

Abbie Hoffman to speak at UNB

By ROBIN GENEAU
News Editor

On Wednesday, March 19, Abbie Hoffman, Political Activist, will give two lectures at the University of New Brunswick.

The first lecture, "Free Speech: Can it be saved by Student Activism", will be at 3:30 pm. At 7:00 pm, the lecture will concern "Student Activism: 60's through the 80's."

Hoffman has been a political activist for more than twenty years. He left his profession as a clinical psychologist to become a civil rights leader, organizing voter registration drives in the Southern United

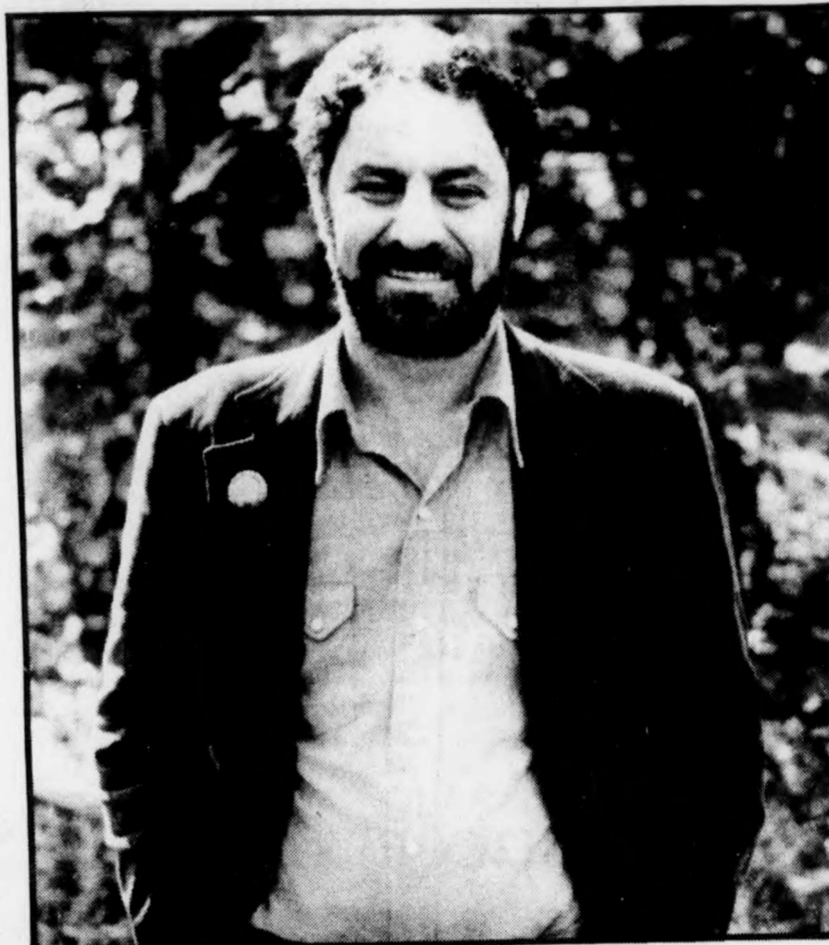
States. He was active against the Vietnam war and led a protest with Jerry Rubin outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, 1968. He was also a defendant in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial.

Hoffman went underground in 1974 after jumping bail to avoid serving a possible life sentence on charges of selling cocaine to underground agents. He surfaced in 1980 to plead guilty to lesser charges. In the meantime, he had remained politically active.

Hoffman is the author of seven books. This includes 'Square Dancing in the Ice Age.'

Currently, Hoffman is working with several environmental groups throughout the Great Lakes and the Northeast. He has also just returned from Nicaragua and is working to mobilize opposition to U.S. policy in Central America.

The lectures are being organized by the Academic Commission of the UNB Student Union. Both will be held in Room 105 of MacLaggan Hall. Tickets, \$3.99 for UNB students and \$5.99 for others, are on sale at the SUB office in the Student Union Building.



Canada & U.S. together against missing and abducted children

By MELYNDA JARRATT
Brunswickan Staff

Canada and the United States must work more closely on the problem of missing and abducted children. Solicitor General Perrin Beatty told the First National Conference on Missing and Exploited Children in Chicago last Friday. Mr. Beatty was invited to Chicago to give the keynote address to the conference because of his work to develop a national missing children program in Canada. He told the conference that a joint American-Canadian program would assist in investigation of trans-border cases of missing and abducted children, and broached the idea of the two countries jointly declaring May 25 next year as Missing Childrens Day, to focus public attention on the problem and ways to combat it.

"The problem of missing children knows no boundaries. By working closely with American law enforcement agencies we can do much to improve investigation... For example, the RCMP is working with the FBI to see how both forces can make use of each others databanks to help in locating missing children who have crossed the border. I commend the FBI for its professionalism and desire to help us in any way." Access to the FBI databanks would facilitate the solving of trans-border cases and would give the RCMP a much broader basis of information with which to work.

Speaking of Canadian efforts to stem the tide of child abductions and kidnappings, Mr. Perrin noted with pride that Canadian business has responded to his call for support with offers to help in any way possible. In the last two weeks, for example, UNB has put posters up all over the University which call for help

in the solving of child abductions. Complete with pictures and a brief description of the missing child, Child Find Canada has spearheaded a movement here in Canada to find abducted and missing children. Founded in 1980 in the USA, the first Canadian office was established in 1983 in Calgary by Cathy Morgenstern. Following the American example, the Canadian network operates chapters in eight provinces and the Yukon; its objective is quite clear and simple: to assist parents in finding their missing children; to educate children and adults in effective child safety and preventative techniques; and to foster a vigilant attitude on the part of the General Public. Although separate from Perrin's proposed Canadian Missing Children Information Centre, Child Find Canada follows the same basic and fundamental principles which have inspired Perrin to seek assistance in the USA. Finding abducted and missing children.

He said last Friday, "Canada must do more to help police in the difficult job of investigation of missing children cases." Noting that he has set up four major research projects in Canadian police forces to document the types of missing children cases, he said that one important element of the research is to study how the phenomenon of missing children relates to other problems such as family violence, child abuse and delinquency.

By working together, Canadians and American law enforcement agencies along with organizations such as Child Find Canada can do much to help worried and anxious parents find their run-away or abducted children. The growing problem of missing children in North America deserves our most concentrated and sincere efforts both on the

personal and institutional levels, because in a society that has experienced rising family break-ups as well as the spectacle of child abuse the possibility that there will be an increase in abducted and missing children every day.

Yet in a time when growing public awareness to this grave problem makes us believe that we are in the depths of despair, every now and then a breakthrough is made, children are found and families are reunited. Drew Soleyn, age 7, from Toronto was missing since May 31, 1983 and was recently found. Everyday more children surface as a result of the tactical efforts of Canadians who are concerned about our missing children. As time passes for the other however, the chances that they will be found grows dimmer, the trail gets muddied, children grow and develop mature characteristics, and parents lose that glimmer of faith as the years go by. But the success stories inspire all of those who are concerned about this very important social problem - they fuel our resolve to continue the search and to never give up.

Missing

Kevin Reimer, No. 1235
D.O.B. April 19, 1970,
Missing since June 29, 1979,
Alberta, Elk Island National
Park.

Nathalie Trudel, No. 6001 M,
D.O.B. March 27, 1970,
Missing since Nov. 1, 1983,
St. Elzear, Quebec.

Sebastien Metevier, No. 6002.S
D.O.B. Dec. 4, 1975,
Missing since Nov. 1, 1984,
Montreal, Quebec.

GSA

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in a spirit of goodwill and cooperations.

Under the terms of agreement that are presently under consideration, the graduate students would remain members of the Student Union, and would participate in Student Union-sponsored organizations such as the Brunswickan, CHSR, and the yearbook. In return, the GSA will contribute \$10.00 per graduate student to the Student Union to help support its activities. Although the final outcome of these negotiations is not yet certain, it seems likely that an agreement can be reached which will be agreeable and beneficial to all concerned.

The GSA would use its increased resources to enhance the intellectual and social lives of the graduate students of UNB. The GSA's increased political status would enable it to better represent the interests of its members. The financial resources would be used to provide a number of services to the graduate students. Some such services presently under consideration are:

1. publishing a Graduate Students Handbook which would give the members information about services provided by the GSA, the University and other organizations, and inform them of their rights and privileges as students at UNB
2. expansion of the program of travel assistance grants to students giving papers at conferences at other universities
3. the presentation of more social events for graduate

students

4. the establishment of a fund for the purposes of constructing or acquiring a building which would contain offices, lounges, study space, a club or bar, and residences for the use of graduate students.

While the increased responsibilities and activities of the GSA would mean more benefits for the graduate students, it would also mean that greater participation would be required from the members to carry out the many tasks required for its proper functioning. All graduate students are urged to attend the meetings and events.

Referendum

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mandate. The new wording of proposition 6 dealing with the GSA going autonomous, was worded in a cooperative effort of the GSA and Bosnitch. "That the Student Union endorse the establishment of an autonomous Graduate Students Association (GSA) to represent its members in graduate student matters, while maintaining that all graduate students shall continue to be full members of the UNB Student Union and the GSA shall, on their behalf, pay an annual UNB Student Union fee of ten dollars per capita (collected from Graduate students, to the Student Union)."

This revision was passed with a vote of 10 in favour, 0 against, and 5 abstentions.

For the clarification of all those concerned, each issue in the referendum will be voted on individually. It was not to be a block vote.