10 THE BRUNSWICKAN-

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Uhuru - Freedom, independence,

Nakutakia siku njema — I wish

Do you know how to speak Swahili?

By WAWERY KARIUKI

Swahili is one of the major languages of the world. It is widely spoken. It is the official language of the Republic ofTanzania, the national language of theRepublic of Kenya, spoken in Hujambo? — How are you? (to Central African countris, and also one person) studied as a language outside the continent of Africa.

Perhaps a brief history of it would be of interest Swahili is not a language of a specific tribe in Africa as some people may think. Swahili was born in the days of slave trade, when the Arabs (and the Portuguese) interacted with the Africans both on the east coast and in the interior of Afirca. Kwaherini! - good-bye! bye-bye Arabic (and Portuguese) interacting with some African languages gave rise to the jargon that today we call Swahili. It is properly

called Kiswahili. Now a growing and distinct language, it has many pure Arabic words. The following are some common Nisamehe — forgive me (to one words and expressions which a person)

she goes to a country where or more persons) Swahili is spoken.

In all the words, pronounce.

a as in fat e as in net i as in king o as in top u as in put dh as in th(but softer) 1. Greetings -

Sijambo - I am fine (answer) Hamjambo — How are you? (to

two or more persons) Hatujambo We are fine

(answer) Jambo! - Hi! Hello! (sing. or pl.) The answer is the same.

2. Other words and expressions. Kwaheri! - goodbye! bye-bye! (to one person)

(to two or more persons) Ahsante - Thank you (to one

person) Ashanteni — Thank you (pl.)

Tafadhali (dh: is like a soft th) please

Msamaha — forgiveness

foreigner may find handy if he or Nisameheni — Forgiva me (to two Rafiki — friend

are in need of the diversified

services which are offered, in the

The only physical manifestation

Rafiki yangu — my friend

Rafiki — friends Rafiki zangu — my friends Bwana — Mr., Sir, Gentleman Mabwana (plural) Pesa — money Maii — water Kahawa — coffee Nataka Kahawa, ta fadhali — I want coffee, please

Nataka kunywa chai, ta fadhali — I want to drink tea, please. Kanisa iko wapi? — Where is the Church? Chakula — Food (in general) Rais — president

Chai — tea

Maziwa - milk

you a good day (sing.) Namtakia siku njema — I wish you a good day (pl.).

Wapi — where? Kanisa — Church

& board)

Robert DiDiodato

liberty

Chess tournament results

By FRED MCKIM

Tom - Duckie Gibson is really making it a habit to win UNB Chess tournaments, by winning the 1978 UNB Winter Open Feb. 3 -5. This is his third straight UNB tournament win.

It was tougher than usual with a 4-way tie for 1st going into the last round. However Tom was the only one of the four to win his game, and after a five and one half hour battle with Fred McKim was declared the champion.

The Section B tournament proved to be equally well contested, and after all the rounds were over there was a 3-way tie for first between Koral Bal, Roman Mureika and Manoj Verma. To determine a winner we had to go to a tie break by seeing who played the hardest opponents. Tie break winner was Koral Bal.

The overall turnout was quite pleasing as a total of 47 participated with 28 in Sec A and 19 in Sec. B.

Final Results & Prizes Sec. A (6 rounds) 5 pts Tom Gibson (\$35) 4 1/2 Phil Brunet (\$15), Waldemar

Friesen (\$15) 4 pts Robert Hamilton (Top Jr. -Chess Informant), Nathan Jewett, Fred McKin, J.F. Wen, Jose Rodriquez, Pat Therrien 3 1/2 pts Corey Stephen 3 pts Chris Friesen, Erich Schwartz, Mark Lord, Jeff Fryer, Pierre

Therrien, Blair Spinney, Eugene Butland, Tim Corey. 2 1/2 pts Robert Langelaan 2 pts Ken Salmon, Fred Kennedy, Jim Kennedy, Dave Hamilton, Paul

Allen (played only 3 rounds) 1 1/2 pts Dave Smith, Mark Wiener 1 pt Guy St. Pierre

1/2 pt Paul Smith Sec B (6 rounds)

5 pts Koral Bal (C.F.C. Membership), Roman Mureika (chess set & board) Manoj Verma (chess set & board)

4 pts Walter DeJong (chess set & board), Wener DeJong (chess set

1 1/2 pts Tom Mureika 1 pt Margaret DeJong 1/2 pt Debra Larocque The 1978 Atlantic Intercollegiate Championship is set for Feb. 24-26 at University of Moncton. Anyone interested in playing on the University team should come to the Chess Club Tuesday night,

3 1/2 pts Zbicnief Stawirski,

3 pts Tom Roussell, Nilesh Hathi,

2 1/2 pts Jim Kiesta, Don Palmer,

David Tarrel, Kaushal Hathi

Hielke DeJong, David Airey

2 pts Andrew Haines

room 26, SUB. We would like to send two teams for a total of eight players. Chess Problem - White to play &

mate in 2. W K-KN3, B-QB3, Q-Q4, R-K5

B K-KN1, P's-KR2, KN2, KB2, Q-QR5, R-QR7

*Notice in the initial position whites queen is pinned by the black queen.

Solution next week.



workers replaced in such diverse put in a tull day's work and then Another fieldworker got a less





By CHARLIE DIONNE

"Frontier College is not a form of some 100 field workers school". This statement has been every year. on posters throughout the campus for the past three weeks. of the College is the small office in

Its name is fairly self-descriptive. It is a learning experience for all participants and it does take place on the outer fringes of Canada's populated areas. Rather than having people come to an institution of learning, the College extends itself to the people who

Toronto from which a regular staff of 12 recruits, briefs, and finds plocements for the field workers. Frontier is an independent, non-profit, voluntarily funded organization. The services offered cover as broad a spectrum as the needs of the people it serves. Field Levi's

Now 1/3 Off on All Stock

situations as logging camps, outward communities, transient labor gangs and even prison camps. Each situation generates its own needs.

The shortest term of service is 4

months, usually on a rail gang or similar transient group where the most immediate need is some form of distraction such as reading facities, movies, or organized sports. On the other hand service in a small community might consist of counselling services,

community development, or other long term projects such as aiding in setting up a radio station. Some field workers have stayed in a community for as long as four years serving its needs.

The field worker is the essential element, he or she is Frontier College. This organization is different in that the field worker is not only an education, an animator or a resource person, he is also a laborer. This is where the challenge lies: the worker must

organize projects or whatever is required of him in his spare time. The laborer - teacher model, as this is called, was created by chance, rather than by design.

In 1899 Alan Fitzpatrick began

the program at an effort to improve life in mining and logging camps. Three years later, a field worker became tired of sitting around watching others work and

decided to lend a hand. This approach is now used whenever possible because of the bonds it tends to create between the 'educator" and "students".

This program lends itself to the development of the fieldworker as

well as the students. The situations one finds oneself in are not the easiest. Imagine being a

woman loading logs into a sawmill in a logging camp full of men. The

ratio of women to men fieldworkers, by the way, is also gradually improving.

than warm welcome when it was learned that he was from Frontier,

but as the people at the College say; "you just bounce back". Some the more well known

fieldworkers for Frontier include Benjamin Spock and Norman

Bethune. The experience gained is well worth the time and effort.

For those who missed the recruiter and might be interested the address is:

> Frontier College 31 Jackes Ave Toronto, Ontario M4T 1E2

Perhaps the reason for the College is best described by the quote carried on its pamphlets and posters — "To say yes . . . one has to sweat and roll up one's sleeves and plunge both hands into life up to the elbows" - Antigone, Jean Anouilh.



