

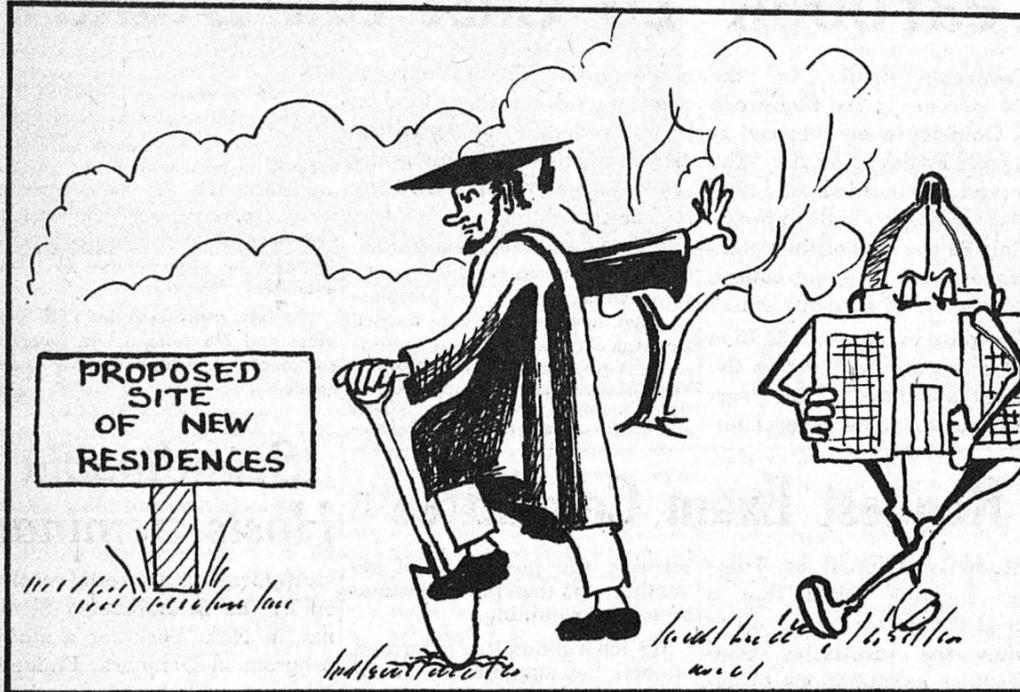
... And Omissions

It's not that we have anything against raising the Evergreen and Gold fees; it's just that we feel that Friday's referendum could have been handled just a little bit better. In one sphere, a few things were added that could have been omitted; and in the other, something was definitely missing.

To wit: the posters announcing the referendum were biased, the ballots were biased; and apparently two-thirds of the students went

home for an unofficial Remembrance Day holiday. The indoctrinated one-third stayed to vote.

The Hugill debating society has announced that a debate on whether sex is over-emphasized will be held Wednesday. The society has also announced the audience will be allowed to participate.



Independence And A Dormitory

Premier Manning's letter to the Students' Union residence committee is the result of accumulated pressure of many years to construct residences on the University of Alberta campus. It said, in essence, that the province will approve of and "build" the residences—someone else will pay for them.

Why should the province be approving University buildings that they are not going to "build"? Why can the provincial government approve construction without providing finances?

The answers clearly indicate the University of Alberta is losing its independence. No longer is the U of A an independent cradle of higher learning, but a public institution that must account to the provincial government for its every move.

That the University should have to account to the government for the money it spends each year is only good government, but why should it have to do any more?

The University is presently operating under a system whereby it accepts money from the government, no longer does the government provide money for the University; the University accepts buildings according to government edict, no longer does the government build them according to University specifications; the University caters to meeting the approval of a provincial government, no longer does it cater only to meeting the needs of higher education in Alberta.

Provision for higher education was an implicit task of the provincial government when the University was formed, but not theirs alone. That they are the lone source of finances breeds a dangerous situation that is obvious in the residence issue—the fact the province of Alberta can meddle with internal University policy through government pursestrings.

University dependence on the provincial government has reached its present state with little fault on the part of the government—the University has been just too content to sit back and passively accept dollars provided by, and only by, the government.

Taking advantage of the situation is unjust

on the part of the government. In letting them, the University is being unjust to itself, and showing clearly its fear of financial ostracization. Passively accepting residences under the present conditions is a concrete example of this fear. The University is covering its fear with an attitude of "We are getting the residences, let us not worry how."

We had better worry how, before the University president is officially recognized as a civil servant.

Now that the government has indicated there is no money for residences, and the University is convinced of residence need, the University of Alberta should get its residences itself; it should get residences that have University of Alberta, not Province of Alberta, stamped on everything from the blueprints to the bathroom drains.

The University should finance residences, from alums, from loans, from students, from faculty, from debentures, from donations, and if necessary from hocking the Con Hall organ.

It should hire its own people to design the residences and build them, and it should tell those people what is wanted and make sure they produce it.

On the way a lot of mistakes will be made, but the taste of independence will make the mistakes easier to swallow. And someday, when the people of this province ask why their University had to hock the Con Hall organ, we can tell them a story of "How to build a dormitory and not be dependent."

Now Hear This

Don't miss Students' Council's annual treat to The Gateway this Friday. Several years ago a particularly zealous or vindictive council rammed through a by-law to the effect that The Gateway will annually be forced to print the entire budget. Every word of it. No editing allowed. Since the budget page is always such a racy item, this Friday you will have to present a note signed either by your parents or your mistress to get your Gateway.

REFLECTIONS

Marriage, whether made in heaven or on earth, can be a rather trying thing at times, particularly to the unmarried woman. I am not referring to the aging spinster, but to the University student, whose friends are all getting engaged or married.

The sudden rash of young, just-graduated from high-school marriages, and second-year University engagements, may or may not be a product of that oft-malignant, oft-eulogized emotion, love. This fad, however, and the unhappy emotions it produces in the mind of the twenty-year-old spinster, can largely be explained in one word—panic.

Everyone else is doing it; all the old high school and first year buddies are doing it, and the one girl left in the crowd feels left out. "If I don't hurry up and do something, I'll be an old maid." And she will suffer the label of the greatest of ills imposed by our society—spinsterhood.

There seems to exist in the emotions of the upperclasswoman, a great depression, caused by the feeling that life is rushing along at its own pace, and leaving her behind. Not that she necessarily feels that she, too, ought to jump on the matrimonial bandwagon; but that she feels no-one else should either. She may have dates; she may be busy; she may in fact be having the time of her life; and thus, she may have no intentions of early marriage. But

nonetheless, she is depressed, and begins to feel the effects of panic.

This panic can produce two opposed effects. It can produce a desire to get married—right now, and if it does, and if she does catch the nearest way, she has solved her problem the easy way.

If, however, this panic merely produces severe depression, and as a by-product, a resolution to remain sane and single, she may be able to survive for a year or two, at which time she realizes that changing diapers is not for her. Thus, having survived early and temporary spinsterhood, she will be perfectly happy to remain single until such time as she is emotionally mature enough to choose the right mate.

—by eve

Auditorium Packed For Second Concert

By Doug Chalmers

Divertimento for Strings Morawetz
Violin Concerto Sibelius
The Moldau Smetana
Symphony No. 4 Dvorak

A total of 2,600 persons attended the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra's second concert of the year, in the Jubilee Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Guest Conductor for the occasion was Walter Susskind, while violinist Frederick Grinke was soloist.

Mr. Susskind, who is the conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, opened the program with a conservative modern work by Oskar Morawetz of Toronto. The Divertimento is a chameleon-like work of changing moods. It starts with a blaze of sound, rich in polyphonic texture. This is followed by an entertaining section with romping pizzicato in the bass which dissolves into a sea of harmony with swirling themes full of grace notes which surge intensively.

One does not analyze this type of music, or replay the record to re-hear a favorite theme, but rather to be absorbed in a mood, an emotional experience, "a sense of something for more deeply interfused." The Divertimento contains fairly modern harmonies, along with the ephemeral element of mood which is characteristic of turn-of-the-century composers such as Elgar, Vaughan-Williams, Rachmaninoff, Sibelius, and Debussy.

The performance was good, and Mr. Susskind evoked a variety of effects from the strings. In the Sibelius Concerto the conductor excelled in the Allegro, a fast movement in which intricate rhythm predominates, but did not sufficiently sustain the melancholic atmosphere in the second movement.

Mr. Grinke, the soloist in the concert, also minimized the sombre qualities of the music: his interpret-

ation could have been more emotional. Mr. Grinke was at his best in the extremely high notes, played close to the bridge, which came out forcibly and clear.

The Smetana and Dvorak works concluding the program were given good performances; the latter, though banal music at times, was (along with Morawetz's Divertimento) the best performed number of the program. The diminuendos in the Adagio of the symphony, coming in place of the expected climaxes, were done very expressively.

The large audience enjoyed the concert and the increase over last year's attendance is encouraging. This may be due in part to the change of time to Sunday afternoon. But a factor of more importance in the attendance increase may be the light nature of the program: for these symphony concerts are close to pop concerts in content.

"The Moldau" is a delightful piece to hear. Neither trivial nor profound, it is a popular composition of the level of the "Peer Gynt" Suites. The Sibelius and Morawetz works were written in this century, but shock no one. The symphony catering to public preference, avoids more worthwhile works such as the symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms, as well as the "radical" modernism of Schoenberg and Bartok. Nor does the ESO show the courage of Saskatoon's Orchestra in commissioning new works.

This lukewarm policy, which makes Edmonton's Orchestra as harmless and inoffensive as its newspaper, could be condemned. But it should be realized that a better quality of music cannot be played at these concerts until a larger audience of concert-goers is formed. Hence the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra is now enlarging its public by playing concert favorites. The December 4th concert, with Edmonton pianist Mark Jablonski and Conductor Hans Gruber of Victoria, B.C., may fill the Jubilee Auditorium.