turn resell to their students. The idea is to avoid any kind of store overhead costs. This idea works in theory, and has worked for the odd class, but unfortunately, professors are only human and any move toward this concept would probably result in chaos. Somehow, I can't see profs taking orders and making change. To explode the myth, it's unlikely that books would consistently be ordered and available on time throughout the university as a whole. Since books are a milliondollar business at UNB, its best left to the professionals who specialize. That was the intent in setting up the store originally.

From 1951 until August 1979, Mrs. Marjorie Logue served as a staff of 15 full-time people, as manageress of the bookstore. A well as several part-time student

The bookstore saga (Continued from pg. 5)

graduate of UNB, she holds a staffers who work mainly during Masters degree in biology. Looking back on her involvement here, Mrs. Logue said she "Thoroughly enjoyed the 28 years I was involved with the bookstore. I've made a lot of good friends and have enjoyed the contact with the students." She looks forward to a

Taking over is Mr. Doug McConnel, who was formerly manager for employee benefits in the university personnel office. Mr. McConnel also brings his previous expeience in the banking industry to his new task. He heads

well-deserved retirement.

What these people do seems simple enough: they order books for professors and upon arrival they place the books on the shelves. In a little more detail the

process works like this: In late winter or spring textbook orders for fall term are placed by protessors with the bookstore. Titles have to be ordered at least five to six months in advance. The store then contacts publishers for an "in stock - out of stock" confirmation. Assuming the publisher can supply, the books arrive over the summer months at the back door

space downstairs and floor shelvesupstairs. Stock is priced and held in storage until the start of loses money on textbooks in that fall term, because throughout this it requires an average profit time summer school texts stay on the shelves. Storage continues to he a problem; but the staffers at only a 20 per cent markup. This have managed to find ways to live with it. They have to coordinate book buybacks in spring and summer with storage of incoming orders for fall, as well as finding the space required for summer school needs.

The store encounters many "snafus" in the process going from ordering to selling. In recent years an many as one of four faculty members place their book orders burden on store staff as they frantically attempt to satisfy sook

enced concerns, mixups between can see, it's a very tightly-run, what are required texts and what break-even operation with textare reference texts. Sometimes books sold at the lowest possible only a few copies of the required cost. text (used daily) are ordered by a professor while at the same time orders in hand from faculty by many copies of the reference text year's end in April, they would be misunderstanding? Angry stu-have text requirements down in because not enough care was to repurchase course books. taken in the placing of orders with

computerization, as one publisher of course changes and over-ortions. This is less of a problem bookstore pays all shipping costs systems. The complication here is is still on hand. that most titles are handled exclusively by one publisher; it's clude the introduction of Master upcoming term.

These problems, it should be for it in the near future. pointed out, are the exception, are satisfied.

DID YOU KNOW

loses money on textbooks in that it requires an average profit markup per item of 23 per cent to break even; but the store sells texts atonly a 20 per cent markup. That the bookstore actually

markup per item on 23 per cent break evn; but the store sells texts loss is made up by sales of other, more profitable items, like records, stationary, gifts, etcetera.

In 1963, when the bookstore opened in its present location, it served 5,100 students by providing 855 titles for 445 courses. Recently, to serve 8,500 students (including UNBSJ) more than 4,000 titles were ordered for 1,100 courses. This increase has meant a shortage of storage space after July 1, placing a great and large sums of money tied up in inventory for months.

Any profit or loss accumulaneeds in a mere two months. ted by the bookstore is absorbed Another problem experi- by the University Fund. So as you

If the bookstore had more (used only occasionally) are able to buy back more books from ordered. The result of this students. Unfortunately until they dents and faculty members, black and white, they are unable

sti

Ar

ac

In recent years approximately the bookstore months before. 10 per cent of all book sales were A snag of the mid-70's was returned to the publisher because after another automated opera- ders. This is costly because the today, but when encountered, can in and out. Staff time is taken up lead to long delays. What this does de-pricing and packing books. is put a publisher effectively out of Since borrowed money is used to action for a few months while they finance inventory, interest charget the "bugs" out of their new ges must be paid while this stock

Upcoming changes will indifficult, then, to tell faculty that Charge privileges at the cash the one text they require is register as a convenience to completely unavailable for their students. There is no definite date for implementation as yet; look

In the next couple of years, accounting for only one or two per chequing policy may change cent of all the orders. In the vast somewhat in relation to counter majority of cases, customer needs cheques. As the banks go to computerization, they are encouraging the store to forego the blank That the bookstore actually UNB counter cheques which are familiar to returning students. Note that regular chequing privileges are NOT expected to change.

Lineups are a frustration this time of year, of course; a real headache for students as well as staff as huge crowds buy the year's texts in the space of a couple of weeks. As manager McConnell says "In our business, Christmas comes three months early, only there's no Santa Claus!" The bookstore adds extra help of course, but there doesn't seem to be any real solution to the lineups. One way to ameliorate the situation is to shift buying time: arriving either early or late in the day when the crowds have thinned.

The truth of the matter, then, is that the bookstore makes no exorbitant profits off students. To get an outside look at how the "industry" views our operation here, I recently talked with a sales representative of a major publishing firm. The impression I got from this objective observer was that by and large, our UNB bookstore is run quite well; in fact it rates high in relation to other bookstores across the country.

What the store does do quite well is assist students and faculty by making books, i.e. "the tools of our trade", available in the most efficient manner possible.

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