

CANADIAN ART AT EXHIBIT

PAINTING UNIQUE

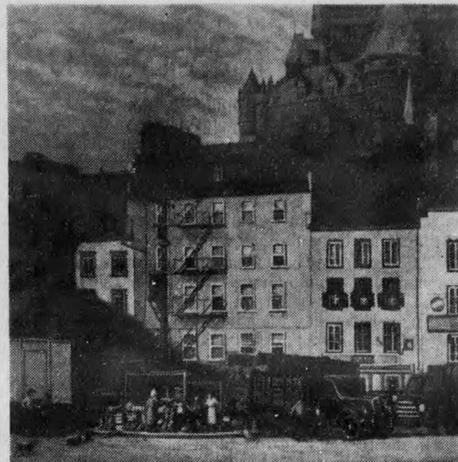
Benjamin West's celebrated painting "Death of Wolfe", which has been reproduced in most texts on Canadian history for many years, will hang in the University of New Brunswick's Bonar Law-Bennett Library where the exhibition of 100 famous British and Canadian paintings will take place.

This painting and others to be shown here are a selection from some of the paintings which Lord Beaverbrook acquired for the National Gallery of Canada at the end of World War I.

During the past year, Lord Beaverbrook has augmented his collection of Canadian art, and more than 50 masterpieces will be on display at the Bonar Law-Bennett Library of the University of New Brunswick from October 19 to November 4. Two of these are shown here. The one depicting Harbour Life in Eastern Canada, is by Arthur Lismer, one of the most distinguished living Canadian artists who has had a profound influence on art development and appreciation in many countries because of his innovations in art teaching, which are known throughout the world. The other painting, by Frederick B. Taylor, is a Quebec market scene. Mr. Taylor is another living Canadian artist, who is widely represented in many collections in Canada and the U.S.A. In addition to the Canadian paintings, some 50 British masterpieces will be on view during the exhibition.



DEATH OF WOLFE



QUEBEC MARKET SCENE

WUS REPORT FROM JAPAN

Editors Note

Mr. R. E. Hawkes was chosen last year as UNB delegate to the annual seminar sponsored by WUS, and held last summer in Tokyo, Japan. WUS or World University Service, is a global organization whose policy is to make universities "true communities and real centres of national and international life".

The World University Service's seminar in Japan, being a specific seminar, had, I feel, four specific objectives:

- a. To discuss the social responsibility of higher education.
- b. To teach non-Japanese something about the Japanese way of life, problems facing the Japanese, and the manner in which they feel these problems should be solved.
- c. To promote international understanding by bringing together students from many nations so that they might come to know one another by living and working together, to discuss common problems and exchange ideas.
- d. To give a broader scope to each individual in his thinking about the world and world problems.

As the student from the University of New Brunswick privileged to attend this seminar, I feel that these aims were successfully achieved. In large measure moreover, I feel that the degree of success depended upon the individual participant, because many people in Canada and more particularly in Japan had spent many months planning the best seminar programme possible and obtaining an excellent and representative staff.

Consequently when the students converged upon Tokyo on July 1, they were immediately presented with an itinerary and programme for the seminar. Upon arrival and during the entire seminar the for-

ign delegates were treated with superlative courtesy and hospitality by the Japanese of all classes.

In order to achieve its aims the seminar programme — which had been preceded by a 3-day orientation session at the University of British Columbia for Canadian and American students — included for all students a 5-day orientation session at the Buddhist monastery of Koyasan; tours of the industrial city of Osaka, the ancient city of Nara, and the less ancient city of Kyoto; one-week study tours with the group being divided into four smaller groups to enable as complete coverage of Japan in so short a space of time; a one-week work camp at the Umejima primary school in the Adachi Ward of Tokyo; and the three-week seminar proper at the International Christian University which was devoted principally to a discussion of Asian problems and the social responsibility of higher education.

The programme enabled the participants to live as the Japanese do especially at Koyasan; to discuss university, national, and international problems with the Japanese students both formally and informally. In addition to discussing Japanese problems the foreign students were able to discuss the problems of their respective countries. I was deeply impressed by the unflagging interest of the students from the new, independent nations of Asia. By their vigorous manner one could almost feel their "going places". These people — as well as the Japanese — realize that they have tremendous problems to face, yet they are very confident that, given a reasonable degree of political and economic stability, they will overcome these problems.

The discussions with the Japanese students centred around college life, especially individual financial difficulties in so heavily populated and economically depressed a nation, lack of adequate dormitory space, and lack of facilities to accommodate the large number of students applying to enter university (1/15th can be accepted each year). This was not

the only topic, however; others being: the maintaining of peace, the abolition of the A and H bombs, the question of Japanese rearmament in violation of Article Nine of their Constitution, the problem of Japanese over-population, the democratization of Japan, and the related topics of dwindling natural resources and trade.

While the topics just listed formed a large part of formal and informal discussions, the informal discussions concerned more personal problems, customs in various nations, and common interests in various fields of study. Private discussions seemed to me to be very rewarding because there was little difficulty in getting to the core of the problem under discussion.

The seminar proper included lectures on such topics as: "The New Role of Asia in World Affairs"; "The Role of the West in Asia"; "Some Health Problems in Southeast Asia"; "The Family in Japanese Society"; and "Recent Trends in European Universities". In addition there were symposia on such topics as "The University and its Development" and "The Asian Student and the New Nations"; and round table discussions on "The Responsibility of the University"; "The Autonomy of the University with Respect to Public and Private Financial Support and the State"; "General Education Versus Specialization"; and "The Responsibility of the University Administration and Faculty to the Students and the Faculty".

Everyone agreed that the university has a social responsibility to society which it must be able to discharge without loss of autonomy.

In addition the seminar participants divided into seven commissions in order to devote more time and attention to a particular field of interest. I was the only Canadian student participating in the commission on the role of the student inside and outside the university in relation to government, politics, cultural activities, faculty and administration, society, and religion.

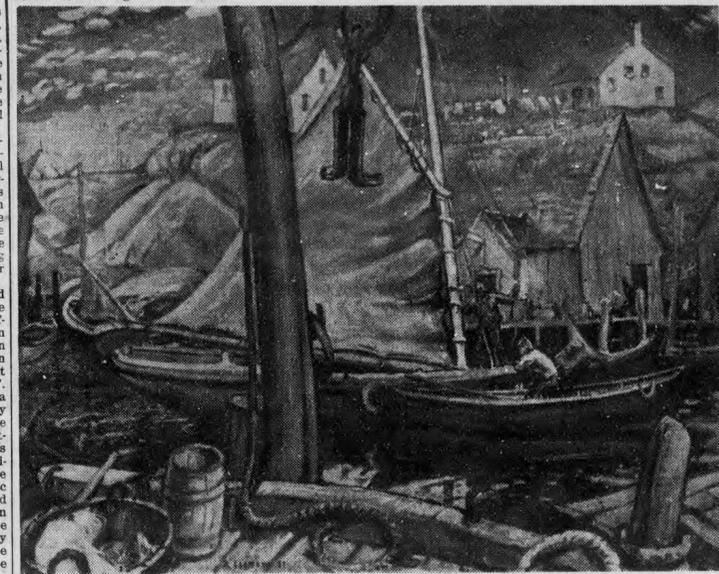
The seminar participants were entertained formally by the Embassy of Canada, the Foreign Ministry of Japan, the National Institute of Democratic Education of Japan, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, one-time ambassador to America and Chairman of the Board of Directors of WUS of Japan, private industry, Rotary, and various university faculties. Many Japanese students were able to entertain foreign students in their homes, which was an honour and a privilege affording the delegates the opportunity of seeing a Japanese home at first hand.

I was a member of Group A during the study tour. Group A went to Hiroshima where discussions were held with students of Hiroshima University and a visit was paid to the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission, to the A Bomb Museum, and the A Bomb Memorial. From Hiroshima Group A went to the southern island of Kyushu visiting a steel industry, a coal industry, an agricultural area, and the faculties of the universities of Seinan Kakulin University, and Kurume University. At the first, a missionary university, and the second discussions were held with the university students.

Because I was privileged to be the University of New Brunswick's participant in the seminar, I have learned much at first hand that would otherwise have been impossible. I have travelled extensively, and I have been able to make many new friends. I trust I shall be able to impart to others something of my experiences in Japan, and so in some way, make myself worthy of having been selected.

I am deeply grateful to those institutions and people who enabled me to participate in so worthwhile an experience.

Respectfully submitted
Robert E. Hawkes



HARBOUR IN EASTERN CANADA

Forestry Seminar

Fredericton—Twelve Forestry Experts from the Eastern United States and the Maritime Provinces gathered at the University of New Brunswick last week for the first seminar on the forestry of spruce—types in the red spruce region. The four-day seminar, sponsored by the provincial University, will consider the physical and biological aspects of spruce—fir in the various regions, as well as its economic basis and problems of management and silviculture.

Dean J. Miles Gibson of UNB's department of Forestry opened the seminar last Wednesday. Dr. S. L. Pringle, another member of UNB's Forestry department, is acting as conference chairman. Among those participating in the seminar are: Dr. C. E. Farnsworth, professor of silviculture State University of New York, College of Forestry, Syracuse; T. F. McLintock, director, Plotscot Forest Research Station, Bangor, Maine; Dr. G. L. Chapman, professor of silviculture, University of Maine, R. S. Johnson, chief forester, Mersey Paper Co., Nova Scotia; E. Martinson, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Quebec; I. C. M. Blain, professor of silviculture, University of Wisconsin, and formerly of the forestry branch, department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Fredericton. UNB participants include Prof. J. Miles Gibson, H. D. Long, H. W. Blenis, S. L. Pringle, L. R. Scheuit, and N. R. Brown.

Guests and observers will include representatives from the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests; the N.B. Department of Lands and Mines; Fraser Co. Ltd., and Bathurst Paper and Paper Co. On Thursday members were entertained at a dinner in the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel, and on Saturday were guests of the Acadia Forest Experiment Station.

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