



Edited and Managed by students of Dalhousie University and published by the Council of Students.

Editorials printed in the Dalhousie Gazette express the individual opinions of the editors or guest writers. This must be noted in all reprints.

Friday, Nov. 7

Night Editor: Barry Goldwater

# Legal Bindings

Student Council accepted a \$993.00 Sodales Debating budget. Student Council voted to send a delegate to the Toronto Conference on Federalism, and the Supreme Court.

Student Council appropriated up to \$5,000.00 expenditure from the student SUB fund for "immediate action".

The common denominator to these facts exists because Council is bulging with Law students — and Council members are bulging with legal influence.

Law student John Burns appeared before Council with the Sodales budget, including \$50.00 each for a local contest and banquet, a model parliament, inter-faculty, and inter-residence debating, — with \$173.00 for incidentals, and \$100.00 for a miscellaneous, and contingency fund.

Rather than responsibly presenting a budget, President Burns flippantly answered equally flippant questions, and amidst cheers, and applause, rallied fellow lawyers Jocelyn Williams, (member-at-large, member of the Council executive, and member of the Sodales executive) and Gary Hurst (Law Rep.) to speak for the "integrity" of the organization, and of its members.

The Law Society received an invitation to attend a national conference on Federalism, and The Supreme Court. The lawyers, however, after already over extending themselves by renting a television for their own common room, could not afford the \$80.00 required for the Conference and, approached Council.

Once again, (Williams already having left for a more interesting meeting,) members Hurst and Hillis, apparently considering their own political support within the Law School rather than the good of the general student body, decided that the Council constitution, providing "equal opportunity" for all students—i.e. ensuring that the entire student body not be forced to pay for the activities of a limited few, did not here apply to the Law School.

They decided then, (and in their collective influence dragged Council behind their decision,) that a loophole existed in the invitation sent to the Law School, mentioning something about Political Science and History students, being invited from Quebec and Ontario, thus apparently opening the door to all students to apply.

Up to \$5,000.00 dollars was appropriated from the SUB fund without questioning the money's destination. Again council, seeing lawyers Williams, Hurst, and Hillis voting, felt themselves excused from their own thinking, and joined the bandwagon. While the Gazette objects to these obvious mistakes, we realize that they can be corrected; our objection is more seriously taken with the Law Students themselves. Having earlier earned their respected seats on Council, by demanding the highest quality of production from others, they have varied the criterion to their own advantage or disadvantage, and thus seem content to prostitute themselves, to petty politics.

# Co-op Student Housing Plan

The Co-op publishes a bi-weekly newspaper and has a loan service from which all members may borrow.

Co-op affairs are directed by an executive chairman, a full-time salaried employee appointed by an elected eight-man board which is responsible to the house committee of each residence. All Co-op executive except the chairman are voluntary elected representatives.

Howard Adelman, a past president of CUCND and first medical student elected to the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns on a welfare platform, is the present executive chairman. He is director of the Co-Operative Union of Ontario, and the Ontario Co-Op Credit Society.

"The Co-op will be instituting a program on campus that I believe the university should have adopted long ago" he says. "For instance, how deeply has the university studied the mental stress which campus life represents to the young mind?"

He forsees the co-op's role in campus life as limitless, with cheaper medical and dental facilities and school textbooks among future plans. This year, co-op obtained the services of two resident psychologists.

Officially, the CCRI is independent from the university administration and the students' council. The university, however, played a major role in expediting the Co-op's application to incorporate under the National Housing Act, a move which increased the availability of capital and aided expansion.

A co-operative residence plan has provided the universities of Toronto and Waterloo with at least a partial solution for the increasingly acute problem of accommodation for swelling numbers of university students. The Campus Co-operative

Residence Incorporated (CCRI), largest co-op residence in Canada, will provide low-priced accommodation for more than 400 students this term.

A total of 29 converted houses will lodge 300 University of Toronto students under the plan this year. In addition, two converted houses at the University of Waterloo, with accommodation for 100 students, began operations this fall.

The co-op plan at the University of Toronto originated at a 1936 Student Christian Movement seminar in Indianapolis.

Four Toronto delegates, theology students from Victoria College, were impressed by a seminar on co-operative housing and, spurred by the economic climate of the era, formed a co-operative residence with other Victoria College students the following year.

The co-op project, starting with 12 army cots in the attic of a renovated mid-town house, developed into the largest off-campus residence in Toronto.

Students were able to set aside a reserve fund for future expansion even though Co-op prices were lower than comparable accommodation in the area. Today, housing, meals, moral and psychological guidance, parking accommodation and other services are offered at least \$200 cheaper than in any comparable housing or residence facilities on or near the Toronto campus.

Co-op offers its members opportunities for learning capital investment (over \$250,000 a year is budgeted for student investment) and for assuming moral responsibility (members who break rules are disciplined by the Co-op). Despite the proximity of male and female residences, however, discipline problems are rare and usually minor.

# Quebec Premier Comments on Confederation

Moved by a deep historical sense, many Canadians are now making efforts to come to grips honestly, frankly, and realistically with the great issues that are to determine the character of Canada tomorrow. I will not expect, therefore, that what I say today will find agreement everywhere or that everything I say shall have the same general reception. But, I hope that my endeavour to state the position of Canadian federalism at this time, and to mark out the tendencies suggestive of its future, will be taken for what such statements really are, namely, a serious, determined effort by myself to share fully the responsibility in the present Canadian dialogue, where we are all participants whether we like it or not.

To me, the primary historical lesson of Confederation, and its founding, was the serious and frank effort to embrace two peoples within a common system of federal government, which implied both a common program and a large measure of provincial autonomy for those vital concerns for which the autonomy was indispensable.

What happened to this political understanding implicit in 1867? In a way, there was from the beginning both success and difficulty. Whatever the strength and weaknesses of the British North America Act, it was clear that it spoke the difficult and necessary language of compromise: a strong federal government was to be balanced by effective provincial authority.

But regional or provincial government in 1867 was not yet by itself a powerful instrument. Weak bureaucracies, limited financial resources, modest education and welfare programs, little or no economic intervention in the modern sense — all of these were characteristic of Quebec and other provinces.

However, no provincial administration has ever accepted to be considered as a subordinate instrument of the central government, and Canadian public opinion has always been strongly opposed to any federal action which could have been permanently destructive of genuine provincial autonomy. This basic resistance

to federal claims to supremacy, combined with the judicial interpretations of our constitution, has firmly established the equality of status of the federal and provincial governments and the integrity of their respective powers.

Then came two great experiences which again altered the political and constitutional balance of our Canadian existence: the great depression of the 1930's followed and terminated by the war and post-war "forties and fifties". Both periods invited vast programs of federal action. The provinces were unable to cope with unemployment and the federal government had to take on many burdens in fields which were of provincial jurisdiction. Because it commanded the total resources of the nation, the last war required a high-centralized system of government and a very superior bureaucracy that carried its concepts far into the post-war period in the management of the Canadian economy. Thus, a few years after the war, we find that the federal apparatus, the federal interest in local activities had approached proportions that could have indefinitely increased the scope of federal administrative action.

It was then that new economic and political realities emerged to challenge this long-term trend in the growth of federal power. Those realities had to do with certain unforeseen developments in the Canadian economy, in the organization of the provinces' political life, in the changing welfare demands of the people and, above all, they had to do with fundamental social pressures and changes in Quebec itself.

On the general economic side, what was happening in Canada was the fascinating — if disturbing — experience whereby affluence with unemployment, rapid development with regional poverty seemed to be becoming a fixed model for our land. Regrettably, a very large part of that poverty and of that unemployment happened to be in the Province of Quebec and in the Atlantic Provinces. Natural economic policy, monetary and fiscal policy, were themselves unable apparently to make a major "final" assault on unemployment and regional underdevelopment.

At the same time, certain significant provincial needs began to appear everywhere. The population changes in Canada, the new technology and automation, all together demanded of provincial and municipal governments a radically new approach to education and training. And, while it was true that some financial support was coming from federal sources, the main burdens had to be borne by the provinces. Moreover, to this educational and population challenge were added the problems of rural development and those of urban expansion.

But now let me turn to the evidence that Quebec, though it may opt out of "joint programs" is not opting out of Canada — whatever may be believed by the uninformed and the timorous. If there is debate over fiscal and monetary policy, if there are reservations about the size and cost of military expenditures by the federal government, such issues are not raised to intrude upon the present federal jurisdiction, but they aim at opening the door to a new technique of discussion which so far our federalism has not provided for except through the mechanism of political representation at the federal level itself.

I believe that we will not solve our problems by seeking solutions that may divide peoples at a time when everywhere efforts are being made by others to find reasons to unite — reasons that are economic, political and often simply human. We must see the Canadian changes of the future in the context of a world situation where a vast reshaping of the consciousness of men is now under way. In days to come, communications and needs are bound to bring men of all languages, religions and races closer together than ever before. Perhaps even the exploration of space augurs well for our common humanity because from some platform on the way to the moon, men will have an "extra-terrestrial view" of themselves and thereby gain a new perspective and a new humility.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are all of us groping for sensible and creative answers. I regard myself as someone obliged to seek perhaps radical solutions but always by moderate means. Those who are perturbed by the idea that Confederation may some day have to yield to the pressures of revidications from Quebec should have the patience, the courage and the strength to try for the higher prize, the prize of unity amid diversity, of a common national strength, side by side with the opportunity for us, Quebecers, to develop our aspirations and our traditions so that they may be fulfilled in their many ways.

If the past generation of an immensely fluid Canadian political experience has taught us anything it is that the creative political imagination can provide more than one answer to what may seem insoluble problems. I believe that the creative Canadian imagination is now at work and that it will give us answers — some now in the making — that will some day make the present troubled debate appear to have been a valuable, honourable training ground for the Canadian future.

We are being tried, but we shall not be found wanting! C.U.P.

# Five Strong Provinces

Premier Louis J. Robichaud of New Brunswick is taking the lead in what could be one of the most creative movements in the history of the Atlantic Provinces. He is under no illusions about the difficulties that may lie in the way. But, he is convinced of the soundness, even the necessity, of his idea. And what he suggests would be of benefit not only to the Atlantic Provinces, but to Canada as a whole.

It is Premier Robichaud's conviction that the only real future of these provinces by the sea lies in union. He made this recommendation at the federal-provincial conference at Charlottetown in September. Now he has carried his suggestion to the annual meeting of the Atlantic Provinces this week.

The union that Premier Robichaud proposes is in no way a movement away from Canada. It is simply the recognition that under modern economic conditions these very small economic units can never really hope to attain the prosperity they seek and need. And while help will still be sought from the rest of Canada, the feeling may grow that there is more the Atlantic Provinces might do for themselves, by union, to do more together.

The prevailing problem of the provinces is that they have an excess of persons employed, either part-time or full-time, in primary industries such as fishing and logging, and a dearth of persons employed in industry and manufacturing. This inevitably tends to ward a per capita income considerably below — often far below — the national average. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the primary industries are not organized in the most efficient way. Further still, the population of each province is small. And, because of the low per capita income and limited prospects, emigration delays its growth.

These depressing features found expression in the Gordon Report on Canada's Economic Prospects. After discussing the problems of the area with sympathy and concern, the report concluded that if the resources

of the area, even with assistance from the rest of Canada should prove insufficient, than "generous assistance should be given to those people who might wish to move to other parts of Canada where there might be greater opportunities".

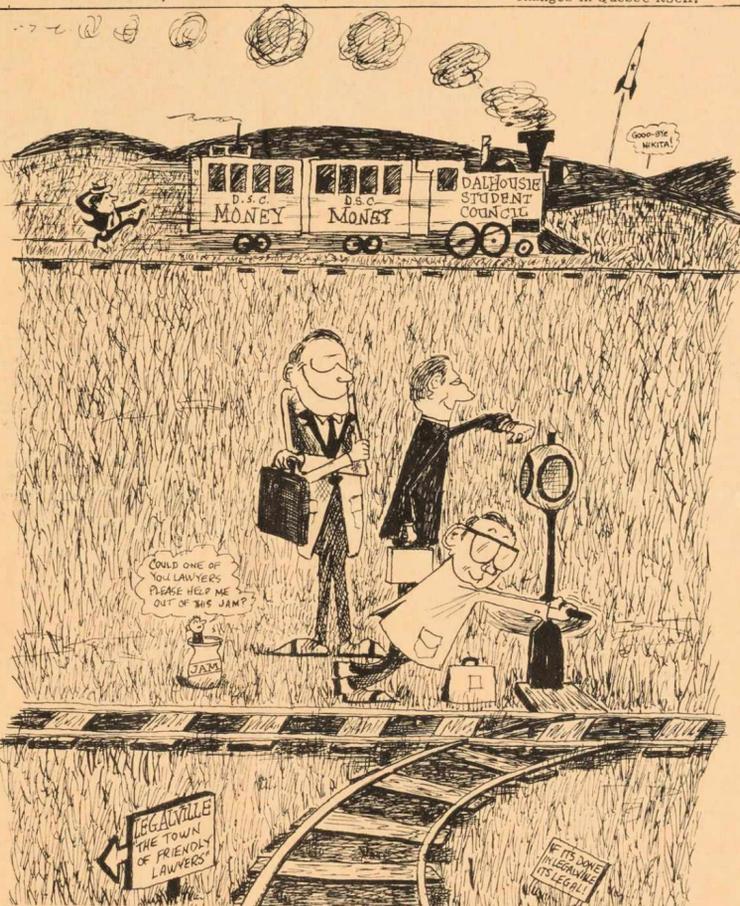
But this kind of pessimism, expressed some eight years ago, is out of accord with the enterprising spirit of the Atlantic people. The feeling grows within the Atlantic Provinces that their resources are not insufficient, but insufficiently organized.

This was, in fact, the idea that prompted the formation of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council in 1958. Its president, Dr. Frank MacKinnon, at that time, said: "When we relate the resources of the whole region, and see what is possible if they are considered together, we are confident it will take the application of a comparatively small force to set off the economic chain reaction for which we so earnestly wish." The opportunities for mineral, agricultural and industrial developments are there. But the mobilization of them has been weakened because the resources which complement one another are found in different parts of the region.

The chief assets of the Maritimes is its people. The scope of their business capacity has been impressively demonstrated by those who have moved for larger opportunities to other parts of the country. The same capacity could be shown in the Atlantic region itself, if, that region were able to enlarge its opportunities by consolidating its territory and mobilizing its resources.

It might be that a union of the prairie provinces would be a parallel development, giving Canada, five strong provinces instead of ten provinces of strikingly unequal strength, and needlessly difficult problems. All this is as yet only tentative and exploratory. But, the needs of the modern world, with its momentum toward larger economic units, is a powerful contemporary influence in its favour. It may be far off, but it may come.

C.U.P.



# Maritime Unity...?

HALIFAX. . . Proposals for union of the Maritime provinces are also almost as old as their separation.

Until 1784, what are now the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were governed as one colony from Halifax. In that year, following the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, New Brunswick became a separate colony, as did Cape Breton.

The first proposal for reunion was made in 1806 by Nova Scotia Attorney General R.J. Uniacke, who suggested that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton join to form one half of a nation, the other half to be union of Upper and Lower Canada.

Although Cape Breton was re-joined to Nova Scotia in 1820, Uniacke's idea never got off the ground. It was, however, revived from time to time, until, in 1864, representatives of the three colonies met at Charlottetown to discuss a merger. This, of course, was the famous meeting to which John A. MacDonald and his Canadians invited themselves. The interlopers quickly took over the meeting with their scheme for a larger union when the Maritimers became bogged down in Prince Edward's Island's insistence that the capital of the new province had to be Charlotte-town or nothing.

Following Confederation, Maritime Union, like free trade with the United States, became one of those remedies that were talked about when economic conditions became worse than usual, and when the "Upper Canadians" became even more unmindful of the legitimate grievances of these provinces.

So it was until New Brunswick Premier Louis J. Robichaud

bounced into the Federal-provincial conference at Charlottetown last month and suggested that the Atlantic Provinces "get together" and do what they had set out to do a century before.

The four provincial leaders, — Robert Stanfield of Nova Scotia, Mr. Robichaud of New Brunswick, Walter Shaw of Prince Edward Island, and J.L. Smallwood of Newfoundland — agreed to explore the proposal further during their regional meeting at Halifax, early in October.

This they did, but once again the idea seemed stillborn when Mr. Shaw refused to have anything to do with it. The final communique pledged the premiers to "closer co-operation", but said there would have to be much more interest in political union shown by the people before any joint study could be considered.

But, much to the surprise of everyone, Mr. Stanfield has managed to keep the breath of life in Mr. Robichaud's brainchild.

This week it was announced that the Nova Scotia leader had sent his New Brunswick counterpart a letter in which he proposed that the legislatures of the two provinces authorize a joint study "of the advantages and disadvantages which would be involved in a union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick". It was apparent, said Mr. Stanfield, "that for the time being, at least, the union of the Atlantic provinces is not feasible".

Never one to be left out of the picture, Premier Smallwood promptly suggested that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island might consider a union of the two island provinces. Premier Shaw remained cool to this suggestion as well. It is not likely to be heard of again.

Scotia and New Brunswick will go ahead with a joint study of a two-province union. Whether the study will actually lead to union is highly doubtful.

Mr. Stanfield himself cannot be numbered among the proponents of union. His study proposal was hedged with several qualifications and the frankly negative notes. He said "One obvious disadvantage would be that the effort to establish union and to implement it would be so absorbing that the provinces could give little attention to anything else for years."

He also cautioned that union would have to be shown to be "clearly advantageous" and substantial and that it would have to be desired by the people of the two provinces.

Mr. Stanfield said his study proposal would not be introduced as a government measure, "as it would be important to avoid division on this subject along party lines." Presumably this means the support of the four-man Liberal opposition would be required before the government would proceed with the study.

Earlier, at Charlottetown, he said Nova Scotia's higher standard of living would have to be safeguarded. There has been little public reaction. It should be noted, however, that the Acadian association of Education opposes the idea. If this represents the attitude of a majority of the French-speaking people of New Brunswick, union is defeated before the study starts. Likewise, the Halifax area, which comprises one-third of Nova Scotia's 750,000 people, is not likely to take to union if, as seems probable, any centre other than Halifax were chosen as capital of the united provinces.

Table with staff information: EDITOR-in-CHIEF MICHEL GUITE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR DAVE DAY, NEWS EDITOR PETER SHAPIRO, NEWS REPORTERS, FEATURES EDITOR MICHAEL WALTON, REVIEWS EDITOR DOUGLAS BARBOUR, WRITERS, SPORTS EDITOR JAMIE RICHARDSON, CUP EDITOR LYN FRAY, OFFICE MANAGER LYNN FRAY, GENERAL STAFF.