# Red and Black goes to carnival

The Red & Black Revue, held annually in the second week in November, has been postponed until Winter Car-

Constable and his executive. It was felt by the cast and crew that, basically a show of this with the remaining three weeks it all together" and that the

and numbers were well on their way to perfection by the case this year.

"Road blocks" such as hav-The decision was made early ing to find the place and the during Winter Carnival. this week by Director Jim equipment to put the show on hampered matters greatly.

year of the Revue, that more of individuals. Red & Black calibre could not be put on time was needed to "bring could be the catalyst.

left. Usually, skits, routines time around Winter Carnival would be most appropriate. This would in a sense kill this time but this was not two birds with one stone by putting on a GOOD show and keeping UNBers in Fredericton

It is hoped that Winter Carnival will be put on by students It was felt, being the 25th this year rather than a group

#### PROSPECTIVE CROSSROADERS!

TUES.Nov.2- - Issuance of formal application forms 7:30 pm Room 103 SUB. All prospective volunteers must attend

## Local ARS discovers molecule

By CHRIS J. ALLEN

A micro-organism smaller than a virus has recently been discovered by researchers at the local Dept. of Agriculture Research Station. This discovery was made by Dr. R.P. Singh, a virologist, while working on the "potato tuber able to infect a host and prospindle virus". Mr. M.C. Clark, a bio-chemist who makes up the other half of the research team, has told the BRUNS-

be implicated in that it would lead workers into looking into aspects of biochemistry and virology that they've never looked at before." Mr. Clark is a 1966 graduate of UNB and is now working on his PhD. If his present work at CDA is adequate for thesis material the university will deam it acceptable for his PhD.

This small molecule behaves like a virus, in terms of being duce a disease, however it is infinitely smaller than all known viruses. It is so small that it cannot even be seen WICKAN that "this find could on the electron microscope

using all available modern technology in electron misroscopy. As it is not an actual virus, it has been called a "metavirus" and it is believed to be either one of the primitive forms or one of the more highly evolved forms of the virus.

Dr. Diener, a US scientist working in the same field, discovered this metavirus at about the same time. At a press conference in Washington, he lent some indication to it being involved in cancer. However, Mr. Clark in an exclusive interview with the BRUNSWICKAN. has said that "hopefully this will lend itself to getting at

some of the secrets of cancer and so forth, but to say that there is any kind of direct implication is nonsense."

Virus diseases are one of the most difficult diseases to control in plants. The potato tuber spindle virus causes elongation (spindling) of potato tubers and it was while working on this disease that Dr. Singh discovered the metavirus. There has been no way of assessing the amount of the spindle virus present in a plant as one virus could affect, or one thousand could affect, producing exactly the same amount of symptoms. The significance of this find is that they are extremely small particles having virus-like properties but lacking a protective protein coat. Not having this protein coat, questions arise as to how

it derives its' protection and how it is able to get in and out of a cell without being degraded by the normal enzymes of the

These metaviruses are composed of pure RNA and are located in close proximity to transfer-RNA in the cell. Singh and Clark have managed to purify the metavirus very extensively and have determined its' molecular size. However, although they have been able to separate it from a cell along with the transfer-RNA, they have not yet been able to isolate it from this transfer-RNA. The researchers are now attempting to find out how this metavirus multiplies and replicates in the cell, as the classic mechanisms known in biochemistry and molecular biology for this type of replication don't seem to fit the spindle tuber virus. They are also studying the way it survives within a cell and how it is able to enter the cell with such great facility and multitude.

Clark told the BRUNS-WICKAN that "we would like to think this (discovery) engenders a new concept and allows people, who have been tossing out these smaller molecules as contaminants, to start to look at these a little more intensively." He thinks there may be similar molecules in citrus fruit but he does not know if there are any implications in humans as yet.



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Linda Baker, Forestry Queen, 1971

Photo by Ken De Freitas

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