

# The Gateway

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**STAFF THIS ISSUE**—One more to go! Slaves for Wednesday were Lorraine Minich, Lorraine Allison, Sheila Ballard, Ralph Meinychuk, Marion Conybeare, Richard Vivone, Gloria Skuba, Marg Penn, Quick Draw McGraw, the print shop gang, and yours truly, Harvey Thomgirt.  
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## caught in the act

At its next session, the provincial Legislature will consider sweeping changes in the University Act, on the strength of a report prepared by the University of Alberta governors. The governors' report makes six fundamental recommendations—all designed to update an act originally written to accommodate a single campus having a student enrolment of about 2,100.

A sparse, 37-page booklet contains these important recommendations, which represent the work of a committee which took two full years to enunciate much-needed changes in the Act. Public reaction to the report has been practically non-existent, but already there are signs the new act is far from flawless.

Strangely enough, the report is dated November, 1965, even though it was not released to the public until a mere six weeks before the Legislature opens. Six weeks is hardly sufficient time for proper revisions and public scrutiny of an act which is supposedly so important to the future of the province's university system.

But more important than this, there is every reason to believe there is insufficient time for proper consideration to be given detailed recommendations contained in the document now resting on Education Minister Randolph McKinnon's desk.

For example, there is the area of student affairs. University provost A. A. Ryan has already warned Students' Council that if students are unhappy with the sections of the act which refer to them they had better begin preparing submissions for presentation to a revisions committee. But he has also expressed the fear that the Legislature could pass the new act without sufficiently airing the points of view of all parties concerned.

Mr. Ryan feels, and quite rightly so, that the act should contain a specific student affairs section dealing with students' union incorporation as well as the possible future incorporation of any parallel students' association such as the Graduate Students' Association. Also, there is the strange situation in which students will find themselves, if the act is passed unchanged and they are left without representation on the General Faculty Council—the very body which is to have jurisdiction over student affairs. This obvious oversight on the part of the governors committee could be typical of many others contained in the new act.

Then too, there appear to be problems in the new act with terminology. Students' Union President Richard Price has objected to the use of the word **control** with reference to the General Faculty Council's jurisdiction over student affairs. This word is certainly much stronger than the existing expression which involves the word **jurisdiction not control**.

The subject of faculty representation on the Board of Governors of the "new" university, the proposed manner in which University Commission members and Board of Governors members are to be selected and the position of the new University Commission as a "buffer" between government and academic community are all matters which, like student affairs, have not been adequately discussed before being passed into law.

A provincial Legislature which meets for but six weeks out of every year cannot be expected to set the university's affairs in order by tearing the new University Act to pieces clause-by-clause and word-by-word. The university should have done its homework, and brought consensus to the Manning government—not chaos.

If student affairs, an area considered one of the less important in the Act, can be so

badly neglected, then what about the more important ones? Unless the university community examines the act which will govern it in years to come, and examines it far more critically than has been the case, the new act could be a piece of unparalleled bungling. There are four weeks remaining before the Legislature opens—four weeks in which to do our homework.

**The Gateway is affiliated with the Student Mirror, an independent international student press service. Following are excerpts from a Student Mirror article by New York Times writer Fred Powledge on the new American student left.**

by fred powledge

On a recent Saturday night, a group of University of Chicago students gathered at an apartment for a party. There was no liquor and no dancing and no talk about basketball, student policies or sex. Instead the young men, in sport coats and without ties, and young women, in skirts and black stockings, sat on the floor and talked about such things as "community organization," "powerlessness" and "participatory democracy."

The young people in Chicago, and their counterparts in a dozen other college communities, are part of a new, small loosely-bound intelligentsia that calls itself the new student-left and that wants to cause fundamental changes in society. These young people, or people who feel the same as they, picketed in favor of academic tenure for professors at Yale and St. John's College.

Some of them participated in last year's New York school boycott. They organized the Northern demonstrations and sit-ins that followed the civil rights uprising in Selma, Ala., and some of them went to Selma to help there. They believe that the civil rights movement, the emergence of poverty as a national cause, and the possibility of nuclear extinction make fundamental change mandatory. They do not deny that they are a lot like the young radicals of the thirties in their aspirations. Some of them, who liken their movement to a "revolution," want to be called radicals.

Most of them, however, prefer to be called "organizers." Others reply that they are democrats with a small 'd' or socialists with a small 's'. A few like to be called Marxists. Most express contempt for any specific labels, and they don't mind being called cynics. Few have allowed themselves to develop a sense of humor about their work; they function on a crisis footing. They are mindful that their numbers are tiny in comparison with the total in the nation's colleges. Now, as before, the great majority of their fellow students are primarily interested in marriage, a home and a job.

Jeffrey Shero, a 23-year-old Texan, sat in the student union building at the University of Texas, drinking bitter institutional coffee and explaining his own particular cynicism in this way: "This generation has witnessed hypocrisy as has no other generation. The churches aren't doing what they should



with left-handed weapons

## fighting a middle-class, interracial society

be doing. There is lie after lie on television. The whole society is run and compounded on lies. People are manipulated. The kind of ethics that our parents preached are not practised, because we now see how our parents really live. We are the first generation that grew up with the idea of annihilation. In a situation like this, you have to go out and form your own religion."

About 70 others were interviewed recently in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, Newark, Louisiana, and Austin, Tex. Although a few displayed a tendency to defend the Soviet Union as an example of the sort of society they want to create, the great majority of those questioned said they were as skeptical of Communism as they were of any other form of political control.

Their conversations indicated that they were neither directed nor inspired by Communism, as some of their critics have alleged. "You might say we're Communist," said one, "just as you must say we're amoral and an almost everything else." Although one of their goals is the elimination of the evils of a middle-class society, many of them come from middle-class, middle-income families. They believe that the only way out of the nation's problems is through the creation of a new left. They reject many of the old leftist heroes, who they describe as "sellouts"; they want to write their own philosophy, and they want to create an alliance between the millions of American whites and Negroes who have no economic or political power. Most of them express skepticism about their own chances of success, but they want to invest the rest of their lives in the cause.

There is little talk among the activists about racial integration. Some of them declare that integration will be almost as evil as segregation if it results in a complacent, middle-class interracial society.

"The civil rights movement has a built-in dead end," said one young man, "because when most of the basic civil rights issues are settled there still won't be enough jobs for everyone."

Inside the college communities, some of the young people have found student freedom to be the issue around which a movement may be built. On the campuses of a number of universities, the student leftists are planning demonstrations, marches, and political action around the issues of conscription, academic freedom, the war in South Vietnam, disarmament and poverty in general. They hope that an important side effect will be increased enrolments in the organizations they represent. At present there is no reliable index of the

strength of the student left. The hard core amounts to about 500 persons. However, thousands may rally around them from time to time in support of a given cause. In the North, the movement is being run by a handful of organizations, along with a number of smaller or less important groups.

Students for a Democratic Society was organized in June, 1962, at Port Huron, Mich., by "a band of young intellectuals who got most of their immediate inspiration from the sit-in movement," according to one of the founders, Tom Hayden.

Students for a Democratic Society is affiliated with the League for Industrial Democracy Inc., a nonprofit educational institution founded in 1905 by Jack London, Upton Sinclair and Clarence Darrow. It claims a national membership of 1,700 in 44 chapters, along with 50 staff members.

The W. E. B. du Bois Clubs of America started in San Francisco about three years ago. This organization is named for the Negro leader who helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who later turned to Communism.

One du Bois member on the West Coast, Bettina Aptheker, a 20-year-old University of California student, explained her philosophy this way: "The basic thing is destroying or eliminating the corporate monopolies and nationalizing the control of the industries in the hands of the people. If this were done, a lot of other things would follow. There would be an elimination of the race thing, elimination of the preparations for war. That's the long-range thing. On a short-term basis, we should do whatever can be done within the present confines of the system—things like voter registration and political education."

The du Bois Club claims a national membership of more than 1,000. The Northern Student Movement was founded in 1961 as the Northern wing of the Southern-based Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee. The Northern group concentrates on tutorial programs and community organization in the Northern Negro ghettos.

The Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, the inspiration for all the organizations of the new student left was founded April 17, 1960. About 300 persons, almost all Negro youths heartened by the sit-ins that had started two and one-half months before in Greensboro, formed the Temporary Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee. The Committee started out in a tiny office in Atlanta, upstairs from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s headquarters. It had two employees. Now, more than a dozen campaigns later, it has 237 paid staffers.