

the nation

Worthless cheques total \$42,000

SASKATOON (CUP) — About 300 worthless cheques, written to the tune of \$42,000 have been passed by University of Saskatche. wan students paying their fees this fall.

The U of S controller's office revealed today (Oct. 14) the bad cheques were written during the three-week period ending Sept.

30, and efforts are being made to collect the money. To date, \$27,000 has been cleared, but the controller's office

is still attempting to locate students who wrote the remaining

An administration spokesman quoted in the U of S student newspaper, The Sheaf, said most of the cheques were written during enrolment and registration. No charges have been laid against students, the official said,

because it is assumed many students are prone to error during that time of confusion and made mistakes unintentionally. The most common mistake made by students occurs when they

write NSF cheques. The official said students are being given the benefit of the doubt, but warned legal action will be taken if neces.

Failure to clear NSF cheques or any other cheque returned and not cleared by the bank can result in severe academic as well as criminal penalties, he explained.

Advocates subsidized marriage for the intelligent

KINGSTON (CUP) - A University of Ottawa professor has suggested marriages between intelligent persons be subsidized in order to increase the proportion of intelligent persons in society. Studies have shown highly intelligent parents tend to produce highly intelligent children, Dr. E. O. Dodson told students at a biology society meeting here recently.

But, in many cases, members of this intellectual elite must delay marriage, because education costs make marriage economically unfeasible, he said.

Dodson suggested subsidizing young marrieds during their unproductive college years. Under his play, a student in the top three per cent intelligence range would be subsidized in his marriage, provided his mate was also in the top three per cent

Participation in the plan would be on a purely voluntary basis. In order to qualify, couples would have to prove their emotional and psychological maturity to a screening board of clergymen, psychologists and other officials.

Split deepens in ranks of Canadian Union of Students

LENNOXVILLE

Students at Bishop's University have quit the Canadian Union of Students, deepening an ideological split which has now chopped six student unions from CUS membership rolls this fall.

The Bishop's withdrawal came after a close, but unrecorded vote taken at a stormy students' association meeting.

This most recent in a series of withdrawals sparked by nation-wide debate on CUS involvement in political issues, has left McGill University the lone CUS member in Quebec.

Today (Tuesday) in Ottawa, Ward said he "wasn't surprised" at Bishop's withdrawal, adding: "We're going to have to find another group there to work with."

MONTREAL

The Canadian Union of Students membership problem boiled into a national crisis Thursday, with the decision of McGill students to hold a referendum on CUS membership.

McGill's student society decided to hold a referendum in mid-January to decide whether to remain in CUS, join l'Union General des Etudiants du Quebec or become independent of both organiza.

The motion, based on recommendations contained in a report presented by McGill external vice-president Arnie Aberman, also said McGill will withhold its CUS fees pending the vote.

The \$100,000 CUS budget, already strained to the breaking point by the withdrawals of five student bodies this fall, now faces a potential \$7,000 slash if McGill decides to pull out.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Citing discontent with the aims and benefits of membership in the Canadian Union of Students, the students' union president at St. Dunstan's University has called for a referendum on CUS membership.

"Aside from the dubious benefits of mere fact of membership in such organizations, it is now important to consider what else is worthwhile from them, said a student government spokesman.

"If they (CUS and World University Service) can't stand the

pressure of re-examination or even convince the student body of their worth - both in terms of their cost . . . and positive results accomplished - then we have no choice but to spend money else-

EDMONTON

A revolt against the University of Alberta's withdrawal from the Canadian Union of Students failed to materialize Wednesday. when a students' union general meeting failed to gain a quorum. Only 644 students attended the meeting -406 short of the number needed for a vote on the U of A student council's decision

to guit the 160,000-member organization. When students stayed away in droves, the militant Pro-CUS committee had to settle for a general discussion of the question.

Only 250 students remained to hear council vice-president Marilyn Pilkington outline philosophical arguments behind the

Sell CBC to finance scholarship plan says Cowan

HAMILTON (CUP) - If the government were to abolish the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, students could have their long-promised federal scholarships, a Liberal MP told McMaster stu-ers, warns that direct action by dents here recently.

Ralph Cowan said finance minister Mitchell Sharp's austerity unless they receive more conmoves in postponing medicare, educare and construction of the Prince Edward Island causeway are wrong. "They are going to save money by not spending money that has not yet been spent," the member from York Humber told

Mr. Cowan was taking part in a debate on the resolution: United States - weren't really

Resolved that the CBC's role as a public information agency

The idea was to present an old-fashioned story appropriate for Hallowe'en ... but the result was the weirdest exhibition of mass hysteria in American history ...

An invasion from the planet Mars

By DAVID DAY Associate Editor

When H.G. Wells' imaginative novel "War of the Worlds" was published in 1898, it enjoyed brisk sales and was acclaimed by newspaper book reviewers.

His book related an invasion of Earth by a band of astronauts piloting meteorlike space ships from the planet Mars. The circumstances of the conquest were unbelievable enough. In the wake of the invasion, civilization lay in ruin and there were few survivors.

However this piece of space fiction was destined for wider prominence than any book could ever achieve on literary merits alone.

Just 40 years after publication, "War of the Worlds" helped produce the weirdest exhibition of mass hysteria in American history.

The time was the evening of Hallowe'en, October 31, 1938. The place was a New York studio of the Columbia Broad-Around the radio microphone gathered a small group of

actors who called themselves the Mercury Theater of the Air. At 8 p.m. Eastern standard time, actor-director Orson Welles, one-time boy-wonder of the American entertainment world, signalled his radio group to begin a 30-minute broadcast that was to terrify the eastern United States.

That evening, the Mercury Theater of the Air broadcast a freely adapted version of "War of the Worlds" on a 151station network of CBS across the nation.

Idea for Hallowe'en

As Welles later recalled, the idea was to present an oldfashioned story appropriate for Hallowe'en.

The Martian attack was reported casually enough in the form of a radio news broadcast, preceded by a weather fore-

However, the realism of the program, especially for listeners who tuned in after the broadcast had started had repercussions that none of the producers, directors or radio management

The format of the radio script was devilishly organized to convey the idea that news reporters the local New York station WCAU were providing on location accounts of the invasion. Appropriate sound effects were provided.

Witness these excerpts from the script: "Announcer Two: Ladies and gentlemen, I have a grave announcement to make. Incredible as it may seem, both the observations of science and the evidence of our eyes lead to the inescapable assumption that those strange beings who landed in the Jersey farmlands tonight were the vanguard of an invading army from the planet Mars. The battle which took place tonight at Grovers Mill (New Jersey) has ended in one of the most startling defeats ever suffered by an army in modern times; seven thousand men armed with rifles and machine guns pitted against a single fighting machine of the invaders from Mars. One hundred and twenty known survivors. The rest strewn over the battle area from Grovers Mill to Plainsboro, crushed and trampled to death under the metal feet of the mons-

"THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR: Citizens of the nation: I shall not try to conceal the gravity of the situation that confronts the country, nor the concern of your government in protecting the lives and property of its people. . .

ANNOUNCER: I'm speaking from the roof of the Broadcasting Building, New York City. The bells you hear are ringing to warn the people to evacuate the city as the Martians approach. . . Streets are all jammed. Noise in crowds like New Year's Eve in city. Wait a minute. .. Enemy now in sight above Palisades. Five great machines. First one is crossing a river. I can see it from here, wading in the Hudson like a man wading through a brook. . ."

Meanwhile, in the City Room

Meanwhile, in the City Room of the major metropolitan newspaper, The Philadelphia Inquirer, rewrite man George M. Mawhinney was at his desk.

Shortly after 8 P.M. he received a telephone inquiry from reader who wanted to know if the paper had heard about an explosion near Trenton. The caller was told that the Inquirer was not aware of the event.

But the newspaper's switchboard operator was soon overwhelmed by terrified callers requesting information about the progress of the invasion.

'Assigned to the story, Mawhinney at first was inclined to handle it as an item of local interest by writing a few bright and sprightly paragraphs" reports the Synder & Morris anthology of great reporting. "But within a few minutes he had to revise his estimate of its importance. All the major news services. . . began sending flashes from all over the country.

By WILF DAY

(Special to Canadian University

sands of rioting students nearly took over an American univer-

sity. In the process, they added the infamous word Berkeley to

Ever since those massed stu-

dent protests in California, Ca-

nadian writers have been saying:

Every student march in this

country is seized upon by liberal

observers as evidence that Amer.

ican students have taught their

Canadian counterparts how to

have not yet really begun to make

an impact on university struc.

tures and government; and per-

ers, warns that direct action by

students is increasingly likely

sideration and a greater voice in

James Duff of Britain and Pro-

fessor Robert Berdahl of the

But the commissioners - Sir

Their report, which appeared

college administration.

very worried about this.

Even the recent Duff-Berdahl

The truth is, Canadian students

university glossaries.

"It could happen here".

shake up the campus.

haps this is just as well.

Press)

Almost two years ago, thou-

Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 1, 1938

America "invaded" by Martian army

BY GEORGE M. MAWHINNEY The Philadelphia Inquirer

Terror struck at the hearts of hundreds of thousands of persons in the length and breadth of the United States

Out of the heavens, they learned, objects at first believed to be meteors crashed down near Trenton, killing

Then out of the "meteors" came monsters, spreading destruction with torch and poison gas.

It was all just a radio dramatization, but the resu

was nation-wide hysteria.

In Philadelphia, women and children ran from catastrophe, an adaptation of H.G. Wells' The War of the Worlds.

In that piece of fiction men from Mars, in meteorlike last night as crisp words of what they believed to be a space ships, came to make conquest of earth. The news broadcast leaped from their radio sets - telling of circumstances of the story were unbelievable enough. a catastrophe from the skies visited on this country, but the manner of its presentation was apparently convincing to hundreds of thousands of persons - despite the fact that the program was interrupted thrice for an announcement that it was fiction, and fiction only.

> For the fanciful tale was broadcast casually, for all the world like a news broadcast, opening up.

The rewrite man knew now that he had a story of national scope and one of the biggest of his career. . . (and) he produced a journalistic gem.'

Hysteria spreads

Thousands of program listeners spread the mass hysteria that swept the United States that autumn evening by running into the streets, screaming; telephoning neighbours; and packing their worldly goods into automobiles and speeding from the reputed scene of the Martian landing.

The General Education Board set aside a special grant to study the population's reaction to the program, in 1938. In 1940, Princeton University Press published Hadley Cantril's book-length probe of the incident.

Though the program was thrice interrupted to inform the radio audience that the program was a fiction, the manner of presentation convinced thousands that the day of reckoning

In Philadelphia, women and children ran into suburban streets. In Newark, New Jersey, ambulances rushed to a neighbourhood to protect residents against an expected gas attack from monsters, spreading destruction with torch and poison. In the deep South, men and women knelt in groups in the streets and prayed for deliverance.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, a woman ran screaming into a church. "New York is destroyed; it's the end of the world," she gasped. "You might as well go home to die."

A white-faced man raced into the Hillside, New Jersey police station, and asked for a gas mask. Police said he panted out a tale of "terrible people spraying liquid gas all over Jersey meadows.' A sobbing, 94-year-old woman stopped a Philadelphia motor

cycle patrolman on a turnpike and asked where she should hide to escape the attack. A citizen telephoned The Washington Post, Washington,

Penn., to report that a group of guests in his home playing cards "fell down on their knees and prayed," then hurried

At Pittsburg, one man told a newspaper reporter that he had returned to his home in the middle of the broadcast and found his wife in the bathroom, clutching a bottle of poison. "I'd rather die this way than like that," she screamed before he was able to calm her.

Hospitals treat shock, heart attacks

In Newark, New Jersey, 15 persons were treated for shock at a city hospital. Two heart attacks were reported in Kanas City Hospitals.

panic caused by the broadcast, gripped Harlem, New York City, one man ran into a street there declaring it was the President's voice they heard advising: "Pack up and go North, the machines are coming from Mars.

Police in the vicinity of the purported "beach-head" of the conquerors at first regarded the excitement as a joke, but within minutes they were hard pressed to control the swarms of people crowding into the streets. At Caldwell, New Jersey, an excited parishioner rushed into

the first Baptist Church during evening services and declared that a meteor had fallen causing widespread death. The congregation joined in prayer for deliverance.

In San Francisco, a citizen called police, offering: "My God, where can I volunteer my services? We've got to stop this awful thing."

As the broadcast progressed in the New York radio studio, bulletins followed one after another in rapid succession, telling of the disastrous march of the Martians. For a while they swept everything before them, stated the news reports: mere armies and navies were wiped out.

In Providence, Rhode Island, weeping women demanded that officials of the electric company there "turn out the lights so that the city will be safe from the enemy.'

A Boston woman telephoned a newspaper to say she could "see the fire" from her window and that she and her neighbours "we're are getting out of here."

At Princeton University, women members of the geology faculty, equipped with flashlights and hammers, started for Grovers Corner, where the Martians were supposed to have landed. The Princeton Press Club received a call from an anonymous girl who shouted: "You can't imagine the horror

A report swept Newark that the city was to be the target of a gas-bomb attack, and police headquarters there despatched squad cars and ambulances to the scene of a reported serious gas accident.

"In the long run however," says Mawhinney's story, "calm was restored in the myriad American homes, which had been momentarily threatened by interplanetary invasion. Fear of the monsters from Mars eventually subsided. 'There was no reason for being afraid of them, anyway.

Even the bulletins of the radio broadcast explained they all soon died. They couldn't stand the earth's atmosphere and perished of pneumonia." There was a lot of sheepish laughter after the United States

recovered from the brief scare.

From some sources came expressions of concern. "Regrettable" remarked the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. "Nothing whatever about the dramatization was in the least credible, no matter at what point the listener might have tuned in" commented Dorothy Thompson in her "On the Record" column, November 2, 1938 in the (now defunct) New York Herald Tribune.

The end was not yet . . .

However, H.G. Wells' fantasy that produced terror in America, was to come into the limelight once more.

On a fateful February night in 1949, radio station HCORX in Quito, Ecuador broadcast its version of the invasion from ogram. Like the Mercury Theatre of the Air produc tion, the program hurried along from one false news bulletin to another, with Ecadorian place names filled in where appropriate. At first the Quintenos reacted like American listeners. But when they learned the truth they stormed the three storey El Comercio building housing the radio station, and hurled gasoline and flaming balls of paper into the interior, then watched the building burn.

By the time the police and soldiers who had rushed off to repel the Martians, returned, the newspaper building, its equipment and radio station were wrecked, and 15 people, trapped inside, lay in the ruins, burned to death.

Infamous word in campus glossaries

After Berkeley: "It could have happened here"



When Halifax students marched last autumn on National Student Day, they exhibited few attributes of the Berkeley demonstrations. (Gazette Photo).

sociation of Universities and Colture is tension between adminis- and suggests two answers: leges of Canada and the Canadian tration and faculty.

their role as "consumers" of a tomers; university which has ceased to be (2) the British model, where a community, the Duff-Berdahl "the faculty and their students Report does not find this a cause are the university". ity in Canada" - namely, the issue now being raised about the administrations' AUCC and the structure of the Canadian univer-

Report on university govern- last spring, says the chief prob- The report does raise the ques- fact: last year, faculty associament, co-sponsored by the As- lem facing the university struction, "What is the university?" tions across Canada-notably at

(1) the American model, where While recognizing that some the faculty are employees of the ing students are becoming aware of Board and the students are cus-

for deep concern. In fact, the The proper role of the faculty, report states it is "sponsored in the eyes of the commission, by the entire university commun- is the biggest, if not the only

the University of Western Ontario ••were taking the lead in criticiz. transient •• perhaps too American drafting briefs and holding voci. making as of right. ferous meetings.

In Britain, there is a clear prolems: the faculty normally dominates the Senate and is well-represented in the Board itself. The Report says:

sity. Their concern is based upon whether the Canadian academic so. Moreover experience has sociation, it says.

scene is suficiently like Britain's to permit successful adaptation of the tradition in Canada. We received the distinct impression that Canadian academics and universities presidents were sore. ceptive to the values and traditions of British universities that they could make such an adaptation relatively quickly. The Board members, on the other hand, seemed generally much more North American in their orienta- feel they have the Principal's ear. tion and thus might need more In long meetings last year, the time and guidance to find the pro- entire faculty-tenured or not -posal acceptable." Whether the faculty should be proposed academic changes. The

given a share of power in the report especially urges other university does not depend, it would seem, on how aggressive ample. they are in bargaining for it. Quite the contrary, an aggressive not help with questions of educafaculty is more likely to be pre- tional policy, which are not dioccupied with increasing their rectly with its scope. But salary levels. And although low salaries are a prime cause of poor teaching, the report feels a concern for the overall well. its original problem, which being of the university community is a pre-requisite for admission to the seats of power.

And yet, only overt student discontent is mentioned as evidence that students should have a voice

Students apparently are too administration policies, --to deserve a share in policy-

However, the report thinks those who dare to trust students cedure for working out such prob-lems: the faculty normally dom-

the Parent report in Quebec:

extending confidence to them ... ' Queen's University in Kingston is an explicit exception to the commission's findings, as the re-

shown that there is little risk in

port points out several times. Based on the Scottish model, it is the only university in Canada where students elect a representative to the governing board. The faculty at Queen's are known to discussed fully and voted upon

The Duff-Berdahl report does neither does it restrict itself to reducing tension and main ain the status quo. It looks b puts in a new maxim: "Lack power makes peevish an absolute lack of power makes absolutely peevish."

universities to follow Queen's ex-

The university, it says, is "so inherently and rightly a battle. ground of clashing ideas that no structure of government could produce a cosy consensus."

idea of the isolated self-defining university. It contrasts narrow professional interests with the interests of the public. Not only governments, but organized teacher, labor, business, lawyers and doctors should name mem-"University students ask to be bers to the Board, And in turn, he Report says:

treated as adults, and it is fitting non-academic employees should

treated as adults, and it is fitting non-academic employees should

and fortunate that this should be be included in the Faculty As-

It is thoroughly opposed to the