



Maurice Chambers (center) is leader of the Brussels Chamber Orchestra, which will perform at the Playhouse Wednesday night. Bonnaerens is well known throughout Europe as a trumpet virtuoso. The present orchestra has been together since 1963 since Bonnaerens took over. The orchestra members are of widespread international origin and were chosen from Belgium's large number of conservatories. This concert is part of their first tour of the United States and Canada which began in New York in October.

Promotes Internationalism For World Productivity

Professor T.E. Kuhn, co-ordinator for international programmes at York University, delivered the keynote address at the annual conference of the Bureau of International Education at Quebec on the weekend of October 31.

Formerly entitled Canadian Services for Overseas Students and Trainees, the purpose of BIE is twofold: to accommodate an increasing number of overseas visitors, student and non-student, who are coming to Canada and are seeking information and advice on possibilities for travel and exchange in Canada; and to collect and distribute information for the use of all people who wish to undertake travel and exchange of an educational nature, either within or outside Canada.

Professor Kuhn's philosophy with respect to the field of internationalism is based on three principles: to help mobilize Canada as a centre for international manpower development; to overcome the parochial attitude of many Canadian government agencies; and to encourage different countries to foster inter-productivity among themselves.

Professor Kuhn viewed the present role of BIE as one centred on accommodating the increasing number of overseas students coming to Canada. He advised the organization to give equal attention to those Canadian students, and the benefits they acquire, who travel on exchange programmes to countries outside of Canada.

He also acknowledged the difficulties inherent within the operational style of any university exchange programme — such as the lack of sound qualified overseas advisers and personnel; the

problems in placing foreign students and helping them to overcome language difficulties; the problem of individuals coming from an underdeveloped country to a sophisticated culture and finding themselves alone in their field upon returning to their native soil; the problem of foreign students coming to Canada and taking courses from professors whose teaching abilities are questionable; the problem of trying to match the type of talent available with the development sought in a particular country; the difficulty of simply matching outbound and inbound trainees.

To alleviate some of these shortcomings Professor Kuhn advocated a decentralization of the training of trainees. He feels that the students involved in an exchange program could be processed through the Canadian International Development Agency but the universities themselves could make the contracts in conjunction with foreign officials and universities.

Kuhn also proposed a multi-purpose data bank as a means of treating the problem of matching personnel and attempting to coincide the talent available with the development needs of a particular country. This proposal resulted in lengthy discussions among the delegates present. Some thought that any centralized information system would be too impersonal while others, in agreement with Prof. Kuhn, regarded its possibilities as time-saving and neutral with respect to the actual selection of personnel.

One delegate asked Professor Kuhn if he regarded the transference of our computerized type of

technology to under-developed countries as ethical. He replied that "It might be unethical if Canada was to initiate any such program." He visualized Canada as doing an injustice by not providing technical assistance to any country with a genuine request for it.

Professor Kuhn enumerated a few external factors for Canada's increased interest in the field of international development. He feels that the "Third World" is the biggest problem of our age.

Kuhn is of the opinion that the U.S. has seemingly relinquished its leadership role in international development by lessening foreign aid expenditures. On the other hand, Canada has substantially stepped up international aid programmes. He feels that any bilingual country such as Canada can be an asset in the field of international affairs.

Irving lends jet to Revue

K.C. Irving, a well-known New Brunswick industrialist, has donated his personal jet to fly 15 members of the Red & Black cast to the Atlantic Bowl Game in Halifax this week-end.

The flight will be both ways and free of charge.

When contacted by the Bruns, Irving was unsure of the arrangements but he was able to say, "I think someone got in touch with me." Although it is rumored that the management of Red & Black has given Irving complimentary tickets to UNB's annual variety show, he had heard nothing of this.

TIME OUT

by carolyn macleod

Just let anyone mention the words "religious instruction" with regard to a public school and there are hordes of indignant parents who will not allow their children to be exposed to such a thing. Much the same attitude is taken by both the administration and the students of universities. The reason for this is easily seen. Since there are an increasing number of people who have rejected any established form of Christianity, their children have not been taught even the basic beliefs of the Christian faith, or any other faith. The result, more easily seen in the generation ten or fifteen years behind us, is a total lack of knowledge not only of basic Christian theology, but also of Biblical characters and stories. Editors find that literature with Biblical allusions has now to be extensively footnoted.

The wealth of religious literature of all ages is only one of the reasons why university students should have the opportunity to study in this field. The Twenty-Third Psalm is known as well for its superb musical poetry as for its expression of faith. Any English student who has not studied the Bible as a literary masterpiece has missed a great deal. A look at the major paintings and sculptures of the Renaissance masters depicts a constant Biblical theme.

The study of Christianity and other religions is more important, however, than as a classical study. From Augustine to Luther to C.S. Lewis of present day, some of the most profound thinkers and most beautifully lucid writers have been men intensely gripped by their religious faith. To read their words as simply good literature and to ignore some of the mind-tearing things they say is to miss more than one gain.

The university today is allowed to have within its walls any number of divergent philosophies of politics, economics, psychology or anything else. Strangely enough, it has never adopted this view towards religious theology. It seems to be either one religious viewpoint, or none at all in most universities. UNB, once a partisan Anglican college, allowed the chair of religion to disappear altogether, rather than enlarging it to include other, divergent views. This lack is unfortunate since today, more than ever before, students are concerned about why they happen to be here, anyway. Whether one has a favourable attitude towards religion or not, it must be admitted that the topic interests everyone, and that none of us know as much about it as we would like other people to think we do. Religious courses could be some of the best attended classes on campus. After all, why should we leave something as integral to our everyday lives as our basic beliefs, to the study of the professionals?

Poverty, Politics and Profits

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urgent needs, such as education and health.

"The other alternative is complete socialization; that is, existing industries could be taken over by the government

The Smallwood delegates sat stoney-faced through Joyce's speech. The Crosbie and Hickman supporters applauded and cheered his attacks on Joey, were more subdued when it came to his concrete proposals.

And Smallwood's speech? Well, for a while, we wondered if he was even going to make one. Half his 30-minute allotment was taken up by a demonstration of support.

First, a Navy cadet band marched into the auditorium-cum-hockey-rink, followed by an all-girl high school band, followed by a giggle of pre-pubescent cheerleaders, followed by, so help me, another cadet band. And then, of course, Smallwood's delegates flooded the floor.

The speech was pure Joey. No content, no discussion of the issues that had created the huge riot in the Liberal party, just a flamboyant call for unity. "We are one family!" he cried, raising his arms; "The Liberal family!"

No one was surprised when he won in the voting Saturday. Joey controls Newfoundland.

Buck Joey and the construction contracts may dry up. Vote Tory and you may lose your liquor license.

Joey's popularity is based largely on his history, and his power. But he cannot cope with the modern problems, nor will his successors. Following the pattern of Quebec, the province will pass over into the ownership of foreign corporations (and "foreign" to a Newfoundlander includes mainland Canada, just as "foreign" means "English" to a Quebecker.)

But Newfoundland may be the only province in Canada where the people will make a break from the private enterprise ideology of their leaders.

Still lacking large industry, and thus without the powerful vested interests that cripple government action for the people in other parts of Canada, and in a situation where most of the people have nothing to lose, Newfoundland's political spectrum may shift left.

And following the pattern of Quebec and the underdeveloped Third World countries, Newfoundlanders may begin talking separatism or revolution to pull themselves out of the mess their leaders have created for them.