

Canadian University Press DATELINE

Athletics First at Simon Fraser

HAMILTON—British Columbia's Simon Fraser University, opening in 1965, will be the first Canadian university to grant athletic scholarships.

Though athletic scholarships have been given at American schools for many years, they have been forbidden at all Canadian universities. Simon Fraser President P. McTaggart-Cowan argues, however, that there is no reason why higher education and higher athletic performance cannot go together.

To halt the drain of Canadian athletics to American campuses, Simon Fraser has advocated a three-point program: athletic scholarships provided by outside or private sources; superior coaching staffs, including the importation of U.S. talent where necessary; sincere interest in athletics by the university by providing tutorial encouragement, though not at the expense of the academic program.

A physical education complex will be the first building constructed on the new campus.

Publisher Charges Student Smear

OTTAWA—An Ottawa publisher who maintains "Communism is Jewish" told a judicial inquiry board here recently that his views were "smeared" in a "hate edition" of Carleton University's student newspaper three years ago.

Mr. Fairfield told the inquiry that a 1961 "hate sheet" edition of The Carleton dealing with his newspaper, had been circulated to advertisers. "For exposing Communism, I've been called a Nazi, Fascist, Jewbaiter and hatemonger," he said.

A libel suit initiated by Mr. Fairfield against The Carleton in 1961 was later dropped.

He contended in his newspaper that Carleton University opposition to his views was inspired by a Communist cell.

Universities to be Nationalized?

MONTREAL—Public Resources Minister René Lévesque stated recently that the government should assume financial control of universities.

In an interview after his speech to the Quebec Young Liberal Federation Convention, held Nov. 27, 28 and 29 Lévesque claimed that since the government gives more financial support to universities than do private individuals, it should have financial control.

However, he warned of possible danger if the state gained control of the academic curriculum. University officials should retain their control of academic matters, but financial control should be transferred out of the hands of private individuals and into the hands of the state.

Under the present system of private financial control, universities are spending public money irresponsibly. He claimed that the cost of many things such as expansion programs could be cut if government supervised.

Robarts Against Free Education

LONDON—Ontario Premier John Robarts stated recently he was opposed to free education for university students.

"It is the easiest thing in the world for the government to pay for everything," he said. "But, if the entire financial burden of education falls on the government, then the government is going to have to control education."

He said he believes in the free enterprise system and that if students want something badly enough they will go out and work for it.

Robarts said that the Ontario Government now provides a great deal of financial support to worthy students through the Ontario Scholars plan and the Dominion-Provincial bursaries.

He suggested last week that any campaign to launch free education in Canada will probably prove unfruitful.

"Even Negroes" in UBC Frats

VANCOUVER—Inter-Fraternity Council president Dean Paravantes said Monday he doesn't worry about discrimination in UBC fraternities.

He said he has yet to meet anyone who complained about being kept out of a fraternity because of discrimination.

"I haven't given fraternity discrimination at UBC any thought," Paravantes said recently.

"There are Chinese, Japanese, and even Negroes in fraternities," he said.

A Board of Governors regulation at UBC prohibits any form of discrimination in fraternities at UBC.

Wall Keeps West Out

VANCOUVER—The Berlin Wall was built to keep West Germans out, not to keep East Germans in, a Communist alderman from Winnipeg said recently.

Joseph Zuken, an elected municipal official in his eighth term, spoke on Democracy and Communism in Canada.

"Nazis, and pro-Nazi thinkers are still firmly entrenched in the government of West Germany," said Zuken.

"They must be kept from undermining the socialist People's Republic of Germany. The Wall is a symbol of this battle."

Zuken said the Communist party of Canada had a long record of fighting for democratic freedoms.

"Democracy is the vehicle by which complete socialism will come to Canadian life," he added.



BUNYAN COLLECTION DISPLAYED—Student looks over book collection recently purchased by Cameron Library. The collection of 103 books is kept in the Rare Book Room in the basement of Cameron Library.

World State Impossible Unless States Surrender Sovereignty

By Helene Chomiak

A world state is impossible unless nation states surrender some sovereignty, 60 delegates to the World Peace Through World Law conference were told Friday.

These were the words of Dr. Leo Gross of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Gross was guest speaker at the two-day conference held in the Faculty Club.

Delegates spent their time in spirited argument and discussion, failing to come up with absolute answers to any of their questions.

The following is a condensation of topics discussed.

"Nations are jealous of their jurisdiction," said Dr. Ivan Head, of the law faculty at U of A.

Dr. Head said nations have not agreed upon a value basis, their actions in the international sphere being limited only by prudence.

"There is no international guarantee that their interests will be reasonable," Dr. Head continued.

MODERATED ANARCHY

"Many states seem to prefer a condition of moderated anarchy to conditions of law and order," said Dr. Neville Linton, of the centre for international studies at U of A.

"There is a premium on aggression," he continued. "Nations can secure territory by a surprise move and then the UN steps in and stops further action."

An exception happened when the UNEF forced Israel to return territory which it unlawfully secured.

"The stress is on collective security," Dr. Linton said, "not on peacekeeping. Absence of war might create an era of stability which would encourage peaceful settlements."

There is far more change on the world scene at present than during any other period of history. "Therefore," said Dr. Linton, "why should

nations submit themselves to any given law."

"Law preserves the status quo. It is conservative and most law follows a precedent," said Dr. Head. "Nations are apprehensive of such an outlook."

UN DECISIVE

International law is undecisive. It is given many interpretations by different nations.

"Nations are reluctant to commit themselves to the rulings of the International Court of Justice," continued Dr. Head, "because they are not sure how the law will be interpreted."

"How should the court determine when a nation has stepped out of bounds," he asked the delegates.

"The solution may be," he said, "to allow nations not to accept the rulings of the court. This would make them more willing to submit disputes to the court."

But, he noted the international Court of Justice is used very little. At present there are only two cases before the court.

Canada has never used the court. During the last five years, Canada had two minor questions, but did not submit them to the court. They were settled by order-in-council.

SIDESTEPPING

"If this trend of sidestepping the court continues," said Dr. Head, "the court may die of disuse."

Dr. Linton disagrees that a veto against court decisions will help the court.

"It would destroy its image," he said. "Why should nations spend time and money when they know they do not have to agree with the decision?"

"The respect for law," continued Dr. Linton, "is derived from the fact its rule is binding."

"If states go to court and are ruled against," he said, "the use of the veto will make them lose more self-esteem."

"Nations want their public image to be that of a peace loving nation," said Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, advisor to the government of Canada on Disarmament.

"This is one of the main reasons why U.S. and the USSR favour disarmament," he said. "Neither wants to be regarded as a warmonger."

Gen. Burns noted other reasons for disarmament such as neither nation wants the disaster of a nuclear war, both can see better uses for the money which is being swallowed by the arms race, and they realize increased expenditure will not provide immunity from destruction.

DIFFERENT GOALS

"Difficulties arise," said Gen. Burns, "because the nations have different goals. U.S. aims for a peaceful world with no war, while the USSR wishes to include the possibility of liberation wars."

"A second divergency," he said, "is the different types of armaments in which the greatest strength of the opposing power lies."

America's greatest strength depends on the superiority of nuclear weapons and efficient means of their delivery, he said. The Soviet Union has a large, well-equipped army. In disarmament plans, the U.S. therefore wants progressive destruction of all weapons, while, the USSR wants to scrap all the nuclear weapons in one step.

"A total disarmament plan," said Dr. Gross, "is a restriction on national sovereignty."

"But," he continued, "you have got to pay a price for everything you have. Nations will have to swallow their pride and let international inspectors check on all armament within the state."

Van Raises \$13,790

This year's edition of Treasure Van netted \$13,790, according to Steve Cox, publicity chairman for the 12th annual sale.

Cox said U of A's total will again be the highest in Canada.

"We're quite happy with the turnout, considering the bad weather through the week," he said.

Last year's sale of imported goodies brought in \$17,500.