

# Order Report: invites bias, able at best

panels for each case by a "clerk of general discipline". Somebody has to be kidding! Ad hoc committees invite charges of bias through their selection; and settling the responsibility for such selection upon a clerk certainly is unrealistic when a prime cause of student agitation is the exercise of authority by anonymous people in a depersonalized administration.

Third, student members of the panels from which boards would be chosen would be selected by the General Faculty Council from lists proposed by the stu-

dents' organizations. What a marvelous exercise in disenfranchisement! Rightly or wrongly, many modern activists consider "organizations" such as the students' union simply junior "establishments", but nevertheless the committee does not trust them; they would only submit suggestions from which the General Faculty Council would choose. I hope that our students are sufficiently committed to democratic principles that none would consent to serve under such circumstances.

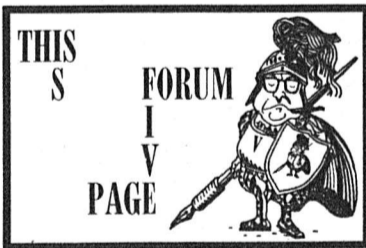
Fourth, proposals for service of a summons abandon due process altogether. A summons could be served by unregistered mail, with receipt assumed two days after it has been posted. Anyone who has had experience of the mail services will find the last provision rather optimistic; and what happens when a letter is lost, is misplaced by a room-mate or arrives just after the addressee has left for a few days absence? The board may try the accused *in absentia* or impose penalties, although "the penalties may be suspended" for valid cause. Lovely! This leaves the judgment of what is valid cause with those who assign penalties, and it leaves the burden of proof upon the accused. Moreover, it should be a matter of grave concern that the university's solicitors advise that imitations inherent in the powers of university boards create a likelihood that cases would be judged on partial evidence.

Such a wrongly based and ill-considered report cannot provide even a starting point. Rather, a large elected committee comprising both students and faculty should tackle the arduous and time-consuming task of determining: (1) what sorts of discipline the university should seek to enforce so as to guarantee the rights of all against the excesses of some; and (2) what sorts of procedures might be appropriate to these rules. Otherwise, the study committees the regulations created and enforcement agencies will lack the confidence of this community that they are supposed to protect.

George A. Rothrock  
associate professor



MEAN YOU GET THE AD!"



# More L & O Brief beefs--- University has no rights to try "political offences"

To The Ad Hoc Committee of the General Faculty Council to Review Discipline, Law and Order on the Campus: As a student I am somewhat disturbed by the assumption by the university of functions more properly left to the legal courts with whom lies the responsibility for maintaining "law and order" both here on campus and elsewhere.

It is hard to envision many legitimate offences to which these procedures so carefully outlined in the Interim Report could properly be applied. Since the committee has specifically excluded academic discipline from its frame of reference and since offences against the law of the land should obviously be handled by the courts I can not help but believe that these regulations set out procedures to be followed in the prosecution of students for acts which are neither academic offences nor illegal acts. Since (to quote from the introduction of the report) "... various activities from parking to acts endangering individuals" are the areas to be covered by these regulations I can not help being suspicious. Clearly parking and acts endangering individuals are covered by the law and students, like all other citizens, should be treated fairly and with equality in the courts set

up to deal with these offences.

This suggests to me that the only significant fields left are those connected with what might be termed "political offences". I would suggest that on moral grounds a public university has absolutely no right to set up courts or tribunals or boards to hold hearings on "political offences", such boards are repugnant in a democracy.

However, given the rather suspect premise that the university has the right to enforce "law and order" in fields other than academic and beyond the scope of the law I find some of the details of the proposed procedures to be in need of questioning.

The first detail is the procedure involved in serving the "summons". The sending a "summons" by ordinary mail strikes me as an extremely unsatisfactory procedure, especially when the "hearing" could take place in seven days or less (section 7 subsection (4)). To quote from the report: "Registered mail was considered, but it was thought that ordinary mail would be preferable. The advantage of ordinary mail is that it will be delivered whether the person to whom it is addressed is there or not. Students are required to have an address at the Registrar's Office and a letter

mailed to that address could be deemed to have been received two days after it was posted." Given the very real possibility of letters being lost in the mail, the lamentable fact that large bureaucracies such as the university are rather prone to make clerical mistakes, and the not altogether unlikely possibility that the "accused" may not be home for some few days; given these things one can see a very real risk of a foulup. More important, if the university is going to presume the right to hold trials (fair or otherwise) then they had better take all the steps possible to insure the rights of the "accused" student just as there are procedures to protect the accused in a legal court.

Another detail of the report which seems to invite abuse is the section on "contempt" (section 10). You are, with this section, in effect denying an individual's natural right to privacy. Why should there be a rule saying that a citizen, who of his free will is voluntarily paying to attend a government institution built and maintained by tax funds, may be forced to attend a hearing and answer any questions of any nature that the people there may put to him on threat of being fined (or expelled if he refuses to pay)? I fail to see what right, legal or moral, the university should have to call me or anybody else to attend such a board when I am not even accused of an "offence", or what right they have to oblige a person to answer any question they might choose to ask? This section represents a potential threat to the privacy and dignity of people who are not accused of any offence against the law or even the university.

Section 11 also raises a question. Should not the "accused" have the unqualified right to a public "trial" to insure justice? Also, I would suggest that the public (especially the press) should not be excluded from any part of the hearing except with the expressed written permission of the "accused".

One other point: in section 15 there should be a specific final appeal to the Provincial Ombudsman, since this regulation governs the relationship between a group of citizens, the students, and a provincially controlled, publicly supported institution, the university.

Ken Honeyman  
grad studies



AND BY THE END OF THIS  
GRUELLING TIMEX TORTURE TEST ...



"MY WATCH STOPPED!"

# Grow your own Cannabis sativa---all you need is the pot!

One of today's most popular plants with the younger set is marijuana. Its pop-



ularity comes not from its beauty or scent but from its practical applications.

The seeds to start the plants seem to be in limited supply. But if one is adventurous, he may find wild plants growing in Southern Alberta, in the Lethbridge area (according to rumor only). To find the desired plant the adventurer needs only a plant key—a table for identifying plants by comparative statements—and lots of luck. Also the desired plant is only a variety of *Cannabis sativa*.

The growing of this plant

is relatively simple. Because of the lack of incentives, little domestication has taken place but the wild plant is usually easier to grow than the domesticated. If

by Gerald Umbach

one uses a sandy soil, follows the watering principals (see last week's column), and gives adequate direct light, a plant may survive to the state of supplying the desired chemical resins. Because the plant is native to dry, warm regions, the normal home of today sup-

plies a good atmosphere for growth.

So that the modern gardener does not waste too much energy on useless material, it should be noted that the female plant has the best qualities. The chemical becomes highest in concentration when the flowers are starting to open, and in the highest amounts in the flower area.

As a final point of interest, in the Rif Mountains of Morocco it is legal to grow Kif of cannabis.

So good luck and have fun in Morocco.

