

# The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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## Council Frolic

Part of your outrageous tuition fee of \$600, is spent by the Council of the Student's, who were elected last spring to represent your best interests. The Gazette feels that some of you might be interested in a progress report on how this year's Council is faring.

There are three groups on Council. The in-group, the reactionary caucus, and the others. The in-groups proposes, the reactionaries oppose and the others vote—almost always for the in-group.

Essentially the Executive forms the in-group. Robbie Shaw as President functions as a father figure who inspires confidence. His experience in CUS and at Queen's has given him the ability to project such a favorable image that most of the "others" feel a bit sinful when they vote against him. Robbie is the reason why the Executive hasn't as yet been stoned to death by the Council.

Liz Campbell the Vice-President is in charge of applications. Since she is not a father figure applications are sometimes rejected by the masses.

John Young is the Treasurer. He is a good Treasurer though he tends to be a bit "too much" with his favorite statement that "only the Commerce Rep. will be able to understand" the mysteries over which he presides. Young is fun to watch since he makes his feelings known very audibly when he disagrees with another Council member.

Carl Holm does the "politicking" for the Executive. He does his best to emulate the great Herndorf but usually falls somewhat short—with the result that the father figure must once again, "sincerely urge" the Council to adopt the Executive's legislation. Sometimes Carl succeeds however, this is usually when he is "politicking" against the rest of the Executive.

The final member of the Executive is Bill Macdonald from Graduate Studies. Bill is silent and is only called upon when Shaw feels the need for reinforcement of his "fairness" image.

Joe Macdonald's position is somewhat anomalous. It would seem that he is the Executive Assistant to the President. As such he functions as a member of the in-group. Yet on Council he has chosen to play the role as leader of the reactionary caucus. However, now that Eric Hillis has joined the Council as Education Rep. and doubled the caucus perhaps Macdonald will be able to spend more time busting and organizing.

The "others" are actually of no consequence. The level of debate is usually fairly elementary and sometimes banal. Dave Simpson, Kay Freeman, Ann Rungas and Frank O'Dea are the best but even they seem incapable of providing sustained intelligent comment on the Executive decisions. Perhaps this situation will be rectified as the year progresses. Certainly there are many members, though presently silent, who have resources within them to make reasonably competent members.

This then, is the Council to date. In later issues the Gazette will review the performances of the "others" rating them against their fellows. Now you know the grim truth.

## Break The Law

The Gazette suggests that the students of this university should go out and break the law. Not that most of you need any encouragement since surveys show that the great majority of you have already done so.

That is, you have, in contravention of the law, consumed alcoholic beverages while under the age of 21 years. Indeed some of you have compounded the transgression by entering a tavern while still in a state of youthful purity. You have committed these acts willfully and with full knowledge that your actions were in direct violation of a statute of the province of Nova Scotia. You have done those things which you ought not to have done and there is no health in you.

But don't worry. In this case the law is an ass. More important, it is a hypocritical ass. There is not an official of government in this province from the Premier down to the rookie cop who doesn't realize that every day hundreds of university students violate the law. And this knowledge has not led to prosecution (at least in the vast number of instances) but a cozy arrangement whereby the law officers of the crown wink at drinking violations of university students.

To this we object. We object, not because we believe that students should not drink, but because we are fed up with the cant and hypocrisy of the treatment of young people in our society.

For many freshmen, their introduction to college is also their introduction to liquor. They go to a party where somebody, quite naturally, pulls out a bottle and, quite politely, passes it around. They like it and soon begin to buy it on their own. This incidentally in extremely easy in Halifax where liquor permits are issued upon payment of a fee of fifty cents without any identification being required. Indeed, the situation is so ludicrous that a Nova Scotia liquor permit is the one piece of identification that tavern waiters are absolutely forbidden to accept by order of the liquor inspectors. So with a permit readily available the freshman is able to experiment with the various products sold by the Liquor Commission (profits accruing to the government). Very often students go on great tearing drunks. Why?

One, because drinking can be fun, and two, because the illegality of the whole business makes it look (at least in the eyes of many freshmen) awfully adult to come in stone drunk at least once a week.

After all, it is only if you treat students as adults that there is any chance of them behaving as such. Or at least, students treated as adults are more likely to behave as adults and, unfortunately, the reverse is also the case.

The law must be changed. The Gazette feels confident that this generation is not as ready as our parents to blindly accept the stupidity and the hypocrisy of laws of this nature. We hope that the end of this kind of legislation will help restore our somewhat shattered faith in the good traditions of our civilization. We expect of our governments that they will help instill in us a respect for the Law by immediately removing those items which are unenforceable and unwanted.

If the students of Canada begin to use their collective strength, these laws, proposed for an obsolete age, can be banished from the statute books of this province and this nation.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A.A.S. TELEGRAM

October 5, 1965

DEAR SIR:

The following is the text of a telegram sent to Nelson Castenguy, Chief Electoral Officer by the Association of Atlantic Students, October 5.

THE ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTIC STUDENTS IS DISMAYED AT THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CANADA ELECTIONS ACT BY VIRTUE OF WHICH ALMOST ONE-HALF OF CANADA'S UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MAY BE DISENFRANCHISED IF THEY ARE UNABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOME RIDINGS ON NOVEMBER 8. THE PROBLEM IS PARTICULARLY GRAVE IN THE ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY WHERE 30 PER CENT OF THE STUDENTS HAVE COME FROM OUTSIDE THE REGION.

THE A.A.S. URGES RECONSIDERATION OF THIS INTERPRETATION ESPECIALLY IN LIGHT OF THE LEGAL OPINION RECENTLY GIVEN THE CANADIAN UNION OF STUDENTS.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THIS MATTER IS MAGNIFIED IN THE EYES OF STUDENTS BY THE FAILURE ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ATTEMPT TO EVEN CONTACT LARGE SEGMENTS OF THE STUDENT POPULATION AT ENUMERATION TIME.

THESE FACTS WERE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AT THE OCTOBER 2 - 3 CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTIC STUDENTS. WE HEREBY URGE AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF THE ENUMERATION PROCEDURES USED IN ATLANTIC UNIVER-

SITY CENTRES, AND A CO-ORDINATED EFFORT TO INFORM ALL STUDENTS IN CANADA OF THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS TO APPEAL TO REVISING OFFICERS.

Sincerely,  
Bill Curry  
President A.A.S.

### GAZETTE LIKE TIMES

Dear Sir:

Today, I had the misfortune of reading the Dalhousie Gazette and misfortune it was. When I looked at the paper I was not sure whether or not I was reading a copy of the report to the president on world affairs or a college newspaper.

I fully realize that what appears in the paper is the choice of the editor and his staff but it seems to me that at least a good portion of that paper should be about news on campus. For instance since this issue was an 8 page issue there are 1344 column inches of space that are available for printed matter, of which 200 column inches were devoted to editorials and written word about Viet Nam, Korea and Kashmir (disregarding such things as the teach-in) while only a meagre 147 were devoted to Dalhousie activities on campus (excluding John Young's picture, the teach-in, the cartoon and those ads that request students for conferences and the Gazette).

It is true that the Bladen report is of importance to the student at Dalhousie and that it should receive prominence as should Mr. Smallwood's new deal but it is necessary that Viet Nam should out rank the Bladen report (137-132) and Kashmir over Mr. Smallwood (49-41).

Your paper is a good copy of the New York Times at the college level but unfortunately this is a university in the city of Halifax and not the city of New York. If I had wanted to read about Viet

Nam, Kashmir and/or Korea, I could have done so by reading a copy of the local papers or the New York Times. What I had wanted to read was what had happened on the Dalhousie Campus over the past week or about what was up and coming during the next week. Your paper however devoted very little of its content to what had actually happened on campus during the previous week and even less space as to what was going to happen in the week to come.

Considering that the average Dalhousie student paid \$3.42 for his copy of the Gazette for the whole of last year and that a similar amount can be expected again this year, surely one can expect to read a little more in the Gazette about what is happening on campus and less on the world scene. For the same 15 cents per copy that I pay for the Dalhousie Gazette and its 6 - 8 pages I can go to a local hotel and get a copy of the Montreal Gazette with a better view of the world scene and the Bladen report for the same price. Oh, by the way the Montreal Gazette averages about 40 pages.

William J. Owen,  
Science,  
2231 Armistice West,  
Halifax.

ED.

The Gazette agrees Mr. Owen that there should be more coverage of campus news. Our problem is a lack of staff, and at least for last week's issue, a lack of local news. In addition we felt that the stories on Newfoundland and the Bladen Report were of sufficient importance to higher education to merit the amount of coverage which we gave them. At any rate we thank you for the very high praise that we are akin to the great New York Times. Better the Times than the Chronicle-Herald.



From Canadian students, skepticism about their role in international student affairs.

## CUS and cold war Students take tepid stand

BY MARTIN KNELMAN

The Canadian Union of Students is taking a skeptical second look this year at its position in international student affairs.

Disenchantment with the Western-dominated International Student Conference, to which Canadian students belong, was at the root of international affairs debates at the CUS congress recently at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

Discontented delegates pushed through a resolution that the Canadian union give notice of its intention to reconsider its level of participation in the Western group if investigation shows that the ISC is not a viable organization.

The most vociferous critics of the Western group were thwarted in their attempt to have the CUS negotiate associate membership in the Eastern organization or to give up all but observer status in the Western organization.

Although immediate change was ruled out, this was not a vote of confidence in the ISC, it was merely a sign that the CUS secretariat wants more time to study the matter and that the delegates have reluctantly given the Western union another year to shape up.

Underlying the argument is the history of a divided world student community that has become another frozen battlefield of the Cold War, and the aspirations of Canada's emerging student activists to break out of that straitjacket and play a broader role.

### WRITER'S CLUB

Dear Sir:

Would you please print the following announcement in this week's edition of the "Gazette". "Anyone interested in writing, who would like to discuss his (her) own or other people's poems, short stories, essays, etc. in an informal atmosphere is invited to attend a meeting on Wednesday, 13 October at 8:30 p.m. at 6156 University Avenue (the English house) to discuss plans for the formation of a Writers' Club." Thank you.

S. Mendel,  
Assistant Professor.

## Revolution in United States...

# Student protests geared to change American system

By STANLEY GRAY  
Special to The Gazette

The last year has seen a rapid increase in both the activities and number of participants of radical student groups in the United States. Student action against university administrations, marches opposing the war in Viet-Nam and community organizing projects all reflect the growing social consciousness that is seizing thousands on American campuses and prompting them to concrete action to realize their goals. Indeed, it can be said that for the first time since the McCarthy rampages intimidated thousands of intellectuals in political quietude, the spirit of dissent is becoming a widespread phenomenon and an integral element of the current political scene in the United States.

Thus far the growing radicalism (outside of the old socialist and peace organizations) is limited mostly to university students and civil rights activities. However, despite its predominantly youth protest orientation, a significant feature of the current resurgence of the American left is that the new radical groups are trying to broaden the base of their movement to include other sectors of society, and to organize a broad social movement that can act to fundamentally change the American economic, social and political system.

Student social and political action in the United States is not channelled through official

stream unions or other mainstream organizations (liberal or political party). Students have rather acted through a number of protest groups or movements, and a significant number of radical and leftwing organizations with different ideologies and strategies co-exist on the student scene. The activities and organizations of the new student radicals can be grouped under four categories: university reform, anti-war, civil rights, and community organizing.

### University Reform

Widespread student action to challenge the authoritarian structure of the university and the arbitrary actions of university administrations is a very recent development on American campuses. The most spectacular instance of a student revolt against administration attempts to curb political freedom is, of course, the Berkeley Free Speech Movement. The FSM, which at times involved over half the 27,000 students at the university, initially conducted civil disobedience campaigns for the right of free political expression on campus, and eventually broadened its approach to a quite serious and sophisticated critique of the bureaucratic and impersonal "multiversity".

University reform actions have not all centred around the right of free speech on campus. Some groups have concentrated on organizing university employees into a trade union (eg. Michigan),

others have taken to the picket line in support of popular faculty members improperly treated by the university (eg. Yale). But all these disparate actions on university issues have focused around a critique of the authoritarian power structure of American universities and the meaning and purpose of education in a bureaucratic and war-oriented society which produces universities servile to the corporate and military establishments.

Many positive and constructive ideas for university reform have emerged out of this general ferment on the campuses. Perhaps the most challenging one is the Free University idea - an approach which looks to the establishment of parallel educational institutions, run by students and faculty, addressing themselves to the important social issues in the world today. One such free university has been set up in New York, and plans are afoot for others, particularly in California.

### Anti-War

The most dynamic and widespread radical student action in the United States today focuses around organizing opposition to the war in Viet-Nam. The 25,000 strong march on Washington last April organized by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the blossoming of the teach-ins on Viet-Nam, and the many anti-war rallies constitute merely the preliminaries to a mass cam-

paign which hopes to "escalate" the opposition to the war. This summer saw a number of sit-downs by students trying to block trains carrying troops destined for Viet-Nam, anti-draft campaigns and a "Congress of Unrepresented Peoples" involving 200 persons from the peace and civil rights movements in Washington on August 9. This Fall should see a considerably increased anti-war drive by the student movement. Demonstrations, sit-ins, teach-ins, anti-draft movements will occur throughout the U. S.

There are a number of groups and Viet-Nam Committees organizing the current opposition campaign, the most significant of them being SDS. Also, organizations like The National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Du Bois Clubs, the Young Socialist Alliance and the May 2nd Movement are organizing militant programs. Also, and perhaps this is the most significant development recently, the civil rights movement is becoming increasingly involved in the anti-war movement. Many civil rights organizers and Negro activists attended the April 17 march, and the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) is currently giving its full support to the anti-war activities.

### Civil Rights

It was the civil rights movement that several years ago began to channel the growing rad-



Dalhousie students are infected with spirit of protest - as Varsity gridmen hold pigskin, third and 46 on their own seven yard line.

icalism and social consciousness of American students into social action. The two main student organizations are SNCC, operating in the South, and the Northern Student movement (NSM), operating in the north. SNCC is the most radical and dynamic of the civil rights groups, and focuses its activities on organizing Negroes in the black belt rural countries in the South. Formed originally as a committee to

co-ordinate the various freedom rides and sit-ins that were occurring everywhere in the south in 1961, SNCC now has a full-time staff of about 250 and devotes its efforts to building grass-roots movements of the dispossessed Negroes themselves, for radical bama, Georgia, etc. Its activities are many and varied - freedom schools, voter-registration campaigns, direct action. In certain places, it is moving to political

action. SNCC helped form the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party last summer, and is currently trying to replace the Democratic representatives in Congress by their own elected representatives. In Georgia, a SNCC worker, Julian Bond, was recently elected to the Georgia State Legislature.

### Community Organizing

The NSM is mostly active in the Negro ghettos of the North and its orientation is the building of permanent community organizations controlled by the Negroes themselves, for radical social change.

Perhaps the most significant form of student action, and the one that has a long-term perspective for the radical restructuring of American society, is the "community organizing" movement. Sponsored largely by SDS large numbers of students in the last 2 years have gone into northern urban slums and depressed areas to help people living under poverty conditions to organize themselves and make radical demands, upon society for basic social and economic change. With about 45 million Americans living in poverty at present, and with the likelihood that their numbers will increase as automation progresses, they hope that a grass-roots movement, democratically controlled from below, will be built for the fundamental transformation of the American system. Community unions have

been built in places like Chicago, Cleveland and Newark, and their tactics vary from rent strikes to running candidates for municipal council. Their goal is the achievement of a "participatory democracy" in the United States.

The SDS projects have much of the same orientation that NSM and SNCC have, and the three movements interlock to a very great degree.

—Bullets

All the groups and activities mentioned above may tend to give the impression of a heterogeneous and disparate movement, with no common goals, constituency or strategy. The contrary, however, is the case. There is considerable overlapping in the various groups, and a lot of their action in diverse fields is coordinated. The movements all stem from a basic critique of the American system - a system where power is wielded by a highly undemocratic power structure and where people in all sectors of society are prevented from leading decent and human lives. They all uphold the values of peace, freedom and equality. The student radicals oppose the slaughter in Viet-Nam for the same reasons they oppose the brutalization and oppression of the Negroes in Mississippi. They are equally for democracy for the student and democracy for the poor, and they realize that freedom for the student, the poor and the Negro can only be made a reality when America becomes a truly free society.

## ...New radicalism on campus