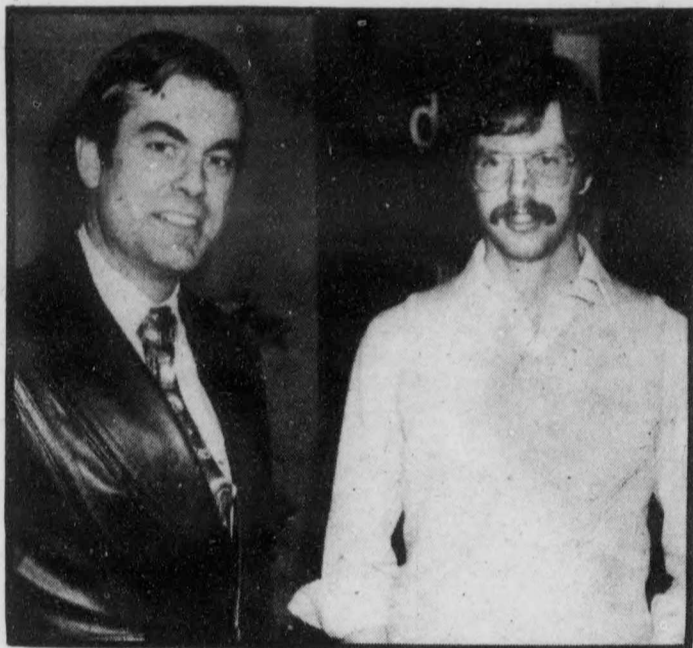


Alumnus returns as political reformer



Federal MP Paul Dick, former UNB student, with Keith Williamson of UNB PC Club.

Photo by TWEED

Language divisive issue in legal education

By BRUNSWICKAN STAFF
Nobody seems to agree about the future of legal education in the province of New Brunswick.

The status of French students in the system is causing most of the debate, with the Université de Moncton, University of New Brunswick, Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, and French and English law students all taking different stands.

All persons agree that law school facilities in New Brunswick are inadequate but they disagree on the direction expansion should take. The UNB Senate unanimously voted at their last meeting that there should be a bilingual law school in the province. The location and administration would be negotiated between UNB and U de M.

The UNB Law Students Society (LSS) said in a report that the proposed bilingual school should be autonomous from UNB and U de M and have its own board of governors.

However, French law students at UNB said in a separate report that UNB and U de M should each have separate unilingual faculties of law. The presidents of U de M administration and student federation concurred.

The MPHEC said it would study three options: a francophone law school at Moncton, a bilingual law school at Fredericton, or an "integrated or distributed law" faculty. The commission did not accept the recommendations of Dean Soberman of Queen's University that there be a bilingual law school on the Fredericton campus of UNB.

These positions were taken after the Soberman report was released.

The motion presented to the November Senate meeting said the size of the UNB law faculty approximately 225 stu-

dents with 15 professors is inadequate and a faculty of 300 students with 20 professors should be aimed for.

The motion also said there should be no increase in the number of anglophone students from New Brunswick, and there should be greater emphasis of attracting out-of-province students. "We fully support the philosophy expressed by Dean Soberman that a better mix of students in this faculty would be advantageous," the motion read.

Senate also agreed that facilities at Ludlow Hall should be expanded, making room for more seminar rooms, classroom space, and an enlarged library.

Sinclair told Senate that approximately 35,000 volumes should be added to the present 40,000 in the library.

Senate passed two major recommendations with respect to French legal training:

It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Law Faculty Council that there should be one bilingual law school in the Province of New Brunswick and that the Université de Moncton and the University of New Brunswick should seek agreement between the two institutions as to the operation and administration of that bilingual school:

Should the University of New Brunswick and the Université de Moncton fail to reach agreement as outlined in the above, it is again the unanimous opinion of the members of the Law Faculty Council that there should be two separate faculties of law, one at the University of New Brunswick and one at the University of Moncton.

Sinclair said later in an interview, "We're all waiting to see what the commission is going to do...we would like to get a decision as

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The Honourable Paul Dick, Progressive Conservative Member of Parliament for the federal riding of Lanark-Renfrew-Carleton Ontario was in Fredericton last week. He was touring the Maritimes in his capacity of Chairman of the Ontario Federal P.C. caucus.

Mr. Dick, who graduated from UNB in 1967 with a Bachelor of Law degree, addressed students at UNB and FHS. He was a guest of the UNB Progressive Conservative Club during his three-day stop-over.

In a Brunswickan interview, he

outlined some of the problems facing Canada and the PC policies to solve these problems. The number of unemployed in Canada has risen to 780,000 under the present government. Of this figure, he said, 50 percent are in the 14 to 24 age group. The reason for the high unemployment is that government programs are only cosmetic cures that do not create permanent jobs.

He said that high wage rates in Ontario and tariffs that favour importers do not encourage new industry. He cited one case where Northern Telecom, a Canadian

company, built a plant that will employ 12,000 people, in California.

"The Canadian populace is ready for a change," he said, "anti-government feeling is high. The Progressive Conservative Party will be ready at election time."

On the question of the Quebec referendum on separation from Canada, he replied, "It will depend on the performance of Rene Levesque's government. Two years in politics is a lifetime."

Future of third world students examined

BY URSULA WAWER

Canadian and foreign students and educators concerned with the future of foreign students especially third world students in Canada, were asked to carefully scrutinize Canada's commitment to the third world at a conference held this last weekend at the University of Ottawa.

Proposals made by the provincial governments of Ontario and Alberta with respect to differential fees will in effect limit the number of foreign students able to attend Canadian post-secondary institutions. The differential fee structure triples tuition for visa students.

Dr. Pauline Jewett, president of Simon Fraser University, suggested that provisions should be made for third world students that come from countries with very low GNP and high illiteracy rates. Dr. Jewett felt that a priority list of third world countries and those most seriously affected due to natural disasters and war should be compiled and that greater assistance in the form of free tuition and travel should be extended to students from these countries.

Dr. Jewett said that she was not concerned with American students

who come from a highly advanced and wealthy nation and make up only 19.6 percent of the foreign student population.

It was generally felt by conference members that the average Canadian is unaware of a foreign student's status in Canada and that an educational campaign was necessary.

Myths surrounding foreign students include: that their numbers are rapidly increasing when in fact they comprise only 5 percent of the student population and are actually decreasing in proportion to Canadian students.

Those proposing a differential fee have suggested a substantial saving for the Canadian taxpayer. This saving amounts to less than a dollar for each taxpayer but would place a tremendous burden on individual students.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funds 1500 out of about 16,000 foreign students in Canada. Should differential fees take effect the number of students funded would drop to accommodate the overall rise in cost per student. The conference also examined the immigration acts dating back to 1967 to understand the differential fee policy. In 1967 a revised immigration act took effect. Considered a humanitarian act, in

the final analysis it led to its own destruction.

It made entry into Canada a simple affair. It was only one further step for individuals to apply for landed immigrants status from within Canada. Canada became a country of accessibility for people from across the world.

Simultaneously foreign student numbers rose but for different reasons. Grants and scholarships for studying abroad had become more numerous in their countries.

Then in 1972 the walls caved in with the Green Paper on immigration. This paper revealed the paranoia of many Canadians concerning the settling in the midst of so-called "visible immigrants", blacks and Asians. The federal and provincial governments, while protesting against these accusations, made attempts via the Green Paper, to curtail the number of immigrants from "problem areas" such as Africa and Asia.

Economic growth in Canada was slowing down during this period. It was sensible to restrict immigrant inflow in the light of poor job opportunities but the Canadian government used the visible immigrant as a scapegoat to

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CHRISTMAS DINNER IN THE SUB
DECEMBER 2nd, LUNCH
SPECIAL A' LA CARTE MENU

ROAST TURKEY, CRANBERRY SAUCE, DRESSING

OR

BAKED HAM, RAISIN SAUCE

WITH ALL THE FIXINGS

Chevron

WATERLOO (CUP) - University of Waterloo student executive member apprehended in a riot incident late Sunday evening, 21, in which a white shirted student, identified as Chevrone, the student that the federation is publishing two notices.

Franz Klingender was ed moments after the incident campus security would be charged a Regional Police Court. Campus security would charges, saying only that "one main one" and "others being considered."

Klingender is one federation councillors recalled by their constituents week in a petition for carry out campaign for backing federation Shane Roberts, in a close the Chevron.

However, Roberts has to accept the recall petition.

Women

LONDON, Ont. (CUP) - Women are forming an organization to increase the percentage of the labor force their wages continue to those of their male counterparts. Quebec unionist told the Working Women's force increased to 35 percent.

Madeline Parent, veteran of the labor force now with the Canadian Chemical Workers Union, said the percentage of women in the force increased to 35 percent.

Women

KINGSTON (CUP) - "Women are looked upon as a reserve force in modern society," professor B. told Queen's University recently.

"They are easy to recruit to accept lower salaries, poorer conditions of work and are easily hired."

Bi

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AV

Speakers

TEA

The leader. Always

ALTE

SUB Rm. 4