THE BRUNSWICKAN-5

Runaways top list of missing children

by MELYNDA JARRATT

Since January, 1986, twenty-four cases of child abduction have been reported in the province of New Brunswick, and as of September all cases have been solved, says Earl Stapleton of Child Find New Brunswick.

The group, which has been existence since November, 1985, is made up mostly of parents and people who are interested in the problem of missing children, but it also inclues professionals from every walk of life, from police officers, to private investigators, to those trained in this growing social problem.

Prior to the formation of Child Find New Brunswick, there was no one whom parents of missing children could turn to. "Unfortunately," says Stapleton, "the police were limited in their time and resources." Realizing this, a group of concerned people got together, in November, 1985 and organized themselves in the national affiliate of Child Find.

"Today we work closely with the police department,'

said Stapleton. We are lucky in the we do have the time and personnel for it. We have trained private investigators, people with private investigative companies, and just plain ordinary people who do volunteer work, following up on hunches, leads and clues. As well, posters of the missing children which have been placed in prominent places in newspapers, public places, and so on have helped a great information. There is no fee, it is free-gratis, because when you think of it, how could you charge someone to find their missing child?"

Since the spring, a national computer network has been made available to all chapters of Child Find across Canada, which helps identify the scope of the problem in this country. For example, he said, "We could find out how many cars were stolen last year, but not how many children disappeared. As well, statistics were misleading. Before, a missing

child who was found dead was listed as a homocide. Today, he will go into the national computer and our statistics are more thorough. It will tell us how many children disappear each year, problem areas, and so on."

In New Brunswick, the problem of runaways tops the list of missing children. Further on down the list is the more common case of parental abduction, and the almost rare (in New Brunswick) stranger abductions. "Thank God," he said, "that stranger abductions are not a big problem in Canada. For the last year in which we have records, 1984, only 13 were reported all across the country.

Despite such encouraging results, the problem of missing children in Canada is growing. Other factors have made it an issue which Canadians must face head on now, so that it does not reach the drastic proportions of the United States.

Interested persons should contact Earl Stapleton at Child Find, 459-7250. As well, keep an eye out for future editions of the Brunswickan in which we will be placing photographs and biographies of the missing children on a regular basis.

deal. People say, 'Gee, I think I have seen that kid', and they phone us up with the relevant information. There is no fee.

by TIM PORTER

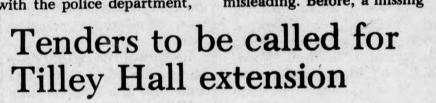
A new lethal form of cocaine called "crack" has entered New Brunswick, but Fredericton City Police are not confirming reports that University of New Brunswick students were offered the drug.

Sheldon Inspector Geldhart of the Fredericton CIty Police said Tuesday that he is aware of the presence of "crack" in the city but is unaware of any university student taking or dealing in the drug.

Speculation was brought to the forefront in the Tuesday, September 9 edition of the Telegraph Journal when the paper unofficially reported that several university students were approached with offers of "crack" last

week.

Use of "crack" leads to an intense high, followed by a deep, lingering depression. The drug has been known to cause death because of the risk of cardiac arrest, and has recently been the focus of various news and television articles across the United States. Drug enforcement of-



by PIERRE MALLOY

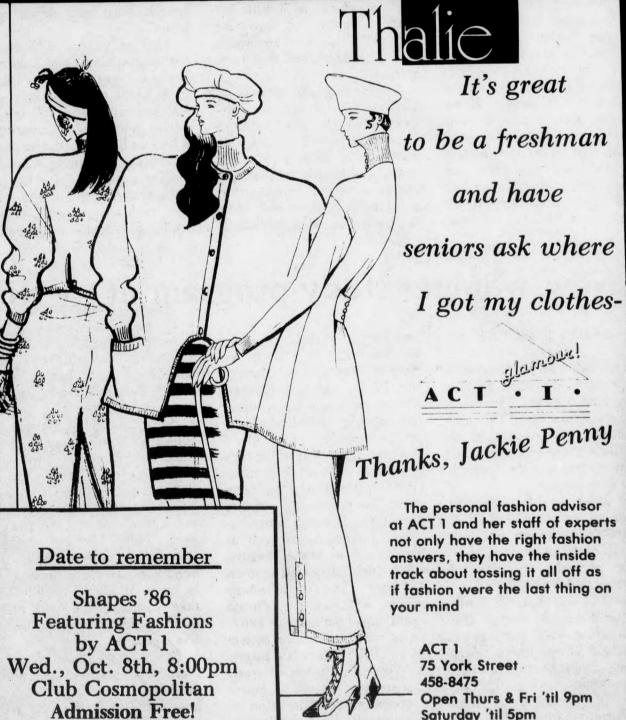
Tenders will be called this month for the contruction of a new wing on the south end of Tilley Hall, according to Eric Garland, Vice President of Administration in charge of campus planning.

This proposed four-storey structure, which will provide the main location for the ulty of Administration as well as alleviate some of the current space problems within the Faculty of Arts, follows a request left in the will of the late Sadie Rebecca Singer. Singer donated the balance of her estate towards the financing of a new building addition to the University of New Brunswick. This was to be a memorial to her sister, the late Ethel Frances Singer who was the first Jewish woman to graduate from UNB, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1935 and a Master of Arts degree in 1938. According to Susan Montague, Director of the Department of Public Relations and Information, \$950,000 will come from the

Singer Estate which has been collecting interest since Sadie Singer's death in 1970.

When the money was given to the University it was about \$300,000, said Montague. "At that particular time the University did not have a use for it (but) now we do".

Dean of Arts, Peter Kepros says that the new building will only indirectly provide some of the 10,000 to 25,000 sq. ft. he feels his faculty requires. "There will be one floor of the new building for our faculty", says Dean Kepros, "some 4500 sq. ft.". It is expected that the Arts Faculty will fill the vacant area in Tilley when the Administration Faculty moves into the new addition. The remaining funding will be provided by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, which is responsible for financial assistance and approval of new building projects at universities in the Maritime Provinces.



The projected completion date of the new addition is August, 1987.

Saturday 'til 5pm