

# Friedman lectures on UFO's

Fredericton resident Stanton Friedman, the world's leading authority on unidentified flying objects, addressed a full house at the MacLaggan Hall Auditorium last week. While many probably went with a good deal of curiosity and a skeptical attitude, it was apparent from the audience's reaction that more than one person changed their minds about the reality of UFOs after Mr. Friedman's lecture.

Friedman said that some, not

all, UFOs are somebody else's spacecraft. Most UFOs, however, end up being IFOs -- identifiable flying objects.

The typical attitude of the skeptics is "don't bother me with the facts, my mind's made up," said Friedman. However, he said, the largest study ever done on UFOs -- entitled "Project Bluebook special report number 14" -- concluded a certain percentage of UFOs are real.

Project Bluebook was completed in 1955 and paid for by the United States government, said Friedman. The study was an analysis of several hundred cases which were examined, sorted, filtered out and re-examined in every conceivable way.

Friedman, a nuclear physicist, has worked on fusion and fission-powered vehicles and, he said, it is possible to get to

the stars with our present technology. However, he said, it would be far too expensive at this point. Friedman discussed the famous Betty and Barney Hill case, which was made into the TV movie *The UFO Incident*.

Friedman talked about the what he calls "the laughter curtain." He said many people are afraid to report a UFO sighting for fear of being laughed at. This is ironic, he

said, because most people particularly the well-educated -- do believe in UFOs.

Illustrating his point, Mr. Friedman asked how many people in the audience had seen a UFO. About 15 people raised their hands. Only one of these had reported it to an authority -- the RCMP. When Friedman asked him what their reaction was, the gentleman said they had asked him "if it was a good party."

## Changes in South Africa observed

By SUSAN REED  
News Editor

Changes will be taking place in South Africa over the next 10 to 20 years said Jacques Rastoul, executive director of the Institute of International Affairs in a lecture held Tuesday night on campus. The Institute made a study trip to South Africa in 1980. The trip was to combine tourism with briefings on the politics, economics and society of South Africa.

Objections to the trip included the belief the Institute would not be exposed to realities. Rastoul said the Institute was able to avoid this by insisting on two factors: multi-racial representation and balanced briefings.

Rastoul said he found society to be far more interracial mixed than he had thought previously: in the working place, restaurants, etc. Rastoul noted changes in legislation three years ago provided for the creation of a number of international hotels where all tourists are treated as whites regardless of race. He said there were large numbers of black particularly in the cities, some of this mixture was caused when black servants live next to their white employers.

Out of a total population of 28 million people, 22 million are black, 2 million coloured and 4 million are white. Of the whites, 60 per cent are Afrikaner with the remaining 40 per cent English speaking.

It is the Afrikaners and blacks that are playing the main roles in change. The Afrikaners have reached the top of the social pole -- 90 per cent of top level government jobs are held by them. However, Rastoul said, the Afrikaners still have feelings of insecurity and tend to regard themselves as a minority. This is due in part to the fact that theirs is a native language, used only by themselves. Rastoul compared the situation to Quebec, paralleling the close-knit, isolated Afrikaner community, with its emphasis

on cultural preservation, with French-speaking Quebecers.

Speaking of the blacks, Rastoul said one must remember "22 million do not represent a monolith." He said there is a breakdown in communications between rural and urban blacks. Within the cities there is a tendency to segregation of the various tribal groups, due mainly to language differences. Rastoul said however a common language has developed. Rastoul said it is important to understand the different levels of development among the blacks, calling urban blacks the "spearhead of consciousness."

Rastoul said the attitude among the coloureds and Indians is one of self-improvement. Excluded from the political process, they have concentrated on education and economic development and have achieved much more than the blacks. He said few blacks are available as intermediaries between factions as they have been pushed out of the system.

Rastoul said since the P.W. Botha government came to power there has been an acceleration process in the government. Study commissions have been created; there has been a re-organization of the administration of the government aimed at reducing departments, streamlining cabinets and concentrating power in the prime minister's office. The upper house of the senate has been abolished and the President's Council created. This appointed council is an advisory body, dealing with constitutional change.

Labor law reforms now allow black trade unions to function although at the time of the Institute's visit, only six had been registered. Rastoul said while trade unions were trying to create client unions among the black. These laws have left the labor world in turmoil, he said, but the real effects have been negligible.

One of the main obstacles to change has been that im-

plementation has been made difficult by the fact that the vast majority of whites are a "silent majority". The English, Rastoul said, haide behind the facade of the Afrikaners, when in reality they are content with the status quo. He added there is a small, dedicated group of English liberals who were the only voice to be heard during the Nationalist rule of former Prime Minister Vorster.

Further, Rastoul said, Afrikaner ideology dictates that any split in politics is

"treason to the community;" there is also a formidable bureaucracy, he said, which administers apartheid, controlling the situation on a day-to-day basis. There is more integration than laws would indicate as apartheid is costly in terms of business.

Change will come Rastoul believes, for two reasons: threats to internal security and a rise in economic growth, since 1978. There is now a shortage of skilled labour and an expanding market of which the black market is the most

promising. This would account for the abolishment of most job reservations.

Rastoul described the homeland state in South Africa, with the government taking such concern in them, as a stage in the evolution toward power of sharing.

Rastoul said Canada is the most vocal of the critics of apartheid. We have trade sanctions on the sale of arms to South Africa and Canada's trade representative were removed from the country in 1977, he said.

## Kealey to lecture on Knights of Labour

The story of the Knights of Labour, the most popular labour organization in Canada in the 1880s will be the subject of a public lecture at the University of New Brunswick.

At a time when industrialism was a new force in Canadian society, the Knights led an extraordinary crusade for economic and social democracy.

Gregory S. Kealey, author of the first comprehensive study of the Knights of Labour in Canada will speak at the university Wednesday Feb. 18 at 8 p.m. His visit to UNB is sponsored by the History Club.

Dr. Kealey, an associate professor of history at Dalhousie University is one of the most active scholars in the field of Canadian social history.

His major book, *Toronto Workers Respond to Industrial Capitalism 1867-1892* was published by the University of Toronto Press in 1980. This study has been acclaimed by reviewers as a "landmark in Canadian labour history." Dr. Kealey is also the editor of a widely used study of 19th century social conditions, *Canada Investigates Industrialism*. His study of the Knights of Labour in Canada will be published in

1981 by Cambridge University Press.

Dr. Kealey is also editor of *Labour/Le Travailleur: Journal of Canadian Labour Studies*.

Since it began publication in 1976 this semi-annual journal has had wide recognition as one of Canada's leading historical journals.

### FRENCH LANGUAGE POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A Committee appointed by the University Senate to study this subject is now prepared to receive written submissions from interested groups and individuals.

The Committee is particularly anxious to know the views of respondents on the following issues.

1. Whether some level of competence in French should be required of students entering or graduating from U.N.B.
2. Whether sufficient opportunities now exist for students to acquire necessary or desirable French language skills during their degree programmes.
3. Whether the University should conduct some courses (other than language courses) in French. Submissions should be sent by March 2 to:

Professor B.L. Vigod  
Chairman,  
French Language Policy Committee,  
c/o Department of History,  
University of New Brunswick,  
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3