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No citizenship for students in Halifax

Hughes Randall presided at the Court of Revision in the Electoral District of Halifax for Ward Two of the City of Halifax.

Gordon Neish is a divinity student at the University of King's College. He is 24, a graduate of Dalhousie, a Deacon in the Anglican Church of Canada, and presently in his seventh year in the King's Men's Residence. In the last federal election he voted in Halifax in the polling subdivision in which King's is located. This time he has no vote. Hughes Randall stated that it was his opinion that Gordon Neish was not qualified under the Canada Election Act to vote on November 8th.

However instead of directing his questions in reference to those sections of the Act dealing with the "place of ordinary residence" Hughes Randall, lawyer, got caught up in Section 16, Subsection 8 which deals specifically with students. But then, since Gordon Neish is a student perhaps this is very relevant.

The only question that arises in his case is the location of his place or ordinary residence on Sept. 8th, the date the writ of election was issued. Since Mr. Neish was not living in the polling subdivision in which he desired to vote in the election no one would question the legitimacy of an inquiry in this direction.

Section 16, Subsection 8 reads: "For the purpose of a general election and notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person who, on the date of the issue of the writs therefor, is duly registered and in attendance at a recognized educational institution, and for such purpose residents in a polling division other than that which he ordinarily resides and if he is otherwise qualified as an elector, is entitled to have his name entered on the list of electors for the polling division in which he ordinarily resides and on the list of electors for the polling division in which he resides on the date of the issue of the said writs, and to vote in either one of such polling divisions as he may elect."

Notice what this means. In this section a privilege is being granted to a student who goes away to university. If an election is called while his school is in session then he is entitled to vote either at his home (i.e. his place of ordinary residence) or at his university. In other words it gives the student a privilege not granted to other citizens. IT DOES NOT HOWEVER STATE THAT A STUDENT NOT BROUGHT UP IN THE TOWN WHERE HIS UNIVERSITY IS LOCATED CANNOT ADOPT AN ADDRESS IN THAT TOWN AS HIS PLACE OF ORDINARY RESIDENCE. IT DOES NOT COMMIT THE FOLLY OF INSISTING THAT A STUDENT'S HOME IS WHERE HIS PARENTS LIVE NOR DOES IT STATE THAT A STUDENT CANNOT ADOPT A UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE AS HIS "PLACE OF ORDINARY RESIDENCE". IT MERELY GIVES A PRIVILEGE TO STUDENTS WHO CLAIM THEIR HOME AS SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THE UNIVERSITY TOWN AND WHO ARE AT UNIVERSITY ON THE DATE OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE ELECTION WRIT.

In this election students who go away to university are not able to claim this privilege or at least most of them are unable to do so, since the election was called, and the writ was issued on September 8, a date when most colleges, including King's and Dalhousie, were not in session. This being the case a student, like any other citizen, comes under all other sections of the Act, and in regards to "place of ordinary residence" under section 16 subsections three and four.

Section 16 subsection 3 reads: "The place of ordinary residence of a person is generally that place which has always been, or which he has adopted as, the place of his habitation or home, where, when away therefrom, he intends to return; specifically when a person usually sleeps in one place and has his meals or is employed in another place, the place of his ordinary residence is where the person sleeps."

Gordon Neish has not been living at his parent's home for four years. He has been

at King's for seven years, and for the past four summers has been engaged in work for the Anglican church. In the last two summers Mr. Neish has been in Tangier, Nova Scotia. He told Hughes Randall that he has adopted King's as his place of habitation. Hughes Randall turned him down.

Subsection 4 is even more interesting. "A person can have only one place of ordinary residence and it cannot be lost unless or until another is gained; although generally a person's place of ordinary residence is where his family is, if he is living apart from his family with the intent to remain so apart from it in another place, the place of ordinary residence of such person is such other place; temporary absence from a place of ordinary residence does not cause a loss of change of place of ordinary residence."

Gordon Neish is living apart from his family, he intends to remain apart from them and he sleeps and eats at King's. Hughes Randall turned him down.

You might ask why. Well it didn't seem to have very much to do with the law. Some of Hughes Randall's statements are informative along this line. He asked Mr. Neish if he had voted in the last federal election. Upon receiving an affirmative reply he asked him if he had voted in the last provincial election held in October, 1963. Hughes Randall expressed a great deal of concern about the fact that Mr. Neish did not vote in that election. One wonders about the relevance of this question.

Furthermore it is ludicrous to argue under subsection 3 and 4 that Mr. Neish was resident in Tangier. The fact that he happened to be in Tangier on Sept. 8 and Halifax on Sept. 9 is totally irrelevant, the point being that the Act allows the individual if he sleeps in a place in which he intends to remain apart from his family to declare that place his "home". Neish declared that King's was his home.

Hughes Randall turned him down. Gordon Neish is not the only student, however, who is in a position to declare his university residence as his home as Hughes Randall was well aware. The Editor of this Newspaper was another test case in attempt to get as many students on the voting list as possible. Because he did not live with his parents over the past summer, and because he was returning to the King's Men's Residence for the fourth year and because he does not intend to live with his parents next summer unless it is convenient (and that is as yet an unsettled question) he stated that King's was his "place of habitation".

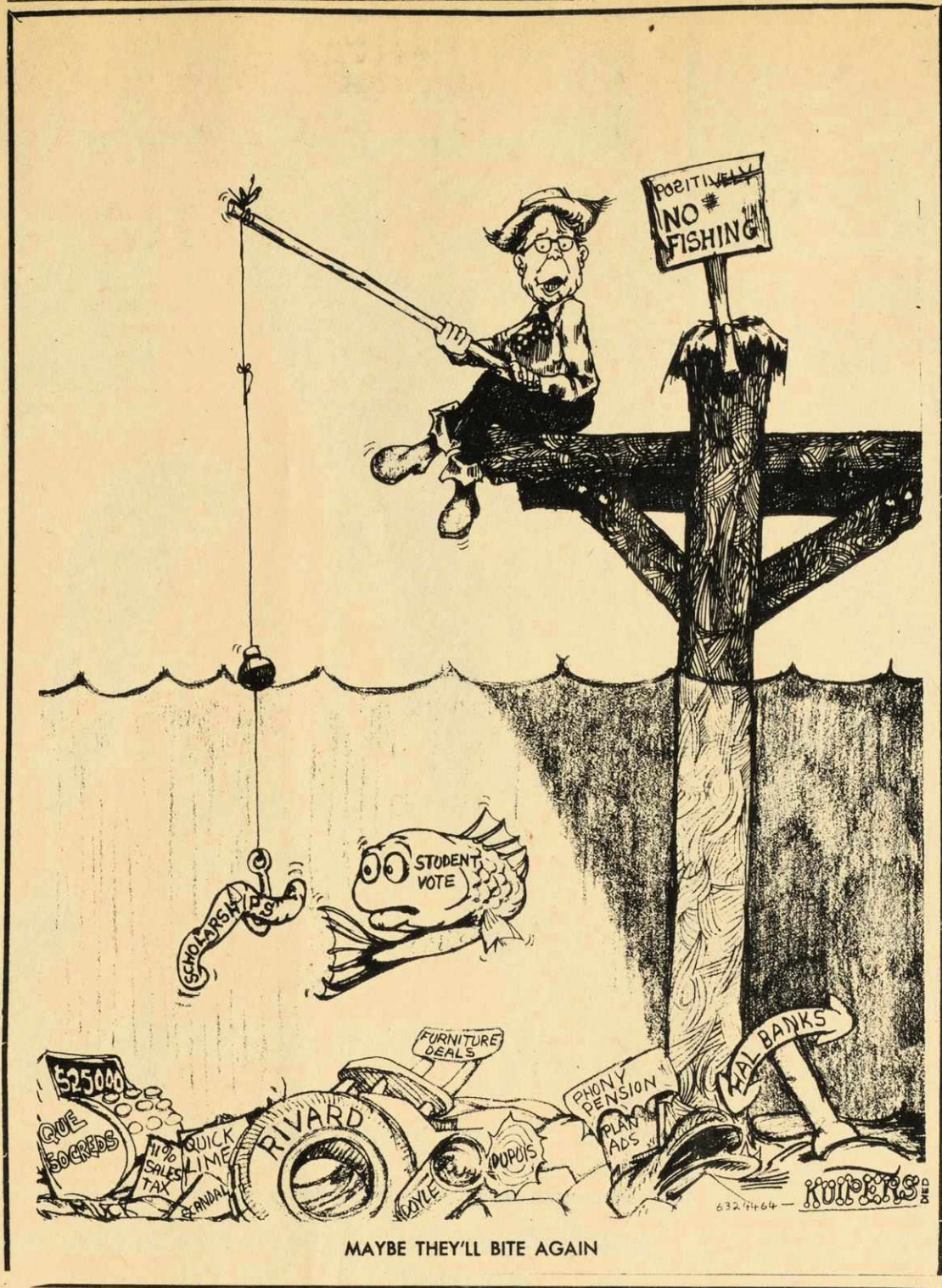
Hughes Randall turned him down. Hughes Randall asked questions like "why didn't you seek a job in Halifax? and who did you work for last summer? He did not relate these questions to any section of the Canada Elections Act. He did however tell Mr. Morley that if he was "married and had a home in Halifax he would have been put on the list". The Elections Act does not make marriage a condition for voting. Mr. Morley meets all the other conditions.

At Waterloo students in a similar position were allowed to have their names placed on the voters list, and in Ottawa, lawyers hired by Lester Pearson said that students in this general position were entitled to vote. Hughes Randall refused to let any students on the list.

Throughout the sittings the hostility to students was evident. There seemed to be a feeling on the part of all concerned (except the students) that students since they were not gainfully employed were only allowed to vote on sufferance, and if they lost the vote, well it doesn't really matter anyway.

The intention of the Act is to allow every citizen over the age of 21 to vote. It is obvious that the Act could be interpreted in such a way, indeed this newspaper would submit that it could be interpreted in no other way, as to allow Neish and Morley and others in the same position the right to vote.

Hughes Randall refused to interpret the Act in this way. The Liberal Party owes the students of this constituency an explanation.



Democracy in Canada's university community

EDITOR'S NOTE
This article was written by Bill Curry (Law 1) and A.A.S. President, and Helen Jones, a member of the CUS Committee, who were our delegates to the CUS Seminar at UNB on Democracy in the university.

At the 8th Annual CUS Seminar held at the University of New Brunswick, September 6 - 11, speakers, commentators, and students exchanged ideas about Student-Faculty-Administration relations and their improvement. Although no definite resolutions were adopted and there was often no consensus of opinion, even informally some action was definitely advocated.

The Seminar this year, kept delegations thinking about applying the ideas from the Seminar on their own campuses. This, perhaps led people to compare their own situations rather than try to develop a new approach to the subject, but the trend toward a leadership type of seminar forced delegates to consider everything in terms of possible implementation. This paper merely summarizes some of the questions and ideas considered.

UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE:
Is the present triangular Administration - Faculty - Student system, with the Administration at the top, necessarily the right structure of an educational institution? Or should we attempt to de-emphasize this structural approach? If, on the other hand, we accept the triangle, yet invert it so that the Administration of the University is strictly in support of the teaching-learning process as directed by faculty and students, then we must consider the proper relationship between students and faculty.

It was generally agreed that the University ought to be structured in the latter manner, and that much greater liaison must be established between the faculty and the students. This is particularly lacking at the undergraduate level. The faculty should not act in loco parentis, but rather the conflict-cooperation suggested by Dr. Pierre Dansereau should exist. The professor should be willing to accept criticism and encourage discussion. Dansereau stated that course and professor evaluation programs are effective in raising the level of the University and in doing away with the present "publish or perish" attitude prevalent in many Universities.

Although in the latter part of the Seminar, delegates thought in terms of restructuring the University, they earlier considered the question of representation on the Board of Governors. A.U.C.C. President, Dr. Corry suggested that the transience and immaturity of the student, and the responsibility of the Board of Governors to the government and the general public, precludes definite student representation. Alternatives suggested by Dr. Corry were increased consultation and expanded spheres of authority under the Students' Council. There was general consensus that the faculty should be represented on the Board of Governors.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT:
What is the role of the Student Council in our democratic University Community? Do we reflect Canadian society in having a consenting rather than a participatory democracy in our Universities?
Many students felt that the Students' Council should take definite stands on social issues despite the fact that the stand might not be totally representative. Others suggest that the Council should concern itself solely with affairs affecting the

Universities, but at the same time should develop educational programs and invite controversial speakers to the campus, or encourage other groups to do so.
How should we, as students, attempt to make our Universities more democratic? How should we improve Student-Faculty-Administration relations? We must first shake off apathy in order to improve our student democracy. The, should we use direct action to gain our ends, or should
- Continued on page 5 -

McGill entry into Quebec union is clouded with intrigue

By IRWIN BLOCK

QUEBEC — The historic entry of the McGill Students' Society into the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec (UGEQ) culminated a hard night of seemingly interminable debate and complicated political intrigue.
While McGill delegates waited to take their seats among their French-Canadian confreres, a strong lobby of University of Montreal students engaged in a determined struggle to keep McGill out of UGEQ, at least for this year.
But their arguments, couched in legalistic interpretations of the motion to accept McGill, clouded the issue. Baffled McGill delegates were even more confused after the two and one half hour debate ended. The lobby tactics failed and the motion to approve McGill's application received a resounding 113-4 vote with one absentee. The applause was tumultuous.

U OF M LOBBY
The struggle began in a closed door meeting of the Coordinating Committee which has the power to recommend new members to the General Assembly.
The U of M lobby insisted that McGill issue an unequivocal declaration of its intention to withdraw from the Canadian Union of Students (CUS).
They apparently felt that McGill would find this condition unacceptable and thus be forced to withdraw.
They pursued this argument on the assumption that McGill was not ready to join UGEQ and UGEQ was not ready to accept McGill. The Committee however voted twelve to three in favor of McGill's application. It also approved the entry of Sir George Williams University, Marianopolis College and the 1500 Quebec students grouped in a separate organization in Ottawa.
When the proposals reached the Assembly floor around midnight Thursday, most speakers supported McGill's application in principle but questioned the wording of the motion which allowed McGill ten months to "normalize" its relations with CUS.
This clause finally was deleted and the motion was transformed into an unconditional acceptance of McGill into UGEQ. Apparently, the proposers hoped the motion would be defeated, but their tactics backfired.

Some observers felt McGill still would have to leave CUS at the end of the year since membership in two national student bodies is prohibited by the UGEQ constitution.
Leaders of the McGill delegation said McGill would try for some sort of associate membership in CUS.
BITTER DEBATE
The debate itself was heated and sometimes bitter.
At one point, Michelle Vaillancourt, a U of M delegate, moved that McGill's application be shelved indefinitely.
One speaker who supported the motion claimed it would be a "good syndicalist lesson" for McGill students to spend the rest of the year deeply analysing the question.
"Why not wait ten months until the executive has a clear mandate and students clearly define the role they intend to play in UGEQ?"
This sentiment was not widespread.
Richard Guay, outgoing External Affairs Vice-President, warned the assembly against "blind nationalism", and suggested delegates consider the reaction their debate would provoke on the McGill Campus.
He invited McGill student president Sholzberg to cite McGill's reasons for joining UGEQ.
Miss Sholzberg said McGill students wanted to take an active

Letters to the editor

I should like
Dear Sir:

I should like to comment on the article entitled "Shirreff Hall Girls Rap Complete Freedom"---page two of your Friday Oct. 22nd issue.
Curfews have to be taken very seriously and I feel that the article was nothing more than sarcasm. I realize the report consisted of several quotations but the manner in which it was presented was far from acceptable. News travels very swiftly throughout the Hall; however news of this interview didn't. Miss Gillingwater said she interviewed seventy-five girls yet I had to search until I eventually found one. Incidentally, there are approximately 140 more of us. There are many girls in the Hall who don't think the leave system is "quite fair", "very lenient", and "wonderful". We are; however, well aware of the fact that we have better leaves than do other institutions in Halifax, i.e. Alexandra Hall, and the V.G. Nurses residence, yet our system, like most others, has room for improvement.
Miss Gillingwater's article gave one girl in the Hall the impression that we are all considered "dull and dumb-witted". Why didn't she get some concrete statements as to why these girls do rap complete freedom other than the insane comments that some soon-to-be 22 year old can't yet say no or that the freshettes would go wild. If some brighter comments couldn't be obtained why did she bother with the article at all? She is trying to be progressive and radical in ridiculing all of us. I suggest that she didn't get a representative cross-section. The entire article was a mass of misapplied cliches---what books did she refer to!

This has not been written to give my viewpoints on our leave system but to attack the sad article in your issue. For, there are many of us who do hold opinions other than those stated in the article and we, incidentally, aren't extremists and do intend to pass our exams.

Yours truly,
Dianne Byers

Dear Sir:
The Fraternities as a group of students off the Dalhousie campus are definitely failing to play a role in our campus life. Indeed, the fraternities obviously have so much spirit within themselves that one cannot help but to wonder if many potential leaders have been lost to the Dalhousie students, only to benefit the fraternities.

It is time that the fraternities should stand forth and assume their rightful place as the core of spirit around which university life could function. Although most students can never be members, they look up to fraternities, and would be willing to follow their example as far as possible.

An excellent first step for the fraternities would be to sponsor a large pep rally for all students before our first hockey game. They should then sit "en masse" at the game and lead in the cheering. After that, any Open House would be a most welcome and meaningful invitation to the students as a whole.

It would be an interesting challenge to the fraternities to see if they could re-build our school spirit from its present apathetic depths.

Yours sincerely,
Harry MacDonald
Law I

ED. As a conclusion to the festivities we could all burn down the Classics Hous:

Dear Sir:
There were two ways for the student march to succeed: it could have given punch to the CUS brief's presentation to the Provincial Government and it could have promoted unity in the student body.

A march to present a brief could have value as publicity. Thus, a march might illuminate in a novel way certain of students' attitudes that the public usually ignores, making a brief thus presented of more weight in the Legislature.

Unfortunately, however seriously the government looks at it, the brief cannot change its absurdity. It is far too meek and staid, it shows myopic lack of insight, and, if effected per se, it would do more harm than is done already. The harder it were pushed, the more laughable it would appear.

A march could have boosted student unity. A large group of students banding together with some common, altruistic aim is sure to be impressed by that spectacle; indeed, it might come to think of itself as a group---a very important attitude.

Still, there are those hop-heads who wreck every pretty plan that organizers sweat blood on. Someone felt that the group lacked unifying spirit sufficient to stop its doing what in fact, it really wanted---i.e., having a good time; so "parade marshals" had to be found to help the students do what CUS thought they really wanted; a case of paternalistic double-think that only student politicians can unravel. Suffice it to say that a march could not intensify a spirit that was not there.

Yours truly,
JOHN CHATTERTON



Marc Lattoni SGWU
McGill's Sholzberg addresses assembly
now and not one year from now...

role in "the social and economic reconstruction of Quebec" and to deal effectively with the question of education which is exclusively Provincial.
"It is now and not in one year that we must participate in Quebec society," she said.
Some delegates questioned her right to speak for the McGill student body. Miss Sholzberg insisted her executive had a clear mandate to seek admission to UGEQ, subject to the Students' Council's ratification of the terms.
Ken Cabotoff, McGill External Affairs Vice-President, pleaded with delegates to show their confidence in McGill's good faith. "McGill student thought is evolving. It's becoming more progressive, but you must understand that we cannot become French-Canadian nationalists. All we can do is support nationalism if it will lead to a new social order," Cabotoff said.
When the debate petered out at 2:20 am weary delegates gave near unanimous assent to the motion that the General Assembly "accepts the affiliation of the McGill Students' Society in UGEQ."
The tense and acrid atmosphere of the debate disintegrated as suddenly as it arose. And McGill's 31-man delegation took its seats in the hall.