

Ah come on-- just one more for the road

The social drinker is one of the leading causes of automobile accidents in Canada. Alcohol is involved in approximately 50 percent of the fatal automobile accidents that occur in Canada.

A recent Traffic Injury Research Foundation report stated that at least 46 percent of fatally injured automobile drivers had been drinking and at least 38 percent of them had been impaired.

Alcohol depresses the central nervous system and the feeling of stimulation that comes is the result of the impairment of the higher functions of the brain, including social restraints and judgement.

Balance, coordination, and sensory perception are impaired in addition to attacking the simple motor functions reaction time and vision.

The most important factors contributing to alcoholic impairment are the amount of alcohol absorbed into the blood and the amount of time allowed for the elimination of this alcohol. The human body works to change alcohol into nourishment and/or pass it out of the body, but it can

only do this at a slow rate. Blood alcohol concentration is affected by such factors as body weight, the quantity and type of food in the stomach, the type and quantity of beverage alcohol consumed and the time involved.

It takes more than an hour to eliminate each 12 oz bottle of normal strength, beer or 1 1/2 oz drink of spirits or 3 oz of fortified wine or 5 oz of table wine or 2 oz of liqueur.

People with any type of medical problems, such as poor eyesight of hearing, hardening of the arteries, heart disease and those taking any type of tranquilizers or medicines are particularly susceptible to the effects of even a small amount of alcohol. You can be charged and convicted with less than 80 mg in your bloodstream if you show other symptoms of impairment.

Even if one is well below the blood alcohol concentration of 80 mg percent of alcohol in the blood, accepted as the statutory level by the courts, one can still be impaired.

Section 234 of the Criminal Code of Canada states that it is an

offence to drive while impaired.

Section 234.1 of the Code states that a peace officer may demand a roadside screening test of a driver where he has reason to suspect the presence of alcohol in the driver's body. It is an offence to refuse to take the test.

Section 235 of the Code states that breath tests for blood alcohol concentration are compulsory. It is an offence to refuse to take such tests for blood alcohol concentra-

tion when a peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to demand them.

Section 236 of the Code states that it is an offence to drive if blood alcohol concentration exceeds 80 mg percent.

The penalties for each of these sections are the same.

First offence — a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 and not less than \$50.00 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

Second offence — imprisonment for not more than 1 year and not less than 14 days.

Subsequent offences — imprisonment for not more than 2 years and not less than 3 months.

In addition to these fines and imprisonment other penalties may include the loss of driver's licence, possible loss of insurance, higher annual insurance rates, loss of job, even social disgrace.

High number of child fatalities

It may seem strange to focus attention on "pedestrians" in Safe Driving Week. Strange, that is, until it is realized that collisions involving vehicles and pedestrians result in the third largest group of Canadian traffic fatalities.

But that's not the whole problem.

Using the latest figures available, more than 64 per cent of all Canadian pedestrian fatalities are people either under the age of 15, or over the age of 55. In other words, people least able to watch out for themselves. People who lack traffic experience, who may be wrapped up in an imaginary game, or whose eyesight may be fading and whose reactions may be slowing down.

It is simplistic to simply tell

Recreational sites discussed

An open meeting to air recreational development plans for several sites in the Fredericton area will be held at the UNB faculty of Forestry on Wednesday, December 7. Outdoor recreation students will present proposals for Taymouth School, the Charlotte Street Learning Centre, the Yoho Lake Scout Camp, Little Magogadavik Lake, Odell Park and the Nashwaak River Floodplain.

The multi-media presentation will begin at 7:00 p.m. in room 309 of the old Forestry building at UNB, and all interested persons are welcome.

drivers to take extra care around pedestrians, but on a more positive note drivers can be advised to pay special attention when they see either children or the elderly at the side of the road, and to expect just about anything!

Most frequently, regardless of age, pedestrian fatalities result more from pedestrian errors than from driver negligence. The Canada Safety Council has no panacea for pedestrian accidents, but reiterates time honoured

maxims:

*Never emerge into traffic from between parked cars

*Cross only at intersections or controlled crossing areas

*If using a crossing, give on-coming drivers a chance to stop

*Walk facing traffic when there are no sidewalks

*At night, wear something white or better still - reflective

*Use common sense. In pedestrian/vehicle accidents, the pedestrian always comes off worst.

Pedestrians versus cars

804 children under the age of four were killed in Canada during the ten year period 1965-1975, and another 36,714 were injured while they were passengers in automobiles.

Other statistics at the Canada Safety Council show in one recent year, 6,061 people of all ages died as a result of traffic accidents, and 220,941 others were injured. The Council estimates that about seven percent of all those, or 424 and 15,466 respectively, were under the age of 15.

These accidents were unexpected. Most accidents are - at least by those involved in them even though sometimes others can anticipate them. They were unintended, and "caused" by drivers no less concerned for the safety and well-being of children

than other accident free drivers.

Every time a driver sets out with a young passenger, that driver is responsible for the child. Accepting that responsibility as an adult means making sure the child is safely buckled in an approved child restraint system. If not buckled in, the child becomes a small human projectile when that unexpected crash occurs.

Notwithstanding laws in some provinces, some adults claim the right to choose whether or not to wear safety equipment - often without questioning the value. Neither those nor any other adult has the right to make that same choice on behalf of a young child.

One Safe Driving Week tip from the Canada Safety Council: Children should always ride in the rear seat of a vehicle.

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Answers, answers, answers?

ANSWERS TO SAMPLE COLLEGE BOWL BONUS QUESTIONS

30 POINT BONUS

1. Belgium
2. Russia (accept USSR)
3. Austria or Czechoslovakia

20 POINT BONUS

1. George Pullman and/or Ben Field
2. Clarence Birdseye
3. Linus Yale
4. Wilhelm Roentgen

20 POINT BONUS

1. Dolly Madison
2. Abigail Adams
3. (Lucy) Hayes
4. Grover Cleveland

ANSWERS TO TOSS-UP QUESTIONS

1. Crimean War
2. Tyrannosaurus or Tyrannosaurus Rex
3. Lloyd M. Bucher
4. Oboe
5. Palindrome
6. Macbeth
7. East of Eden
8. Rubella (Do not accept Rubeola, that's plain measles.)
9. Prometheus
10. Seven, including Mrs. Carter

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

December 4, 1977
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Open to any married student with children. Parents should bring small gift, wrapped and with child's name on it for Santa to give out. (please keep gift under cover)

CHRISTMAS CAROLS, GAMES, REFRESHMENTS!!!