

Conservatives Go Down Fighting

Non-Confidence Vote Stops Parliament

The Model Parliament Conservative Government last week went down to defeat, protesting after a non-confidence motion was passed in the House.

The motion of non-confidence, moved by Liberal Leader Kirk MacCulloch, called for deletion of the whole Throne Speech except the greeting to the Governor-General. It was passed less than two hours after the House first convened, vote 32-30.

It appeared however that the Conservatives meant to hold on to power, Terry Morley, New Democrat, explained the practice in British and Canadian Houses of Commons, and he said "In Dalhousie Model Parliament," He told the House that the Tories had no choice but to resign, after losing the confidence of the House.

Liberal Leader arose to demand on what the Conservatives could legislate, since they had no Throne Speech left. Conservative Leader Harry Thompson declared "I will not resign," and the House rocked with cries of "Die, Die, Die."

Morley moved that the House Rules be suspended, and that another non-confidence motion be voted upon immediately. Speaker, ex-Halifax MP Bob MacCleave ruled the motion out of order, commented on Morley's "steely intellect" and stated the motion of non-confidence would be dealt with the following day.

The government then passed to Liberal hands, Leader Kirk MacCulloch becoming the Prime Minister. However, the Liberal bill on lotteries, was not passed by the House, having been talked out passed adjournment time.

Part of the New Democrat's bill on free education was voted through with Liberal support. The new law stipulated that each student would receive \$2000 of value from the government each year, perhaps a \$500 fee reduction and \$1500 cash. Morley explained later that the bill was in conjunction with the student syndicalist idea that students are intellectual workers, deserving pay like other workers.

A Conservative bill was also passed, on slum clearance. Proceedings were interrupted the second night by a coup d'etat from Pine Hill residents, led by several theology students, (see connecting story). However the House recovered to finish its business.

The overturn of the government is a traditional Model Parliament event, although last year Barry Oland's Minority Conservative government managed to survive.

The Government Throne speech was read by Governor-General Reverend Oliver, a Minister from Halifax. The passage which most aroused the ire of the opposition was an excerpt from a speech made by a Maritime MP several years ago.

It stated that the government recognized the vital role played by fish throughout the centuries. "During the Dark Ages," it stated, "the World was overrun by various barbarian tribes, and there was very little fishing. Then people started fishing again. Cabot discovered the great fishing preserves of the New World. Fish became once more the staple food in the European diet. This resulted in greater intellect which led to the Renaissance and a Reformation, and men have been living on their brain power ever since. They have also been eating lots of fish."

The Conservatives reminded their critics that the "fish story" was a joke. A Liberal claimed humor had no place in a Throne Speech. "Humor has a place everywhere," a Conservative answered.



Model Parliamentarians, led by Speaker Bob MacCleave, leave the Senate to return to the House of Commons. From left to right: Liberal Leader, Kirk MacCulloch; Liberal, Herschel Gavsie, the Sergeant-at-Arms; carrying the mace, Bob MacCleave; Conservative leader, Harry Thompson, and Model Parliament organizer and clerk, John Harris.

"No Formal Union" Debate Decides

Acadia Scores League Win Over Dalhousie

By SHANNON HAIG
Gazette News Writer

Dalhousie Sodales Debating team last week challenged Acadia on the question: "Should there be a Maritime Union." Dalhousie, taking the affirmative, was represented by Pat Ryall and Fred Homeniuk. Acadia University was represented by Pat Shepard and Ralph Farley, Dalhousie lost.

Pat Ryall began by saying that union would still respect and restore power to the Maritimes. The similar economic situations and general backgrounds of the provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland) would render the present-day policies of one beneficial to the other three as well.

Ryall added that a Maritime Union has been in the minds of many for a long time. Union was considered in 1864 at the Conference of Charlottetown, but the resolutions passed in favor gave way to the resolutions for union of all the provinces to form one country in the Canada Act.

SUGGESTS UNIFORMITY
The affirmative suggested that there be uniformity in policies of the provinces regarding agriculture, economics, industry, and tourism. The lack of such policies is detrimental because the provinces compete and conflict with one another in these areas as a result of non-uniformity. The affirmative further stated that political union could consolidate such things as education, road-building and social welfare and thus raise the standard in these areas as well as the general standard of living.

In his closing statements, Ryall said that the only thing inhibiting union is the "inertia of responsible people in the Maritimes". Then, Pat Shepard, in the negative, proposed wholeheartedly that there be inter-provincial co-operation, but politically, he felt that four legislatures can pursue the interests of the provinces four times as effectively as one. One assembly would mean a smaller number of MLA's in larger constituencies, which would not be in the best interests of the people.

Shepard compared the proposed Maritime union to the situation in the West Indies where Jamaica found that she needed to assure her own living before she could support other territories. Similarly, Premier Stanfield has said that Nova Scotia would have a great deal to lose by entering into any political union.

Shepard furthered his argument by saying, "The total joining would have a huge initial cost" and arguments would arise over such issues as where to have a capital city. He added that "Maritimers are not a homogenous group of people". Culturally, and econom-

ically, they have divergent interests. Politically, the Maritimes would have a weaker voice in the federal government. PEI, for example, which now has four seats in Ottawa, would be allowed only two seats, if a union were to take place.

Shepard finished by saying that the Chronicle Herald, whose motto is "If its good for the Atlantic Provinces, then the Chronicle Herald supports it", came out last week with a leading editorial against a Maritime union.

Fred Homeniuk then rose for the affirmative and elaborated his colleagues' ideas. He said that taxpayers are now supporting four individual legislatures when one would suffice, and that people are constantly hampered by the local laws and restrictions of the other three provinces. For example, motor regulations vary considerably among the four provinces, the educational system and requirements for college entrance and teaching also vary, and provide unneeded obstacles for many people.

Homeniuk concluded by expressing the hope that Maritimers would not be "near-sighted" or "content with the status quo" because "ultimately, the decision for Maritime union rests in the hands of the people".

Ralph Farley, speaking for the negative, then ended the formal debate by making several pertinent points. He said that the provinces are sparsely populated and separated by natural boundaries, such as the Bay of Fundy, Minas Canal, and Northumberland Strait.

Farley added that the provinces are not dependent upon one another in areas of industry and commerce. "What is more, the industries are distinctly complementary", he said. He also felt that the resources of the provinces would not suffice to finance the major projects mentioned by Fred Homeniuk.

ACADIA WINS
After the formal debate came the rebuttal, in which each of the speakers more or less re-affirmed their positions. Then the judges voted 2-1 in favor of the negative - that there should be no formal union of the Maritime provinces - and Acadia was victorious.

One of the judges, Dr. Graham, Head of Economics, at Dalhousie, later said that this was indeed a difficult problem to resolve. He believes that there are strong economic reasons for union, but

Xmas Exams Harder?

By JOHN KEDDY
Gazette News Writer

It has been said that Professors mark Christmas exams "harder", inducing students to study for finals. The Gazette asked several professors.

Professor Bevin, head of Dalhousie English department, said last week although he has known professors who marked harder at Christmas, it is not English department policy.

He said he does not mark harder at Christmas but, "If I marked a paper worth 48 at Christmas I'd leave it there, whereas at June I would be more likely to alter it depending on the student's classwork."

He commented on the raising of marks at final exams, "In most subjects a professor cannot give an accurate evaluation of an exam within two marks. It is therefore valid for a professor to remark a paper within two or three marks of 50 depending on his classwork."

Professor Paul Chavy, head of the French department, explained "As far as my wife and I are concerned, we do not mark harder at Christmas."

The dean Arts and Science, Dr. H. B. S. Cooke told the Gazette that until the 62-63 term, all Christmas exams were two hours long.

He said in 1961 it was suggested they be replaced by two one hour tests during class time, in the month before Christmas. The change he explained, solved the problem of lack of room for a growing number of students.

Dean Cook said many students used to miss labs and classes to study for Christmas exams.

Asked if the split-exam policy was successful, he concurred. But he said "the freshmen were found to be totally unprepared for their final exams. Many students approached me asking if they could have Christmas exams, so we made a compromise. This year all the large freshman classes have two hour exams at Christmas while the more advanced still have two one-hour tests during class time."

The Dean commented on the exam schedule's effect on the failure rate, "number of students with new failures has gone up 4 percent over last year," he said. He attributed the better results partly "to more selective choosing by the University, i.e. emphasis on high school record rather than metrics."

Professor Bevin approved of the two hour Xmas exams. However he told the Gazette that he suggested five years ago that they be abolished.

He explained he then wanted a closer relationship between student and professor, but admitted that now, with the growth of the student body, such a relationship would be impossible.

Mid-Year Examination Results 1964-65

	FAILURE
Anthropology 1	0%
Biology 101	31.2%
Biology 102	31.2%
Biology 242	1.3%
Chemistry 1	45.6%
Chemistry 2	54.7%
Chemistry 4	26.3%
Classics 1	19.8%
Commerce 1	25.6%
Commerce 6	33.3%
Economics 1	35.2%
Education 1	0%
English 1	49.2%
English 2	31.3%
French 1	36.1%
French 2	22.9%
Geology 1	40.8%
German 11	7.9%
German 12	12.8%
History 1	30.9%
Mathematics 1	47.1%
Mathematics 2	40.1%
Philosophy 1	25.3%
Physics 10	36.5%
Physics 11	47.8%
Political Science 1	24.8%
Psychology 1	24.7%
Russian IA	28.1%
Sociology 1	15.2%
Spanish A	23.3%
Spanish 1	15.7%

position vis-a-vis the university administrations, especially at the University of Manitoba, where students have been fighting the fee raise vehemently.

Discussing CUS-UGEQ relations, Brazin spoke optimistically of more co-operation, resulting from the "very open-minded approach" CUS has taken.

He explained that the controversy over student syndicalism was merely a difference of approach. While the Latin approach was to begin by defining terms, Anglo-Saxons tended to act when a specific situation arose, rather than follow a more doctrinaire line.

An example of the second attitude could be seen at Manitoba, where students struck, though not because they considered themselves "young intellectual workers".

Reconciliation between the two views could be achieved through action, Brazin felt. "As long as we have common action, we'll be all right", he claimed.



John G. Diefenbaker ...

Tory Chief is Assaulted-Sheaf

The University of Saskatchewan student newspaper has reported a physical attack on John G. Diefenbaker, Leader of the Opposition.

The Sheaf declared, "In one of the most atrocious breaches of good taste ever to be recorded in the history of the University of Saskatchewan, Mr. John Diefenbaker, leader of the Conservative opposition and former Prime Minister of Canada from 1957 to 1963 was forcefully held and forced into a locker in the basement of Convocation Hall."

"As yet, neither Student Council President Walter Wawruck nor University President Spinks have indicated what steps will be

taken against the culprits when they are apprehended."

"Mr. Diefenbaker himself has refrained from making any comment on the incident but in the words of Sheaf Editor Henderson, it is "shocking, disgraceful, unbelievable (sic)".

"So far there have been no clues leading to the capture of the culprits and local authorities claim it is an extremely difficult case."

"The incident occurred in 1957 when Mr. Diefenbaker was enrolled as a student here."

"It was not recalled by him during his address to the Parliamentary Forum on Tuesday.

Student Means Survey Starts

Canadian Union of Students has announced the inauguration of its survey on Student Means, to be conducted in all the major Universities. The aim of the survey is to find up-to-date information on the student's financial situation, and on the rising costs of higher education.

The results of the survey will be presented to the Bladen Commission on the Financing of Higher Education. The Commission, headed by Dean Vincent Bladen of the University of Toronto, has been set up by the Canadian Universities Foundation, a national association of University administrators.

It is believed that the Commission intends to recommend higher student fees to cover rising costs.

Les Thoms, third year Law, has been appointed director of the survey at Dalhousie, and is recruiting a staff of assistants to help administer the project. Volunteers will supervise the filling out of questionnaires, when the survey is conducted later this month.

Over two hundred Dal students, chosen as a random sample of the University enrollment, will fill out anonymous survey forms. Only undergraduates, including Students of Law and Medicine, will be polled.

CUS has adopted a "freeze the fees" policy, asking all univer-

sities to help freeze their fees at the present level pending the Bladen Commission report. The University of Manitoba has already refused to comply with the request, recently raising its fees by a considerable amount.

The only available statistics on student means were gathered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1961. The figures are now dated, and the financial situation of University students is thought to have deteriorated since then.

The CUS survey is being carried out with the advice and assistance of the DBS, although the Bureau does not plan its own survey until 1966. Most of the cost of financing the \$45,000 survey will be covered by a grant from the Department of Finance.

A preliminary analysis of the collected data will be available in mid-June, and the final report is to be completed by August. The CUS survey received the direct approval of the Canadian Universities Foundation, and the Canadian Association of University teachers.

Ryerson Fees Rise \$50

The largest fee hike in Ryerson's history was announced Monday by Business Administrator J.A. Handley.

Students registering for the summer term will be the first to be hit by a \$50 general increase and a \$10 lab fee which will soar tuition to between \$302 and \$322.

Students enrolling in courses under the trimester plan will likely pay their tuition before each semester but these plans have not been finalized said Mr. Handley.

Commenting on the announcement, Principal H.H. Kerr said the reason for the increase was higher costs. "The costs have been mounting year by year with no offsetting fee increase," he said.

SAC president Jerry McGroarty expressed regret that the Board of Governors didn't see fit to postpone their decision until the recent Student Means Survey results were published.

Reacting to unprecedented fee increases last September, Canadian Union of Students (CUS) adopted a "freeze the fees" policy pending the Bladen Commission Report on the Financing of Higher Education. Ryerson is one of many schools across Canada preparing Student Means Surveys to be submitted to the Commission. The survey is an attempt to present the Commission with a clear picture of students' financial needs.

the administration increases the fees. This would be the second \$50 hike in two years at UWO and president G.E. Hall said he expected Western's fees would be increased \$50 for each of the next four years.

Ryerson's highest fee hike previous to this one was the 1960 increase of \$30. That year's fees went up from \$190 to \$220. The following year, 1962, fees rose to \$246 and held there until last fall when a further \$6 was tacked on.

DEMANDS FREEZE

Jean Bazin, National President of the Canadian Union of Students, commented last week on the CUS "freeze the fees" policy. "CUS has asked all universities to stabilize their fees pending the report of the Bladen Commission on University financing as well as that of the CUS Means Survey", he explained. "The Strike at the University of Manitoba is in fact a demonstration against a raise in tuition costs."

Brazin termed "ill timed" the brief presented by the Students' Council of the University of Toronto to the Bladen Commission. The brief recommended a 150% increase in fees and \$1500 government grants direct to students to meet the raising costs of higher education in Canada.

The U of T brief claims that "the university has an obligation to serve society, which does not exist because it is financed by society".

Brazin felt this was a sixteenth century view of higher education. The recommendation, he felt, were harming the student

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