

Nashwaaksis as well as the city with a combined population totalling 33,000. However, Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition presented only a small part of the story. To the under-represented Saint John and Fredericton must be added the City of Moncton which, in the census of seven years ago, had a population of 43,840, and after the next provincial election, will have three M.L.A.'s.

Balancing the under-represented cities are the over-represented counties: Albert, pop. 13,944, rep. 2; Carleton, pop. 23,356, rep. 3; Charlotte, pop. 23,543, rep. 4; Kent, pop. 24,736, rep. 3; Queen's, pop. 10,940, rep. 2. The Government of New Brunswick accepted the recommendations of the Michaud Report to give all urban areas of 10,000 population or more their own particular representation. This means that Campbellton, Edmundston and Bathurst will each elect one member whereas previously they were simply included in their respective counties. Nevertheless, following the next election, New Brunswick will be no closer to representation by population than it was this time last year. All we will have gained is six new members, each collecting a salary of \$7500 per year plus mileage expenses plus sessional allowances, and consequently, we will be just that much more over-governed than ever.

On April 7, 1967, the Premier described the redistribution as an "interim measure" before permanent boundaries could be drawn up. All that is needed is an examination of city and county populations for 1966 with the ability to divide 10,000 into a figure like 10,940 (Queen's pop.) and come up with the round number "1". The interim measure is useless. As for the Conservative allegation that redistribution is balanced in favour of the Liberal strongholds, it can be seen that under-representation and over-representation tend to balance one another for both the traditionally Tory and Liberal ridings. This is true even if Saint John is the Conservative fortress Mr. George McInerney is calling it. However, if anyone doubts McInerney's thesis, then redistribution can be seen as balanced against the Liberals.

Regardless of which is true, redistribution will not give us truly representative government. A more honest and practical representation in this province would be best achieved by an Atlantic redistribution and an Atlantic Parliament which sees the impracticality of the Atlantic provinces, 178 M.L.A.'s governing a total population of just over two million while our neighbouring province of Quebec, with a population of nearly six million, finds 108 members quite adequate for good government. Although the New Elections Act has provided some much-needed reforms, one cannot help but feel that the province deserved something more equitable than what it now has.

Fredericton Candidates

Voters in Fredericton, including eligible U.N.B. and Saint Thomas University students who choose not to vote in their home ridings if they live elsewhere in the province, have two candidates to elect, and four from which to select — two Progressive Conservative incumbent M.L.A.'s, and two Liberal candidates, both of whom are seeking from the electorate political offices for the first time.

Both Progressive Conservative candidates, medical doctors, are long-term residents of Fredericton, and entered the provincial legislature for York County in 1952. This was the year the Progressive Conservative provincial party came to power under Hugh John Flemming and held it until 1960, since when the Liberal Party under Louis Robichaud has formed the provincial government. As for York County, it had elected Liberal in 1948, but since has consistently elected Progressive Conservative



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