

FEATURES

"Dickens was a modernist
When he made his Oliver twist."

The College Male

Between the sheltered life of home and mother and the reality of the world we live in comes a period of sheer lunacy known as a university career. I present to you, my readers, a portrait of the boys who live this life for a period of years to emerge as citizens and men. Here, then, is the college male.

A college male is a high-school student who has been precipitated from his cozy home into a madhouse of payments, time tables, parties, and inefficient bus systems. In adjusting to this unexpectedly busy life, he finds he must forget about sleeping if he is to meet all his commitments. However, having passed the initial tests of stamina, he can truly call himself a college male.

A college male is a person who has learned to sleep all through lectures and yet keep his eyes open; to absorb enough material from his classes by asking questions on subjects which the professors consider 'elementary, my dear boy'; and to make arrangements for a party in the middle of a Physics class. He is one of the few people in the world who can finish an assignment after returning from a dance or a party in order to hand it in the next day, only to find that the lecture has been cancelled.

To his parents, a college male is the well-behaved young man they sent away to get an education, who has returned smoking a pipe, wearing baggy jackets and sweaters, and spending just enough time in the house to eat, sleep, and borrow five dollars for a date. To their horror, their beloved son and heir has learned to drink, swear eloquently, and talk about almost nothing other than

the girls he has met at various social functions.

In his letters home, at very infrequent intervals for the most part, the college male describes the poor meals he is getting, the dance he was at the night before, the girl he took to the dance, asks for more money, and in an inconspicuous postscript, informs his parents of the mark he made in the last exam.

A college male is the idol of a teenage girl's life, the envy of a high-school boy, a bore in the eyes of the college girl, a continual frustration to his professors, and an enigma to his parents. He is alternately praised, scolded, ignored, and encouraged by everyone who knows him and many who don't.

A college male is ready to organize a party at the drop of a bottle. He can, and usually does, dance for hours on end at the expense of his feet and those of his partner. He is one person who can 'walk down the street with a blanket on one arm and a girl on the other without people asking silly questions'—that is, if the football team is playing a home game.

The college male is an incurable practical joker. He will spend hours, days, or even weeks planning an elaborate gag and readying explanations for his parents as to why he has come home in the middle of the term. He has learned to wield a paint brush, a shovel, and uncomplimentary signs to deface buildings; he can arrange assassinations and kidnappings as well as Capone ever could; he will risk his university career to obtain unmentionables from any of the off-limits residences.

Such is the college male—may his breed never become extinct.

The Sheaf

LA LIBERATION NATIONALE

— et les Etudiants Quebecois —

par Robert Aubin — Université de Montreal — Faculté des Lettres
pour la Presse Isolee de sa Mere Patrie

Conquise par la force des armes, isolee de sa mere patrie, soumise a des tentatives d'assimilation nombreuses et prolongees, la nation canadienne-francaise a toujours manifeste une indomptable volonte de survivre et de s'epanouir librement en conformite avec ses origines et son genie particulier.

Confederation, derived from British conquest and imperialism, has placed and maintained the Quebec people in an abnormal situation of collective weakness and inferiority. As a matter of fact, this regime has not been established upon the expressed will of peoples concerned, but has been imposed as a law by an imperialist metropolis. Moreover, rights officially 'granted' by the British North America Act to the French-Canadian people, to enable them to survive and to ensure their protection, have been ceaselessly violated, and still are, by the Federal Government, in Ottawa, throughout Canada, and even in the province of Quebec.

Hence, logic and fairness are now permitting to submit that the Confederative Pact, because of its origins and the course of history is void and outdated.

Cultural Isolation

Otherwise, federal centralization, carried out at an increased rate, having as it has a tendency to transform the so-called confederative regime into a unitary Nation-State, not only endangers the growth but also the very existence of the French-Canadian nation, already seriously threatened by its cultural and social isolation and by Anglo-American influence.

In this day and age, while the world over peoples are freeing themselves from colonial yokes and nations are claiming the right to total freedom, French Canada can no longer accept remaining under foreign economic and political trusteeship. The concept of national independence, in line with clear-thinking internationalism is as valid in French Canada as anywhere else.

At any rate, Liberation is substantiated by the History of French Canada: prepared by Con-

federation then by the establishment of provincial autonomy, it represents the normal outcome of French Canada's historical evolution.

Nowadays, peoples no longer require excuses to demand freedom. Because, if National Freedom is not an end in itself, it is the essential prerequisite to real growth within man and peoples.

Self-Determination

The most important of civic freedoms being the liberation of the homeland, we demand total independence for Quebec so as to enable the French-Canadian people to choose freely the course of its future.

Once its self-determination is acquired, the French-Canadian nation shall give itself through democratic means, the institutions esteemed to fit itself.

Although this grand enterprise of National Liberation is undoubtedly on the road to success, few of our men of public notoriety dare to associate themselves publicly with the Revolution. This is somewhat normal.

These men, well established on old views, reckon that although such a stand is highly desirable, indeed it is untimely at this moment for them to join the ranks.

They will eventually do so when the Cause has gathered the great majority of Quebecers.

Here is precisely the task that we, students of Quebec, must undertake. To the absenteeism of the old, disillusioned, half-way integrated and assimilated generation, we students of Quebec must substitute an acrimonious dynamism, to propagate within our people the logic that National Liberation begets. When we have gathered the total backing of our nation, the problem shall be solved. Then, the old generation will join in the ranks, bringing with it the experience and prestige necessary to the installation of the new regime.

Students of Quebec, Unite!

Our contribution, as students, is hence vital and essential. Through means at our almost exclusive disposal (i.e. manifestations, crowd-action, etc.), we are in a position to undertake the part that shall be determining in the Revolution.

By demanding Total Liberation for Quebec, our nation rejects the pessimism issued from The Conquest, and exhibits its faith in itself, derived as it is from one of History's greatest civilizations.

Togetherness

"A bas la Confederation. Quebec libre." The words alone, to any Canadian loyalist with a sufficient grasp of French to understand their meaning, would be a spur to passion. Smear-ed in huge letters across the base of our National War Memorial they constitute as ripe an insult to Canadian pride (English-speaking variety) as their ingenious authors could devise.

It was an act of war, deliberately so. The agents were Separatists, as yet a small band who constitute, depending on your point of perspective, either the vanguard or the lunatic fringe of renaissant French-Canadianism. The purpose was divisive, to inflame once again the quiescent coals of racial and cultural differences. For it is the clear lesson of Canadian history that the passions which divide us are stronger than the passions which unite us and the aim of Separatism is equally clear: "A bas la Confederation".

Why? In part because to the Separatist, as to almost any thoughtful student of Canadian economic and political life, the ideal of Confederation is a dead letter. When Cartier joined MacDonald to promote the union of British North America they wanted not two nations warring in the bosom of a single state but "one vast Dominion, reaching from sea even unto sea": a nation neither English nor French, but distinctively Canadian.

Un-hyphenated Canadianism remains unachieved. The romanticism of MacDonald, which built a country east to west against all the dictates of geography and kept it free despite the pressures of the natural flow of commerce and the continuing temptation of Yankee prosperity, has given way to the pragmatic realism. There are more English than French and so the English will have more say, more money, more votes and more power. Partnership and biculturalism, like motherhood and God, are noble words to be restricted to the utterance of public dignitaries on the occasion of national holidays.

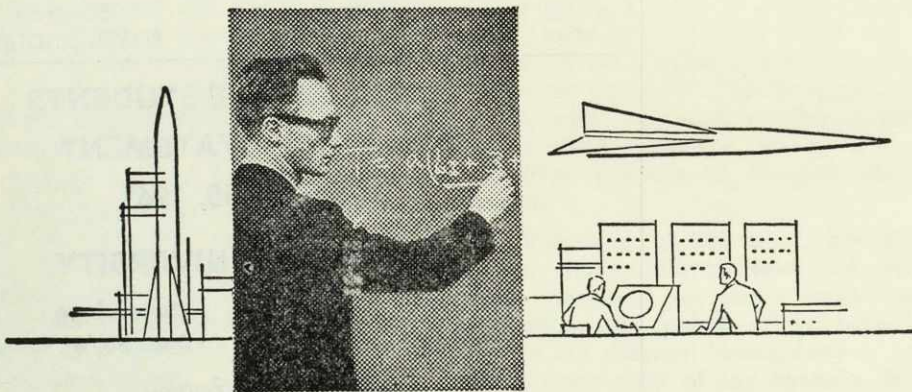
The the protest of French Canada against this betrayal of the intent of Confederation has not been more effective over the decades can be attributed primarily to the nature of its social structure. In the absence of an effective middle class, political control rested largely in the hands of the feudal elite. Cultivated men, who spoke English as fluently as their native tongue, it was more natural to them to achieve their immediate needs by accommodation and "ententes" than to squabble over such bourgeois notions as general principle.

Today in Quebec the political power is passing from the hands of these "patrons" to a new middle class intelligentsia. The Separatists differ from their fellow French-Canadians only by virtue of having already given up any hope of seeing the ideal of Confederation achieved. Their cohorts are no less determined to reject a status of permanent inferiority.

Ultimately the decision on her fate lies not with Quebec but with the English majority. Will we insist on restricting the ultimate economic and political control to those who think and speak like Englishmen and if so, are we prepared to use the force that will ultimately be necessary to maintain the union? Or are we big enough to retain the vision of Confederation and to accept a Canadianism not made in our own image but in a new pattern that stresses common ambitions instead of mutual hatreds, common needs over mutual failings.

Quebec libre ou Canada fort?

— Editorial, The McGill Daily

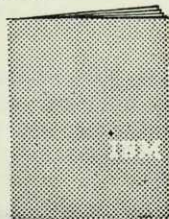


WANTED—men of this calibre

This is Harry Knight, a graduate in Electrical Engineering from the University of Toronto. As an IBM consultant, he is putting his university education to exciting practical use.

Harry works with some of Canada's largest companies on computer applications and he continues to broaden his knowledge in his chosen field with each new IBM assignment. His work is creative, inspiring and satisfying and Harry is confident about his future with IBM.

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