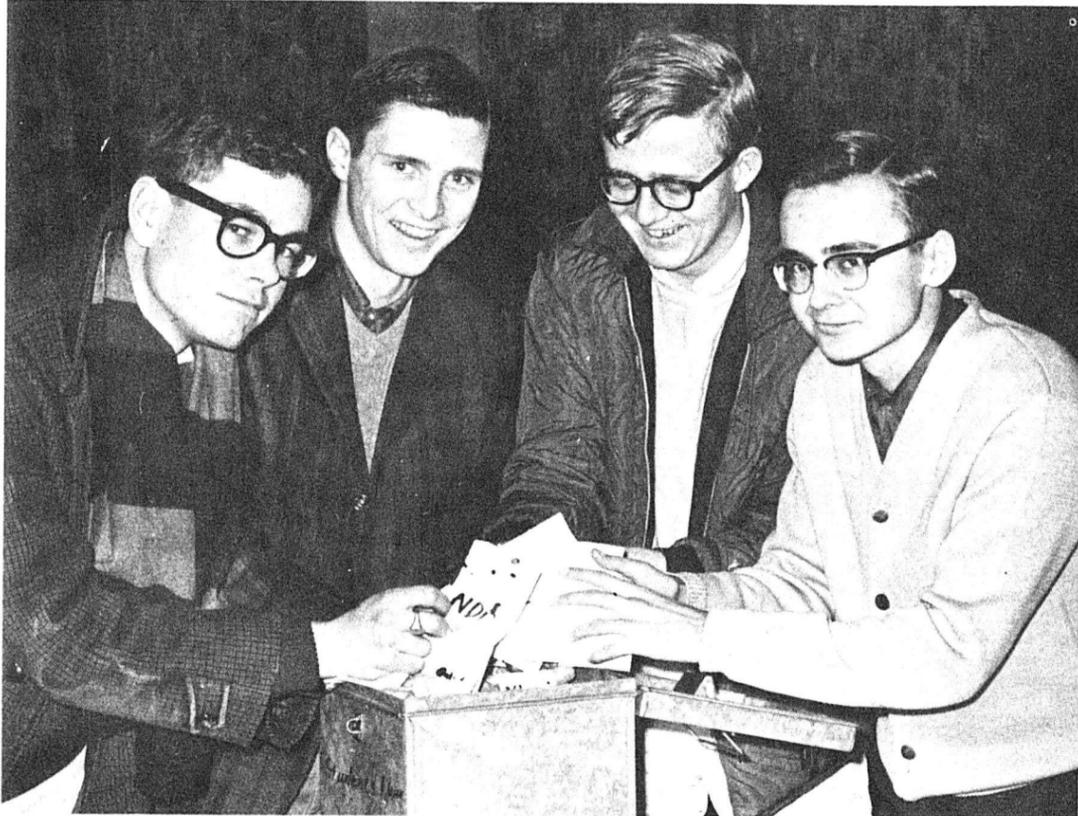


FRIDAY ELECTION SET



CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Four anonymous party hacks practice the delicate art of ballot box stuffing in anticipation of Friday's Model Parliament election. Students get their chance to "stuff" the ballot boxes Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Campus A cards must be shown to be eligible to vote.

4 Campus Parties Fight For Majority

U of A Model Parliament will survive three days this year . . . in contrast to three hours last year.

A new procedural rule has been enacted to remove the government's power to dissolve Parliament.

Model Parliament will open Wednesday with the Speech from the Throne read by Governor-General Basil Dean, publisher of the Edmonton Journal.

Speaker Prof. W. F. Dawson will call the session to order and debate will begin with consideration of the Throne Speech.

This year's Model Parliament is the collective effort of the four campus political clubs, and is the first Parliament planned by the clubs themselves.

The Political Science Club has set up an inter-party committee responsible for the operation of the Parliament.

The inter-party committee consists of two delegates from each of the political clubs, the secretary and president of the Political Science Club and a chairman elected by the committee.

The problems of last year's Model Parliament have been an-

alyzed and action taken to make this Parliament a success.

Last year there was a lack of communication between the Model Parliament co-ordinator and the political clubs, according to Lawrie Portigal, Political Science Club president.

He says political clubs and their leaders displayed a lack of compromising ability and general lack of communication among themselves.

The Model Parliament elections will be held Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the arts, education and math-physics buildings.

The polls will be open in Cameron Library from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and for shorter hours in 8 other places on campus.

All students are eligible to vote upon presentation of their Campus A cards.

The parliamentary session begins Wednesday at 6:45 p.m. in Convocation Hall. Thursday and Friday sessions will be from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. The public is encouraged to attend.

Political Parties Form Policies For Model Parliament Opening

By Ellwood Purdy

With only a few days remaining before Model Parliament opens next Wednesday, campus political parties are busy formulating and presenting their policies.

The policies of the campus groups are modelled along similar lines as provincial and national party policies.

Each party will be represented in filling the 63 available seats.

"In a province such as Alberta, we need greater economic planning," says Ken Kerr, arts 3, NDP leader.

"Economic planning is a good thing for everyone."

"To achieve a high income for government spending, we need a higher level of industrial development and a broader taxing base," Kerr says.

Other NDP policies stressed by Kerr include:

- giving Indians the right to vote in provincial elections, and
- bringing "greater academic freedom to Alberta."

Kerr said his party, if elected, will have no problem to fill the required seats with its 35 members.

The Liberals, headed by Stan Church, law 3, take another approach to political problems.

"We must grow up and pull our ostrich-like heads from the sand," says Church.

"There are many areas of our political situation that demand improvement."

"Our courts are not fulfilling their proper roles concerning divorce, our economic development is lagging, our electoral boundaries need adjustment and our nurses receive unfair treatment," he charges.

Policies stressed in the Liberal platform include recognition of Red China, judicial reform and establishment of a campus grievance committee.

Owen Anderson, arts 2, campus Socreds leader says the purpose of his group on campus is that of all Socreds: "to obtain economic security for our citizens."

"Poverty and privation must be abolished," he says.

The approach of campus Socreds to national problems is the same as that of the national Socreds.

According to Anderson, the So-

creds seek two things: economic security and massive educational reform.

"We seek economic security, but as we seek this, government must remain the servant, and not become the master of the people."

Other points stressed by the Socreds include:

- cybernatic productive system,
- low-cost, low-interest housing rate, and
- acceptance of civil rights everywhere.

"The Conservative Party is the party of modernization," says Bill Winship, arts 5, PC leader.

"Only by approaching today's problems with modern views and modern policies can we cope with our pressing political situation."

"Many policies are out of date and are not designed to eliminate the cause of our political and economic problems," he says.

Campus PC's advocate a national educational system, more vigorous economic policies, and improvements in agricultural policies.

Other policies which the Conservatives would institute, if elected, include:

- negative attitude toward public ownership,
- broadened welfare programs, and
- modernization.

Model Parliament Has Strange, Dynamic Past

By Adriana Albi

Model parliaments at U of A have been for from quiet, dignified, meetings of serious, young parliamentarians.

Last year's model parliament election was described by a Gateway reporter as a "dull campaign." But this was before the session which lasted for two and one-half hours during which time a Liberal filibuster took place, the Socreds members left the House, returned, and resigned their seats, and a Rump Parliament was threatened.

Nineteen sixty-three was a less eventful year. Sessions went to completion after a slow start caused by the theft of four ballot boxes 15 minutes before the polls were to close.

Charges of theft were laid against a subversive group called the New Movement for Individual Anarchistic Collectivism.

"A turbulent session" was the boast in 1962. Socreds and Liberals made "strange bedfellows," according to The Gateway, when a motion of non-confidence caused Socreds to side with the Liberal minority government.

Members of Parliament turbulently discussed Canadian trade policy, Britain's entry into the Common Market, free enterprise, and social welfare.

The first private member bill ever passed in the U of A model parliament's history took place in 1961. This gem was introduced by

a Conservative member and dealt with the publication of decisions of administrative tribunals.

In 1959 Conservatives received 14 seats while Liberals took 13. The Conservatives refused to sacrifice principle in order to form a coalition government, therefore the Liberals formed a government.

Polls ran out of ballots in 1957 and 1958 under an onslaught of voters. In 1957 the government's money bill covered a chair-lift from the Education Building to the north end of the campus.

The "mock parliamentarians" of 1920's mock parliament sounded like parliamentarians should sound. The Conservative prime minister introduced the imperial preference policy and "increased graduated income tax."

He stated "heavy taxes on luxuries will be established. Those who wish to buy expensive suits, shoes, silk shirts, cigarettes, etc., will have to bear a very considerable tax on these articles."

He added "Regarding immigration, we must remember that we are a part of the British Empire, and we must serve the best interests of the Empire, and of ourselves, by allowing only such individuals into the country as will be of a type to develop the highest kind of citizen."

Special inducements were to be offered British emigrants.

The Liberal leader saw the Conservatives as launching Canada into "the greatest orgy of governmental extravagance."

Vote :- :- :- Model Parliament Elections Friday :- :- :- Vote