

Humans may lose senses by end of century

NEW YORK - Two news reports which appear to have escaped wide notice indicate man may lose some of his senses sooner than he thinks.

Both reports were from Washington, D.C.

One said that unless something is done about urban din, those who dwell in the noisiest areas may be deaf by the end of the century.

Quimet address

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courts of Quebec; he was appointed King's Counsel in 1944.

He was Crown Prosecutor for the District of Montreal from 1940 to 1944. During that time, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Second Bn (R), Fusiliers Mont-Royal. In 1948, he was appointed attorney for the Department of Justice and Social Prosecutor for the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act his special concern. Mr. Justice Quimet became Judge of the Superior Bench (criminal jurisdiction) for the Province of Quebec in 1955.

As well as his efforts as mediator, conciliator and arbitrator in many labour disputes Mr. Justice Quimet lectured in Municipal Law at McGill University from 1958 to 1966.

His involvement in the fields of juvenile delinquency, criminology and corrections has been marked by active participation as President of the Societe de Criminologie du Quebec and by membership in other correctional associations. Mr. Justice Quimet's interest in public affairs has been expressed by many lectures on international affairs and on Canadian unity.

The other foresees the eventual doom of the well-equipped kitchen, with humans existing on cold food, such as peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches with added vitamins.

Evolution does bring changes, of course. Man's sense of smell is said to have deteriorated since the time he was a nomad hunter. The slide probably started when mesolithic man domesticated a dog, sometime before 7000 BC, and acquired a helper whose nose is keener than his own.

Now some humans are threatened with total loss of hearing because of their man-made environment.

Alvin F. Meyer, acting director of the office of noise abatement and control in the US Environmental Protection Agency, said this in a speech about urban noise:

"The over-all loudness of environmental noise has been doubling every 10 years in pace

with social and industrial growth, and if allowed to continue unchecked, the cost of alleviating it in the future may be insurmountable. In the case of cities where, according to some estimates, noise levels may be rising one decibel each year, some observers fear that maybe (given such a continued rate of increase) people who dwell in the noisiest sections will be deaf in the year 2000."

The potential victims can't say they haven't been warned.

The other prediction, about man's future diet, was made by another expert, in a speech to the American Chemical Society. It didn't mention taste buds. It was more in the nature of a pep talk about how to relieve the housewife of time-consuming meal-preparation duties, reduce the complexity of putting farm products into urban stomachs and cut the cost of building houses—ovens and several other appliances could be eliminated.

The gourmet, the lover of thick, juicy steaks, Thanksgiving turkey, piping-hot vegetables and plum pudding could only shudder.

HEAT NOT NEEDED

Dr. George G. Graham, a professor of human nutrition at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in Baltimore, Md., said in this Washington speech that eventually a complete meal may consist of a simple "hand" food. A peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwich, for example, could be made of "fortified bread, with vitamin C added to the jelly, and with vitamins A and D added to the peanut butter."

"I could give these to a child three times a day, along with three Cokes, and he'll be just as well nourished as he would be with the best-balanced foods containing the traditional four basics of meat, fish and eggs; dairy products; cereals;

and vegetables and fruits."

The crowning blow was his later declaration that "there's absolutely no nutritional value to a hot meal of itself—heat is not a nutrient."

It's cold comfort, but Dr. Graham did note that considerably more research is needed before such simplified eating habits become practical for all of us.

Now we're left to wonder: How many centuries will it be before man's taste buds become redundant?



Parking - if you don't pay, no marks !

particular day 1387 cars were actually parked. If the comparison of these 2 figures gives you visions of cars being stacked up one on top of the other like these Volvos in the ad, don't worry.

That startling number of 1387 includes those cars parked on streets adjoining the campus such as Windsor St.

The study of parking facilities mentioned earlier is being undertaken by Professor Wilson and Stevens of the Department of Civil Engineering, with the cooperation of Prof. Garland, the Director of Planning and Development for the university and will not be completed for a month or two.

When it is completed, it will be passed on to Murray

& Murray, the new campus architects.

I was informed by Prof. Garland's office that Murray & Murray have made a preliminary study of the campus which included parking facilities, but they have not as yet made any recommendations. Pro. Wilson said that, even at the present, the parking situation at UNB compares quite favourably with that at other Canadian campuses.

"Some campuses", he said, offer no on-campus parking whatsoever, or at best, charge a fee for parking a car.

The Chief of Security supplied me with a map detailing the parking lots presently available for students and informed me that it is issued to all students registering their cars at the University.

Both the Chief of Security and the Assistant, Mr. Sedgewich consider parking tickets a necessity if there are to be safe sensible parking arrangements.

As well the supposed deterrent effect of the ticket and resulting \$2.00 fine, Mr. Sedgewich said that it would "remind" the student of the proper places to park his car. Some students, it seems, need to be

"reminded" rather often.

Sedgewich said that, in past years, before there was a Chief of Security, some students accumulated as many as 40 or 50 tickets in a year. Mr. Williamson said that, at the present, it is a rare case if a student gets 18 or 20 tickets in the course of a year.

He also stated that 3,422 tickets were issued last year. According to Mr. Sedgewich the payment of fines amounted to "some hundreds" of dollars last year. This money, he said is classified as "miscellaneous income" and, among other things, particularly affects the

cost of administration.

If Mr. Williamson's statement of 3422 tickets is correct that amounts to \$6,844 in fines which could have been paid as compared to the "some hundreds" of dollars worth which actually were paid. This should give one a good idea of the way students regard these tickets.

A note of warning to all those fearless individuals who might actually consider ignoring a ticket: The Administration punishes continued offenders by such brutal and inhuman means as holding back their marks.

APEC's goals and targets

Continued from page three

self must make the department's position clear by setting and stating "specific goals and targets, benchmarks by which it may judge, and be judged, on its performance." The Review criticizes the department's failure to comment, much less act, on the targets delineated in the Atlantic Development Council's Strategy for Economic Development of the Atlantic Region, 1971-1981.

Essential to the success of any program designed to overcome the economic problems of the region is effective promotion. Says APEC, "a strong regional promotional effort is necessary if decision-makers are to give the Atlantic region a fair assessment in deciding a location."

The Review underlines the need for "industrial intelligence" and "good promotion" with facts elicited in an APEC survey of firms receiving grants under the Regional Development Incentives Act. The Council contends that "straight monetary inducements will not work" if other "reasons why" are not supplied - and promoted - by the department and the region.

Promoters of RDIA should be able to assure industrial firms that, everything else being equal, higher grants are available in the Atlantic Provinces than in other Designated Regions. "Incentives in the Atlantic region must not only be higher than elsewhere, they must be known to be higher."

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By GEORGE

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