

Year of the pilgrimage in review

Free education is student rally cry

Vote, free speech mores, major issues

By DAVID DAY
Associate Editor

At five o'clock one October afternoon last autumn, 2,100 students, faculty and administrators at Memorial University crowded into the campus gymnasium, and heard a startling government policy statement that promised free-under-graduate education in Newfoundland.

Just 16 hours later, Dean Bladen made public his probe into the financing of higher education in Canada and recommended that university tuition remain at the present, average level of \$500.

By 5 P.M., October 5, free tuition and student salaries, the main tenets in the education design of Newfoundland Premier J.R. Smallwood became the rallying cry of campus leaders from Antigonish and Halifax to Simon Fraser, British Columbia.

In retrospect, the financing of university education evolved as one of the most significant debates at Dalhousie and across Canada during the eventful - if sometimes frivolous extra-curricular year.

Free Education

Under Newfoundland's free education scheme, all Memorial University students (first to fifth years) whose parents are resident in the province will benefit from government-paid tuition, to the extent they are not receiving scholarships or bursaries. In addition, monthly student salaries are to be eventually passed on to city students, and \$100 to our-out-of-townners (paying room and board).

If both aspects of the plan are implemented in the autumn, total initial cost to the provincial government (calculated on 4,000 enrolment) will exceed \$3.6-million.

The Bladen Report, aside from proposing maintenance of the present tuition levels in Canada, called for the federal government to increase its contribution to university costs in the next fiscal year to \$330-million, including an increase of federal per capita grants to universities from \$2-\$5 and a doubling of student aid, with more emphasis on bursaries than loans.

Patrick Kenniff, president of the 140,000-member Canadian Union of Students recognized the need for radical revision of student aid, during an October speech at Dalhousie, but he lamented that the status quo was the only offering of the Bladen Commission.

He said the Bladen Report was "ill-conceived" and affirmed the Canadian Union of Students' demand for tuition-free education.

Federal party leaders also joined in the controversy. During federal election speeches in Halifax, Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker promised to increase per capita grants to university students from \$2-\$5. Prime Minister Pearson advocated increases in student loans.

New Democratic Leader T.C. Douglas, however, pledged free university education for all Canadian students in the most generous campaign gesture.

However, Dalhousie President Henry D. Hicks is concerned that free tuition might lead to loss of academic freedom through government control and emphasized the need for some student financial responsibility.

Lincoln Alexander, Conservative candidate in Hamilton West and the first Negro to run for a federal seat, told a Dalhousie audience the idea of free education was "utopian" in which people would be pressured to go to university and in which universities "can acquire every cluck that wants to go."

When Nova Scotia's University Grants Committee tabled its report in the provincial legislature two weeks ago, free tuition was rejected, but the report recommended increased aid to university students.

Meanwhile, back in Newfoundland, students were jokingly inquiring "when the pension policy for graduates would be coming into effect."

The March

A phalanx of student marchers - 1,000 of them from eight Nova Scotia campuses - joined in a peaceful National Student Day pilgrimage in Halifax, just 12 days before the federal election.

By a single vote, the Senate rejected a plea from Dalhousie's Student's Union to cancel morning lectures. But the students marched anyway!

Four abreast they filed from the Studley gridiron along a two-mile route to the provincial buildings in the heart of the city.

A brief was presented to provincial Conservative, Liberal and N.D.P. leaders urging an immediate reduction of tuition fees, an increase in the per capita grants to universities from \$2-\$5, and a federal-provincial conference

on higher education.

However, Dalhousie student president Shaw held little hope for immediate government action "because it doesn't truly see education as an investment."

Elsewhere in Canada, "the Trotskyites could have brought out more people for Mao's funeral" said Canadian University Press czar James Laxer, referring to the coast-to-coast marches. Only the University of British Columbia's 2,500 marchers outdid the Halifax demonstration. Just 600 students dared to march in Toronto and lesser numbers paraded in other campus centers.

Right To Vote

According to the Canada Election Act students of voting age studying away from home must have established residence in their new riding before Sept. 8, the date the election writs were issued, for the most recent federal election.

Consequently, more than 25,000 students in Canada -- 300 at Dalhousie -- who left their homes to attend university after Sept. 8, lost the franchise.

Student leaders conducted fruitless lobbies at the Prime Minister's doorstep in Ottawa and staged an impromptu legal struggle in the Courts of Revision, in Halifax.

But as W.A. McKay, Dean of Dalhousie Law School stated, in his opinion no revision officer had the authority to put anyone on the election list unless the person was a resident of the riding at the time the writ was issued.

Nelson Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer admitted that some students would be able to vote if they were willing to swear that the university was now their normal place of residence. In Halifax Hughes Randall a revising officer refused to believe this interpretation.

However, on Nov. 8, two University of King's College students, student John Cleveland (19) and Miss Diane Bernard (20) championed the cause of disenfranchised students. When an enumerator arrived at King's and inquired: "who was in residence on Sept. 8?" Cleveland and Miss Bernard were entered on the voter's list. At a Halifax polling station on Election Day, Cleveland spoiled his ballot and displayed it to newspapermen. The returning officer seized the ballot and refused to give one to Miss Bernard.

Teach-Ins At King's

Beside the parade marshal's



DRAMA WORKSHOP

Members of the cast of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar in a Dalhousie Drama Workshop presentation during first semester.

STUDENT UNION BUILDING

The \$2-million Student Building has been promised for 40 years. Detailed plans of the building, scheduled for completion in 1967 were disclosed last week.

command and suffragists entreaty during the autumn semester, the student hear debates about the United States' involvement in South East Asia, and the case for free education in Nova Scotia.

Both issues were argued during "teach-ins" staged at the University of King's College; American foreign policy during a day-long parley, Oct. 9, and higher education ten days later.

King's President, Harry D. Smith greeted 100 faculty and students from five Halifax campuses to the first "teach-in", which emphasized the Vietnam war. Coverage of speeches from American and Canadian professors and statesmen before a gathering of 6,000 persons at an international seminar at the University of Toronto was monitored during the day to Halifax by telephone as part of a coast-to-coast hook-up of 15 campuses.

A second teach-in occurred Oct. 19 at King's when 200 students - some of them outspoken - heckled Dalhousie president, Dr. Henry Hicks, one of four speakers, during the evening as he expressed opposition to free tuition at university.

Four days later, President Smith suspended further "teach-ins" at King's in a statement he handed the Halifax press corps just before flying to a conference in Victoria, B.C.

The suspension was to operate pending further study of the purpose of such gatherings, said the statement, which expressed his dissatisfaction with "a certain element (that attend teach-ins) sometimes rowdy, sometimes pseudo-intellectual, whose main purpose as a vocal group seems to be to conduct a vindictive and vituperative attack on the United States and her foreign policy."

The Halifax Chronicle-Herald editorialized, Oct. 25 against the suspension. As Dalhousie political scientist J. Murray Beck saw it however, (in the national viewpoint telecast): "Last week, one of them (teach-ins) so disturbed the President of a small university in this city that he banned them from his campus altogether. His reason was somewhat inane: a small number of students had dared to hiss and boo another university president who had opposed free tuition."

Dalhousie President Hicks expressed some disagreement with President Smith's move, national radio and King's Student Council

Students At Work

Four years ago, 17 volunteers from three campuses headed to the Far East and Africa as the pioneers of the Canadian Universities service Overseas (CUSO).

As Canada's version of the United States Peace Corps CUSO selects Canadians with post-secondary - though not necessarily a university-education to serve abroad in response to specific requests from developing countries.

By December, 1965, CUSO had 341 volunteers stationed in 29 countries, including the Caribbean and Latin America. (The Peace Corps in comparison, has 12,500 in the field.) However, Dalhousie has just two volunteers overseas, sorely neglecting its role in CUSO.

Fervently supported by President Hicks and the Administration, a CUSO committee was set up by the Senate to work with Student's Council in encouraging recruitment of volunteers. CUSO wants 10 volunteers from the Atlantic Provinces to sign up for the five-week orientation program and go abroad in September.

By mid-January, 40 applications had been received by the Committee from Dalhousie Graduate Students.

Another organization, the Company of Young Canadians, (CYC) was organized a year ago.

Unlike CUSO, the CYC will concern itself with social and economic problems at home as well as abroad. Four months

after CYC's formation, 1,000 inquiries had poured into its Ottawa headquarters from such far-flung points as Pugwash, Nova Scotia and Nanaimo, B.C. An estimated 45 Dalhousie students placed inquiries.

More than 250 persons - most of them students - will participate later this year in a pilot project: community development. Already involved in the Halifax project, aimed at the unification of the city's Negro communities, are university drop-outs and students.

Since the Project Workers broke ground last autumn they have concentrated their activities in the Cornwallis Street district, secured the support of the Baptist Church in the area, studied housing problems, visited City Hall and held citizen rallies.

The workers are members of two movements: The Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

WUSC Rapped

For a week in January it appeared Dalhousie would become only the third Canadian university where the World University Service of Canada was not active.

WUSC finances student-welfare projects in Canada and overseas and its main source of income (\$141,000 nationally in '65) is Treasury Van - a mobile bazaar that displays and sells hand-crafted items made in 24 developing countries every year on Canadian campuses.

When Victoria exchange student Jane Massy assumed the job of WUSC chairman here, she waged a publicity campaign to stimulate student interest in WUSC projects as well as Treasury Van.

The Treasury Van project was financially successful - a vast improvement over some previous years, but Miss Massy apparently fell out of love with the national office in Toronto and student apathy at Dalhousie.

Dalhousie was by-passed in the national selection of students to attend the annual, summer-long seminar held in various parts of the world - this year, in Turkey.

In late January she resigned and WUSC temporarily folded. Miss Massy focused much of her criticism on the national office; "I feel!" she explained, "that the local committee is becoming a collecting agency" for the central office.

By mid-February, a new chairman had been appointed, and the national office notified Student's Council of its reconsideration of WUSC seminar participants and the appointment of a Dalhousie student.

Cracked member-at-large Joe Macdonald: "I guess we scared the hell out of them."

Campus Politics

The February election for student government president and vice-president at Dalhousie was the funniest thing since Nero.

Four of the 22 Student Council seats were awarded by acclamation, while 46 candidates "campaigning" for the other positions.

However at Dalhousie, elections come and elections go but the dynasty goes on forever. With 47.9 of the 3010 eligible voters going to the polls, "favourite son" candidates of student council were elected to the top executive posts, for the third consecutive year.

Elected were: President, John Young, 20, Treasury Board Committee Chairman Commerce '66, who intends to enroll at the Law School in September,

SUB to be open in '67

and Vice-President Peter Crawford, Science 11, whose notable contribution to student affairs includes Council Science rep. and chief parade marshal in the October march.

Their protagonists were Peter Robson, 21, Arts '67 and Jim Parr, 21, Arts '67, who entered the race for the executive positions hours before nominations closed. The Council constitution stipulates that these positions cannot be declared by acclamation.

Each executive team was given \$150 campaign expenses from Council coffers and the boys went to the hustings. Little political insight was required to determine the fate of the race, even before it began. Some students suggested that Robson and Parr were mere pawns in procedure.

The final tabulation gave President Young a margin of 753 (1063 - 310) over Robson, and Vice-President Crawford a more substantial 939 vote victory (1157-218) over Parr.

Meanwhile, the Liberals won 30 of a possible 65 seats in the campus Model Parliament elections, as 677 of 3,500 students voted, a decrease of 300 from 1965. The Conservatives gained 20 seats, and the New Democrats 15 seats.

Earlier Liberal Leader Gordon Hunter and his campaign manager confiscated 3,500 copies of the Dalhousie Gazette and stamped "VOTE LIBERAL" in large, red letters on page one. Editor Terry Morley happened to intercept the duo as they returned the stamped Gazette to the newspaper office.

The defaced Gazettes were confiscated and the edition reprinted. The bill was forwarded to the campus Liberals.

However, Law School Conservatives and party leader Bill Rand, Law 111 won a six vote margin of victory over Liberals in the School's annual Model Parliament.

New Morality

"For the continuation of good government, safeguard against rape, and preservation of our womanhood..." read the preamble of a motion passed in November by Student's Council.

Designed to bring security police to the campus, Member-at-large Joe Macdonald's motion was motivated by reports that coeds were being followed after dark between the Library and Shirref Hall. Just a year earlier, a number of girls had been molested and the Pinkerton's Security Police were hired to police the campus.

By mid-November, Pinkerton's were back on campus after 5 P.M. daily for a six-month stint at a cost of \$6,000 to the University.

A lighting network had been installed along campus walks during summer vacation to illuminate the university grounds at night - a measure that moved a graduate student to remark: "At least now you can see what you're attacking."

At the Hall, co-eds generally spurned the suggestion of abolition of leave regulations. "Completely free?" chuckled one of the 75 girls who participated in a newspaper survey, "That would be priceless. You'd see the name of a Hall girl every day in the paper after that."

Seriously though, the issue of birth control became an increasingly important issue on some North American campuses as part of the growing debate on student morality.

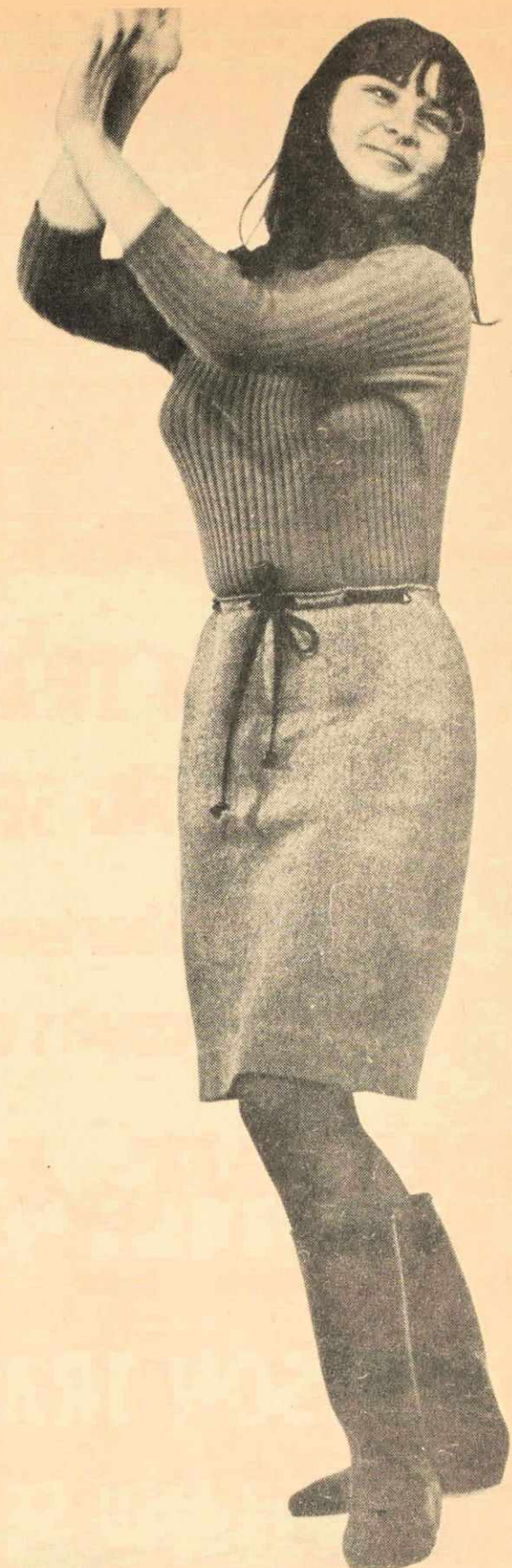
The campus clergy at Dalhousie appear opposed to distribution to single students of contraceptive tablets.

Said Prof. Rodney Stokes, Professor of Pastoralia at University of King's College: "The prescription by medical authority of contraceptives for some unmarried students might be defended as the lesser of two evils in an imperfect world."

Dr. Paul Cudmore, Director of the Student Health Service prescribes contraceptives to married couples only. A Presbyterian minister, Rev. R.D. MacLean and Fr. Gordon MacLean, Roman Catholic chaplain agreed the pill's distribution might be conducive to promiscuity.

Expansion

As Dalhousie's student population edged past 3,200 and the demand for new facilities from the professional schools, and for library shelves, laboratories and lecture theaters from under-



A-GO-GO '66

Madeleine Lejeune, one of Nikki Poo's harem in characteristic pose. Give us a "K".

graduate faculties increased.

Scheduled for occupation in September is the \$1.7-million Law School, a four-storey building on University Avenue with two libraries boasting seating capacity to 200 students, 40 more than the present total enrolment. Three lecture theaters and 28 faculty offices and printing and lounge facilities have been provided. By 1971, enrollment in the new Law School may reach 330.

Scheduled for completion in 1967 is the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Sciences Building at a cost of \$9.5-million. Located on University Avenue, the 15-storey building will permit expansion of medical student classes, and the dental school, and increased facilities for a large number of students in other health professions. Floors 3-14 will be occupied by teaching and research while the 15th floor will accommodate administrative quarters.

A two-storey annex linking the school with the Health Clinic will contain four lecture theaters, five seminar rooms and student facilities.

Medical School Dean Dr. W.A. Stewart says that if Dalhousie did not have a new medical building by 1967, 50 per cent of eligible applicants would have to be refused. At least until 1972, Dalhousie will have the Atlantic Province's only Medical College.

The Newfoundland Government hopes to have built a far larger \$21 million medical school by then.

Student Government at Dalhousie began planning toward a student building shortly after World War I and architects' plans of the interior of the Ultra-modern five story student complex were released last week.

Meanwhile, the Law School incorporated the Domus Legis Society this year and opened a Law House on Seymour Street; the first law house the Commonwealth's oldest Law School (founded 1883) has ever acquired.

Seminars Symposiums And Sit-Ins

Certainly, there was no shortage of seminars, symposiums and sit-ins on the campus this year. During one week in January alone, 22 public lectures, debates, and discussions were scheduled at the University.

French Canada came to Halifax briefly in mid-February with prominent spokesmen from Quebec's press, universities and municipal government.

French Canada Week chairman Joslyn Williams, Law II viewed the talks as permitting French Canada to "show what grievances they have and what remedies they seek."

By March-break, Professor Etienne Duval, a Dalhousie prof. and Dean of Men at University of King's College who played the key role bringing French Canada to Halifax was reportedly conceiving another dynamic French Canada Program for early autumn.

Earlier in February, 70 Dalhousie students heard a button-

down Communist who talked like a Madison Avenue Public Relations man. Rae Murphy, secretary of the Young Communist League reported that some communists lived in Sydney, though Communist Party membership has subsided in recent years in the Atlantic provinces.

Another discussion society, the Halliburton Club, January 29, held its first meeting since the club was formed in 1884 at King's College. Greek lecturer Wayne Hankey revived the club.

Woodsworth and St. Benedict did it, so members of Student Council began doing it - in February; they retired into a weekend retreat at Bridgewater, for two days of relaxation and good conversation.

Burundi Nabwera, Kenya's High Commissioner to the United States and the United Nations flew up from New York for an African Night at Dalhousie in February.

Senior editors of the Toronto Globe and Mail and Montreal Star were in Halifax in November for meetings of Canadian University Press.

Premier J.R. Smallwood and Paul Martin, External Affairs Minister spoke at the Law School.

Ballot

University of King's College talked its way into the national, inter-collegiate debating finals in Winnipeg in March after winning four (including a victory over Dalhousie) of five debates in the Atlantic regional schedule, and placed sixth there, representing the university were Donald Chard, M.A. (History) '67 and Wayne Hankey, M.A. (Classical Philosophy) '68.

In the Law School, Law Society President John Burns and Council Law Rep, Frank O'Dea won the coveted (Sidney) Smith Shield in the Moot Court Finals in February.

Housing

With the rising student enrollment at five Halifax universities - especially Dalhousie - the problem of finding accommodation increases every autumn.

Racial prejudice has compounded the acute student housing problem claimed student president Robbie Shaw, who intimated that Dalhousie law students had even considered taking the discrimination issue before the Nova Scotia Supreme Court.

Seeking to alleviate the housing shortage, Peter Green, Law II disclosed plans, Sept. 28 to provide facilities for 150 married couples in a student co-op at Dalhousie.

To be located a half-mile from the campus, the co-op would be built at a cost of \$1-million Green proposed. Rent would be slightly lower than that presently charged in commercial apartment buildings until the co-op became established. Committees have been organized to investigate the feasibility of building a co-op housing project for married students.

A second phase to accommodate single students has been suggested to begin in 1972.