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Former professor nominated for university presidency

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The BRUNSWICKIAN has named that Dr. John M. Anderson, a former biology professor at U.N.B., has been nominated for the position of university president. His name was submitted as the first recommendation of the Senate and Board of Governors nominating committee at a joint meeting of those two bodies last night.

As The BRUNSWICKIAN went to press no decision had been made. However, the last time this name was used, the Board and Senate approved the nomination immediately.

Anderson is presently the Director of Research and Development of the Fisheries branch of the Department of the Environment in Ottawa.

Dr. Anderson, 45, was born in Toronto, and received a B.Sc.F degree in 1951 and his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1958.

He joined the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton in 1958 as assistant professor of biology, and continued in this position until 1963 when he was appointed associate professor in the department of biology at Carleton University.

In 1967 he was appointed director of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada biological station at St. Andrews. He was appointed to his present position in 1972.

Dr. Anderson has carried out extensive research in fisheries biology, particularly in the physiology of fishes. This has been carried out in close collaboration with the FRB.

Dr. Anderson has been active in a variety of community and professional organizations. He was vice-chairman of the Biological Council of Canada, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Zoologists.



Dr. JOHN M. ANDERSON

Vietnam fighting will continue: Westmoreland

Although a peace agreement might legally end the Vietnam war soon, fighting there will likely continue for some time, according to United States General William Westmoreland, former Chief of Staff for the Army and Commander of the forces in Vietnam.

Westmoreland, in Fredericton, spoke to a University of New Brunswick class in military history. In an interview, guerilla fighting will probably continue "at a

lower level of intensity", regardless of any peace agreements made.

"But this doesn't mean that South Vietnam won't be able to go on as a cultural and economic entity," he said. He speculated that the fighting would be largely confined to the rural and border areas of South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese have fought long and hard, said Westmoreland, "and have suffered the most. I would think they must be tired and would like to stop the war.

"You would find very few young men in North Vietnamese villages today - they've either been killed or they're out fighting. They have an amazing fatalistic attitude. Many of them have 'Born in the north to die in the south' tattooed on their shoulders. Sometimes the community even has funerals for them when they go away to fight, knowing they're not likely to return."

An international police force - with Canada as a possible member - "could have an affect on

the outcome of the peace," he said, "and I think the force is an essential element in any agreement. But it would be very presumptuous of me to say that Canada be a part of the force or not a part of it.

"The Canadian Armed Forces have had more experience in the peacekeeping field than any other military force in the world, I believe, in dealing with these matters, which are not simple." The Canadian forces are very highly regarded internationally, said the

General, "both as a professional force and one with integrity in carrying out any assigned mission in a neutral posture."

America will be leaving the conflict with honor, he said, and any end to the fighting will be "a plus for the prestige of the United States."

"We achieved the objectives we set for ourselves," said Westmoreland, "namely 1) to stop North Vietnam from taking over the south and 2) to stave off the

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