

# Kitz rejected as Gazette manager

## Student Government History #69

Among those who received a "D" award for debating in 1936-37 were Henry Hicks and Leo Landreville. Dalhousie students are still familiar with Hicks, but many may have forgotten that Parliament forced Landreville to leave a judgeship for accepting bribes while Mayor of Sudbury in the 1950's. Henry Hicks has never been a judge or a mayor.

In reviewing delays in publication of the '37 yearbook the Council discovered that the staff had submitted material behind schedule. The income from sale of Pharos was down compared to 1936, but the Editor offered assurances that the book would stay within its budgeted deficit. In other financial matters Henry Ross and Ian MacKeigan were given control of the Directory and its profits, rather than Henry Reardon. Reardon had recently refused a yearbook position, and perhaps thereby lost Council's favour.

The Council decided that it would not implement operation of the graduate students' society and Council seat until the Senate reversed its decision on graduate students' Council fees. This appears to be a blatant attempt to put graduate pressure on the Senate. Displaying a slightly unexpected long-term view Council decided that Munro Day would always be the third Thursday of March, and therefore it could be in the calendar.

It also reduced the salary of the property manager and approved a banquet for the award winners on condition that they pay for it themselves.

When the GAZETTE got hold of the Senate decision on graduate fees it played up the theory that Senate had doomed the Graduate Students' Society. At the time there were about 30 graduate students at Dalhousie, most of them in a two-year M.A. program. A more welcome story was Senate's approval of a Student Employment Bureau. It was viewed as a belated but essential step to alleviate the effects of the Depression on job prospects.

The first story carrying a CUP by-line was "What is this Quebec nationalism?". Lifted from the McGill Daily, its tone made it clear that McGill was certainly not part of nationalist Quebec. The rise of the Union Nationale and support for fascism abroad were the story's focus.

As students returned to Dalhousie in September 1937 they learned that planning was underway for the university's 1938 centennial, and that during the summer five prominent men associated with Dalhousie had died. The deceased included Chairman of the Board Hector McInnes and former Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden. The still deepening effects of the Depression were reflected in rumours that the

Commerce Department might be abolished due to a lack of staff.

When Council held its first meeting of the academic year the only weighty matter was a request for a university holiday on Thanksgiving.

Early in October it became clear that the Dalhousie centennial would be an opportunity for some on-campus boosterism. John Fisher's column of several years, "What Is Wrong with Dalhousie" was replaced with "To Thee Dalhousie". The poor poet who wrote the new column declared that praise, not criticism, was needed to prepare for the centennial reunion.

As Council continued to hand out the profitable positions at its disposal, Leonard Kitz was once again rejected, this time for GAZETTE Business Manager. Kitz finally was lucky, with selection as Editor of the Dalhousie Bulletin, with its opportunity for profit for outside printing. The Glee and Dramatic budget was twice turned down by Council for lack of detail in its budget. The Council did decide that budgeting should be done at one sitting, and took from 7:30 to 1:10 to perform this feat.

The Glee Club president reacted badly to Council's desire for a detailed budget. He stormed out of the Council meeting, stating that Council had indicated a lack of confidence in him and refused to change the budget in any way. He

could afford to react strongly, being elected at large by the student body. The newspaper praised Council for its vigorous cutting of all budget requests. Enrolment was still exceptionally low.

The student pacifist movement at Dalhousie gained some strength with Hitler's rise to power and the Spanish Civil War, but subsided noticeably in 1936-37. Now it surged again, sparked by the visit of a Quebec student, Margaret Kinney. She came on a NFCUS tour to encourage discussion of the international situation. NFCUS had called a national conference of university students for the Christmas vacation to deal with the international issues.

Towards the end of October the university authorities offered assurance that Commerce was not being eliminated. It simply would have no department head until someone suitable could be found.

The Students' Council faced mounting pressure for higher spending. The newspaper Editor lost a request for more salary, but seemed likely to get a "permanent bonus" instituted. There was sentiment for hiking the property manager's salary.

The graduate students managed to form a society out of their struggles in March 1937, and now they began again to petition Council for major society status and representation.

# Kitz goes on to prove himself

## Student Government History #70

As pacifism again ran strongly among Dalhousie Students Professor G.E. Wilson predicted that there would be wars and revolutions during the generation then at Dalhousie. He said that peace petitions and resolutions would have little effect, and history proved him correct.

Lacking Professor Wilson's foresight the Dalhousie committee for the national students' conference was created with Ian MacKeigan and Ann Hirsch as its leaders. They organized meetings for discussion of the topics which would be before the national conference. The Students' Council gave its unofficial approval to the conference on the understanding that NFCUS also approved.

More mundane issues still occupied student attention. GAZETTE was loud in its praise of the 20 percent reduction of Council's budget. It also renewed agitation for a full-time football coach, pointing out that all other Atlantic universities had one. An editorial went so far as to suggest that a full-time coach and the resulting victories would turn Dalhousie's enrolment decline around.

Leonard Kitz was proving himself now that he finally held a Council appointment. He gained permission to sell ads for the Dalhousie Bulletin as long as no additional salary need be paid by Council.

Students were still agitating for a Student Union Building. Fund raising for a SUB had begun in 1914, and the building persisted as a student dream. The plans now called for putting the SUB on the foundations across from the Chemistry Building. The Arts Annex (which eventually served as a SUB) stands there now. The university plan called for construction of an Arts building on the foundations, but in the early 20's a temporary gym went up on them and in 1976 the foundations still hold a temporary building. Plans no longer call for use of those foundations.

Eager to prevent the yearbook from entering a time of large losses, the Council gave it both a Sales Manager and an Advertising Manager. Each would be paid on a commission basis and be responsible to a special Council committee. The Council, perhaps heeding G.E. Wilson, expressed doubts about the national peace conference but agreed to pay the costs of Dalhousie's six delegates since they promised to repay the money.

Roland Hurst joined those who led support for the national conference. Another international issue, the Sino-Japanese war, was coming to the fore. Among the students interviewed on the subject were two who are now prominent Dalhousians, Zilpha Linkletter and Graham Murray. Both expressed anti-Japanese feelings. Fund raising for Chinese relief began on the campus.

Another "foreign issue" was continued concern over the evidence of fascism in Quebec. The infamous padlock law was the latest cause for this concern. Meanwhile the newspaper reprinted a Queen's Journal warning that the national conference might be relying too heavily on non-students. This may have been double-talk for fear of left-wing influence, a phobia of the time.

The university's quick response to new pressure for a SUB was to establish evening hours at the Men's Common Room.

Early in January there were lengthy and enthusiastic reports on the national conference. It had debated a boycott of Japanese goods, sex education and the need for a Canadian foreign policy. The conference had been held simultaneously with the regular meeting of NFCUS reps and a meeting which officially found Canadian University Press. CUP was to be based in Kingston, and its first official despatch was an interview with the federal Minister of Labour. The national conference itself had seen a clear need for local follow-up, so

delegates were preparing to report to meetings of students.

The cost of sending delegates to the conference had been double the expectation, so Ian MacKeigan instantly began work with Commerce for a dance to raise the money. While apprehensive about the conference costs, Council was terrified about the yearbook. No one had come forward to sell subscriptions or ads, despite the commission. People felt it was either a last try for applicants or an appeal to "the university heads." Council members spoke eloquently of Pahros' value to the university. Eventually the question was referred to the executive, as many things had been during the 1937-38 Council.

Perhaps forgetful of the financial disaster brought on by its 1924-26 outdoor skating rink, Council established another one. Instead of

Studley Field this one was located on the tennis courts at the corner of College and Carleton Streets. There was already worry about keeping it clear of snow, one of the problems that hindered the previous rink.

The newspaper mourned the chance that in "reunion year" there would be no yearbook. It criticized Len Kitz's editorship of the Dalhousie Bulletin, approving cuts in the Bulletin budget.

One of Dalhousie's delegates to the national conference titled his report on it, "Why Socialism". Within a year a scare of CCF influence would sweep national student work in Canada.

Council meetings were being spent almost entirely on budget variations as rising student expectation met falling Council revenues. Athletics continued to be the major expense of the Council.

### DALHOUSIE STUDENT UNION

#### PROJECTED STATEMENT OF INCOME

##### FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1977

<b>INCOME</b>			
Student Union Fees	\$344,650		
M.S.V.U. Fees	10,075		
N.S.T.C. Fees	2,800		\$357,525
<b>LESS</b>			
Portion Allocated to S.U.B. Fund	\$ 66,600		
Portion Allocated to Prescription Drugs	38,550		
Portion Allocated to Yearbook	16,650		
Portion Allocated to Non-SUB Capital Fund	14,985		
Portion Allocated to NUS	6,660		143,445
<b>INCOME FOR OPERATIONS</b>			
			214,080
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>			
			10,000
<b>NET INCOMES</b>			
Bar Services	\$ 64,825		
Food Services	15,000		
Entertainment	1,400		
			81,225
<b>LESS</b>			
Furniture & Fixtures	\$ 50,000		
Reserve for Contingency	5,000		
			55,000
			250,305
<b>NET EXPENDITURES</b>			
SUB Operations	\$149,500		
Council Administration	26,200		
Gazette	12,000		
Photography	1,000		
Executive Fund	750		
Grants	15,000		
Miscellaneous	11,800		
Student Federations	2,200		
Secretariates	8,700		
Special Events	2,000		
Pharos	-0-		
CKDU	8,500		
Entertainment	-0-		
			237,650
			\$ 12,635