

After Kennedy, Who?

By DON BRAZIER

Now that President Kennedy has been stilled by an assassin's bullet, all of us who are looking forward with apprehension to next year's presidential elections must inevitably ask ourselves how the American political situation has been affected by the ascension of a new president.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Lyndon B. Johnson is a Southerner. His geography would immediately classify him as a conservative. This he is, without doubt, relatively to Kennedy, but he can hardly be regarded as Barry Goldwater or a Strom Thurmond; as a matter of fact his vigorous support of Kennedy's civil rights policies have occasioned many a Southern Democrat to call him a turncoat from the cause of the Southern status quo.

For this man, since he will assuredly receive the Democratic nomination next September, must be found a running mate. As of now the most mentioned name is Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the late President's brother. Bobby Kennedy, however, has two major debits. His vigorous, almost violent attempts to smash segregation have left him none too popular with those South of the Mason-Dixon line. Also, his trust busting and so called anti-union actions have endeared him to neither business nor labor, this latter vote being almost a necessity for any Democratic candidate. His solitary asset would appear to be his surname and by next fall the sympathy vote may only be a fraction of what it would be now.

DEMOCRATS

Among other vice-presidential possibilities are U. N. ambassador Adlai Stevenson, Missouri Senator Stuart Symington and Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey. Of these the first two appear to be out. Stevenson is a two-time loser and the Democratic National Convention may not be willing to give him a third chance. Symington, like Johnson, is a conservative and he and Johnson on the same ticket may assure them of Southern support but of little else.

The most likely choice as I see it is Hubert Humphrey, (or at least one whose geography and political philosophy are aligned with his, e.g., Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana). Both these men are northerners and liberals would complement any ticket with a Southern Conservative. Such a combination should appeal to both north and south, liberal and conservative, business and labor.

REPUBLICANS

Before President Kennedy's death it was apparent that Senator Barry Goldwater was the front-runner of the Republican cause with Rockefeller, Nixon, Romney, Scranton, and so on, trailing behind. This, however, has now all been changed. Goldwater, who at his best was trailing Kennedy 40% to 60% in the Gallup Poll, has very little chance now of getting the Republican nomination let alone being elected to the Presidency. Goldwater was basing any possible upset of Kennedy on the supposition that the Southerners would vote for him over Kennedy because of the latter's civil rights policies. The South, combined with the traditionally Republican Mountain, Pacific, and Western farm States would, Goldwater hoped, be enough to push him over the top. No one, I don't think, really believed that this would come about. One prominent Republican, Emmett John Hughes, Rockefeller's campaign manager in 1958, noted recently that Kennedy was unbeatable in 1964 and that the Republican National Committee knew it, and were willing to allow Goldwater to run just to get rid of him.

ROCKEFELLER AND SCRANTON

With Johnson now president, Goldwater's chances of taking the South are decidedly lessened and, dependent on Johnson's attitude to civil rights, nil. He must therefore be discounted, since it is obvious that now there are other Republicans more likely to topple the present Democratic Administration. Of these Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Governor William Scranton of Pennsylvania seem to be the forerunners.

Both these men are what may be termed moderate to liberal. Their candidacy would assure two things. First, the South would most decidedly vote Democratic; secondly, however, the Republicans would unquestionably win New York and Pennsylvania and have at least an even chance of taking Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, 4 states that Goldwater wouldn't have a prayer of capturing. New England and the rest of the North-East with the exception of a couple of New England states would probably go Democrat.

My prediction on this fourth of December 1963 is this: Johnson and Humphrey for the Democrats, Rockefeller and Scranton for the Republicans.

The battle for the mid-west is on!
Who would win?
Who will win?
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QUOTES OF THE WEEK

Henry McLeod, Chief Movie Censor, Nova Scotia. . . "One mistake was ever letting them (foreign films) into the country. Now they have a bad effect on Hollywood which imitates them."

Mrs. T. McMullin, Ass't Movie Censor, Manitoba. . . "The Kremlin is behind the making of these dirty pictures to undermine our moral standards so that we would

THE UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT PLAN

By Barbara Sullivan

OTTAWA (CUP)—Soaring enrollment figures in Canadian universities this year provided a new cause for distress to university officials who must plan for an increased demand for higher education in the future. The number of students at Canadian institutions this year will exceed predicted enrollments by more than 6,000 students. Universities expected that some 149,000 students would register for classes; instead, it is now estimated that more than 155,000 have joined the quest for higher learning.

PROBLEMS

In terms of the individual campus, administrative planning problems have swelled in proportion to increased student enrollment. Long-term planning must be reassessed as a result of this year's experience. Experts will consider such problems as:

- increased operating expenditures necessitated by more students, more buildings, rising costs of material, labour and supplies, expanding graduate schools, and providing better teaching salaries and benefits.
- increased capital costs to provide buildings, equipment, services and residence facilities for the expanding number of students.
- the strengthening of graduate schools in Canada must be placed high on the priority list in order to fill the teaching gap (an added problem here is that, on the average, a university spends about six times as much on a graduate student as it does on one at the undergraduate level).
- increased student tuition fees, already high for many students, may be necessary to meet growing costs.
- corporations must be approached to share part of the burden of university expenditure.
- shortage of teaching staffs, a problem of the past which will be maximized by shooting enrollment (it is estimated that some 20,000 new teachers will be required by our universities by 1970.)

Dr. Claude Bissell, president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, has stressed that "each year in another two or three areas of instruction the scarcity of teachers becomes acutely apparent. Soon there will be no field in the whole range of university instruction where the services of the well-trained and scholarly will not be at a premium."

IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION

The general situation is neatly summed up by Miss Alice Rivlin in a study done by the Brookings Institution on the financing of higher education:

It seems doubtful that ways can be found of economizing faculty time sufficiently to off-

set the necessary rise in salaries and to keep cost per student constant without lowering the quality of education. Moreover, the rapidity with which human knowledge is growing necessitates a constant improvement in the quality of education—more must be learned in the same amount of time if formal education is not to be prolonged into middle age. This improvement probably cannot be achieved without increasing the resources devoted to higher education per student. Laboratories and other physical facilities must be modernized, libraries must be expanded, faculty members must receive more training at the start of their careers (not less, as is the current trend) and they must take more time from teaching to keep up with the rapid changes in their discipline.

If the number of students doubles in the next decade—which is not unlikely—and the cost of educating a student increases by 25 per cent—which seems conservative—current resources devoted to higher education ten years from now will have to be two and a half times as great as at present. This means they will have to increase by more than 10 per cent per year, which is twice as fast as the rate at which optimists think our total production is likely to grow in the same period.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

A study conducted by Dr. E. F. Sheffield and Claire M. Ap-Simon for the Canadian Universities Foundation on "University Costs and Sources of Support" introduced major questions for future financing of higher education in Canada:

"Should governments continue to increase their share of the burden of financing higher education? If so, should there be greater participation by the federal government?"

"Should municipal governments play a significant role? Or should the provincial government continue to assume the major responsibility?"

"Should corporations be taxed more heavily in order to route more of their profits to higher education or should a higher proportion of corporations give freely of their own initiative? Which pattern is better for the health of the universities? of the corporations? of society?"

"Should students bear a larger share of the cost of their attendance at university? Could they or their parents, who put up most of the money students pay as tuition fees? Or should tuition be free?"

For students, parents, corporations, and the Canadian public, these questions have important implications and cannot be considered lightly.

For universities, and those who shape university policy, the questions of the future are acute, and the answers, if they can be found, will not come easily.

UNIVERSITY CONCERT SERIES

Soprano, Fernande Chiochio will be the artist performing in the second concert of the Canada Council Concert Series to be held in the University of King's College gymnasium on December 4th.

The University Concert Series sponsored jointly by the Canada Council and nine universities across Canada, has been arranged to give promising young Canadian artists an opportunity to perform before a university audience. At Dalhousie the concerts are being sponsored by the Dalhousie Alumni Association. Tickets for the concerts are available from the University Alumni Office at \$1 per concert, 50 cents per concert for students.

A favored pupil of Madame Pauline Donalda, Fernande Chiochio's successful appearances since the beginning of her career, twelve years ago, have built her reputation in Canada and abroad. The Jeunesses Musicales in France and in Canada have often presented Fernande Chiochio to young audiences. She appears regularly on Canadian radio and television. Montreal's Opera Guild has featured her in many operatic parts. She recently triumphed in the Montreal Festivals production of Werther in August 1963 and in September of this year she sang the title role in Menotti's "The Medium" in a performance by a new opera company "La Boutique d'Opera".



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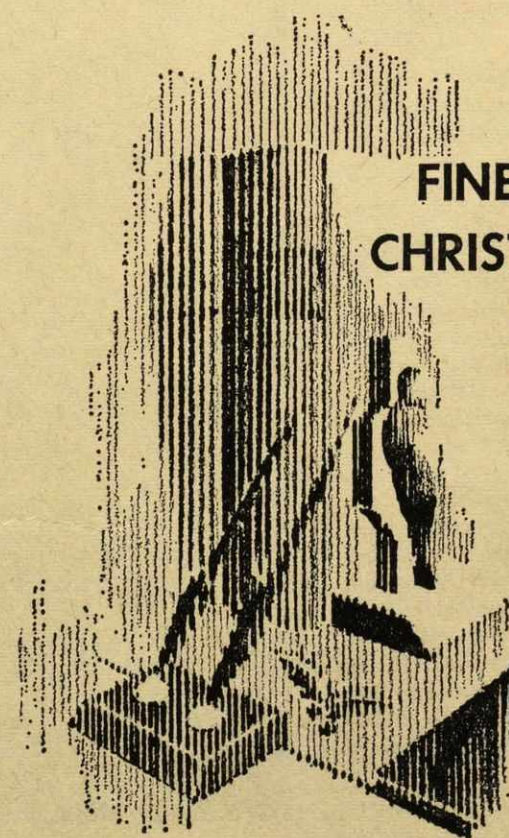
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