

Chess club to host fall open

This weekend will see the UNB chess club host its first tournament of the academic year with the annual UNB fall open. The tourney will take the form of a five-round swiss system, meaning that every entrant will play five games (not a knock-out arrangement).

Registration takes place this evening between 6:15 and 7:15 at the SUB Room 26. Round one starts at 7:30. Two rounds will be played Saturday upstairs in room 103 (SUB) at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rounds four and five will be played on Sunday back down in room 26 at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Time control is 40 moves in two hours.

The entry fee is Senior \$6, Junior (under 18) \$4, and UNB (F'ron) \$5. Membership to the Chess Federation of Canada is also necessary as the results of this tournament

will be rated by the CFC (Adult \$15; Junior (under 18) \$8). Note that players joining the C.F.C. for the first time are exempt from all other entry fees.

A good turn-out of out-of-town players is hoped for and it is likely that some of the stronger players in the province will participate (along with those of us who are not very experienced). Among

them are former UNB student and defending champion Fred McKim of Saint John.

Spectators are welcome to come and watch (free).

A reminder that the UNB Chess Club meets Tuesday evenings in SUB room 26. The atmosphere is casual and non-competitive and no memberships are required. Again everyone is welcome.

Bridge Club notes

On Wednesday Nov. 11th the club played a 3 team - team of four match. The competition was keen and enthusiastic.

The winning team consisted of Bruce Benton, Mitchell Saul, Rob McCaskill and Rick Nyarady who scored 62 points for the win. The team of Peter Benton, Suzann Tibut, Terry Hare and Rory Fraser scored 41 points for a second place

finish. In the cellar was the team of David Benton, Brian Boulter, Gary Tattersall and Allan Coley who were only able to muster together 26 points.

Once again the club would like to invite all bridge enthusiasts to our weekly Wednesday night sessions in Rm. 26 of the SUB.

Rory Fraser

WUSC news

This week's WUSC meeting was highlighted by a slide presentation from John Hamilton and Janet Colborne of Canadian Crossroads International. Although they presented slides from two vastly different areas of the world: Sri Lanka and Barbados, both suffer from the same economic constraints of development and both have gained their independence from Britain. They are now subject to new forms of exploitation or Neo-Colonialism (and its accompanying malnutrition and poverty).

After W.W. II, with Europe on the road of recovery, a new world order was envisioned that would be more equalitarian, humanitarian, and in which all of mankind would benefit from the new developments of science and technology. But in reality, the direct opposite was true: with agencies such as the World Bank, the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (G.A.T.T.); a grossly distorted world market was established in favor of the industrialized west. Once the monopolistic control over the production and the marketing of the colony's export produce had been consolidated, and the market outlets had been guaranteed; there was no longer a need for direct political control by the mother countries over their colonies. For countries such as Britain, France and Germany, de-colonization after W.W. II proved a budget-saving as well as humanitarian act. International Law, a useful European conception would recognize individual and corporate property rights despite national boundaries so that the major commercial banks and multinationals of the West could continue to regulate the ex-colonial economies without their Western governments flipping the costly military bill.

Despite independence, Sri Lanka and Barbados continue to have one-crop economies; that of tea and sugar. In these mono-crop economies, only commodities which are "exportable" (desired by the West) are grown. So despite their fertile soils, these developing countries cannot feed their own populations and must resort to importing high priced Western foods. Where the national economy is dependent on one or two commodities, they are made totally vulnerable to price fluctuations, even quite short term fluctuations of their commodities, and of the Western manufactured goods that they buy in exchange.

Under G.A.T.T., the Third World has been restricted to the area of exporter. Through a variety of administrative, and fiscal measures which include quotas, subsidies, valuation techniques, and preferential buying arrangements under government procurements; the West restrict market access and protect their home industries. All attempts by Third World nations to industrialize and diversify their economies are not tolerated by the West for the processing or even semi-processing of the Third World's raw materials by themselves would stimulate local manufacturing, create employment, and make developing countries more independent and competitive with the Western World. Between 1955-61 alone, the value of Western exports: manufactured goods increased by 56 percent, while the value of Third World exports: raw materials and commodities only rose by 18 percent. Thus it seems clear that the disparity between rice and poor nations will continue as long as the tariff structure continues to favour the West.

WUSC would also like to thank Prof. Jorge Hidalgo for discussing the role of Canadians in World Development and what we can do to help stop World Hunger which claims the lives of 25 children per minute, each day.

Our next meeting to be held at Room 103, SUB, Sunday, Nov. 22 at 8 p.m., will feature Mr. Tom MacLaff on "Development and Peace."

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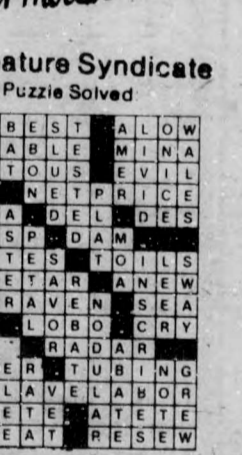
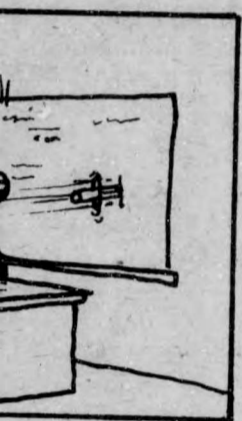
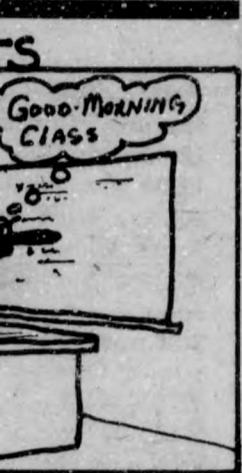
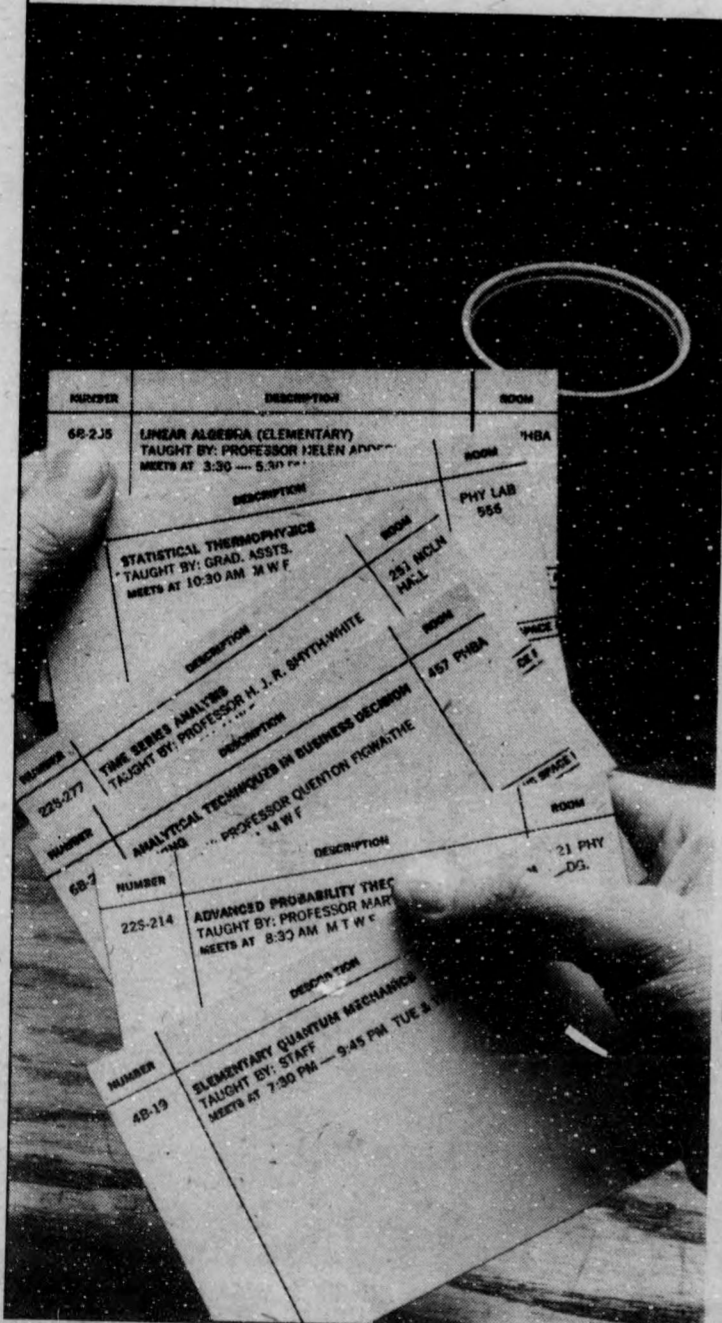
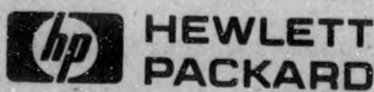
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