

## David Miller

I am intrigued by various theories explaining why man evolved so fast relative to our first appearance and our relative, for the want of a better term, complexity.

At any rate, the idea has been advanced that man's political nature has caused an acceleration of evolution. The species Homo sapiens, [which means, by the way, wise and sagacious man] through his perfection of elaborate systems of division of labour man, can accomplish all manner of tasks quickly through combined action.

Personally, I have become an anarchist of late, opposing any sort of organized government. Recognizing that this may be somewhat impractical, one can make a strong case for the system of government outlined in Plato's "Republic" and later in his "Laws".

Plato said that a governmental unit should not exceed 10,000 individuals. Its rule should be a group of elected officials who transact all normal business. Over this group should be a ruler, a single man who could veto actions should they be detrimental to the overall direction of the unit. The 'philosopher-king' idea.

Plato was not alone in thinking this. Adolph Hitler had the same notion two thousand years later. At any rate the flaw in this plan is that 'all power corrupts' and this philosopher-king could run amuck and start a war or something.

Plato came to recognize this, although reluctantly, in his 'Laws' and certain other writings. He came up with the idea that perhaps it would work nearly as well if above the 'commons' [as it were] there was a group of eminent and respected citizens who were appointed for life with the same sort of power as the 'philosopher-king'. For the want of a name, 'senate' might describe this second body.

The Brunswickan has a pure Platonic system of government, and it is great. We have a 'philosopher-king', Ed Werthmann, and the staff all vote on key issues and policies without any sort of 'normal' executive process. The King [Edwardo I] can veto staff decisions, but this is an extremely rare occurrence. The whole system works beautifully.

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Getting back to my original idea, I have my own opinion why man evolved so quickly. I think that there is no doubt that we evolved so fast because of one and one factor alone. The human female.

Although perhaps one of the most unusual theories which have been applied to the evolutionary process, I firmly believe in it. The essence of the theory is that in no other species does the female actively spend so much time in mate selection.

Although many breeding systems are based on the dominant [and hence 'superior'] male. [for example, many species of birds] such a simple approach would not work for such a complex beast as man. At any rate, were the standard dominance or random mating procedures to have been the most important in our evolution, we would be a species of muscle bound pugnacious beasts.

Clearly, most of mankind does not fall into that category, so something else must be or have been operative.

The human female, although [virtually] the only female of any species that can be raped, actually exerts more control over sex than any other female.

In no other primate does it matter whether or not the female actually wants sex, as mating is entirely controlled by pheromones [smell]. In other words no matter how 'sexy' the female chimp is [perfume, nice dress, etc.] the male couldn't care less, unless she smells in heat.

In addition, during the actual four or five day fertile period, human females can see, hear, and react, a bit quicker, and better, than at other times of the month.

Picture some primal scene. Our miss Ogg thinks its about time to have a baby. Peering into the mist, she sees Trigg and Trigg.

Trogg has invented a spear for catching game. Trigg hasn't yet clued into this yet. Ogg perceives that it would be better to be clubbed on the head and dragged off by the hair by Trigg than by Trigg. Using her superior hunting and mate-seeking abilities, she arranges to meet Trogg before Trigg gets her.

Ogg's baby has Trogg's inventive genes, and the species progresses.

There is some evidence that this ability may operate on a species level today, but clearly it is overwhelmingly submerged by society.

Anyway, anyone who talks male superiority is talking [biological] rot.

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I was treated to a tour of the rooms behind the health centre in Tibbits this week. [Thank you Joan] I thought it was neat. It's too bad that crazy people can't bug off and not break in and bother the girls.

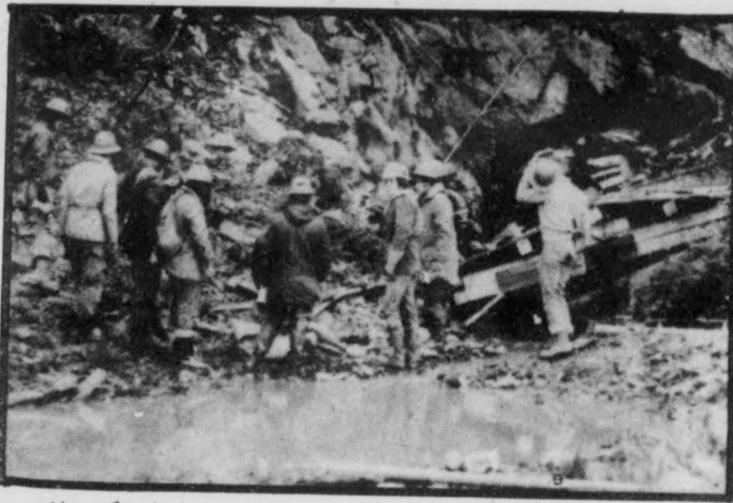
Anyone who has any ideas on ways the University can improve service to off-campus students, take a minute and write me, care of the Bruns. A line or two will do.

## UNB accueille les géologues

By GEORGES ROBITAILLE

C'est avec un immense succès que UNB fut l'hôte de la conférence géologique des universités de l'Atlantique (A.U.G.C.). Les délégués sont venus des quatre coins des Maritimes et l'on pouvait compter parmi leurs rangs des représentants de Mount Allison, Memorial, St-Mary's, St-Francois-Xavier, Dalhousie et Acadia. Au total environ 135 participants se sont inscrits jeudi le 28 octobre afin de prendre part à cet événement. Mentionnons que l'A.U.G.C. a lieu à tous les automnes depuis 26 ans et que les universités participantes ont le devoir de l'organiser chacune à tour de rôle. Il est à remarquer que rien n'a été négligé cette année pour en faire une réussite totale.

Comme première activité, vendredi, les géologues en herbes avaient un choix de cinq expéditions (géologiques, soit dit en passant) dirigées par des experts dans le domaine. Il s'agit de Mount Pleasant (Dr McAllister), Burnt Hill (Russell Crosby), Sud Ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick (1) (Dr N. Rast), Sud Ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick (2) (Dr G. Pajari et Dr M. Cherry) et enfin St-Jean (Ismail Patel).



L'entrée de la mine abandonnée de Burnt Hill.

Samedi, à l'amphithéâtre de Head Hall, un représentant de chaque institution a pu mettre ses talents d'orateur à l'épreuve. En effet c'est là qu'avait la présentation des exposés dont le contenu était un peu plus varié, allant du "Mode d'emplacement de la couche rhyolitique de Creighton Point" au (UNB) "Potentiel générateur de pétrole des sédiments dans l'Intrépide L-80 de Mobil Oil" (Acadia) en passant par "L'analyse structurale du littoral de Deep Cove" (St-F.X.) ainsi que "Les récents développements dans la stratigraphie du Cambrien de la côte ouest de Terre-Neuve" (Memorial) et enfin "le complexe des carbonates de Bays River" (Dalhousie).

Le tout s'est terminé par un banquet à McConnell Hall où l'invité d'honneur n'était nul autre que Dr Leo Ferrari, bien connu pour ses convictions au sujet de la platitude de la terre (parlant de morphologie plutôt que d'amblyopie).

### Looking good!!!!

## Potential jobs for engineering

By ANDY STEEVES

The job outlook looks to be quite good for graduating engineers this year according to Ron Jackson of student manpower. Although it is too early to give figures it is quite possible that this year will see a 'Sellers Market' for Engineers with most students having at least a couple of offers to consider.

Jackson noted that mechanical and electrical engineers in particular seemed to be in demand and as a result the students were being quite 'selective' in choosing their interviews. Chemical and surveying engineers were not as popular as the mechanicals and electricals while civil engineers with their large class probably had the fewest opportunities of all. It was pointed out however that civils were quicker to respond to job interviews and most of their sessions were booked up within 48 hours of their announcement. This contrasted with the surveyors who were responding poorly to interview sessions with one company only getting 4 prescreening applications.

The situation was less optimistic for post-graduate students, their employment opportunities were compared to those of pure science and arts students. The undergraduate summer employment situation was a bit better with electrical and mechanicals having had '3 or 4' employment opportunities so far. However as Jackson pointed out the market for undergraduate labour really doesn't open up until the spring.

The job outlook appears good

but the job only can be clinched by interview results. This fact was stressed by Jackson who pointed out that while most companies had several vacancies, these companies also visited many campuses. As a result the interview is the most important part of the hiring process and can either make or break the student's employment chances.

When asked how to 'psych' and prepare oneself for an interview Jackson listed several points: A 'positive attitude' is very important. 'You're trying to sell yourself and you have to convince them that you're the best' Jackson said. He stressed that 'the student should know what he wants from the company' and accordingly should do some 'homework' on the company. 'The manpower office has a number of annual reports, brochures, and financial statements with which the student can inform himself on his potential employer, too often these are not used.'

It was stressed that preparation for an interview involves more than just reading reports, the student should also take the initiative to prepare a list of 'pertinent questions'. 'The job interview is a two way communications process. The student should be prepared to ask all sorts of questions of personal and technical interest because often there are two interviewers, one from the personnel office and one from the field -- both of whom are expecting questions.' When asked about the advisability of asking about salary, travel opportunities and fringe benefits Jackson replied 'Yes, definitely. By all

means as for this information. And I think that this is done purposely to encourage questions. If a student misses the obvious questions then how interested is he?

The value of a positive attitude and initiative was underscored again when Jackson was asked about individual job searching. He related incidents where students who were interested in a company but from a faculty not listed for the interview had created very favourable impressions by seeing the interviewer on their own and detailing what they had to offer the company. Jackson said that the manpower office had a 'directory of employers of new university students' with which the student could find addresses and company descriptions of companies not visiting the campus. Often students who sent their resumes to these companies received interviews because of their initiative. A positive attitude and a bit of initiative can even overcome a lack of job experience, a factor often requested in newspaper ads.

When asked for a few final remarks Jackson said 'You can bring a horse to water but you can't make it drink. The same thing applies to job interviews. The job of student manpower is to get students and employees together. We cannot get students jobs, that is something they must do themselves.'

From the serious business of finding a job let's move on to some sport news. . . .

See Engineers, page 14