

"Quebec Libre" Coming

BY CUP OTTAWA BUREAU
French Canadian student journalists have adopted a resolution calling for Quebec to work towards becoming an independent, republican state.

Presse Etudiante Nationale (PEN), representing more than 100 French-language student publications and radio stations, approved a lengthy brief on constitutional matters at its annual conference last weekend.

The brief is to be presented to the federal government's Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, and to a similar commission which has been established by the government of Quebec.

Representing students ranging in age from 17 to 22, PEN has been one of the most powerful student organizations in the province of Quebec. Until recently, it was the only association linking the provinces 45,000 French-speaking college and university students.

Characterized by devastating logic and an absence of ill-will against English-speaking Canada, the brief recommends economic links between Quebec and the rest of Canada, and suggests the European Common Market as a model.

But, one delegate seemed to express an consensus when he said that to form a viable association with the rest of Canada Quebec must first become totally independent, "if only for 24 hours."

The brief passed despite vigorous objections at some stages by delegates from the French-language publication at the bilingual University of Ottawa who expressed special concern for the fate of French-speaking minorities outside Quebec.

Pierre Fortin of the University of Laval, a member of the committee which drew up the brief, said in discussion that it is not separatist. The brief utterly rejects all forms of violence as a means of achieving Quebec independence and all forms of political isolationism for an independent Quebec. Nowhere does it mention "separatism."

It says the state of Quebec should continue to play an active role in world affairs, especially through relations with Canada and the world French-speaking community.

It recommends economic links between Canada and Quebec, drawing on the experience of the common market, and says other questions of common interest between the two countries should be handled by bilateral agreements.

The Quebec government should have all powers necessary to develop a "national economy."

Quebec should control and promote her own economy and culture and have all the necessary powers to do so, including control of immigration.

Quebec should completely control her own educational system.



Sur le pont d'Avignon.....

It says Quebec must work for complete control of their own social, economic and political life in a representative, democratic state.

It says French Canadians do not consider themselves to have an "autocratic double allegiance" involving the Crown and Commonwealth and it recommends that the State of Quebec "clarify the ambiguous political situation and the uncertain climate which prevail at the present time."

Canada, the brief says, is not and cannot be bilingual. It now contains two parts, each unilingual. The present official system concerning bilingualism does not do justice to the facts, and the federal civil service can never be made bilingual.

French should be made the dominant language of Quebec. The existence of French-speaking minorities outside Quebec is no argument against Quebec's independence, and in fact, strengthens their position.

The brief rejects the British North America Act and the present constitutional status quo in Canada as inconsistent with the facts and with the welfare of Quebec society. No minor changes to the Canadian constitution can change its spirit.

The Quebec constitution should be republican, so that the elected representatives of the people would be in the seats of power in

law as well as in fact. The brief rejects "all methods of representing the French-Quebec community in a parliament where it will be a minority."

The brief says French Canada's first and only goal must be to develop a society noting French Canadians form a distinct cultural and social group, and that the "Quebec state constitutes the geographic territory and principal political expression of French Canadians."

French Canadians should have the right to choose, "for their national state, Quebec" the political system that serves them best.

"The Canadian constitution does not give French Canada a federal representation permitting it to master its social, economic and political destiny as a nation with its own particular interests, and thus to develop freely according to its collective will."

In another set of resolutions, concerning the social implications of nationalism -- a theme to be developed in the member publications in the coming year -- the organization called for a program of social reform to complement Quebec nationalism.

Several resolutions, including some dealing with student jobs, urged students to integrate themselves with the rest of society in various ways.

U.B.C. Eggs Poached

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Someone who likes his eggs poached has been masterminding night raids on the University of British Columbia's experimental farm.

Two reporters from The Ubyssy, UBC student newspaper, watched in hiding one night last week, as two children darted into the poultry houses and emerged moments later with their shirts stuffed with eggs. They escaped in a late model car driven by an unidentified man.

A farm technician said chickens do not give up their eggs without resistances and the poachers "usually have a battle on their hands."

He said poachers usually prefer fully grown chickens to eggs. "It is difficult to determine how many chickens we lose," he said. "We have about 8,000 in all."

He said poachers seldom take anything other than chickens and eggs, but he added wryly, "Occasionally some clown takes a cow down to the girls' dorm."

Student Charges Consorship

TORONTO (CUP) — A University of Toronto student, author of a nationally-known book on Canadian defence, says his book has been "censored by obfuscation" at the University of Western Ontario.

John Scott Cowan, fourth-year University College student and University of Toronto researcher in physiology, said in the University College newspaper that Western officials in March refused the Western New Democratic Party club permission to display his book "See No Evil."

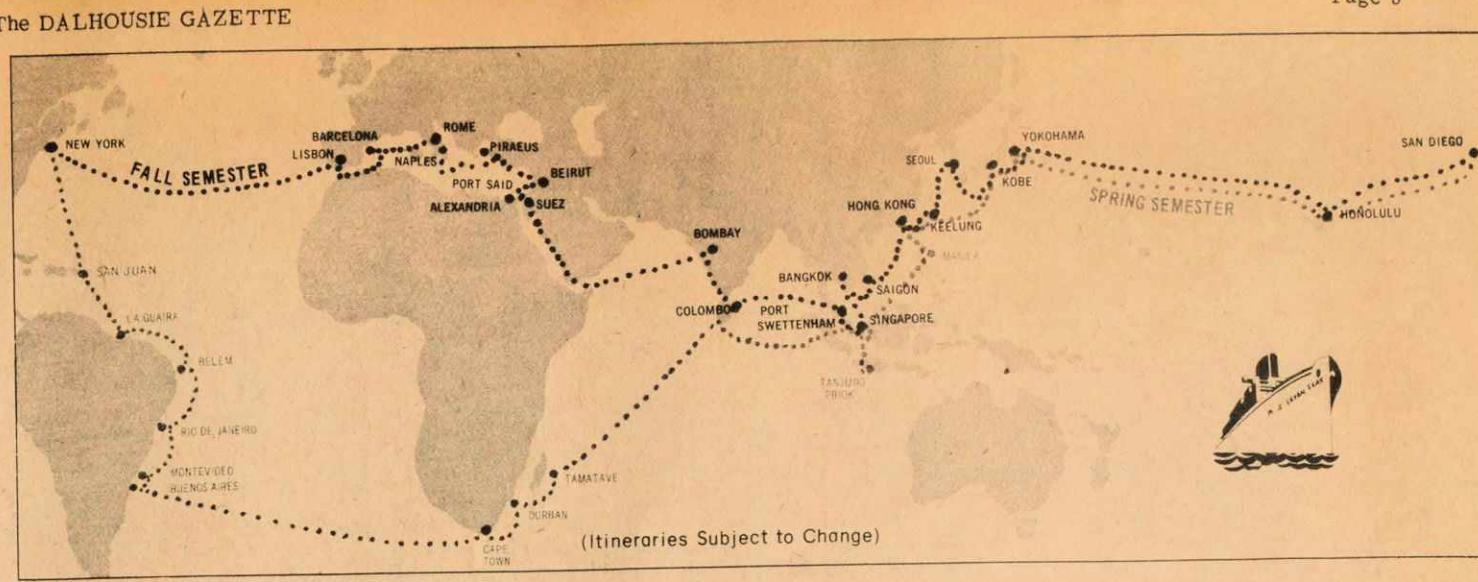
He said that John Shortreed, Western Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings told him he did not want to be put in a position of helping to distribute material "which came from the outside or tended to be communist," and refused a free copy of the book, stating he did "not normally read that sort of thing."

Although the book was written independently, the new Democratic Party claimed after its publication that it is representative of NDP defence views. Written in 1963, the book has since sold about 2,600 copies.

Cowan said Mr. Shortreed told him it was "not my job to act as a censor" and he would "pass on" for approval anything which might interest students and was not propaganda unrepresentative of the sponsoring student organization or tending to be communist. He also promised to give copies of the book to the political economy department and to the "dean".

Cowan said he received a letter nine weeks after talking with Mr. Shortreed, saying one copy had been given to a chemistry professor.

"I believe I had been implicitly slandered, politely insulted and cautiously told to go to blazes by what, I am sorry to say is a degree-granting 'institution'" he said.



The world's only floating campus this week begins its quest for a student body for its next, international cruise.

Dr. E. Ray Nichols, President of "The Seven Seas," — a 12,500-ton motorship which was converted into an ocean-going university in 1959 — told The Gazette from Beirut Tuesday, that applications for the 1965 semester are presently being accepted at Whittier, California, home port of the ship.

An estimated 300 students — including five or six from Canada — will be chosen from applicants to make the five-month voyage to South America, South Africa and Southeast Asia, starting in February, 1965.

He said the itinerary for the spring term is not definite. However, a 117-day term, including 49 days ashore, has been proposed. President Nichols is in Beirut on one of the 17 ports of call the M.S. Seven Seas is making during the autumn term, which started in mid-October.

The floating university is chartered by the California State Department of Education to grant degrees and issue transcripts to top-rate students. Academic emphasis is placed in the liberal arts and the humanities.

The spring semester voyage sails from San Diego, February 11, and is scheduled to make stops at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Keelung, Hong Kong, Manila, Tandjung, Priok, Singapore, Colombo, Tamatave, Durban, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Belem, La Guayra, San Juan, returning to New York June 10, 1965.

During each voyage, students enrolled attend classes six days a week, studying in 61 college course fields, from area studies of the Mediterranean and of Asia, to creative arts and human resources. Each student registers for a minimum of two area courses.

Prior to arrival at each port, a foreign newspaper correspondent, educator, or lecturer from the next port of call flies out to the motorship and introduces the student travellers to the history, culture and conventions of the country.

The University teaching staff is armed with 38 instructors — 18 of them holding Ph.D. degrees. Classes are held in 12 study rooms which have a capacity of 65, and study in a library which boasts a basic collection of 4,000 volumes.

A large part of the university's funds are appropriated for oceanography. Aside from the area studies, this class has the largest enrollment: 72.

Elaborate bottom-sampling equipment, a complete microfilm laboratory and a special camera for producing duplicates of original research material acquired en route, have been installed.

The oceanography museum displays 300 specimens from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, thousands of shells and crabs from the Red Sea, and water sediment and samples from 150 international ports.

Preceding each cruise is a ten-day seminar at the west coast home port. How could students be expected to study at sea? Would seasickness be a prominent illness on board? Would the roll at sea affect classes?

Surprisingly enough, says President Nichols, "we decided to conduct classes on the deck and this has alleviated many problems." He did not elaborate.

BALLETS

No campus can surpass the romance of the Seven Seas U extra curricular activities. In Barcelona, during the last voyage the students attend a king's palace orchestra performed by a cobra orchestra dressed in native costumes. They dined at the Rotary Club, in Cairo, and ate with the provincial governors of Port Said, Alexandria and Suez.

In Japan, kimono-clad lovelies greeted the students who were entertained at the University of Yokohama and sipped Asahi wine — a unique oriental brew on the roof of the Emperor's palace. Half the students who join the Seven Seas cruise each year have at least three years of university

education. Sixty per cent of the students are girls. Besides students from the United States and Canada, there are others from Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Mexico and West Germany. The motorship Seven Seas is governed by a 16-member student council, produces a daily newspaper, The Helm, and offers swimming facilities, a theater to seat 180 and a service club of 24 students.

Cost of a term on the floating campus is \$2,000. Interested students at Dalhousie who want to apply for the next cruise can apply at the Gazette office.

By Canadian University Press
An enormous amount of attention has been focused this year on student means, student aid and efforts to freeze the rising tuition fees at American and Canadian universities. Some recent Canadian student editorials have gone so far as to demand free university education.

But, in 1957, serious consideration was being given to a proposal to raise tuition fees to match the costs of university instruction, simultaneously introducing installment and credit plans on an unprecedented scale to compensate.

In an article entitled "Colleges Are Too Cheap", published in Fortune magazine September 1957, Herbert Solow explained his reasons for urging the scheme. He called U.S. higher education an "enormous charity" with students paying an average 33 per cent of teaching costs. He added that the gap between tuition fees and costs was growing rapidly with increases in university enrollment.

According to a 1954 survey, he said, a yearly new income of \$608 million, in addition to that of established sources — endowments, grants, alumni gifts, etc. — would be needed by universities during the next ten years.

He said discounts to students, which could top \$4 billion by 1970, were made possible only by low faculty salaries, and stated that more than a score of institutions paid full professors less than \$3,000 with half of all faculty ranks earning below \$5,600.

According to the Presidents' Committee, institutions will have to boost pay by 100 to 125 per cent to hold and attract first-rate talent," he said. "After this projected raise, the 1970 faculty might cost two and a half times what the faculty cost today — close to \$4 billion. He said that if all institutions set tuition fees at a level of true costs, an estimated six million students in 1970 might provide \$6.5 billion in revenue, enough to cover the projected faculty bill and all other direct costs of instruction.

"But, raising tuition fees to match costs would tend to jeopardize democracy in education

unless there were compensating aid to desirable, needy applicants," he added. "A partial solution to this problem would be a loan fund that would take care of all who wish to use it."

"Retroactive scholarships could be provided to cover educational debts of those who became teachers, preachers, or members of other poorly paid professions."

He said that, although in 1957 American students raised only 1.5 per cent of their funds by borrowing, colleges could make loans "attractive" by establishing substantial loan funds, promoting their use, and making them broadly available at low interest and for long terms.

For example, he said, Harvard had adopted a plan under which students could borrow a maximum of \$1,800 (45 per cent of the four year's tuition charges) at an interest rate of 3 per cent, with

\$10 monthly repayments after graduation and completion of military service. As a result, the number of scholarships had doubled in eight years while use of loans had increased by over 2,000 per cent.

Business, he said, had offered ideas on the organization of credit for higher education, commonly by asking foundations to set up a broad loan fund, and specifying an initial capital of about \$50 million.

He quoted a New York investment counselor as suggesting that such a scheme would enable colleges to "withdraw from constant fund-raising campaigns and confine their activity to education."

"A loan system that would make higher tuition fees possible would cause a substantial change in the economics of higher education. "Something will have to be changed," he concluded.

Raise Student Fees Seven Years Ago



Freshman Bob Stirling smiles for photographer at registration this Fall. Mr. Stirling is eighty-two. "It's taken me a long time to raise tuition money", he explains. Mr. Stirling plans to pursue a career in university administration. "There's gold in them thar hills", he cackled drily.

Protest Bunnies

CINCINNATI (CUP-CPS)—Seventeen students from Xavier University marched silently in front of Cincinnati's new Playboy Club yesterday for two hours, carrying signs over their heads. The slogans "Hide From ner's ner morality." "It is nothing Reality Here" and "Do You Want but plain old immorality." Your Daughter to be a Playmate?"

The leader of the group, Thom-of Playboy Club International, as Conway, a sophomore from told reporters, "The presence of Cleveland, said the demonstration was embarrassing to the key club because of its immorality."

He said, "Conway has never been inside a Playboy Club. He reflects an uninformed attitude of emotional blindness. He is said one student, "we as university students wish to point out adults."

that the entire Playboy philosophy not only opposes the basic Judeo-Christian principles of our society but openly advocates their overthrow. We decry Hugh Hefner's slogan "Hide From ner's ner morality." "It is nothing Reality Here" and "Do You Want but plain old immorality." Your Daughter to be a Playmate?"

The presence of Cleveland, said the demonstration was embarrassing to the key club because of its immorality."

He said, "Conway has never been inside a Playboy Club. He reflects an uninformed attitude of emotional blindness. He is said one student, "we as university students wish to point out adults."



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