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# THE BRUNSWICKAN

# November 12, 1948

CANADA'S FINEST

SIGARETTE .

BRUNSWICKAN

MANAGING BOARD

NOTICE

Managing Board of the Brunswickan

at 7:30 P. M. on Monday, November

15, in the Arts Building. All members

Murray V. Jones

are requested to be present.

There will be a meeting of the

## Wildlife . . .

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# ISS Report . . .

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was confined to restrictive legislation. Then in the United States under Theodore Roosevelt a new doctrine of "conservation through" wise management" was born which determined the path of wildlife management on this continent.

The greatest impetus to wildlife management in the United States was given by the work of Aldo Leopold, a man who for many years had been a forester with the United States Forest Service. As early as 1917 he was awarded a gold medal for his efforts to arouse interest in an active conservation and game management programme in New Mexico In the early thirties his book GAME MANAGEMENT was published. American universities became interested and soon began to create game management (later called wildlife management) faculties; Professor Leopold himself going to the university of Wisconsin where he taught until his death last spring.

In Canada a start has just been made in field and educational programmes. Of the government agencies concerned Ontario and Saskatchewan appear to have made the greatest headway, with other worthwhile projects being carried out by certain agencies.

The Universities of Toronto and British Columbia have been first in Canada to recognize wildlife management as a profession, and now give graduate training in this field.

Here in New Brunswick the presence of the northeastern Wild life station is doing much to hasten the recognition of the profession in the Maritimes. And now, with the first step taken to direct undergraduates training who knows, the University of New Brunswick with all of its natural advantages may well be next to add wildlife management and conservation subjects to its curriculum-

Opportunities in the Canadian Field

Opportunities for employment in Canade are found mainly with the federal and provincial governments, with private agencies, and with universides.

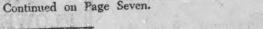
The federal government has recently reorganized its Wildlife Division of the National Parks Bureau into what is now known as the Dominion Wildlife Service, and some expansion is still going on. During the past year at least four positions with this service has been advertised on the university notice boards.

The aspect of wildlife work being done by the provincial goverfour years.

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week it was noticed that nobody defended the Russian party line, so a communist student was imported from Hamburg to add another viewpoint to the discussions. The group shared none of Mr. Zamourie's convictions and until everybody could recite the party line verbatim, and had given up hope of converting Mr. Zamourie, he was quite worn out by the demand for his company at tea-time and evening talks. Except for Mr McKenzie's short course no time was given to national or personal problems during lectures and seminars. The course was designed to stimulate interest in unfamiliar fields of knowledge, rather than to give intensive instructions along any particular line. Although I was not moved to follow up the developments of astre-physics, durin the six weeks I became concious of the country in which we live and was introduced to a pattern of thought in which the major trends at least were distinct and intelligible. Economic conditions and the currency reform.

A few days before we arrived the currency in the British and American zones was deflated. Before the reform there was no scarcity of money, but litle could be bought with it. Not only were most goods unobtainable, but barter was the popular method of exchange. The legitimate market scarcely existed. If money could not buy food, it could buy education, and more students were attending university than before the war. When savings were frozen, and each person given forty marks, the student and retired folk were hit the hardest. Producers and labour welcomed the reform since now their wages and profits would be welcomed by merchants. Goods returned to the shop, and farmers made their way to market places with food "not sure of the legitimate method of disposing of them" said the London Economist. Townspeople had long believed that food was being exported to England and France, and had attributed the famine to the selfish motives of the occupying powers. It was indeed a shock for them to see hoarded goods





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