

SOMETHING NEW

by BETTY FEARON

Year One of the sessions of the 25-member Co-ordinating Committee ended on December 7, 1961 in a final effort to create order in the chaos of campus social activities. In general, the operation of the Committee has been successful; the difficulties encountered will be prevented in future by the introduction of long-range planning of the Faculty Weeks. The chairman, Bob Little, has been largely responsible for the initiation and smooth operation of COC.

The dates of events as forwarded to the Applications Committee and approved by the SRC follow:

SOCIAL CALENDAR — WINTER TERM	
January 12	Nursing Society Dance
January 13	Science Guild Coronation Dance
January 15-19	Business Administration Week
January 18-20	Arts Society Week-end
January 20	Drama Society; One Act Play
January 20-26	Engineering Week
January 22	Concert by the Baroque Trio
January 28, 29	Classics Dept. Presentation
February 2, 3	Neill-Neville Week-end
February 3	Winter Carnival Dinner and Fashion Show
February 7-11	Winter Carnival
February 15-17	Jones House Week-end
February 16	Recital by Louis Dudek
February 23	Tri-Service Ball
February 24, 26, 27	Drama Society: Spring Production
February 18-24	Ladies' Society Co-ed Week
March 2	SRC & Social Committee Party
March 2	Forestry Monte Carlo
March 2, 3	International Week-end
March 9	Aitken House Formal
March 12, 13	Drama Society: Rehearsed Readings
March 16	Conversazione
March 23	Senior Class Party
First week of April	Athletic Banquet

src reports

At recent meetings of the SRC motions have been passed concerning the following two matters:

1) **RADIO UNB POLICY** re: rental of sound equipment. Top priority for the rental of sound equipment shall be given to:—1. Winter Carnival. 2. Red 'n' Black. 3. Blood Donor Clinics. 4. Social Committee Formals (2). 5. Residence Formals.

—and official student organization shall be given priority over an individual.

2) **SALE OF UNB GOODS:**

The sale of all goods, clothing and articles bearing UNB colors, crests or designs by organizations, clubs, individuals or groups of individuals is subject to the approval of the Applications Committee of the SRC.

PICTURES ANYONE?

If you have a candid shot of your co-ed girlfriend in the bathtub, or if you feel that your artistically composed photos should receive universal (U.N.B.) recognition, send them into the Yearbook or give them to either Nick Mulder, Eunice Thorne or Doug Baggs. The Yearbook needs hundreds of pictures on all subjects.

This year especial attention is devoted to college life in general (i.e. things people do in the run of the day) and to students living downtown. So get your pictures in soon or else give them the negative. They might even give you some pocket-money if they are good enough.



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QUEBEC SEPARATISM

by Robert Aubin
Université de Montréal

Conquered by force of arms, isolated from its Mother Country, subjected to numerous and unceasing attempts to assimilation, the French-Canadian nation has always manifested an indomitable will to survive and to flourish freely, in conformity with its origins and its own culture.

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.

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 threat-

ened 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 Confederation 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.

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 un-

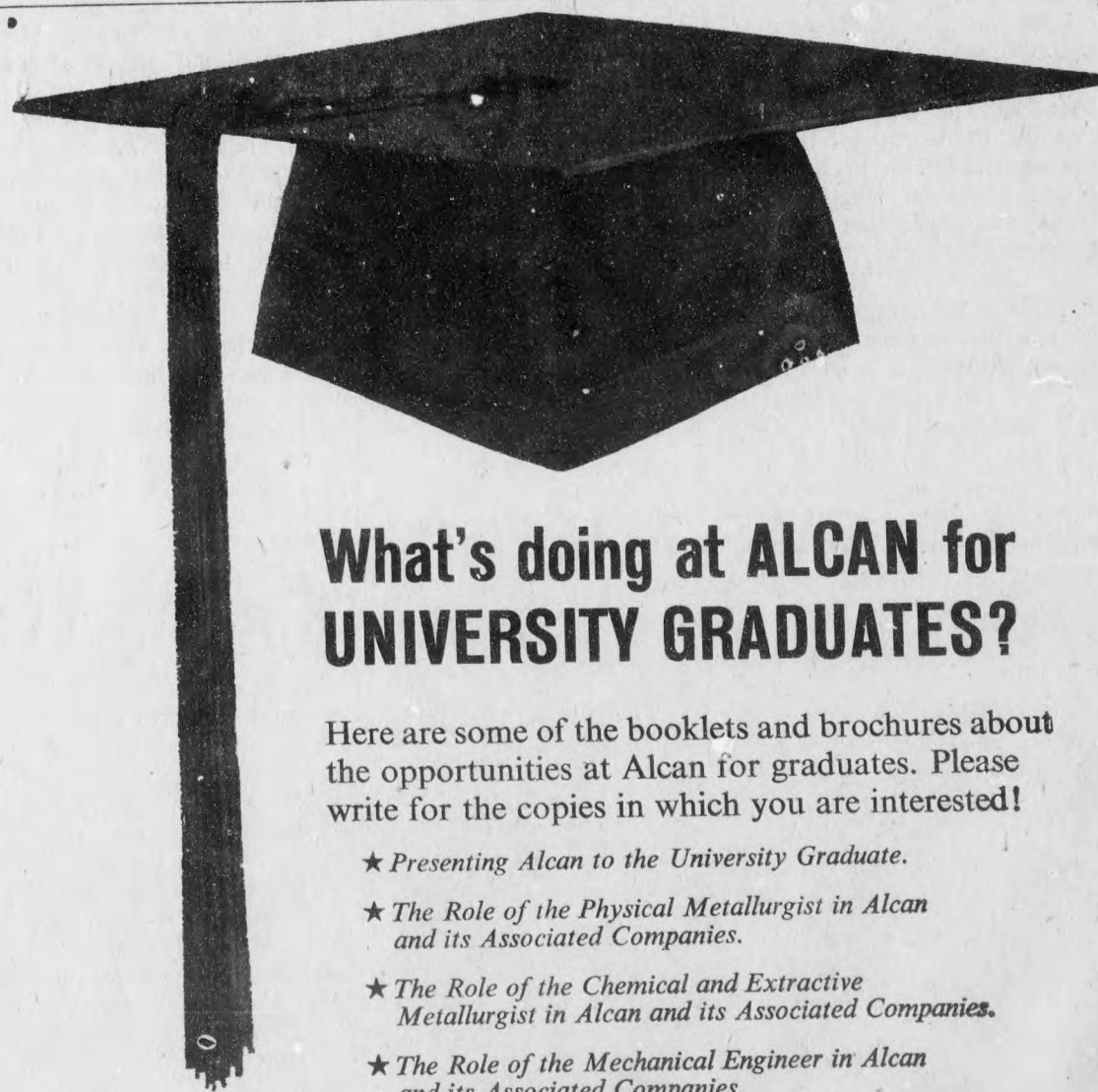
doubtedly on the road to success, few of our men of public notoriety dare to associate themselves publicly with the Revolution. This is somewhat normal.

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 propogate within our people the logic that National Liberation bears. 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.

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.



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