

I used to know a girl
named Virginia

The Gateway

I called her Virgin
for short,
but not for long.

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Students strike to protest jailing of nationalist author

by Ernie Slatter

The SUB flame is burning again, as hot as the hell of Valentyn Moroz who said: "Tell them I am being kept with the insane, that they are creating a constant hell for me, that they are attempting to make me as insane as those they throw in here. I can not breathe."

The group of students by the SUB flame embarked on a hunger strike at noon Monday to call attention to the plight of Valentyn Moroz.

Moroz, a 38-year old historian, is currently serving a nine-year sentence for his writings which criticize the absence of fundamental human

and national rights in the USSR. He is considered to be one of the most outspoken members of the Ukrainian dissent movement, which is particularly opposed to the 'Russification' of all aspects of Ukrainian life. Upon completion of his sentence in prison and hard-labour camps, Moroz still faces five years of exile.

According to the information, Moroz is currently held in Vladimir prison, a high-security institution north-east of Moscow, and is subjected to daily interrogations by officers of the KGB, barred from seeing visitors, unable to receive food-parcels (which are vital to sustain the prisoners) and not allowed to sleep regularly. The KGB is applying these tactics in order to obtain a confession and renunciation of Moroz' views.

A recent political prisoner, Anatoly Radygin - a Soviet Jew who spent ten years in prison prior to emigrating to Israel last year, has also told of Moroz' ordeal. Radygin tells of seeing Moroz before he was released. According to him, Moroz was confined to a block for the mentally insane and subjected to attacks by the inmates. He also tells of almost daily interrogations and beatings by special 'pacification squads'. "Russian gendarmes have seen to it that this man with the thin face and intelligent eyes will never again resemble his former portrait."

Moroz is known to be suffering from liver ailments since 1971, at which time it was reported that toxic chemicals were being added to his rations. In November 1972, Amnesty International reported that Moroz had been stabbed four

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Morgentaler to visit U

On Wednesday, October 9 at 8:00 Dr. Henry Morgentaler, Montreal physician recently sentenced to prison for performing illegal abortions, will speak at the University of Alberta in the Students' Union Building in Dinwoodie Lounge. Admission is free.

Dr. Morgentaler went on trial on 13 charges of performing illegal abortions with a possible sentence of live imprisonment if he were found guilty.

The case of Dr. Morgentaler is due to come before the Supreme Court October 4, 1974. Chief Justice Laskin ruled that the Civil Liberties Association and the foundation for Women in Crisis could make presentations in support of Dr. Morgentaler. Right to LIFE groups will also be presenting briefs.

Clearly the abortion law as well as Dr. Morgentaler is on trial before the supreme court.



Photo by R. Michaleski

"Tired and weak" is the common consensus of the students now on their fourth day of a hunger strike to protest the incarceration of author Valentyn Moroz. Pictured here is part of the group, (from left to right) Nestor Mackuk, Lessa Suchowerski, Michael Luchak, Tamara Bihun, Peter Bihun, Chris Nebozuk, and Uljana Skolney. The strike is designed to bring to public attention the fact that Moroz is being illegally and cruelly held in Russia for his views and writings.

Hospital authorities do slow burn over incinerator emission controls

by Greg Neiman

About once every two years, the University Hospital must have its incinerator repaired or updated to keep pace with the tightening government regulations concerning pollution.

"This time," says Joe Newhouse, University of Alberta Hospital Administrator, "it will cost about \$14,000."

The Alberta Department of Environment has served the hospital with an emission control order, requiring it to indicate by November 8th how it will meet standards set by the Clean Air Act.

"This is a long-standing problem," says Newhouse, "the only answer is to move the incinerator off campus."

During the last few years, preparations have been under way to tear down the old hospital wings to make way for new ones. The incinerator is in that area, and could be destroyed along with the old wings.

It would be impractical at the moment, says Newhouse, to build a new, modern incinerator outside the city until the old one is torn down under the present plan.

He also mentioned that it would be a good idea if a larger, more expensive incinerator were built to be shared by other hospitals who are having problems in disposal of possibly contaminated articles.

At present, the system consists of three three-million BTU incinerators, one of them used as an after-burner to reduce materials still unburned from the other two.

Surgical gloves, and other plastics, as well as wet materials cause the black pall of smoke often seen coming from the court in the centre of the hospital complex.

Faculty quota system not trusted by the public

by Greg Neiman

The citizenry of the province of Alberta doubts the honesty and fairness of those in charge of enrollment procedures in quota faculties at the U of A, says the report of a Senate task force on university entrance requirements.

At the fall meeting of the Senate held last Friday, Harold A. MacNeil, task force chairman said, "Regardless of what is happening at the university there is suspicion and mistrust displayed on the part of the public."

For the last school year, 381 students applied for entrance into the faculty of dentistry, of which only 50 were accepted. For dental hygiene, only 40 out

of 180 were accepted, and in rehab. medicine, 400 people applied, 90 were accepted.

In these and other similar cases, many people in the province feel that there may be under-the-table dealings to ensure that certain applicants are accepted into quota faculties at the expense of others.

"Some people said that they believed a doctor's son has a better chance of getting into medicine, and that you're out of luck if your name has a 'ski' at the end of it," said MacNeil.

The task force has been conducting meetings over the last 16 months to gather information as to public reaction to quota procedures at the U of A.

As enrollments increase, it will soon become necessary to establish quotas in nearly every faculty says the report. The university will soon reach its maximum growth, according to the present academic plan, and measures will have to be taken to ensure that the public which funds this institution knows that all is done in fairness and that students are justly dealt with in their applications.

"We felt that we could not lay blame on anyone in this report, nor can we propose solutions for the problem of quotas here," said MacNeil.

However, included in the report are ten suggestions that the task force feels would give the university some ideas on

how to approach the problem with the information that the task force has gathered.

On suggestion calls for a greater degree of government participation and cooperation in university affairs of this nature.

Academic plan number nine, submitted to the provincial government three years ago is an outlay of what the university has set as its goals with regards to size and approach to higher education. This report has not yet been officially acted upon by the government, and therefore the university has no idea of what the province has in mind for the university, or how large it should allow itself to grow.

Academic vice president,

Henry Kriesel mentioned that the provincial government has indicated that it would like the university to restrict its size to a number between 18,000 and 24,000 students.

Task force member Franz Szabo replied that this must have been very recent, and that the force has not been notified of this during the preparation of the report.

Another suggestion was that there should be representation on the part of the public on boards that decide enrollment in quota faculties. This would be to ensure that decisions would be made in the public eye and suspicions on the part of the public could be allayed.

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