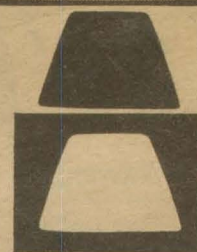


Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 102

Halifax, NS.

Number 3



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OVERCROWDING POSES PROBLEMS

Though they knew it was coming, they did nothing. The record freshmen enrollment at Dalhousie University this fall was expected, according to Deputy Registrar P. G. Griffiths, who told the Gazette, "We expected 1300 freshman and we received 1300 freshmen." Figures from the university's Information Office back up Griffiths' claim. According to the figures, about 1250 new students were expected to register and when the count was made about 1300 had trekked by the registration desk.

Mr. Griffiths told the Gazette that overcrowding in classes other than first year courses were still a result of the high freshmen enrollment this year. With almost twice as many freshmen, as last year, more classroom space has had to be allocated to freshmen classes, forcing overcrowding in classes at the 200 and 300 level.

Though the Deputy Registrar stated that it wasn't his place to discuss policy, other officials, though wishing to remain anonymous, were willing to talk about the situation. They were unanimous in condemning the university for its open-ended admissions policy, which allowed more students to enter the university than could be competently handled. It was, as one official put it, mostly a question of \$600 that each student paid in tuition.

"They seemed more interested in getting the money than they were in ensuring that each student received adequate education while here at the university," he told the Gazette. "Sooner or later they will have to look at the situation and decide that there must be a cut off point when no more students can be accommodated."

Besides the obvious problems of overcrowded classrooms, there are less obvious difficulties caused by the ballooning freshmen enrollment this year.

The city's critical housing shortage has been strained beyond the breaking point as more and more students are looking for a place to stay. At the moment it's still too early to tell how many students are without a roof over their heads, and even harder to say how many have left the university in frustration over high rents and a lack of available accommodation. The Housing Office during registration week was talking in terms of up to 500 students and, though the figure should now be less than that, no one is hinting the problem has been solved.



Though figures were not available at press time, the Gazette has also been reliably informed that the student-faculty ratio has also increased this year.

For professors and students, that will mean less time for individual consultation and consideration of problems that come up. Some professors, particularly those in the French Department have expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the size of the classes they were forced to teach.

The French professors reached an agreement with the Dean of Arts and Science last Friday, after threatening to strike over conditions in the French conversational

class, French 105. The new deal included an agreement by the university to hire additional teaching staff and classes were expected to be back to normal by the middle of the week.

Still, nobody is expecting great improvements in the overall situation at the university for a while yet.

The expansion programme, to include 11 new buildings will not be complete in time to prevent the same situation from happening again next year. As well, little provision has been made in the expansion programme for student accommodations, and even if there were such provisions as one official put it: "the projection of 8000 students by 1975 when these are already more than 6000 in 1969, makes the figures look pretty ridiculous..."

Two Views
of a meeting...

Maybe As You Like It

by Dave Kwiat

Denunciations of everything from the Canadian Union of Students to the Dalhousie Gazette, from Ed Schreyer to Bruce Gillis, highlighted an organizational meeting of the Dalhousie Student Movement last Friday evening. The meeting, held in the Student Union Building drew about a dozen persons.

According to its proponents the movement is reminiscent of the Sir George Student Movement of computer centre fame and is designed to help Dalhousie students "smash U.S. Imperialism and neo-fascist, neo-colonialist, capitalist, militarist, racist aggression against the peace-loving, freedom-loving, working peoples of the world..."

The two main speakers at the organizational meeting were Sheldon Glick and Subin Roy, who led off the discussion with a thirty minute sermon on "class struggle in the classroom" and defeating the bourgeois line in education.

He told the assemblage Dalhousie practices cultural oppression at the expense of the masses, adding the university was nothing but a tool of bourgeois fascism. Culture, he said, is the reflection of politics and economics and so we are taught "degenerate culture" to disguise our repressive economic imperialism.

When questioned on exactly what he meant by class struggle in the classroom and the bourgeois line in education, he explained that English Literature is anti-people, that students must raise the class struggle against the corporate monopoly and stop the culturally oppressed from serving imperialist ideals, and declared that students must rise up against such anti-people, repressive institutions as the "bloody fascist rag - the Dalhousie Gazette" which he termed the "major sedative on campus" because it represses the progressive spirit of the students at the university.

The Dalhousie Student Movement, those in attendance were told, will propagandize among the masses of students and the working class in Halifax through a newspaper it will put out entitled the Dalhousie Student.

A potpourri of slogans and opinions, which may be a sneak preview of what will appear in the newspaper, then followed.

The New Left are anti-revolutionary, degenerates, and anarchists who prevent the progress of revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces. The revolution can only succeed if there is an alliance between workers and peasants.

The Canadian Union of Students is a "dirty, reactionary, Imperialist front" and CUS's enemy, Bruce Gillis is a "reactionary student hack". And the whole controversy over CUS here at Dalhousie is nothing but "bloody Imperialist shit", according to the representatives of the DSM at the meeting.

Turning their attention to the "glorious struggles of the peoples of Quebec to achieve self-determination and relieve themselves of the evils of Yankee Imperialist aggression and Anglo-Canadian Neo-fascist Imperialist oppression", the subject of the Dalhousie Gazette once again came up for discussion. However the Gazette reporter was asked to leave before the discussion continued.

Last week the Dal Student Movement held its first meeting. From its name one might expect an amateurish group of student 'radicals' prepared to discuss endlessly among themselves the contradictions in our society and universities, however, this is not the case with the D.S.M. They are involved in scientifically analyzing the situation and have planned a course of action based on this analysis - in other words, they use a truly dialectic approach.

From the points of view expressed in the meeting it

was clear that D.S.M. defines the enemy as U.S. imperialism and monopoly capitalism, and follow a rather more dogmatic Maoist approach on how to defeat it. Following this approach they can see many contradictions of Western 'democratic' society such as apartheid, military dictatorships, and nondemocratic puppet regimes as instruments of U.S. imperialism to keep the peoples in the weaker nations suppressed, to facilitate their exploitation. This attitude leads to active support of the National Liberation Fronts of the Third World and representative of these organizations will be coming to give a personal lecture of the struggles in the Third World against U.S. imperialism.

The D.S.M. will be holding further meetings and is opening a bookstore on Granville or Barrington; interested students and faculty are invited to attend.

OCT. VOTE

Dalhousie students will march to the polls October 22 and 23 to decide future participation in the Canadian Union of Students. On a motion by Derryn Crowston and Cathy Cox, Council narrowly decided the question which had been long in contention.

The vote on the matter was 10 for and 9 against; those opposed were of the opinion that a longer period of time should be allowed to better inform the student population about the full ramifications of the issue. They also expressed the belief that Dal should not be pressed into making a decision by the University of Toronto, which holds its vote on October 23.

Meanwhile a committee, consisting of the CUS Congress delegation and interested students, has been established by Council to educate and orient the student body about the entire matter both before the referendum and continuing thereafter.

NOTICES...

Rooms Wanted 16

Autos-Buy and Sell 17

For Sale - 1964 Triumph TR4 Convertible. Can be seen at 2585 Connaught Ave. Will trade for 64 VW or similar small car. Ask for Greg.

Rentals 18

Miscellaneous 19

Free - Canada Careers Directory for class of 1970 only. Packed with career opportunities in industry and government. Also information on school boards and graduate schools. Call at the Placement office for your copy now.

Experimental Education-Sociology- Theatre Class Seeks Students.

A minimum of students (8) with a number of courses or experience in one or more of the areas of education, sociology and theatre

are sought to take part in a class aimed at the study of the teaching of theatre in the schools and the effectiveness of this teaching as to the socio-economic backgrounds of the grade schools and high school students studied. If interested, see Prof. Poole in the education department or Richard Rogers in the DGDS office.

Price of advertisements are 50c for three lines and 5c for each line following. Advertisements must be submitted between 1:15 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and between 2:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. on Tuesdays.

Lost and Found 11

Announcements 12

A meeting will be held to form an Economics Student Union on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 11:30 a.m., in room 410 in the SUB. All students in any economics class are urged to attend.

Reminder to all clubs, societies, and organizations. In order to be recognized by the Dalhousie students Union, a copy of your constitution and a list of your executive must be filed no later than October 15. Recognition entitles you to use the facilities that the SUB offers. For forms and information contact D.A. Campbell, Internal Affairs Section, Student Council Offices (Room 222), SUB.

Help Wanted 13

Work Wanted 14

Rooms for Rent 15

Accommodations are now available for one female boarder willing to share at 6½ room apartment with two sensuous males. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and willing to provide physical comfort. When applying, please include vital statistics. Call 980-0096.

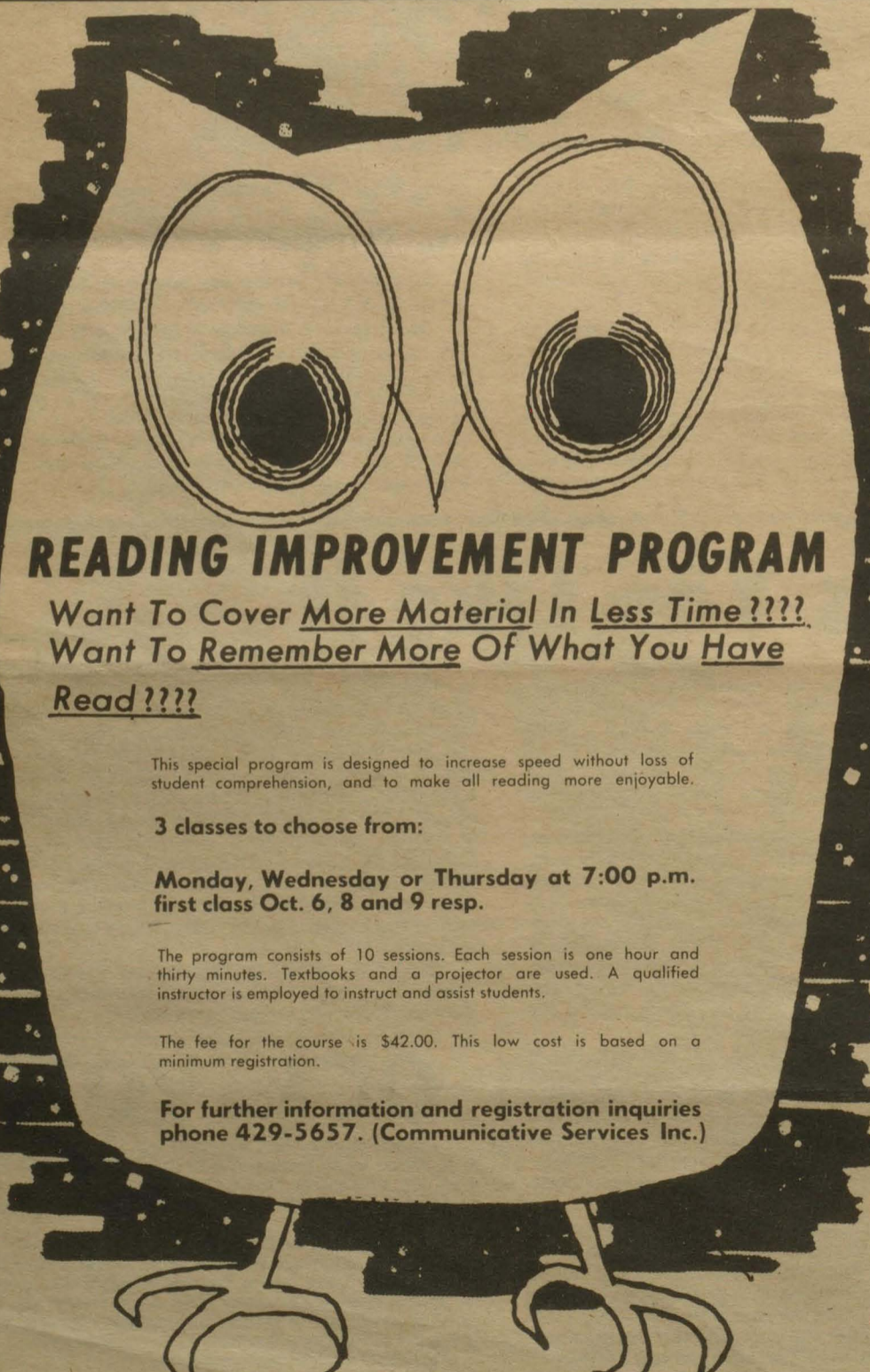
Julie McMahon Application

Application	Date Application Closed
Rink Campaign Franchise	Oct. 6, 1969, 5:00 p.m.
High School Visitation Head	Oct. 6, 1969, 5:00 p.m.
Photography Dept. Head	Sept. 29, 1969, 5:00 p.m.
Chairman of Students Council	Sept. 29, 1969, noon

Curriculum Committee-nominations are open for one member until Sept. 29, 1969. This faculty committee with student representation discusses changes in curriculum.

Committee of Studies-nominations open for two members. This committee has a say in your academic future.

See Derryn Crowston for details.



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Council Crushes Residents

By Andrew Cochran

Howe Hall residents were defeated in an attempt to add a voting representative to Student's Council at its last meeting, September 22.

A strong and spirited delegation turned out to support the proposal, but their efforts met with qualified opposition. The group maintained that the residents are a cohesive body, and were in fact "the main core of the campus", delivering the "greatest support of any students group on campus".

It was added that the 420 in Howe Hall and the 400 in Sheriff Hall were largely responsible for the election of many of the present council members. Furthermore, it was stated one of the residents that Mr. Gillis in campaign for Student Union President was "all for the idea of a voting member (from the residence) on council".

President Gillis denied the statement, and this was met by several cat-calls and expressions of disapproval. One of the audience was heard to say, "things are different now that he's elected!"

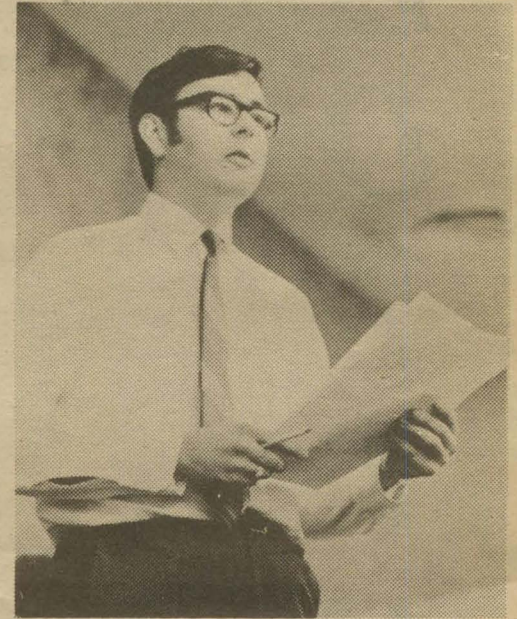
Most council members could not see how an additional voting member on the Council could more directly influence its decisions. The suggestion was extended that the group might better serve their ends by putting to use their efficient organization and seek out their faculty representatives on crucial matters.

At this point, the discussion became more than one of making an addition the Council membership; it evolved into the whole question of the problem of Council representivity and the need for constitutional revision.

Larry Fredericks graduate student's representative proclaimed that in his opinion the Council was "not really representing people on campus" and the "constitution was out of touch with reality". He went on to propose the need for a complete change in the basis of the Council's structure. To the resident students he said, "in terms of a democratic structure, you're at a fantastic advantage: your representative would probably really represent you!"

Law rep Bob Hamilton agreed with Mr. Fredericks' position, and posed the question "Are we really representing the university?"

These opinions seemed to gain general support from the other members, but at the same time it was felt that granting the requested voting member would not really aide the cause. Therefore the motion fell to defeat by a vote of 5 for, 10 opposed, 4 abstentions. Yet the principal involved was accepted, in that it was decided that definite moves would be made to interpret the role and representivity of Council to the student body, with hopes for sweeping constitutional reforms.



NO DICE!

By Julie McMahon

University president Dr. Henry Hicks is not enthusiastic about a recent council decision to withdraw the names submitted by the council for appointment to the Board of Governors.

In a telephone interview with the Gazette Dr. Hicks commented that he had not heard of the motion previously, but that the Board could not be asked to reconsider new candidates if a decision had already been made.

He pointed out that it is up to the Student Union to decide what authority is to be granted to its executive and the Board would not involve itself with Council deliberations.

At a joint council meeting last year, this year's council and its predecessor approved the following names suggested by their executive as the union's appointments to the Board — John Graham, Student Union general manager for a three-year term; Bruce Gillis, Student Union president, for a one-year term; and A. Randall Smith, last year's Student Union president, also for a one-year term.

Although council president Gillis agreed with Dr. Hicks that once having obtained guaranteed seats, Council could then choose its own procedures of election, he said he had contacted the Executive Secretary of the Board, Mr. D. H. McNeill, who had informed him it was unorthodox but possible to change the names of candidates for the Board. Gillis told the Gazette that he had made a number attempts to contact Dr. Hicks but was unable to get a hold of him.

Hand In Hand

A motion was passed at the last Senate meeting approving a preliminary proposal for cooperation between Dalhousie and Mount St. Vincent universities.

A more legal document will be presented later for approval of the Senates, Boards of Governors and Presidents of both institutions.

One part of the agreement states that "Mount Saint Vincent sees itself as a multi-faculty college in the University of Dalhousie..."

The agreement also says that the Mount will remain a woman's college "insofar as emphasis and residences are concerned" but "co-educational insofar as use of facilities, courses and activities are concerned."

The agreement is an attempt to prevent duplication of facilities and to allow mutual access to the resources of both universities.

The agreement is for an initial period of five years from September 1969.

The Mount will continue to offer the same degrees, but cooperation will be exercised in the B. Sc. programme in nursing and the B. Sc. and graduate courses in Home Economics.

Students fees will be paid to their respective Student Councils with the stipulation that a student may voluntarily, pay the fees of both and receive the corresponding privileges.



Housing Action

Dalhousie's Graduate Student Association distributed pamphlets on campus Tuesday, calling on students to work together to fight housing and parking problems at Dalhousie. The pamphlets which were distributed throughout the campus called on the Student Council to involve itself in the crucial issue of housing.

The leaflet criticized landlords who rented poor accommodations to students, realizing that they had a "captive audience" in students. Dedicating itself to the cause of working with the rest of the student body on the problems, the Grad Students Office and asked those who wished to become personally involved to sign up for an or- them in the Grad Students Office and asked those who wish ed to become personally involved to sign up for an organizational meeting of students interested in combatting the current situation.

Where?

The overcrowded condition of the Dalhousie campus was brought to the fore again on Monday night when, at the Student Council meeting, Richard Rogers of D.G.D.S. informed council that D.G.D.S. was in need of a permanent theatre and rehearsal area. Rogers painted a gloomy picture for the future of D.G.D.S. if a suitable space was not found soon.

D.G.D.S. requires a room large enough to present a full production in, yet small enough so as not to lose contact with the audience. The room must have a minimum of obstructions, such as pillars, but a full thrust stage was not felt to be necessary. Provision for the permanent mounting of lights is one of the main requirements.

The McInnis Room is ideal for D.G.D.S. work, but it is not always available, as it is used by many other organizations for diverse functions. It was suggested that Room 1 in King's College be used, but this would entail the moving around of chairs and lights every evening. It is also impractical to use either the cafeteria or the conversation pit.

Council expressed an understanding of the situation and agreed to investigate the feasibility of other sites.

Alderman Concerned

Dalhousie's rapid expansion has at least one Halifax alderman worried.

Hedley G. Ivany is not opposed to the university expansion — "I know Dalhousie has to expand but I think some long-range planning should be done in consultation with the city's planning board" he said.

Dalhousie has been gradually expanding into what was once a strictly residential area and is attempting to persuade the Halifax planning board to rezone sections of Ward Two.

A week-ago Wednesday, Dalhousie approached the city planning board to have a residential section of Ward Two, bordering on South Street, rezoned for institutional and park use so a six-story heating plant can be built on some land recently purchased by the university.

"Admittedly Dalhousie is one of our (Halifax's) biggest industries . . . But how would you feel if you had worked and saved for 20 years to buy a house and then learned that a sugar refinery, a ship-yard or Dalhousie was going to build a six-story heating plant with two 200 foot smoke stacks along the back of your property" the Ward Two alderman added.

"I supported Dalhousie when they wanted to run their tunnel under the streets and opposed the City Council's plan to charge the university extra money for replacing the pavement when they promised to repave the streets themselves" Alderman Ivany said.

"But, something has to be done. Our residential areas are just being cut up like meatballs... and there just isn't enough serviced land to go around."

(Serviced land is land with sewers, water and electricity supplied)

Now, due mainly to the housing shortage "The city is being forced to go out into the rough and service un-serviced land. . . and it is estimated it will cost the city some 90 million dollars to service land over the next few years." Ivany continued.

According to alderman Ivany, uncontrolled university expansion will aggravate the present problem if some joint long-term planning is not done between the university and the city.

However a solution to the problem may be forthcoming. A meeting has been planned between J.G. Sykes, the university's director of planning and development and the city planning board to discuss the university's long-range expansion program.



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EDITORIAL

The recent situation in the Department of Romance Languages concerning the Conversational French class is symptomatic of a grave problem with which this university must come face to face.

All you have to do is look around your classrooms to realize that there is a problem of overcrowding at Dalhousie. In many classes students are standing in the doorways or sitting on windowsills, simply because there is nowhere else to sit. It is hardly an environment that is conducive to learning!

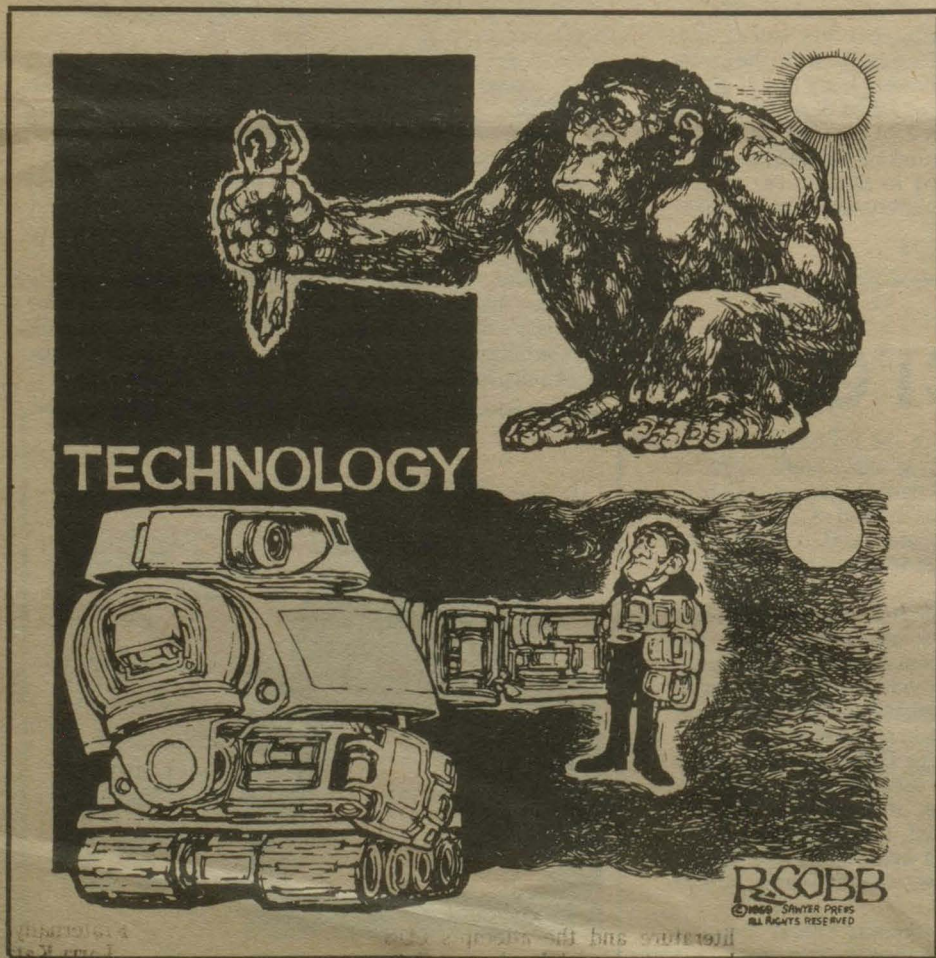
But the lack of physical facilities is only one problem – the university administration has taken no firm steps to ensure that those students who are admitted get an education of any value at all.

While we consider it essential that Dalhousie adopt a policy of universal accessibility (recognition of the right of all those academically qualified, to a university education, regardless of economic or social position) we also are forced to recognize that the administration of this institution has not seen fit to accept the consequences of even limited accessibility.

Though the freshmen count has almost doubled over last year, the administration has made no provision for hiring enough academic staff to meet the increased demand. The increase in the faculty-student ratio which results means that the professor you couldn't get to talk to last year is the same one you can't even see from your vantage point at the back of the class this year. It eliminates even the remote possibility that students and faculty can be engaged in meaningful exchanges of ideas in the classroom.

Besides this very serious problem, there is the difficulty of a lack of student housing and also, the exorbitant rents that are charged for those available. Dalhousie has not made any real and meaningful provision for solving this problem in its multi-million dollar expansion program. Residences appear to be at the bottom of the university's priority lists.

The situation will not resolve itself. If students of Dalhousie are to defend their own interests and those of future students, some sort of constructive action must be taken. We must demonstrate to the university our serious concern about the overcrowding and the failure of the university to deal with it.



The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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CATHARSIS

By Neil Harrison

The Constitution of the Canadian University Press asserts that "the major role of the student press is to act as an agent of social change... striving to emphasize the rights and responsibilities of the student citizen".

As a statement of principle, it is almost universally acceptable and could conceivably be adopted by every group from the John Birch Society and the Kiwanis to the Internationalists. It therefore doesn't say much at all, and requires interpretation.

Students have rights. They are the same rights everyone is supposed to have, but they naturally apply more to the university environment and other students.

To begin with, education rightfully belongs to everyone. Universal accessibility is a myth, however. Read the relevant parts of Porter's "Vertical Mosaic" and watch the rights evaporate when lined up beside the facts. You might even start thinking that maybe the university is catering to someone or something other than the student and people in general. More on that later.

There are some students who will state with a great deal of conviction that a university education is privilege. The student pays but a fraction of the cost of his education, he doesn't finance the institution's programs, build the buildings, hire the professors or pay their salaries. I certainly won't argue with those facts; they're truisms. But the question is, who does pay the shot? Does the answer have any bearing on the kind of education we should expect as compared to the kind we're getting?

Government is a major source of the university's revenue. The government gets its cash through taxes paid by the people. Most money comes from taxes levied on the ordinary man, the worker, who makes up by far the largest portion of the population. Generally speaking, then, workers pay the veneration share of the university's operating costs. Fact: approximately 25% of the student population come from families with incomes of over ten thousand dollars a year. These families make up only 8% of the population. It seems that a lot of workers are sending a lot of rich kids through college, while their own children drop out or get jobs to increase the family's earnings. I bet they'd be somewhat upset if they knew.

The next step is to ask why this situation exists. Is it possible that governments and the universities consider something more than the interests of the people in making decisions and setting policy???

The second major source of the university's income is business, through donations, grants, scholarship funds, etc. This is the most obvious manifestation of the involvement of business interests in the university. But what about government? Aren't most of our legislators businessmen of one sort or another? What's more important still, governments are political parties and our political parties are financed by business. Businesses have money and usually support political causes which guarantee their continued success in making more. I really hate to sound cynical, but when you start talking about million dollar investments and multi-million dollar profits, greed usually takes precedence over humanitarian instincts.

At the risk of making a blanket statement, let's continue from the proposition that business controls the university for all intents and purposes. How does this affect what goes on here?

To begin with, take a look at the "Scholarships, Awards and Financial Aid" supplement to the university calendar. It certainly pays to be an engineer, chemist, physicist, or geologist. These are the technicians needed by business to perpetuate their profit-making activity. These are the people who "benefit" from company scholarships. A Ph.D. in Victorian Literature or Political Philosophy really doesn't have too much value to a corporation manufacturing armaments or marketing a better mousetrap.

The influence of business extends beyond these external signs into the curriculum itself and the teachers who ad-

minister it. I can't go into a lot of detail in this column. I will simply state that most courses (e.g. political science) serve mainly to rationalize and reinforce the political and social order as it now exists. They touch on problems and offer solutions without considering causes. They cover the spots on a measles patient rather than attacking the virus which is the real culprit. In short, they are not analytical.

A critical university with an analytical approach would, I feel, expose and smash the "rationale" underlying modern society in short order. That rationale is presently free enterprise - capitalism - the freedom to accumulate wealth at the expense of the people who do all the work.

Whether or not the critical university is a realistic possibility is debatable. It hardly seems likely that corporations and their governments would encourage or permit such a process to occur. What is possible is that each student might become a more critical individual. If this were to occur, through analysis of conditions as they now exist and subsequent testing of the conclusions that are drawn, the critical university might follow as the logical extension of a new society.

Having touched on the question of the student's rights, and how they are flaunted, let us continue to the "responsibilities of the student citizen".

As it now stands, the right to an education means simply the right to an "education" suited to the needs of those in control, which sure ain't us. But we've been through that before. Responsibility enters the picture when you consider what is to be done with the insights gained through individual analysis, even if at the moment this means that you accept nothing more than the fact that when it comes to education, working class kids are being screwed in the ear.

When you are faced with a question it is your responsibility to find an answer. You owe it to yourself to find out why. In addition to this personal responsibility, it is definitely not acceptable to hoard knowledge. Facts must be circulated along with interpretations based on them. University students are in a position to find out what's really going on, to make their findings known to other students and to the public and to instigate appropriate action.

We do not have to look far to find examples of people who refuse to recognize their responsibilities in this regard. Our Sociology and Political Science departments are filled with empiricist - behaviourist types who go to great lengths to obtain masses of valuable data and statistics by the purest scientific means... and then retire to the isolation of the ivory tower academic world without taking their questioning to its logical conclusion (why is what ought to be not what is?), or adopting any moral position at all.

The student's responsibility, then, is to ask questions about the university and society in general, to endure the frustration of trying to find reasonable answers, to tie everything up into some sort of coherent explanation, and finally to talk to people about it.

That all sounds pretty idealistic... wishy-washly generalities... just like the CUP statement at the beginning of this harangue. It's general because it outlines an approach rather than any specific consideration. In order to "act as an agent of social change" an individual or a newspaper must approach problems with a consistent analytical framework. We have to dig deeper than the surface facts and appearances if we are to be given any credit for logical thought, and by the same token we have to relate the problems and experiences of students to society as a whole.

This is supposed to be a column, not an editorial, so it's personalistic. I've stated some problems as I see them and a solution or two as well. What I'd like to see for openers at Dal is an end to the acutely defensive posture adopted by many students who shy away from new ideas or attack them before they know what they're all about. At least listen. Then confront these ideas with a technique of analysis... ask questions... test them and draw your own conclusions.

Dear Mom...

I've started classes. Registration was efficient, ruthlessly so. I've had few deep revelations in class so far, but the other night, I was enlightened, and saddened, at a dance. It was typical in as much as the band, music and place were typical. I will not say all the people there were typical, for it's too early in the year for that. Yes, there were a few innocents there, and I was one of them. I had forgotten about the "system" that exists at these dances. What happened specifically? Picture it. There are a group of girls standing together on the dance floor. The music starts. One by one they are picked off, asked for a dance. Suddenly there is only one girl left. Then a guy makes his way toward her... closer... closer..., then he gets a good look at her - she was not very pretty, Mom - and he veered away. To judge by looks, for external beauty, how cruel. I do not think I will go to

these dances any more. (Of course I have nothing against dancing. To move to music, holding someone you care about, holding her very close to you - this is wonderful. But to be subjected as that girl was...) I do not think I will go to these dances any more. I do not think one needs to attend this type of social function to meet people. If one is friendly, open, and sincere, one is sure to find friends, to find someone special. Much as I said in my last letter, in spite of all the planned events of this nature there were still a lot of lonely people around.

There are no tears, perhaps, just words drenched in guilt.

For it's a search with no paths.

But when the marigold's stem breaks is crushed under the burden of beauty a hand unnatural to it is always there.

Rick

SENATE

How many people know that Dalhousie has open senate meetings? How many of those who do know, attend? Anyone attending the senate's last meeting would have to conclude that the answer to both these questions is - very few. Even the radical contingent (alias the Left), despite never-ending cries of "More student participation", were absent from the room. Granted these regular get-togethers of our venerable academic fathers seldom fill anyone with revolutionary zeal - but wouldn't it be a good idea to observe an important part of the decision - making progress despite the fact that, as yet, we, as students, play no meaningful part in it.

In the last meeting of Senate a number of important topics came under discussion, including Dalhousie's relationship with Nova Scotia Technical College and Mount Saint Vincent University. After some discussion it was moved that Dalhousie seat four members on the Tech. senate and that Tech. would reciprocate, subject, of course, to ratification by Tech.

When the chairman introduced the next item on the agenda he did an excellent job of conserving words - he said nothing. The item involved an agreement with the Mount. By way of introduction he

said only that he thought the agreement was somewhat the same as the existing agreement with Tech. and shortly afterward he called for a motion ratifying the Mount agreement. The chairman mentioned after the motion had been passed that certain steps had already been taken in anticipation of the Senate's favourable response. Many people feel that this is another step toward the formation of a University of Halifax which would probably include all the institutions now in operation in the area.

Turning to other business, Bruce Gillis, one of the student representatives on the Senate, raised a question concerning student membership on the Senate Council. He was told that a motion had already been passed providing for the election; by the Senate, of one of the student reps. to the council. This was questioned by other members and the secretary was instructed to check back minutes to see if a formal motion to this effect had been passed.

For those who think that education is more than football games and passing grades it might be wise to drop into the occasional Senate meeting. They are held on the second Monday of each month at four o'clock p.m.

Letter to the Editor

The time has come for us to sit back and evaluate what has been said in the last two issues of the Gazette. Any individual not familiar with the Dalhousie campus would think the students are prepared to break free from their inveterate backwardness, and come to grips with the prevailing social, economic and political problems. Having been involved with much of what has transpired, I find it necessary to render a more sober appraisal of the situation.

A great deal of the energy expended to date has been directed toward everything but the initiation of constructive change. Personalistic arguments, petty jurisdictional squabbles, and hairsplitting legalistic bickerings are emphasized for the simple reason of clouding over the issues at hand. This is nothing but a pusil-

lunimous act on the part of those fearful of exposing their true political positions. I am left no alternative but to reify what has degenerated into a game of abstractions.

If you re-read the statements released by the D.A.G.S. Council, you will see that we at no time wished to become involved with mud-slinging. At no time did we come to the point of releasing meaningless statements such as "Mr. Katz is known to suffer from a recurring illness called verbal diarrhea." Such a statement means nothing and once again retreats from the issues being discussed. Instead of responding to my criticism of Mr. Gillis' actions, the writer of that statement attempts to prejudice an audience still unaware of the significance of CUS and Mr. Gillis' attempt to disband it. It is this

very trick of side-stepping the real nature of CUS which was used last year by the mass media and student councils across Canada to disenchant students. It is no wonder repressive social and economic conditions seem immune to change. Exploitation of emotions and lack of intellectual honesty inhibit critical assessment. Unfortunately, the satisfied minority realizes critical evaluation is the first stage of political action.

The Canadian Union of Students has been working for the development of the critical university. This is a goal which we as students have the power to achieve. The critical university would not be pressured by government and corporate enterprise to meet their needs, but would exercise an independent criticism of these forces which fear change. It is these forces which must be criti-

cized, for they monopolize decision making bodies, are responsible for the conditions within and without the university, and direct all benefits toward a self-satisfied minority. This domination by the corporate enterprise must cease. The establishment of the critical university would be an important step in this direction. The university would graduate socially conscious people rather than specialists incapable of synthesizing their knowledge and relating it to a broader social spectrum. The isolation of any one skill is to diminish the significance of the individual and therefore the society these individuals make up.

The concept of the critical university is the sort of thing we should be discussing in our evaluation of CUS. Have those who condemn CUS talked about the idea of the critical university? No. Nor have they discussed CUS literature and the attempts CUS has made to get local council t-

organize around their analysis of the student in the university and the student and society. It is obviously these subjects which can be used to educate students. In an interview earlier this year, I stated that if a referendum on CUS were held immediately, the results would be negative. The reason is simple; the only information students have come from gossip. An orientation program on CUS would do away with irresponsible gossip and might even prove to be an antidote to student apathy. An objective presentation of CUS policy might also be the first step toward much needed change on campus. For just, un- just, un- the just- us all and on

INSIDE

THE

INCO

OPERATION

On Monday, December 9, 1968, Morron Shulman (NDP High Park) told the Legislative Assembly of Ontario that he had in his hands the truth surrounding the recent accusations levelled against INCO. Following are excerpts from that speech:

Three huge smoke stacks dominate the sky over this flat little town. Twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year, the three giants belch grey-white columns of smoke that curl to form the ghostly cloud that hangs over Sudbury.

On the edge of Copper Cliff is a vast complex of smoke-blackened buildings that feed the stacks. The complex is couched beside a 300-foot high range of slag-waste rock and iron-ore stands out of the flat wasteland like some Alcatraz. It is surrounded by a 20-foot high fence, which is closely watched by the armed security police.

Where all the trouble is

This is the Copper Cliff smelter of INCO — and a brave man whose name is Mark Starowicz climbed over that slag heap to get you the results that I am going to tell you about in a few moments, Mr. Speaker. This smelter is the largest of its kind in the world, the pride of the Ontario mining industry. And this is where all the trouble is.

Here, the workers claim, they are forced to work in conditions that are archaic and unsafe, amid fumes that poison their systems, in dust that chokes their lungs.

Here, in these buildings, where clouds of blue-white gas prey through the various floors, and where millions of tons of chemicals are spewed into the atmosphere, they think lie the explanations for two startling facts discovered by a study done at Laurentian University.

These two facts are there: first, the death rate of a Sudbury male over 55 is 50 per cent higher than for the rest of Ontario.

And second, the life expectancy of a Sudbury male over 45 is seven years below the national average.

"They think they're being poisoned"

The men who work in Copper Cliff don't believe this is coincidence. They think they are being poisoned.

But INCO replied in their calm, reasonable way these charges are "exaggerated and irresponsible" and, as far as INCO is concerned, the excess gases are a product of the union's imagination. Well, who is telling the truth?

Well, we finally found out in August,

Mr. Speaker. To finally settle the truth of this matter, the Toronto Star hired a McGill University student, Mark Starowicz, and on the night of Wednesday, August 29, he went to find out for himself. I quote from the statement he subsequently dictated — after getting out of the plant.

"Entry to the plant is illegal, unless one is a worker with a badge, a tourist with a guide, or a special visitor conducted by a company official. The plant is heavily guarded by armed security men. For two days I asked various workers to sketch for me sections of the plant they knew, and draw for me every walkway, passage and entrance.

"The only way to avoid crossing the guards who scrutinized all entrants was to wait till nightfall, and climb over the massive slag range that dominates the rear of the complex.

"Wednesday night, dressed in clothes given me by workers, and equipped with the required safety goggles and gas mask, I began crossing the slag heap. With me I took a camera and a drager meter—a compact precision instrument used to measure gas content in the air. Guards intermittently played powerful lights onto the slag range, and that made my progress slow, having to duck them.

Worth getting fired for

"But finally, after an hour, I was within the plant and at a set place, prearranged, met one worker who was going to be my guide that night. The worker would, without question, have been fired for helping me enter the plant if he was caught. But he shrugged off my fear, saying, 'If you see it like it really is here and report it, then it will be worth getting fired.'

"We moved toward the converter building beneath the centre stack of the three giants, avoiding groups of men and supervisors' offices. Entering the giant operation, we inched past machines that dwarfed the men tending them and worked our way to the giant furnaces that were the core of the building. Several hundred men were in the plant on the night shift.

"After half an hour of winding ramps and ladders, we reached our first destination: 'D' floor, the base of the furnaces. Open furnaces blasted the ore, molten red, and through the furnace doors we saw the gentle rising of silvery grey fumes that followed the neck of the furnace up to the stacks.

"Here was the source of the sulphur dioxide. Upstairs, on 'M' floor, were the areas the men were complaining about. But they were also complaining about 'D' floor, which is where we were and

so we approached the groups of men who worked by the furnaces.

"The heat grew in intensity at every step, and it was like breathing with your head in a hot oven. The heat pounded you and you felt the veins in your head.

"These stoves of hell"

"I asked that we stop before we even reached the men near the furnaces. I was streaming sweat, and trying to walk towards these stoves of hell was like walking against some big, soft hand that was pushing you back. I could see the men better now—like automatons performing their tasks, their eyes half closed by the heat, moving silently. I myself could barely move.

"You get used to this, sneered the man with me, but maybe if you ask the company very nicely they'll tell you how very conscientious they are about ventilating it. "He said the heat reached 150 degrees at times, and I believed it. As we climbed the east stairs to 'M' floor, I held my breath so as not to inhale the hot stench of the furnaces.

"M' floor is a 20-foot wide walkway around the top of the furnaces, which fill the centre of the building. On the west side, the air is acrid, but bearable—it's the prettier side of the building where they show the tourists and where some supervisors' offices are. But down the walkway, dimly lit by naked hanging bulbs, the east side was immersed in a shiny blue pall. In that pall, I saw the silhouettes of men working.

"We donned our masks and goggles and moved toward the pall. After 50 feet, the acrid smell was penetrating my gas mask, and my mouth and throat felt suddenly as if I had gargled in kerosene. As we moved in deeper, the pall became milky cloud, and I could only see a few feet ahead.

Gas masks not adequate

"My eyes began stinging unbearably, and I struggled to keep them open to see. They watered so much the tears formed inside my goggles. A feeling of nausea began to grow in me, and I began gasping for air, which gave me acute chest pains. I pressed the gas mask to my face, but I could not shut the gas out. I held my breath and tried to pull my camera out. But I began coughing, and unwittingly breathed a gulp. A sharp pain in my chest doubled me over, and the nausea overwhelmed me. I pulled off my mask and began to retch. As I groped for something to grab hold of,

I felt very suddenly dizzy. Then, I collapsed.

"I wasn't unconscious for long—45 seconds to a minute, said the worker who was with me. He had been right behind me and dragged me to a window when I passed out. The gas was rushing over my back as I bent low over the window sill to find air that was fresh.

"After a few minutes, I pulled out the drager meter, held my breath, and moved back into the gas cloud. I loaded the long grey tube into the instrument. According to gas content, the tube turns white from one end, up a scale towards the other.

"The maximum reading on the scale is 200.

"I moved to the centre of the walkway—not near the furnace flues—but within a few feet of the men who were incredibly working there. The test took one minute, during which I didn't breathe.

Gas exceeds safe limits

"I moved quickly to the window, gasped air, and looked at the drager meter tube. It was completely white. Off scale.

"The air contained over 200 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. The guidelines said five was the recommended safe limit.

"Goggles made no difference to my eyes. A gas mask was useless there—you'd need a scuba tank and pure oxygen. And as we moved into the cleaner air on the west side of the building, I stared at the silhouettes of the men who spent hours there in that shiny blue-white cloud. And I knew I'd do my share of coughing and spitting that night, as these men did every night of their lives.

"After a few weeks, you can stand it, said my guide.

"But what does it do to you later, I wondered.

"The morning after my clandestine visit I telephoned assistant general manager of INCO, Don Fraser, and said I wanted to tour the areas the workers were complaining about.

"I was told it was 'irregular', but after some pressing and three hours waiting for a decision they agreed to give me a tour. They refused to admit my photographer, however, saying only 'It is against company policy'. Any photographs I needed Fraser said, I could be given from the public relations files in Toronto.

"Official" tour much different

"In the executive offices, which are air-conditioned by passing the air through a special chemical solution to cleanse it, I was started on my tour. My guide was

Norman Spears, another assistant manager. I was taken on a broad tour of the plant, and when I asked to see the reverberator building, I was shown all along the fresh and tidy west side, where tourists are taken through every hour.

"Standing on the clean and well-ventilated side of 'M' floor I asked Spears if the spot we were standing in was the vicinity the workers were complaining about.

"Yes", he said, "and you can see there's nothing to those complaints. We take tourists through here every day."

"So I pressed him to take me to the east end of 'M' floor which is the actual area the workers are complaining about. The air was bearable, and there wasn't a worker in sight. My guide had predicted that the dampers would be opened for my visit, allowing all gases to escape-fluttering, considering that costs INCO a few thousand dollars in sulphur dioxide. As I stood over the same spot where I had collapsed the night before, the INCO executive was speaking:

"Workers are a bunch of lazy bastards"

"Oh, sometimes on a bad day when the draught blows it here, you might get a reading of ten, but that's all. There's nothing poisonous about conditions here. Those workers are a bunch of lazy bastards."

"The air was bearable now, even without a gas mask. It was 2 p.m. Thursday.

"Later that day I asked two workers I knew were on that afternoon shift if the dampers were open or closed at 2 p.m. They told me the dampers had been opened at 12.30 p.m. I had asked Spears if these were normal air conditions, and he said they were.

"Once in a while," he said, "if a leak is sprung, it might get a bit gassy. But that happens very rarely, and of course we pull the men out."

"As best as anyone could remember, there hadn't been a leak of 'M' floor for several months."

That is the end of the quote; that is the end of the statement from Mark Starowicz. And, Mr. Speaker, what a scandal that is; what a scandal it is for INCO; what a scandal it is for Sudbury, what a scandal it is for the member for Sudbury; what a scandal it is for the Ministers of Mines Health (Mr. Dymond), for this government; and what a scandal it is for everyone in this House, that no one has done anything about this in all these years; that this terrible company has been able to lie and lie and lie and nobody over there cares. Where was the Ministry of Mines all these years?

STAFF MEETING

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SUB OP MEETINGS OPEN

As a last minute "emergency" measure, the SUB Operations Board has appointed Bob Underwood Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The appointment is ordinarily a Student Council responsibility, but the concert series starts this week and there had to be a chairman before that time. The Student Council meeting was preoccupied with the censure motion so it could not cope with all the business, and left the matter to the discretion of the SUB Operations Board. Mr. Underwood was the only applicant.

At its September 19th meeting, the Board also passed a motion calling for the closing of the main part of the cafeteria after ten o'clock. Approximately seventy five chairs will be left for those using the vending machines.

The staff must clean the building and to facilitate this operation, it was felt that having the cafeteria cleaned before the general two thirty closing time was necessary. John Graham, General Manager for the Student Union, said that the situation should only be a temporary one. At present he is negotiating with Beaver Foods to have them take over responsibility for cleaning the cafeteria after the SUB is closed.

The SUB Operations Board meetings are now open to the student public. The purpose of the Board is to deal with policy decisions affecting the running of the building in such a way as to most effectively benefit the student. Any student may speak before the Board voicing complaints or proposals for improvements in the building.

Milt's Own Bag

Dear Milton,

Since I have been at Dalhousie I have heard Bruce Gillis described as everything from "The Student Prince" to an errant mandolin virtuoso with romantic connections to a bassoonist in the Seven Islands. What or who is Bruce Gillis and is he dangerous? (signed) Frederico Alberto Grump

Dear F. A. G.,

After extensive research I found an article in the United Church Observer that might answer your questions. In the aforesaid

article, a Bruce Gillis was described as the proverbial ham in the sandwich, the nuts in pistachio ice cream and the corn on the cob. In other words, Fred, I guess Bruce Gillis is yea-olde question within an enigma and is all things to all men.

Fear not though Freddy boy as the article went on to state that taken in small doses, Bruce Gillis proved perfectly harmless, unless you were allergic to ham, corn, or nuts. Milton

Dear Milton,

Although I certainly do not consider myself a stunning beauty I must confess that in my past I have little problem attracting members of the opposite sex. However, after being at Dalhousie for two full weeks I have had only one nibble and that was by a bespectacled Sociology student, who was desirous only to sell me a copy of *The Mass Line*. In choosing to attend Dalhousie, Milton, I felt that my previous luck would continue. What about Dalhousie anyway Milton? Have I made a mistake?

(signed) Gracie Jugs

Dear Gracie,

In my opinion your only mistake was allowing a Sociology student with glasses to nibble.

Old Milt

To the Editor

So much is said about the importance of books in an academic environment that I would have accepted this as true, except for the library having negated this by their actions. If the library were necessary to a university education, it would not have to attach itself to another aspect of university, which is accepted by all as necessary, namely, registration. At present, if all library fines are not paid, a returning Dalhousie student cannot register (regardless of academic qualifications) until the library fines are paid.

If a motorist fails to obey motor vehicle regulations, his license is revoked. In the same way, a student can lose his parking permit if he fails to obey regulations governing his parking privileges. These seem fair as the penalty is connected with the abused privilege. The Dalhousie library does not remove the privilege of borrowing books, because despite their expressions that a university is measured by its library etc.

— they don't feel that students would be bothered by the loss of these privileges.

The university administration is as guilty as the library officials for condoning the extension of library powers far out of proportion of the crime. The fact that exclusion from university will bring students to their knees and thus prove nearly 100% is as inexcusable as using torture to gain information from a witness in a court of law. What proves effective is not necessarily just.

I hope that the library and university administrators will reconsider what they are doing and go the way of city libraries in keeping the penalty connected to the crime. Using unnecessarily harsh measures merely sparks resentment and a hatred of libraries. Libraries are important enough to stand of their own, even though library officials seem intent on convincing people that they can't.

Resentfully,
Richard Rogers

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY HALIFAX, N. S.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY APRIL 17 1969

Dear Mr. Rogers,

Our records show that you have not paid your library fine. If your fine is not paid by APRIL 28 1969, we will instruct the Registrar to withhold the mailing of your grades to you. If this does not prove to be effective, we have asked the Registrar to bar you from registration during the next academic year. If there is some reason you cannot pay your fine, please come in to see us.

Sincerely,

F. Hamilton (Mrs.)
Circulation Librarian.

cin-sunday

By Steve Wright

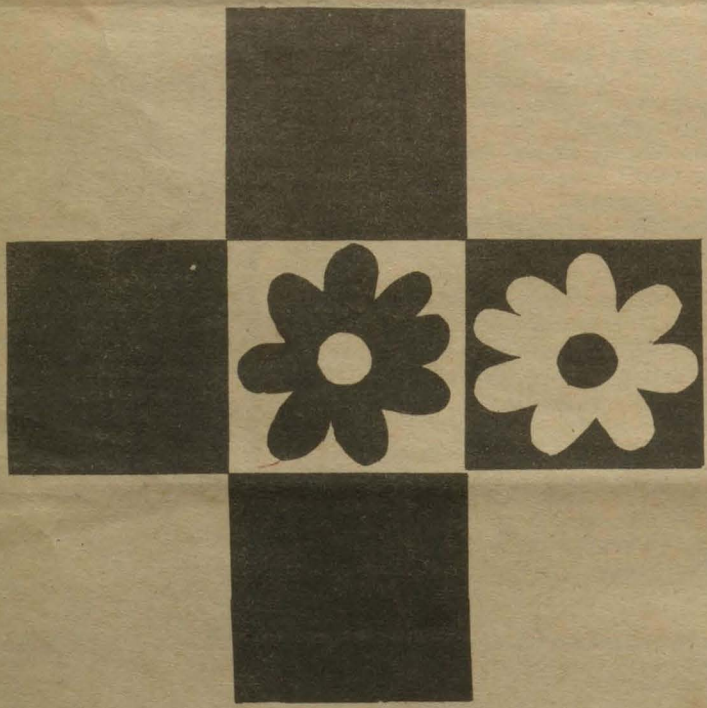
Sidney Poitier, Rod Steiger, and James Coburn starred in the opening presentations of cin-Sunday, the new series of recent movies being shown most Sunday evenings in the McInnis Room of the SUB. This series enables students to see award winning movies for the low cost of fifty-cents.

In the *Heat of the Night* and *Our Man Flint* were the opening night's presentations. In the *Heat of the Night* with Poitier and Steiger deals with the contempt and degradation faced by a Negro policeman from Philadelphia while in a Mississippi town controlled by corrupt anti-Negro Uncle Tom type characters. The plot is absorbing and the film is dramatic, amusing, provoking, but

never dull. Overall it deserves a three star rating.

Our Man Flint is in a different vein entirely. It is one of the many films in recent years which attempts to 'out-Bond' Bond. The plot is a farce, and acts merely as an instrument to show off a set of far-out weapons and gadgets that would make any 007 think twice before tangling in a fight. James Coburn plays Flint and his movie earns a two star rating.

Both films were well received by the audience, and the success of Sunday's program will probably pave the way for future double bills. A tentative schedule has been arranged, subject to change, which include *Bonnie and Clyde*, the *Blue Max*, and a James Bond feature. A good season is ahead for moviegoers. See you in the SUB!



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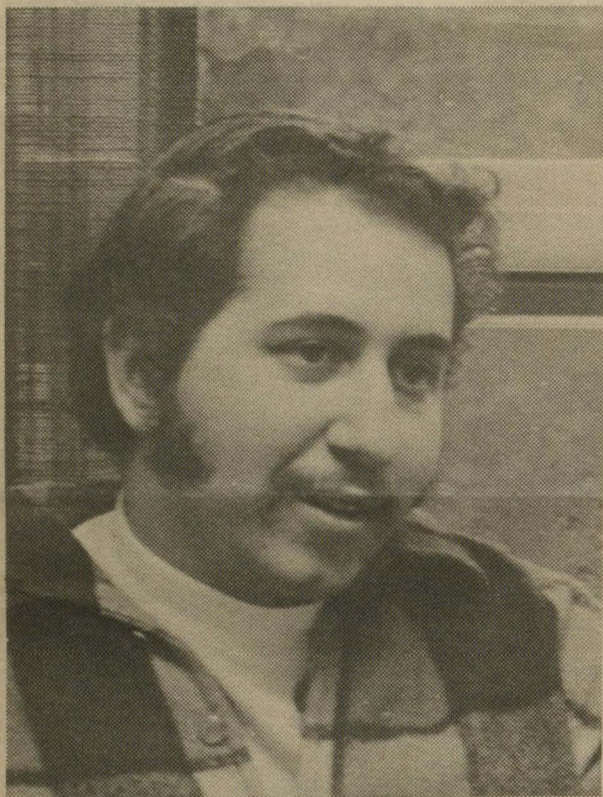
Do You Eat California Grapes?

THE FOUR YEAR FAST

By STEPHEN KIMBER

Four years is a long time to fight for something you believe in when there is nothing but a longer time in sight. Dalhousie University Graduate Martin Jankowski, at this university for the first time this year, has been working non-violently with the grape pickers of California for that long, waging just that sort of a never ending battle.

Jankowski compares the situation of the Mexican grape pickers to the struggle of blacks for equality in the United States. "They marched peacefully for a long time, and were not heard", he says adding that the grape pickers can only maintain their non-violent protest for so long before frustration forces them to engage in violent actions.



There is a tinge of regret in his voice when he talks about the necessity for violence, but it is a regret coupled with resignation. Jankowski, who himself has been a worker in the fields and is a Mexican (adopted by Polish parents) puts it another way; "If you treat us like animals in our living conditions, if you refrain from giving us help, if there are deaf ears out there, like animals we will lash out, and lash out in a form of violence."

He emphasizes that violence is not what he wants but time is running out. After four years of attempting to institute a world wide boycott of California grapes, profits are only down ten per cent (the profit to the grower on grapes is between 120 and 140%) and he knows, as do the grape pickers themselves, that the growers will not negotiate out of good will and humanity.

The whole question of the California grape pickers and their struggle to be allowed to unionize began in 1965 when the pickers, mostly Mexicans, went on strike. In the

thirties, most other classifications of workers won the right to organize through the Taft-Hartley Act in the United States, but the right has never been extended to farm workers. When you think that a picker working 40 hours a week fifty-two weeks of the year earns only about half of the average wage in the state, the omission of farm workers becomes a glaring one. In addition most of the pickers are migrants who have difficulty qualifying for welfare - at the current cost of living, it becomes impossible for them to break the poverty cycle or even to exist in decent living conditions.

Working conditions on the big farms of California are, to say the least, not conducive to working efficiently. During harvest season temperatures can reach 115 degrees in the fields, while they can plummet to freezing in the winter months when the worker is pruning the vines.

There are two possible ways of getting the right to unionize-violent and non-violent. For the moment they have adopted the non-violent tactic of a grape boycott.

"We're asking people all over the world to refrain from buying California grapes," Jankowski says, adding "I like grapes as much as anyone else does. I have not had a grape in two and a half years and I'm dying for one too, but I cannot eat a grape because I know what it does to each worker."

Jankowski has been in the fields almost all his life and he feels an attachment to the field and to the people who work them. He is not your nice liberal stooping to help the poor Mexican farm worker. He has lived with them and worked with them in their efforts to get unionization.

He also spent some time in Washington lobbying with Congressmen trying to get a better deal for farm workers. There is an amendment currently (under study) in a Congressional Committee in the United States that would amend the Taft-Hartley Act so that farm workers would be included under it.

But Jankowski, who has been there, despairs of success for the proposed amendment. The United Farm Workers are only beginning to get the kind of finances that would make them viable. They are in no position to challenge the powerful Growers in the dark closets of Washington lobbying. Money talks and at the moment, all the money is in the hands of the growers.

And, laments Jankowski, even if it did manage to get passed by Congress, that would be another year or two in the future. When you've been waiting for four years, two years can seem an eternity for recognition as a human being.

The Growers have the money and they've been using it to publicize their side in the protracted dispute over the grapes. Stories in newspapers from coast to coast explain that the Growers have asked the farm workers if they want to organize. The workers say no. Jankowski tells it differently. "Suppose you're the worker and I'm the employer. I come up to you and ask you if you like to be unionized. What would you say. You'd tell him "no" because he has the power to fire you if you say yes. You don't have an organization to protect you. If you say yes, and he says you're fired you're out of a job. The point is that you have no official organization, no fair Labor Relations Board, you have nothing if you're a migrant worker to fall back on, so if he asks me something. I'm going to tell him what he wants to hear, not because I like it so much, but because I have no other choice."

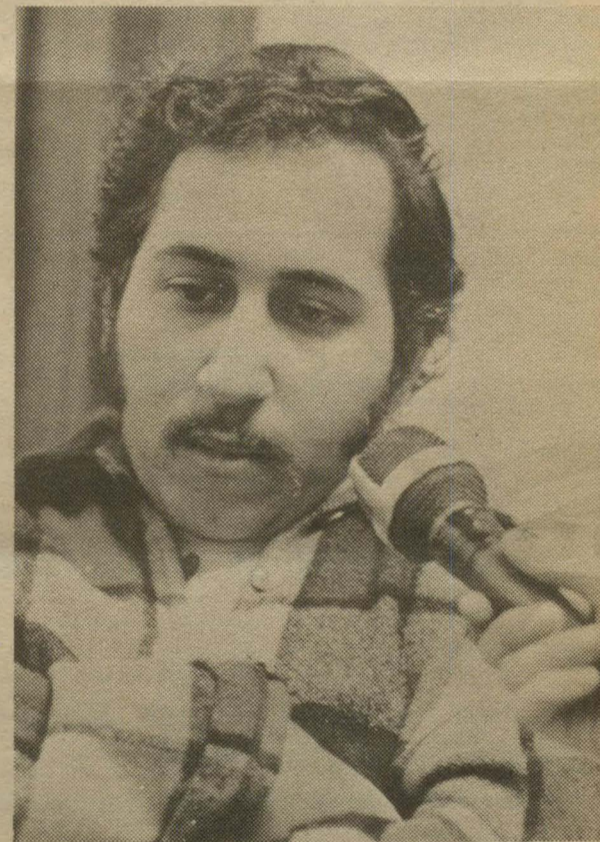

So the problem eventually must come down to the crunch. Will the solution be violent or non-violent? For the grape pickers who are living and working in such miserable conditions, the question must soon be resolved.

As Jankowski tells it, the Growers will only negotiate out of necessity or fear. They will not permit the workers to organize if they can help it - it's more profitable for them to keep the workers in a position of subjection. Legislatively, there is little hope. Few expect the changes in the Taft Hartley Act to be adopted without a long and protracted fight - a fight that would take too long to be of any real benefit to the people in the fields.

The only hope for a non-violent solution is if the boycott of California grapes succeeds; for the boycott will force the growers to recognize the farm laborers' right to organize and to unionize.

"We are asking you to boycott grapes," Jankowski explains "in the same way that the blacks in the United States marched. Both were peaceful; both ways could have achieved an objective, but unfortunately they fell on deaf ears... I want to emphasize that we do not want violence, the black people did not want violence. We want to be first class citizens in the United States and first class citizens of the world. Please refrain from buying grapes and don't force us to use violence."

It leaves you a choice, when you think about. You can buy California grapes and implicitly accept part of the responsibility for what might occur or you can boycott the grapes and force a peaceful solution...

BOYCOTT GRAPES

Football

DAL vs. SMU

For the

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