80 million dollars in military equipment delivered by the U.S. to India.

While Pakistan has been master-minding her military-oriented foreign policy with ambitions for Kashmir, she has found it convenient to join with China in an unholy marriage for mutual bargaining on Kashmir.

—Please turn to Page 5—



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**PLAN TO ATTEND**



# Bladen Defends Per Capita.. ...Asks Doubled Student Aid

The Bladen Report favours "free education" for graduate students but not for undergraduates.

The Bladen Commission is a non-governmental group set up by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), headed by Dean Bladen of the University of Toronto, it released its long-awaited report in Ottawa Oct. 6.

Undergraduate fees are expected to remain at an average of \$500, according to the report, because federal operating grants to universities should be increased two-and-a-half fold immediately.

"The graduate student should be fully, or almost fully, supported" by grants of at least \$2,000 in order to "attract into the graduate schools enough students of high calibre to meet the needs of universities, government, and business."

No such attempt to influence enrolment is recommended for the undergraduate level, however. The report makes no suggestion as to desirable levels of undergraduate enrolment. It takes the AUCC predictions as "the best estimate we have of the rising demand" of students for undergraduate education.

To allow this demand to be met, the report recommends that governments give priority to capital grants and bursaries, and "resist the popular pressure for the abolition of fees."

Defining "free education" to include tuition, expenses, and foregone earnings, the report suggests that its projected enrolments can be achieved without free education, and expresses anxiety that greater demands would not meet with success. These projections predict that the present rate of 9.2 students per population in the 18 to 24 age group will rise to 13.2 by 1970 and 15.7 by 1975.

"There is a danger of friction" the report says, "between those who do not attend university and those who do, if the former feel they are paying the latter to live better and to achieve higher status."

A means test should be used for bursaries, the report recommends, based on:

- \* a conventional agreed amount for fees and expenses (e.g. \$1,500)
- \* minus, an estimate of summer earnings (e.g. \$200 to \$500)
- \* minus, a percentage (e.g. 10%) of the parents' taxable income.

However, rebutting "those who argue that parental responsibility for education should end at age 18," the report says that most parents have historically been willing to pay, as far as possible, the cost of their children's education.

"As long as the parental responsibility is recognized by the majority, it does not seem reasonable to allow the dissenting parent or the dissenting student to impose the cost of his dissent on the community," the report states.

If such students are to be aided, the reports adds, it should be through loan rather than bursaries.

The report says that an average of \$600 per student will be needed to supplement earnings and parental contributions, and says that 60 per cent of this should be in the form of bursaries.

In 1964-65, the report says, undergraduates needed \$59 million in bursary aid, rather than the \$24 million that was available.

The report claims its bursary formula would enable the students to know "well in advance how much assistance he would receive," and would "minimize the inquisition usually associated with means testing."

BOB RABINOVITCH

After reading the Report of the Commission on the Financing of Higher Education in Canada, I am forced to express my disappointment and disillusionment with its contents. This report had been expected with great anticipation, for although it was to be a report of a committee of the Canadian Universities Foundation, it had been hoped that the Bladen Commission would rise above this potentially limiting context and exert leadership in solving the great problems facing higher education in Canada today, and for the coming decade.

In dealing with the increased needs of universities for funds, the report notes the criticism submitted by some Maritime universities that per capita grants failed to meet costs of provinces with a higher than average ratio of students to population. It was also pointed out that they took no account of inequality of income between provinces.

Defending the per capita system, the report says that it is up to each province to decide how far to expand higher education, and that special fiscal needs should be met by general equalization grants.

In summation, the major recommendations of the Bladen Commission are:

- \* an increase of federal per capita operating grants to universities from \$2.00 to \$5.00, effective this academic year.
- \* a doubling of student aid, with more emphasis on bursaries than loans.
- \* provincial governments should "resist the popular pressure for the abolition of fees."
- \* graduate students should be given "generous support" to pay all their expenses.
- \* government scholarships based on merit should be limited to \$250.00.
- \* federal capital grants of \$5.00 per capita, to meet 50 per cent of the capital costs of universities "excluding residences and student activity buildings."
- \* provinces should establish "Grants Commissions" with strong academic representation, to divide all operating and capital grants among universities.
- \* that all federal funds to higher education be distributed under provincial control.
- \* that one Minister of the federal cabinet be assigned to coordinate all federal assistance to universities.

Unfortunately the Bladen Commission has not fulfilled the promise and the report brought down by this Commission can only at best be classified as a status quo report.

It is a status quo report because it does not attempt to analyse or to help solve some of the most basic problems facing the development of education in this country. Rather, it is satisfied with a mere expansion of the existing per capita grant system. All this does in effect is help perpetuate the existing barriers to universal accessibility to higher education. This system is content with meeting normal expansion of demand for higher education as has been projected by Edward Sheffield. It does not attempt to analyse to any degree of satisfaction the problem of the comparatively low percentage of the college age population that is attending university in Canada as compared to that attending universities in the United States.

If one reads the Report carefully, one is left with the impression that no sociological, psychological, or even financial barriers presently exist to the undertaking of higher education. It would seem that the sole problem facing higher education in Canada is the problem of financing the normal growth of demand for education. Although this is recognized as a serious problem and although the Commission is to be complimented for its thorough analysis of this problem, nevertheless the major problem facing education in this country as a consequence of the incomplete development of human potential. If we are to maintain the age of growth that the Economic Council of Canada has suggested is necessary, if we are to maintain the rate of growth to which the Commission pays lip service in its introductory chapter, then what is needed is a "supply of highly intelligent, highly trained, and highly educated people." (Report, p. 2) As the annual report on the Economic Council of Canada has stated, "The potential Canadian economy we visualize for 1970 is a high standard of living, and a high employment economy, and it must therefore be a high education economy, a high resource mobility economy, . . ."

The recommendations contained in the Report are not designed to help achieve this increase in

growth but are designed merely to maintain our present system of education with its obvious unfair, unequal, undemocratic, level of opportunity to participate in the process by the population at large.

Furthermore it has been suggested by the Robbins Committee that "if in any country educational investment in general and investment in higher education in particular falls appreciably behind what is undertaken elsewhere, then, in the long run, general earning power is liable to be affected far beyond anything that we may have foregone in the way of pecuniary return on investment in the individuals concerned." The Bladen Report does not make any attempt to narrow the gap that presently exists with respect to the number of people undertaking education in Canada and U.S. If we accept the premise suggested by Dean Bladen that education is a most important factor in the growth of the gross national product, as indeed we do accept this premise, are we then, as Canadians, doomed to the role of a second class nation with respect to our American neighbor?

Furthermore, if Denison's estimate that over 43% of the rate of growth can be attributed to education proves accurate, then we must conclude that the differential in the standard of living between Canada and the U.S. is predetermined to increase.

However, this need not be the case if we as Canadians have the courage to undertake the massive reforms presently necessary in education. Unfortunately the Bladen Commission has refused to accept the responsibility of leading this revolution but is instead merely satisfied with token reforms that merely perpetuate the status quo. Although we fully endorse total academic freedom of students and professors, the university must be at the service of the nation, rather than the nation at the service of the university as is implied by the Bladen Report.

Dean Bladen's chapter on the economics of Education and in particular his attempt at developing a rationale for the maintenance of the tuition fee is most disappointing. For in many ways chapter 5 represents a rejection of an increased rate of growth that was so forcefully propounded in the first chapter.

Dean Bladen contends that "there is still a very strong case

arising from our discussions of systems is presented by Dean Bladen in his defense of free education at the graduate level. But the development of undergraduate education is today our most pressing social problem, and all the arguments presented for free education at the graduate level are, at least, as valid when applied to undergraduate education as they are when applied to graduate education."

Although coached in economic terms, Dean Bladen's insistence on "resisting popular pressure" is based solely on the above mentioned fear. As Dean Bladen has said, "the case against free tuition and against free education, tuition plus stipend, is then essentially based on an anxiety to achieve the full expansion we have proposed." Herein lies the crux of the matter. This report is not at all interested in those that are not attending university but rather is solely interested in the maintenance of the university plant in its present condition.

On pages 64 to 65 of the Report, Dean Bladen has given a most brilliant defence of free education at the graduate level. Dean Bladen seems to be suggesting a unique educational system in which education is free until the end of the secondary level; students are then forced to pay for the next four years; and if the student continues, he again receives free education. Is Dean Bladen thus suggesting that only the education undertaken at the undergraduate level is not of benefit to society? Is he also suggesting that the undergraduate is the only one who can afford to pay for education? It is at the undergraduate level that the student is hit by the full brunt of foregone earnings for the first time. It is at the undergraduate level that a truly voluntary decision to continue education must be made. At no other period in educational development are there more sociological and psychological deterrents to the affirmative education decision. It is at this level that Dean Bladen wishes to maintain what many economists and educators believe a most serious barrier to higher education — the tuition fee. Dean Bladen's defence of this antiquated institution is irrational and unacceptable. Canada needs more undergraduates as much as it needs more and more graduate students. One of the most excellent defences of the case for the elimination of the tuition fee and the case against loan and bursary



John Young explaining yet another esoteric part of Accounting and Commerce. (Dal Photo)

# A Critique of the Bladen Report



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Hi, Pat.  
Well, you're right.  
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About Tampax tampons.  
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Yep, I'm a user.  
Isn't that great?  
I never thought—  
Never thought what?  
They'd be so comfortable.  
Oh, Pat, I told you.  
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# The facts about the war in Viet Nam

## "IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNEW....."

The McGill Daily and the World Federalists of Canada

Neutral observers, and even American officials themselves, have agreed that both China and North Viet Nam have from the very beginning been extremely careful to avoid any action which might be construed as "aggression" in the South. Writing in the New York Times (June 21, 1964), Tad Szulc quotes top U.S. officials to say that North Viet Nam has not been sending men into the south.

"The guerrilla units that infiltrate from the north are South Vietnamese who stayed north of the armistice line at the end of the war in 1954." The same story comments on an analysis made by top U.S. officials who concluded that China is unlikely to commit an act of aggression. In fact, China's refusal to be provoked into war over Viet Nam has been discussed repeatedly in the American press - often with sneers about her "weakness" or "cowardice".

Any talk of North Vietnamese "aggression" must explain these stubborn facts:

1. There has never been any evidence that more than a trickle of arms has reached the South, and the number of northern infiltrators there has always been considerably fewer than the number of American "advisors". 2. "North" and "South" Viet Nam are artificial entities, resulting from an agreement which was to last for two years only, and was not in any way to be considered as forming permanent political or territorial boundaries. This boundary still exists because of the refusal of the United States and its government in the South to allow reunification through a national election, in direct violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements. This boundary no longer has any validity, and the war has become a struggle for national independence against foreign intervention.

3. Since its creation the government of South Viet Nam has all

but declared war on the north, and has repeatedly violated its air space and territorial waters; it has with American help trained and dispatched special troops to infiltrate the North.

### 4. THE UNITED STATES OFFERS "UNCONDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS"

There has been wide criticism of American actions in Vietnam. An apparent shift in policy, signalled by President Johnson's speech on April 7 offering "unconditional discussions" with North Vietnam, won a momentary propaganda victory. But since then the United States has "escalated" the war, pouring in additional thousands of troops, no longer euphemistically called advisors, and stepping up bombing raids against both North and South Vietnam. Influential American critics of their own government's policies have concluded that the offer of discussion was "mere verbal trickery, to quell the peace-mongering critics at home and abroad." (New York Times, April 25).

Any objective analysis of the American position leads to the same distasteful conclusion. President Johnson's offer was predicated on the assumption that "North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam." This is simply not true. The government of South Vietnam is not independent. It is an American creation, and could not last a week without American military support. It is fighting, not against North Vietnam, but against the National Liberation Front, which is the effective government in large sections of the country, and controls most of its territory.

Senator Wayne Morse stated, in the Senate on April 7: "I am advised that if an election were held today, Ho Chi Minh would undoubtedly be elected President and the war has become a struggle for national independence against foreign intervention." 3. Since its creation the government of South Viet Nam has all

The offer of unconditional discussions contains conditions which cannot be met. North Vietnam cannot stop aggression against the south, because it has never been engaged in such aggression, it cannot stop the popular movement in opposition to American military rule in South Vietnam, even if it wished to do so.

### NOTE

The Secretary general of the United Nations, U Thant, has called for negotiations to stop the fighting in South Viet Nam, and stated that if the American people knew the real truth about the situation they would want to withdraw from this war. The obvious implication of his remarks is that the American government has concealed the truth about its military operations in Viet Nam from its own people.

The official American justification for its policies in South Viet Nam rests on four main arguments:

1. The Americans claim that they have a "right" to be there - that they were invited by the government of South Viet Nam.
  2. They state that this government represents the people of South Viet Nam, while the Viet Cong are "Communist Terrorists".
  3. They claim that North Viet Nam has been guilty of "aggression" against South Viet Nam.
  4. The United States, which originally defended air strikes against North Viet Nam as retaliatory, now has abandoned this fiction, and speaks of them as pressure necessary to force North Viet Nam into "unconditional discussions" to end the war.
- The purpose of this paper is to examine these arguments in the light of the facts, and so to determine whether U Thant's charges are justified. In doing so, only American and international control commission sources will be quoted.

Any genuine offer of peace discussions will have to be made to the National Liberation Front, which is fighting this war, but President Johnson has stated that he will not negotiate with this movement. If the United States is sincerely anxious to stop the war in Vietnam, it needs only to stop its military attacks, and to allow the people of that country to negotiate a peace settlement without outside interference.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. No legal or moral grounds exist for the extension of the civil war in South Viet Nam by attacks on neighbouring states.
2. No legal or moral grounds can justify the continued maintenance by American power in South Viet Nam of a regime which can enforce its authority over only a fraction of the country and only by the most revolting methods.
3. This Study Group accordingly recommends the marshaling of Canadian public opinion to support:

(a) The policy recommended by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson in his speech to the Canadian Society of New York, on March 5, 1965:

"Today... the aim of the international community must be to secure conditions in Southeast Asia in which, under international control and international supervision and effective international policing, the states in that area can work out their own affairs and conduct their own policies without any interference from any neighbour or any outside power."

And (b) The Policy Statement Re Viet Nam, issued by the World Association of World Federalists, March 1965:

"The acceleration of hostilities in Viet Nam threatens the peace of the world and raises the spectre of escalation into world war III. The current action in Viet Nam is another case of force used by individual countries in conflict situations, which is the inevitable consequence of the absence of an effective world security system and of machinery for enforceable world law."

The World Association of World Federalists urges:

1. The re-convening of the Geneva Conference of 1954 which partitioned Viet Nam, in order to achieve a ceasefire and to seek a political settlement safeguarding from outside interference the existing political entities of South-East Asia.
2. To bring the Viet Nam situation within the purview of the United Nations and to establish a viable role for the United Nations as observer and guarantor of any agreement reached by the Conference.

Far from being a group of communist "terrorists", the National Liberation Front is a broad organization including almost all political and religious opponents of the Diem dictatorship. Its thirty-one-member central committee is headed by a non-communist lawyer who had spent years in Saigon prisons for his defence of civil rights. Represented are leading Buddhists, Catholics and Protestants, as well as business men and representatives of the three leading opposition parties. Its programme is far from communist in tone - it calls for peace, withdrawal of United States armed forces, democratic elections and eventual reunification with the north around a policy of neutralism.

The actual civil war in Vietnam broke out long before the formation of the National Liberation Front, and was between the Diem regime and the armies of various anti-communist religious sects, some of which have since joined the National Liberation Front forces. It has been pointed out by many competent observers that the National Liberation Front was an indigenous movement growing out of widespread opposition to the Saigon government, and received little if any but moral support from North Vietnam. Apparently there is some bitterness in its ranks over the strict neutrality observed by North Vietnam in the early years of its existence. Hanoi explained this neutrality as necessary in order to avoid violation of the terms of the Geneva Agreements.

Of the three regional governments of Viet Nam, that is, the South Vietnamese, the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese regimes, none is a multi-party democracy with a free press. Whatever methods these regimes may use to keep themselves in power, the Saigon regime is unique in at least two respects: (1) It is involved in the unilateral violation of Viet Nam by a foreign

power bombing "in the defence of Freedom," and (2) It has turned its Air Force against its own people.

A Reuter's despatch, published 18, 1965:

"Forty-eight persons, including 45 children, were killed Wednesday when South Vietnamese air force planes bombed a village (five miles from the major U.S. air base) at Da Nang. It was regarded as Communist-controlled despite its nearness to the U.S. BASE. Heavy civilian casualties have resulted frequently from air strikes on hamlets where Viet Cong are believed to be operating."

American newspapermen have been barred from the Da Nang Air Base. But they have reported that American planes are systematically bombing villages in both North and South Viet Nam, using napalm and phosphorous bombs as well as conventional explosives. According to the Washington Post News Service, March 4th "U.S. pilots are given a square marked on a map and told to hit every hamlet within the area." "I killed 40 Vietcong today," one pilot told the Associated Press on March 3rd. "That's the number they told me were in the village, anyhow, and I levelled it."

"NORTH VIET NAM IS THE AGGRESSOR!" This charge by the United States has been so widely repeated that it will come as a shock to most readers to learn that there never has been any evidence that the North Vietnamese or the Chinese are "the aggressors" in the war being waged by the United States in Viet Nam.

In fact all available evidence, including the White Paper issued by the U.S. State Department to justify its air raids on North Vietnam, points the other way. The invasion of the North has always been a vowed aim of the South Viet Nam military dictatorship since the days of Diem. The Americans have been deeply involved in this aim. They have assisted by violating territorial waters of North Viet Nam (the Tonkin Gulf "attack" on U.S. ships came while they were in North Viet Nam territorial waters within three to eleven miles from shore, and while South Viet Nam vessels were shelling North Viet Nam positions on islands off its coast.) American planes have violated North Viet Nam air space on reconnaissance flights, dropping "special troops" by parachute, and in small scale bombing raids, long before the United States openly admitted its air attacks.

The pattern is remarkably consistent. The American Government at first denies such acts of aggression and then is forced to admit them and claim that they are justified. But there is no justification for bombing North Viet Nam towns and villages. A hospital and school were hit on the first big raid. These raids are acts of aggression against a country with whom the United States is not at war.

Writing in the New York Times (June 27, 1964) C.L. Sulzberger, a supporter of American policies in Indochina, had this to say: "In 1961 a South Viet Nam 'First Operation Group' was established under U.S. direction to fight secret operations in North Viet Nam. Now, as we have shown in Laos, we contemplate backing this sort of action with air support. The problem is that the forces dropped in North Viet Nam were unable to establish any base. They had no support from the local population, were quickly reported to the military authorities, and were wiped out." (This last statement is odd in view of the American claim that the Ho Chi Minh regime is a "shaky dictatorship", and his people are yearning for "liberation".)

No one denies that fighting men and weapons from the north have found their way to the Viet Cong. The extent of this infiltration is not known, although it is reasonable to believe that it has increased since the large scale American intervention. However, General Paul D. Harkins, who plays a leading role in South Viet Nam, stated in the Washington Post (March 5, 1963):

"The guerrillas are not being reinforced or systematically supplied from North Vietnam, China or anywhere else. They depend for weapons primarily on whatever they can capture."

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has opposed United States involvement in Viet Nam from the beginning. On the subject of alleged "aggression" from the north he has stated categorically in the Senate that he had repeatedly cross-examined witnesses from the Pentagon and State Department and has always received the answer that there are no military personnel in South Viet Nam from North Viet Nam, China, Laos, Cambodia or anywhere else. When he asked the question: "Are the Viet Cong South Vietnamese almost entirely?" he was answered "Yes". The same is true of their weapons. Senator Morse concludes that the so-called "supply lines" which Americans are bombing are little more than a myth.

Following the publication of the White Paper, I.F. Stone's Weekly obtained from the Pentagon press office a precise



A U.S. Army paratrooper sergeant gives a piece of candy to a blindfolded Viet Cong suspect. The youth was caught in a guerrilla-controlled hamlet during a search-and-destroy operation in the An Khe valley.

statement of the number of weapons captured from the guerrillas and the number lost to them over the past three years. The figures were as follows:

Captured from Guerrillas	
1962	4,800
1963	5,400
1964	4,900
3-year Total	15,100
Lost to the Guerrillas	
1962	5,200
1963	8,500
1964	13,700
3-year Total	27,400

Appendix "D" of the White Paper provides a list of weapons, ammunition and other supplies of Communist origin captured from the guerrillas over the 18-month period from June, 1962 to January 29 last year. Out of the total of some 7,500 weapons captured during that period only 179 could be classified as Communist made, alleged to have been made or modified in North Viet Nam. The total additional supplies attributed to North Viet Nam sources included 16 helmets, one uniform and an undisclosed number of mess kits, belts, socks and sweaters. These figures were not only published

in I.F. Stone's Weekly News Letter of March 8, 1965, but were re-published in paid advertisements in the New York Times March 7, 1965, and their authenticity has not been denied. These figures represent less than 2 1/2 per cent of the total weapons captured.

It has been freely admitted in the American press that the South Vietnamese troops, in addition to being unwilling to fight for their government, have deserted to the Viet Cong in large numbers. (The Viet Cong claim that more than 50,000 went to their side in the first nine months of 1964). These troops bring their United States-made weapons with them. They are trained in their use by American "advisors", and technical pamphlets on using the weapons have been published in their language. Successful raids on American bases have been made with U.S. mortars and ammunition (this was admitted by the Pentagon). Vietnamese troops stationed in defence of these bases have either not intervened or, in some cases, have helped the Viet Cong raiders.

### Kashmir Border

—Continued from Page 3—

In violation of international law, Pakistan gave away to China by agreement 2,000 square miles of Jammu and Kashmir as if it were her own, without bothering about self-determination, China, on her part, is supporting Pakistan temporarily in line with her expansionist policy and in continuation of her illegal occupation of 42,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir and in the north-east.

India, as a democratic country, has become a stumbling block for China's ambitions in Asia. To humble and humiliate India is China's design today. And humiliation of the Indian democratic set up would be the death of democracy in Asia.

Youth and students of the world, who have been on the forefront of the pursuit for peace have been gravely concerned with the deteriorating situation in Kashmir. The International Student Conference (ISC) has deplored the infiltrations and urged cessation of armed conflict, and has always upheld the principles of justice and territorial sovereignty of free nations in its stand on the dispute.

Major powers of the globe as represented in the security council of the U.N. have still greater responsibility. The permanent settlement of the Kashmir problem does not lie in discovering arrangements to suit interested powers, but in seeking the truth behind the story.



"I killed 40 Viet Cong today. That's the number they told me were in the village, anyhow, and I levelled it." Associated Press, March 3, quoting a United States pilot

## Pose major domestic problem

By MARK DEWOLF  
Features Editor

Since the turn of the century, Canada's Indian population has grown to its present figure of 230,000 people. Instead of a decrease in the numbers of the Canadian Indian, the increase in their population is at present among the highest ever recorded for any group. It is this explosion in population and the sub-standard living conditions of most Canadian Indians that will in the near future demand the attention of Canadian government and indeed the whole nation.

An exploding Indian population which has no hope of anything beyond minimal standards of living raises a threat to the Canadian government and non-Indian population that is fast becoming our major domestic problem.

The problem, growing steadily under the noses of both government and citizen, is essentially one of numbers. If there is no decline in the rate of natural increase of the Canadian Indian in the near future which statistics prove unlikely, the Indian population of Canada could reach 1,000,000 within the next 25 years. This would be a rate of growth in excess of the Colonial American rate that Malthus called "almost without parallel in history."

The rate of natural increase for the whole of Canada, now apparently stabilized at around 18 per 1,000, is one of the highest national rates in the world. The Indian rate, however, rose faster and higher and seems now

to have stabilized at about 46 per 1,000 population.

This remarkable growth took place without the aid of immigration and despite the loss of some people who disappeared into the general ("white") population. It is to be accounted for in part by the reduction of mortality resulting from much improved health services and better diet, and is partly a manifestation of the rapid rise in the rate of natural increase that began in most segments of the population of Canada and the United States in 1941.

The striking feature of this population explosion is its effect on the age structure of Canadian Indian, creating new social problems, which may someday explode in our faces.

In January of 1963, 55.8 per cent of the total Indian population was under the age of 20, while 45.7 per cent (90,631 people) were under the age of 15.

The point to note is that the Indian population is a young one. The Indian is not dying; he is being born to parents (or an unwed mother) in a reservation already backward in economic and educational facilities. He is taking a lead from elders who often have little to offer, at least compared with "white" values.

The present living standards of the Canadian Indian cannot be overlooked.

Over 50 per cent of Indian families live in a house of three rooms or less. Only 43.9 per cent of Indian families in Canada have electricity in their homes against a percentage of 98.6 per cent among the non-Indian population. Only 13.3 per cent of Indian homes have running water compared to 92.4 per cent of non-Indian homes.

The housing situation is becoming worse every year because the home-building program has not kept pace with the growing population. What chance has the average Indian youngster to advance in education when in all likelihood, he will have no quiet place to study, only lamp light, no table or desk, and no means of keeping himself clean, etc.?

There has been no significant attempt over the years to help our native communities to develop new industries to take up the slack from the declining traditional industry of hunting and trapping.

It has been easier to give Indians relief than to help them adjust to modern life economically and socially.

Over 47 per cent of Indian families on Reserves in Canada earn \$1,000 per year or LESS and 74.5 per cent earn \$2,000 or less. To this, add the fact that Indian families are larger than the Canadian average.

After a study of the Canadian Indians' reservation locations, their known real and potential resources, together with the huge population increase, the conclu-

sion seems inescapable that the independent survival of the reservation Indian will soon be impossible.

The question we should now ask - or will soon be forced to ask - is to what extent do we, the "white" population and government, have a duty to help the Indian on his terms? How far can help go before it becomes assimilation or interference to which the skeptical Indian will become hostile?

The scope of the Indian problem is too big for the Indian, in his present economic and educational condition, to handle alone. Standards of housing, nutrition, sanitation, and medical are low, although efforts are being made (from within and without) to improve them. Very few Indians have any profession, trade or skill, and the vast majority have sporadic incomes derived from construction, labor, and seasonal work in fruit, tobacco, trapping, and fishing.

Perhaps it is a consequence of their marginal position in Canadian society, lack of employment, deep feelings of hostility to the "white man" who they believe stole their heritage, and a very general feeling of frustration that the standard indices of deviation are very high on the reserves.

Delinquency, both adult and juvenile, is dishearteningly common. Desertion, common law unions, and illegitimacy are rife. Drunkenness is a common vice of both sexes, and child neglect as a consequence is widespread. Most Indian communities show a condition bordering on demoralization. In many Indian units, traditional values and disciplines have faded out, while no new or white-man sense of responsibility has been found as a modern substitute.

The situation can be summed



What about them

up as follows: existing reserves, even if their resources were fully exploited, could not in most instances support existing populations; the Indian people as a whole have such low educational levels that training or retraining of adults is hardly possible (among

widespread illiteracy and an average education level not above grade four).

Most communities show signs of demoralization; most Indians are bound to the reserve by emotional ties and psychological dependency upon the ultimate security they provide. Given the present

very high rate of natural increase, all of these problems will be greatly accelerated in the future.

One of the possible policies for treatment of a native population, Canadian policy as it developed contained elements of three; as that training or retraining of adults is hardly possible (among

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MUSIC

Masterswrote jazz that wasn't jazz

At The King's College Auditorium this afternoon a fascinating lecture was given... This brief and incomplete resume of Smit's life is indicative of the caliber of his lecture...



Villagers smash hit at Dal

Facts about the war in South Viet Nam

ical instrument and handle accordingly. Copeland's Four Piano Blues completed the first half of the program illustrating the blues sentiment in jazz.

1. THE AMERICANS HAVE A LEGAL RIGHT TO BE IN SOUTH VIET NAM. In 1940, Indochina, which had been harshly administered by France for 56 years...

1956, a national election was to be held by secret ballot, supervised by representatives of the International Control Commission, and Viet Nam was to be reunited under a central government.

United States. There was much opposition, but on November 17, General Collins, who was President Eisenhower's special representative in South Viet Nam...

There was no question in anyone's mind that Diem, who was virtually unknown in Vietnam, was an American appointee.

In 1955 a referendum was held, which was described as "rigged" even in Time magazine (Nov. 23, 1960), and in which according to Edgar Snow, less than 15% even of those allowed to vote participated.

Immediately Diem began to receive massive military aid from the United States, in violation of the Geneva agreements.

These open violations of the Geneva agreements not only received American support, but they were in effect an extension of American policy in Viet Nam.

With American funds, he opened a military academy to train a new army, with the slogan "We will march to the North."

As Walter Lippman has pointed out, the government of South Viet Nam, even in the beginning when the people of that country were weary of war and willing to accept any rule that was not French, never had the support of more than 30 per cent of its people.

REVIEW

'Zorba the Greek' - a modern Epicurean

"I like everything about you boss, but you lack one thing-madness." So Zorba speaks, in one of this year's best films. Anthony Quinn is the incorrigible Greek, whose whole philosophy of life is embodied in those words—live now, enjoy life, dance and be mad.

The theme of Kazantzakis's novel is beautiful, and the film itself portrays it magnificently. The acting of both Anthony Quinn and Allan Bates (who starred in Nothing But the Best) is farcical and at times electrifying.

The antithesis between these two diametrically opposed ways of life is magnificently brought out by the cast, and brilliantly underlined by the direction of Michael Cacoyannis.

This movie gives one the elated feeling of living, at the same time it makes one realize that too few of us in the 60's of the Bomb, and Viet Nam will ever learn to dance—to be Zorba's.

Writing in the New Republic (Nov. 25, 1957) during the heyday of the Diem regime, when his accomplishments were being extolled in the American press, London Times correspondent David Hotham presented a more realistic picture:

"There is in South Viet Nam no freedom of the press; there are ordered verdicts in the courts, and the clauses of the liberal constitution are a dead letter. The whole regime is a facade, propped up by money from across the seas."

Dal Noggin Nockers

1. A bag contains twenty marbles. There are 8 blue ones, 7 red ones, and 5 green ones. One is required to close his eyes and withdraw a number of marbles consistent with leaving in the bag (1) at least four marbles of any one colour, and (2) at least three marbles of any second colour.

If you can help us move faster we need you

(An open letter to '66 grads)

Northern Electric is moving faster today than any self-respecting 70-year-old should. Away back in the late 1800's, before autos or airplanes, or radio, or television were invented, a few men started a business that later grew into Northern Electric.

The last seven years have been exciting ones. A new air has permeated the atmosphere at Northern and developments are taking place that present a challenge in every sphere of our activity.

We need engineers—electricals and mechanicals especially, but we've room for civils, metallurgicals and chemicals. None of our departments has asked for a mining or forestry man yet, but don't bet on it!

We need B.Comm.'s—mostly for accounting and business administration, but our Marketing Division, International Operations and Wage Practices are always coming up with requirements for a good B.Comm.

We need B.Sc.'s—not only honors grads, but those majoring in chemistry, maths, physics and related disciplines.

We need B.A.'s—in a wide variety of areas:—For sociological and economic studies, personnel work, public relations, training programs.

And because we're pushing into so many experimental areas, we need Master's and Ph.D.'s, people who can spearhead the attack on the more complex problems that face us.

If you want to become part of Northern's exciting future, see your Placement Officer. He'll give you more detailed information and arrange an interview for you with one of our recruiters who will be on campus in three weeks.



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Varsity Football
St. Dunstons 25
DALHOUSIE TIGERS 2

WATCH NEXT WEEK FOR INTERFAC STANDINGS

Read The Dalhousie Gazette
Canada's Oldest College Newspaper



# Soccer Tigers Open Saturday against Xavier

By MIKE SMITH  
SPORTS EDITOR

The Dalhousie Soccer Team hosts St. Francis Xavier tomorrow afternoon in what Coach Gerald Walford says "could be the game of the year".

It will be the first real test for the Tigers, who wound up last season in a fourth-place tie with the Xaverian team.

Coach Walford, in his first year with Dalhousie, says the Tigers look strong up front and carry a greater scoring potential than last year's team. The forward wall sports such soccer greats as Mike Hewitt, Abdul Labi, Andy Kee, and Clive Ali.

In addition to a number of strong rookies, Dalhousie has a healthy number of veterans from last year's squad. Included are netminder Ken Murray, who was voted the League's player-of-the-year in the '64 season, Don Hooply, Shah Ali, Bill Maycock, and Juan Ho, who were standouts on Dal's defensive unit.

In the offensive lineup from last year's team are, Clive Ali, Andy Kee, and Malcolm McFarlane.

Coach Walford remains non-committal about this year's schedule, but says that the Tigers are showing "good foot-work" in practice scrimmages, and a "generally improved brand of ball".

In its first game of the 1965 season last Tuesday, Dal defeated Nova Scotia Technical College 7-2.

The Tigers controlled the play in the first half, scoring 5 goals to Tech's 1. Andy Kee opened the scoring early in the game, and was followed by Centre Forward Mike Hewitt who netted three goals. Abdul Labi closed out the first half scoring for the Tigers, with one goal.

In the second half Dal relaxed, and scored only two goals, both by Hewitt. Tech ended the scoring late in the game, beating Tiger netminder Ken Murray.

Tomorrow's game against St. FX gets underway at 2:00 p.m. on Studley Field.



CLIVE ALI



MIKE HEWITT

# BLACK SATURDAY St. Dunstan's crush Dal

By Bob Tucker  
Dal Sports Reporter

The Dalhousie Tigers' roar was soundly squelched Saturday afternoon at Studley Field, when St. Dunstan's Saints humbled the Cats by a 25 - 2 count before a crowd of 1500, in their first Bluenose schedule game of the season.

The Saints left no doubt of the work ahead for Tiger coach Joe Rutigliano's charges as they outlasted, out-smarted, and generally outplayed the disappointing Dalhousie squad.

The Tigers' backs were broken early. The first break went their way when George Markougathered in a Saint fumble deep in the visitor's territory. Paul Souza then swept around end for a 10-yard gain.

When Tiger quarterback, Doug Quackenbush, elected to go to the air his first attempt was dropped on the goal line and a subsequent aerial toss to Stanish was intercepted by Saint Vince Mulligan.

One play later, Cyril MacDonald romped through a befuddled Dal defence for a 68-yard gain. Three Tiger offenses later, MacDonald garnered his first T.D. on a two-yard plunge.

His second came on a similar play later in the first quarter. James Griffith completed the scoring for St. Dunstan's with a pair of touchdowns in the second quarter. Only the third of the four majors was converted, as Griffith kicked.

Captain Bill Raine attempted to bring the Tigers back in the last half, but while the defence was sturdy enough, the offence could never put up a consistent attack.

Four times during the game, the Bengals gave up the ball after penetrating the opposition's 15-yard line.

On one of these occasions in the third quarter, Souza was stopped in his tracks on the one-yard line. Then the Tigers got tough, but by that time a safety was their only reward. Griffin broke through the line to nail Saint quarterback Wes Macaleer for the two-pointer.

The Tigers, for the most part, looked worse than the scoreboard indicated. Even so, a total of 145 yards lost in penalties hurt tremendously. This was mainly the result of silly off-sides, unnecessary no-yards penalties and a lack of coordination.

Paul Souza constantly was fed the ball only to have it rammed down his throat by the Saint's defence, who were obviously keying on him later in the game.

Last week's star, Doug Quackenbush, looked jittery as several times he threw the ball away with receivers open.

The lineplay was little short of disastrous, omitting perhaps the defensive stand of the last half.

The Tigers will have a chance to redeem themselves Saturday, when they meet UNB at Fredericton.



Saturday Gridiron

## U of T Varsity games on local television via video tape

All University of Toronto home football games will be televised this year. This will be the first time that exclusive coverage of Varsity home games will be carried on television.

The coverage will be carried by CHCH, channel 11, Hamilton and will be sponsored by the Canadian Armed Forces. Saturday's game against University of Manitoba and Western at Toronto game of Oct. 30 will be shown at 4 p. m. the day of the game. The other two home contests, McGill, Oct. 2 and Queen's Oct. 16 will be carried live beginning at 2 p. m.

All broadcasts will be repeated via video tape the Sunday fol-

lowing the game at 10:30 p. m. Warren Stevens U of T's director of athletics was enthusiastic in his reaction to the announcement.

"I feel this will be an opportunity for a great many people to witness college football as it is played today. It is the finest game the colleges have played in their long history."

Norm Marshall, Sports Director of CHCH will do the play by play of the games, with Doug Maxwell and Ivor Wynne adding the colour commentary. Maxwell is a Varsity graduate and Wynne is the dean of men at McMaster University after being director of athletics there.

## Dal girls romp to easy 5-0 win

The Dalhousie Girls' field hockey team opened its 1965 season last Friday, with a convincing 5 - 0 win over Mount Saint Bernard College of Antigonish.

It was the first of ten games which face Dal this season, in what Coach Carol McLean terms "a cramped schedule". The remaining games will be played over a short period of four weeks.

Coach McLean says this year's team looks much stronger, but adds that the League looks correspondingly as strong.

The team sports a number of returnees, including such standouts as, Sandra Skiffington,

Susan Lane, Bell Clayton, and Marg Muir. In addition, the team is bolstered by a number of freshettes, the most promising of whom is Carol Dunsworth.

Competing in this year's league are Mount Allison, Acadia, King's, University of New Brunswick, and Mount Saint Bernard.

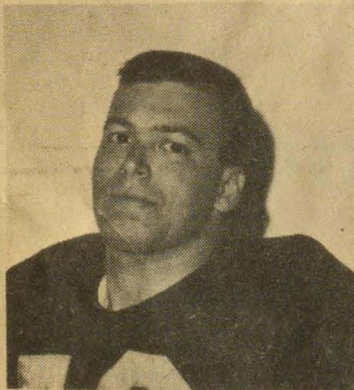
Dalhousie will play its next game Tuesday, against King's, on the St. Francis' School field. Game time is set for 12:30 p. m.

A problem facing the team when it plays home games is the lack of student support. It is hoped that this year will produce better crowds.

### DALHOUSIE TIGER STATISTICS

	DALHOUSIE	ST. DUNSTAN'S	TIGERS
1st Downs	18	8	8
1st Downs Passing	1	1	1
1st Downs Rushing	12	5	5
1st Downs Penalty	5	2	2
Yards Rushing	249	105	105
Yards Lost Rushing	12	28	28
Net Yards Rushing	237	77	77
Yards Passing	12	31	31
Total Offense	249	108	108
Pass Attempts/Completed/Intercepted	3/1/0	14/4/2	14/4/2
Fumbles/Lost	2/1	3/0	3/0
Penalties/Yards	5/55	12/145	12/145
Ball Given Up On Downs	0	3	3
Kicks/Av. Yards	5/36.2	7/33.9	7/33.9
Kick Returns/Avg. Yards	2/1.5	4/1.5	4/1.5

### TIGERS OF THE WEEK - Sept. 29



Elliot Jacobson!



Keith Kingsbury!

As indicated last week, we are re-running the first week's choice of the Tigers of the Week. In Dal's first exhibition game of the year, against the Loyola College Warriors, the Bengal's

defensive unit proved almost impenetrable.

It was the defensive line that was responsible for holding Loyola to a 6 - 1 score.

Two players who helped to make this possible were Tiger tackles, Elliot Jacobson and Keith Kingsbury. Again, our apologies for the mix-up in photos.

### Interfac sport starts year with football

Dal Meds appear to be the team to beat this year in both inter-fac football leagues. The Med representatives in league number 1 opened their schedule on September 29, by downing Law 7-0.

In a game last Sunday, the Med's first team shaded Law by a similar score, 7 - 0. Murray scored the only touchdown of the game, with Buntain getting the convert.

In other competition Sunday, in league 2, the Engineers and Dents played to a scoreless draw. In league 1, the Engineers trounced Dents 27 - 0. Wolfe was top pointgetter with 15, while Walsh scored 12 points.

Both leagues head into their third week of play next week. For reasons of space it is not possible to print schedules. However, schedules may be obtained at the Athletic office in the Gym building.

### CRITIQUE

—Continued from page four—

plied to the undergraduate level.

In conclusion, the Bladen Report has blatantly ignored the most important participant in the education process, namely the student. We are not building institutions for administrators, nor are we concerned with the maintenance of the status quo, but rather the goal should be the full development of the individual to his ultimate capacity in an atmosphere free of financial, social and psychological barriers.

### Panel will discuss injuries in sports

Doctors, educationists, and sports figures will meet soon to discuss injuries in sports. The sports symposium is under the auspices of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

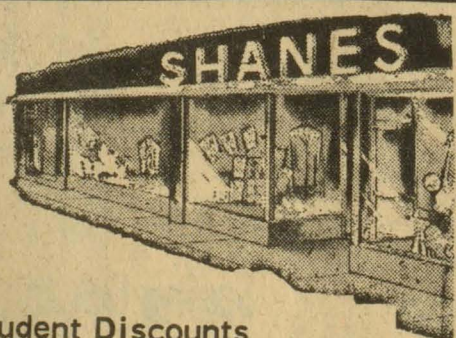
The program, open to area coaches, trainers and athletes, has been divided into two sections.

A panel of doctors, including J.K. Murray, G.A. Lane, R. M. C. Harrison, C.C. Hopmans and Tiger-Cat team physician J.W. Charters will look into the problems of athletic injuries. A second panel will discuss conditioning for athletes that could prevent many injuries.

In this discussion will be McMaster physical education department chairman Al Smith, Dr. Mike Yuhasz of the University of Western Ontario, and McMaster University physical education professors Bill Fowler and Ron Wallingford.

The symposium being held at McMaster University.

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## Bluenose schedule

### DALHOUSIE GAMES

- October 9 St. FX at Dal 2:00 p.m.
- October 15 Dal at Mt. A 4:00 p.m.
- October 16 Dal at UNB 2:00 p.m.

### FASHION SILHOUETTE in SLIMS, SWEATERS, SKIRTS by Glenayr

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## ON CAMPUS

- October 12th Dal-Com Meeting - Rm. 130; 12:30 - 1:15 P.M.  
Dal. Progressive Conservative Meeting - A & A - Rm. 212; 7 - 9 P.M.  
Dal. Christian Fellowship Meeting - A & A - Rm. 345; 6:45 - 8 P.M.  
Undergrad Physics seminar - Dunn Bldg., Rm. 135; 11:30 - 12:30 P.M.

- October 13th and 14th Dalhousie Film Society - Rm. 117; 8 P.M.

- October 15th I.S.A. Meeting - A & A; Rm. 21; 7 - 12 P.M.

### October 9th - Studley Field -

### VARSITY SOCCER

SATURDAY Afternoon 2:00 p.m.

# READ THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE



# Who will pay the salaries? Ultimatum by UGEQ

BY DAVID M. SANDERS OF THE MANITOBAN (CUP) Heated argument among students about the CUS motions on free education shows that there is more to free education than the simple statement that someone has to pay for it.

The first and all-important issue is the question of barriers to higher education.

That all social and financial barriers to higher education should be removed is a fundamental tenet, which can be based only on a person's belief in equality of opportunity for all people.

If one does not accept this, there is no use discussing free education further.

But if one does accept it, the problem becomes simply one of determining and removing the barriers.

At the outset, it must be realized that free education is only one of many ways of removing the barriers to education.

It is a means, not an end. The different methods range everywhere from charging full fees, increased loans, providing all the necessary bursaries, to charging nothing.

The question then is whether or not each method works.

Most of the methods, except for free education, involve a means test.

But there are many difficulties with a means test. If John comes from a wealthy family the standard of living he is accustomed to is far different from that of George, who comes from the other side of the tracks.

And if Fred's parents have scrimped and saved for years to send him to college, why should they have to pay full fees when Jim, whose parents didn't save, gets large bursaries?

Furthermore, if Harry's father has saved \$10,000 for retirement, can Harry really tell his father that the university thinks it should go for his education instead?

Any means test that has been developed has taken arbitrary standards, and has consequently been unsatisfactory, not to men-

tion expensive to administer. The federal government has already tacitly recognized the short-comings of the means test by giving out old age and baby allowances universally, rather than by means test.

Some people cloud the issue, however, by saying we must not give money to those who can afford higher education. Ideally, the less money that goes through the hands of government the better. If a means test worked it would be highly superior.

But it doesn't work. What these people fail to understand, or at any rate admit, is that it doesn't cost any more to give universal aid than particular aid. When E. P. Taylor receives his old age allowance every month, there is no great rejoicing. He has paid for a good many more.

The main difference is that everyone is assured the opportunity of higher education, with no possibility of missing someone out. The amount of money taken from the rich and given to the poor is the same, whether it is distributed in bursaries or universally.

The student leaders who ask for free education know full well that they won't get it tomorrow. Most never dream of actually

getting it for themselves. But they do know that one must set a goal and then find a way -- not stumble along hoping to arrive at the right place by chance.

If you accept the inadequacy of the means test, as set down Commission, then the question which remains is what constitutes a social or a financial barrier.

There should be no question that tuition, residence, books and travel are financial barriers to higher education. They must be paid for.

If you accept the statement of the CUS brief to the Bladen Commission, parents should not be responsible for financing their children's university education. The student has no other resource.

Of course the student is able to earn money during the summer, and it would be reasonable to ask him to pay his own living allowance.

As for a salary on the basis of earning foregone (money which the student could have earned had he worked instead of going on to university), this could be justified only in the amount which he could save above his living expenditures. This salary would remove the

barrier confronting a student from a very poor family who needs to help his parents with whatever money he can earn. There is a strong argument, however, against awarding such aid through university funds rather than through other welfare channels, and thus a student salary may be the wrong way of removing what is still a very real barrier.

But when one starts discussing free residence, the difficulty of giving money to people living off-campus arises. Because most student leaders have not really thought this far, they have no pat answer.

However, it would seem that the realistic course of action would be to give all students a grant equal to the university residence, letting them live wherever they chose.

Students should realize, however, that the discussion of education and how Canada is going to meet the future has just begun. They can't solve it all in a few hours.

**HEALTHY HEART**  
Exercise improves the heart's efficiency, the Canadian Heart Foundation points out. The athlete's heart pumps more blood with fewer, but stronger, strokes per minute than the loafer's heart — saving quite a bit of wear and tear over the long haul.

MONTREAL (CUP) — L'Union General des Etudiants du Quebec is getting tired of waiting for answers from the government. Stating that they will soon be forced to think that Education Minister Paul Gerin-Lajoie does not consider UGEQ the official representative of the students, the co-ordinating committee of UGEQ has threatened unspecified action if they do not receive by Oct. 8 an answer to a letter sent on July 19.

The three points raised by the ultimatum are:

- \* freezing of tuition fees
- \* the provision of space for student unions and co-operatives in new institutions
- \* the "centralization of collection of fees for student organizations in all institutions of the Ministry of Education."

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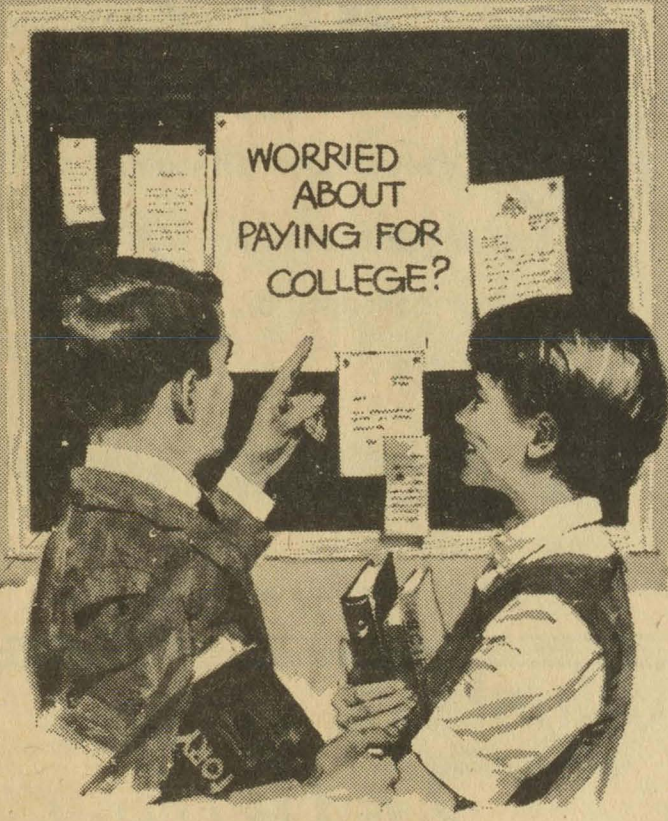
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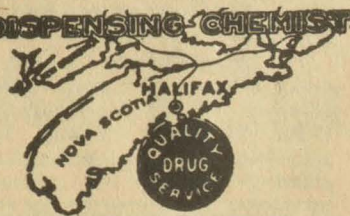
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## Dal lags behind other universities

By BILL KERR Staff

Dalhousie University students are neglecting one of Canada's most responsible student organizations, the Canadian University Service Overseas — Canada's Peace Corp.

At present, Dal's role in this government-supported, private organization is among the poorest of Canadian universities. To date, only two graduates have volunteered, leaving Dal in the wake of nearly every Canadian University.

Dr. J. F. Leddy, University of Windsor President, who is chairman of CUSO has expressed concern and disappointment in our response. Surely such an organization deserves more from Dal than echoes of regrets.

"The whole Administration is behind this project," stated E. B. Mercer, Assistant to President Hicks. "Now it is entirely up to the student body. Publicity is low, volunteers non-existent — only the student body can remedy these situations."

Indeed, everyone acquainted with the organization seems enthusiastic about CUSO and its aims.

The present government recently announced a \$500,000 grant for CUSO, helping cement an effective relationship between the government and the organization. On the local scene, the Provincial Government donated \$1,500, while campaigns are presently being carried out in numerous centres, many conducted by university students themselves.

Nevertheless, CUSO is a "private organization, seeking graduate volunteers for two years overseas services," Professor Mercer reiterated. "Dalhousie must and can make a better showing in CUSO."

Here at Dal, President Hicks and the entire Administration is fervently backing CUSO and its aims.

The Senate has appointed a special CUSO committee to work with Council, receiving applications, and ready to assist in any manner.

Two of Dal's most enthusiastic supporters of CUSO, Prof. G. A. Rawlyk, and Ian Henderson from Education attended the Fourth Annual CUSO Convention, held Sept. 30 — Oct. 2 in Ottawa. Prof. Rawlyk went on the backing of President Hicks at the University's expense, while Henderson was sponsored by the Student's Council. This action shows the importance the council and administration attach to the organization.

Volunteers for CUSO may go to India, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia; as teachers, social workers, nurses, medical assistants or many other positions.

"Let the students know about CUSO and get them busy," Mercer urged.

"Publicity must be improved, as Dal is behind other universities in CUSO work. Everything is ripe; it's only a matter of finding the students to go. The important thing," added Professor Mercer, "is we're doing all we can. We'll advise and assist, — but the rest is up to you."