

# The temperance question

Student Government History # 46

By October 15, 1929 it was obvious that sports were receiving much more attention from Dalhousie students than had been usual in recent years. The entire front page of the newspaper was devoted to a report on the football team, including photographs of leading players. An interfaculty football schedule was also on the front page, and an editorial promised that future editions would be dedicated to other major sports. Lost in the shuffle was the news that NFCUS had shifted from meeting in December to late summer conferences. The new pattern would be used until 1969.

As local options became more meaningful, and a vote approached in Nova Scotia, the GAZETTE held a straw vote on the temperance question. Meanwhile, back at the student government, the annual budget was passed with little trouble since only a few of the requests had to be trimmed. Returning after several years to the smoking question the Council decided that the university should hire another employee whose job would involve checking all misbehavior in the gymnasium, not just smoking. The job would be especially important during social events. The newly formed Dalhousie Band, another branch of the Glee and Dramatic Society, received official Council approval.

Several new habits were being formed in the fall of 1929. The President of the Students' Council, Fred Jennings, was making decisions in the Council's absence and then seeking ratification. There appeared to be no complaints about this. Also, the GAZETTE was publishing more than one issue a week, using special issues to increase by 50 percent the number of issues in a year.

With a student population of over 600 it was felt that the Arts and Science Students' Society had become too unwieldy. A reform committee chaired by Ernest Howse recommended that the work of the Society be done through the classes, with a joint executive to carry on the activities that were common to all Arts and Science students. Elections for Arts and Science representatives were already done by class.

Late in October a custom which is now enshrined in the Union constitution was formed. That is the use of nominating, application or recruitment committees to bring forth candidates and recommendations to enable the Council to make appointments. The first such committee was formed by a Council member and the past editors of the yearbook to choose the next yearbook editor. Once again a Dalhousie Students' Council approached the King's question, and a committee was formed to carry on this seemingly endless work.

In the straw vote on temperance the Dalhousie students voted for repeal, and the institution of government control of the sale of liquor. The margin was 341 to 184, with the professional students proving themselves much wetter than undergraduates.

In November the newspaper began an unusual crusade - encouragement of increased enrollment in Dentistry and Law. Students interested in a profession were flocking towards Medicine to such an extent that the other faculties were being neglected with subsequent poor service to the province. The number of Law students has fallen since 1914.

An old controversy was revived shortly after Armistice Day when a graduate and future notable, F. Ronald Hayes, wrote from Germany to denounce the Canadian Officers Training Corps. He felt that it made for snobbery at home and

false impressions abroad. He pointed to German newspapers that used the English O.T.C. as a sign that the United Kingdom was insincere in its search for international peace.

In a rare gesture the Biology Club was named in honour of Stuart Allen. He was a Dalhousie student who had gone to the Gulf of Mexico on Western Union's invitation to participate in a research project. While on the Western Union project he drowned.

A future Dean of Law, Robert T. Donald, made his first official appearance in December, as part of the committee that was organizing the next Maritime Universities' Model League of Nations.

The Students' Council was still approving amendments to the NFCUS constitution, this time the addition of a second vice-president. It was reported that the 1928-29 Council had a \$485.00 balance at the end of its year, which represented the remainder of the surpluses built up under Gerald Godsoe's presidency. In the endless search for better financial control it was decided that the society heads and team managers should submit a monthly financial statement to the Council, and that from these a general statement would be prepared each month. A committee was chosen to look into the sale of text books under Council auspices, and Council agreed to continue the King's negotiations despite recurring problems.

In early January 1930 there was jubilation over the announcement that the Carnegie Corporation had given Dalhousie \$400,000 after paying the university's deficits for five years. Dalhousie had agreed to half the fund-raising while Carnegie tried to bribe the other Maritime universities into moving to Halifax and merging. The \$3,000,000 offer was not accepted, and only King's came to Halifax. Dalhousie cashed in when Carnegie gave up the dream of Harvard North.

## The politics of recession

by Richard Whitby

The Canadian Government has ordered the deportation of 1500 Haitians, most of whom live in the Montreal area. The problem is being caused by legislation introduced in 1972 preventing foreigners from applying for landed immigrant status inside Canada, a reversal of the policy set forth in 1967 permitting this to take place. Since 1972, immigration authorities have been tracking down aliens who are working in Canada without landed immigrant status and deporting them to their home countries. The Haitians, however would have a hard time calling Haiti home, for it is one of the most backward, poor and politically repressive nations in the Western Hemisphere, if not the World.

For many aliens, deportation is not as serious as it might be. The situations in their countries are not as hopeless as Haiti which has a 60% unemployment rate, a life expectancy of 40 years, 90% illiteracy, 70% malnutrition, a per capita income of \$60 per year, and the barbaric Duvalier regime, within which dissension is met with death. The Haitians in Canada are for the most part, working in factories and herein lies the basis and the problem. Canada is facing recession and the blue collar worker is usually the hardest hit by

industry cutbacks. Consequently, in order to preserve jobs, and therefore, votes from "native" Cana-

dians, the government decided to open up the job market by legislating these immigrants into illegality

and attempting to kick them out. Close to 200 have already been kicked out.

In response to the situation, a committee has been formed to attempt to prevent the deportations. They have scheduled a rally on March 16, to be held at the Ontario College of Education at 7:30 p.m. and are planning to hold protest demonstrations across the country on May 10. More information can be obtained

at the GAZETTE office during regular office hours, including a petition to Prime Minister Trudeau and Immigration Minister Andras.

The brutality of the Duvalier dictatorship is well known as is their complete control of Haiti and their complicity with United States and Canadian business interests. Baby Doc Duvalier has publicly stated that the immigrants are considered to be enemies of the government and they are faced with imprisonment, torture and possible death. Most have sold every possession to come to Canada and even without the repisals promise, the prospect of having to start over with nothing to start with, in such an incredibly poor nation, is not an encouraging thought.

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area's M.L.A., and the presence of a Ralph Medjuck associate.

The outgoing Board of Directors has a Dalhousie professor, Paul Emond, and a Dal student, Ken MacDougall, among its members. The Dalhousie Student Union has provided much of the funding necessary for the association to get off the ground.

