

Consumers have agencies working for them

By JEFF DAVIES

Much has been said in the last while about consumers - their habits, faults, etc., and now some attention at least is being focused on the agencies provided by both the federal and provincial governments to protect the consumer.

Visits to the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs and its Provincial equivalent, the Consumer Bureau, leave one with a variety of impressions. The two bureaus in Fredericton, at least, differ widely in their approaches to defining just what their work involves and in attempting to convey their message to the public.

When confronted with the question of what the purpose of his bureau was,

Arnold Ferguson, the Provincial Director of Consumer Affairs, chose to say nothing at all. Rather, he supplied me with a few notices and pamphlets. The former were entitled "A Notice of Importance to all Citizens of New Brunswick" and gave a very brief resume of the goals of the Consumer Bureau Act and of the Consumer Bureau itself.

The Act, it says, "was proclaimed to help everyone who buys food, clothing care, lodging, etc. in order that they be made aware of their rights concerning fair business practices, credit, etc." The Bureau, it is stated "will supply information and literature regarding consumer protection," and "will investigate complaints concerning breaches of conduct of consumer pro-

tection."

The two pamphlets concerned "dishonest or high pressure selling" and "credit legislation and information respectively. Ferguson did not elaborate on or explain the purposes as expressed on the notice. When asked where these notices were posted, he replied that they weren't "posted" at all except for some which were put on school bulletin boards.

I was told that they weren't "posters" at all but "complaint forms." Sure enough, a look at the reverse side revealed a place where one could fill in his name, address and particular

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FREE

Universities gather for Entertainment Union

By MAURICE GAUTHIER

Representatives from Atlantic Provinces and Maine Universities will gather in Fredericton on October 22, 23 to investigate the possibilities of forming what will be referred to as the Maritime Entertainment Union. The short term goals of such a pool would be to bring "big-name" entertainment to the Atlantic Provinces and to the state of Maine during Carnival and Orientation Week when held at the respective campuses. By proper concert scheduling, it would be possible for one group to give concerts at all universities in the Union and to have their fee split up amongst the various entertainment committees. This scheme is quite conceivable as most of the universities involved are within driving distance of each other. In this way, large scale "rip-offs" as were seen last year with the

"Chambers Brothers" would be a thing of the past. The UNB Entertainment Committees would be paying the same, or hopefully less, than they did last winter for better entertainment.

The forming of a Maritime Entertainment Union would serve another, more long-range purpose than the one just mentioned. Up until now, the Student Councils of Maritime Universities have not dealt with each other as much as they could and should have. This was mostly due to the fact that when SRC's did get together, it was solely on an entertainment committee level and the cooperation provided only as long as did the Entertainment Committees i.e. usually no longer than six or eight weeks. To prevent this from reoccurring, next weekend's conference will be on a presidential level and, hopefully, if a union of any kind is formed, it will remain

in effect after the present SRC executives terms are over.

By instituting such a level of mutual cooperation, exchange programs could be set up between the universities, joint-symposiums could be held and guest speakers of the caliber of Nader and Ehrlich could be invited to tour the East coast.

The meeting next weekend, which was initiated on UNB's

part, could possibly be the start of something which would be of great mutual benefit. There will be, however, certain minor hassles which must be resolved. None of the SRC presidents have met, excluding phone conversations, and this could prove to be a major stumbling block. Should Universities with smaller enrollments be expected to contribute as large a sum towards hiring

entertainment as would a much bigger institution? Who exactly would select the group in question? What should each SRC expect from its counterparts on other campuses?

These are just some of the problems that confront the delegates from other universities and, hopefully, these will be resolved so that we can finally look forward to hearing good music during Carnival.

Isolation is problem says scientist Suzuki

Well-known scientist and television personality, Dr. David T. Suzuki, said Friday the isolation of groups of specialists is the source of most of the major problems facing society today.

As specialization increases, the specialists, be they scientists specializing in research or policemen specializing in maintenance of law and order, tend to be removed from control of the community and put their own functions beyond the good of the community, he said.

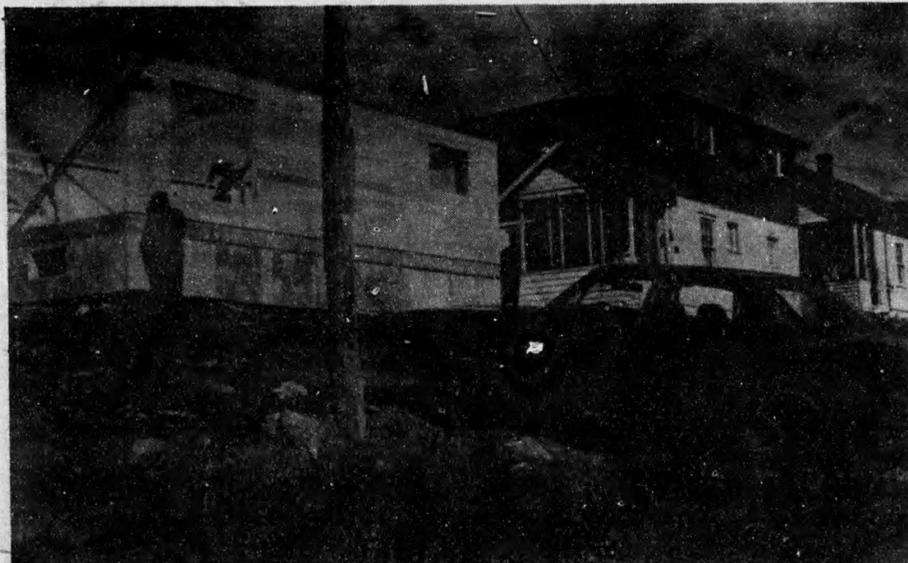
Approximately 500 people crowded into the 350 seat UNB Head Hall Auditorium to hear the colorful Dr. Suzuki speak.

Scientists can no longer carry out research without regard to the consequences, but must make a concerted effort to inform the public of the im-

plications of their research, he said. Suzuki illustrated his point with examples of possibilities opened up by research in his own field of genetics. Cloning, the production of large numbers of identical individuals from one fertilized egg as described in the book *Brave New World* may be accomplished within twenty years. This technique might be used to regenerate severed limbs or it might be used to mass produce made to order people.

Scientists who attempt to speak to the general public are no longer regarded as serious scientists by their colleagues, said Suzuki.

Dr. Suzuki's visit to UNB was sponsored by the UNB science faculty and the Humanities Association of Canada.



Canada's Indians have always been a topic of controversy. They claim, and perhaps rightfully so, that they've been discriminated against here. For their story, see our centre page. PHOTO BY SHEDD

Parking is problem now

By JEFF DAVIES

There appears to be some hope for those students who have been having difficulty recently finding an on-campus parking space without being clapped with a \$2.00 fine.

At the present time, a study is being conducted into the parking facilities as they exist now and the possibilities of "redistributing" them so they will be more conveniently

positioned. Rather than a lack of parking spaces, poor distributing seems to be the problem.

According to Chief of Security Williamson, 445 student parking permits were issued last year. There were, at the same time, 666 parking spaces in the parking lots designated for use by students.

In addition, the library road and the Loring Bailey Hall road could accommodate 40

vehicles each while 12 more could be parked above the law school. However, these parking lots are not always in the optimum location.

Prof. Neilson of the Department of Civil Engineering informed us that a survey taken last year revealed that there were 1200 parking spaces (faculty and staff included) on the campus, and on that par-

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CLASSIFIEDS

classified ads are free to members of the academic campus.

Wanted: Trombone player. Must be able to read charts, and dedicate himself. Call Rusty 454-3662 after 6:00 p.m. Leave name and number.

For sale: 1962 Chev - standard shift with radio. Good running order. Call 454-2025 after 5 or 475-8424 between 9 and 5.

Wanted: a good home, full of love and attention (preferably in country) for one male (adult) german shepherd dog, quantity of dog food also given. Inquiries/phone: 454-9162 ask for Gord.

Arts - team wants players. Phone Dick Hanson. 475-5036.

Beginning Conversational French Class being organized. For information. Call 454-3754, ask for Bob.

SUB - sponsors the Carleton Show Band. Oct. 26 at 9 p.m. to 1 p.m.

For sale: Girl's beige leather coat, hardly worn. Originally \$65 going for \$35. - 46 per cent reduction. Call 475-9442.

YIPPIE INTO DOPE & Good times seeks compatible Roommate to share apt. Phone 5-3285. After Six.

Room for rent to woman student, 10 minute walk from University. Use of entire apartment, kitchen, washer. \$15/wk. Call 454-2877. Evenings till 11:00.

Wanted: Girl to manage house, meals, and cleaning in return for room and board on farm five miles from town. Own room and transportation provided. Ideal for non-student who would enjoy being in the country with goats, geese, chickens, rabbits, etc. Prefer someone who would like quiet country for their work, i.e. painter, crafts-women, writer, etc. Write: Lutz, RR 6, Hanwell Road F'ton.

Wanted: Graduate or Honours Student to Tutor 1st year, R.N. Nursing student in Chem. 1800 Call 475-9619. 5-7 p.m. weekdays.

Wanted: A home for a beautiful fluffy white and grey cat. He is almost full grown and purrs whenever it's picked up. He is a tom cat Phone 454-4718.

Wanted: 1 large desk with drawers for studying. Phone 475-5191 or 475-5637 and leave message if not in. Willing to pay a good price.

For sale: 1 record player \$12./1 hair dryer \$10./1 female (gold) manequin \$15./1 35 mm camera & AC - DC flash unit \$35./1 blond fall \$5./1 lounge chair & couch (suitable for students) \$25. Phone 454-9162 ask for Gord or Diane.

where it's at

FRIDAY OCTOBER 15

Intervarsity Christian fellowship 8 - 12 SUB 103

SATURDAY OCTOBER 16

N.D.P. Party Caucus 1:00 pm Carleton Hall Room
UNB at Mt. A 1:30
Student Wives - Registration Party 9 - 1:00 SUB 201
UNB Red Shirts vs U de M. 3:00 College Field.

Rugby - UNB vs Loyallists 5:30 College Field
UNB Film Society: "Oedipus the King" 7:30
11:00 Head Hall C-13

SUNDAY OCTOBER 17

Badminton Club - advanced play 3-5 at Gym.
Dance class 6:30 - 8:30 SUB 201

Bruns Staff Meeting 7:00 office.
UNB Film Society "Oedipus the King" 6:30 & 9:00 Head Hall C - 13

MONDAY OCTOBER 18

Award winning corporate film multiplicity 11:30 & 3:30 Head Hall C-13

Political Science Ass. 7:30 Tilley 205

Karate Club 7-10 SUB 201

TUESDAY OCTOBER 19

UNB Bridge Club 7:30 L.B. Hotel

Legal Aid Fund 8:00 - 10:00 SUB 26

Pre-Med Club 7:30-9:30 SUB 102

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 20

Badminton Club 7-10:30 at Gym ALL WELCOME

UNB Sports Car Club 7:30 SUB 26

University Human Rights Group - General Meeting 7:30 SUB 103
Women's Lib 780 Montgomery Apt. 614

THURSDAY OCTOBER 21

UNB Chess Club 7:00 Old Students Center Conference Room.

UNB Student Liberals 7-9 SUB 103
T.C. Dance 8-1 SUB 201.

NOTICE To All Students and Faculty

BELL BOY

Your Dry Cleaning Depot

located in the SUB is now open Mon. - Fri. from 8:30 - 5:30.

After hours and Sat., leave your Dry Cleaning & Shirts at the Smoke Shop for the same fast service. We specialize in shirt service, also minor alterations.

ELECTION STUDENT SENATORS 1971-72

ELECTION DATE OCTOBER 27th, 1971

Two students senators are to be elected at large by the students on the main campus in Fredericton, and one is to be elected by the students at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John.

NOMINATIONS CLOSE AT 5:00 P.M. ON FRIDAY OCTOBER 15TH, 1971.

WATCH FOR NOTICE ON BLOOD DONOR CLINIC

sunday at 8:30

A JACK ROLLINS-CHARLES H. JOFFE Production

woody allen's "bananas"

GP COLOR by DeLuxe United Artists



adult

GAILETY entertainment

BRUNSWICKAN

SPECIAL COMMUNITY ISSUE

Problems at the new Parkhill Apartments

When one hears about landlord-tenant problems, one usually pictures poor tenants living in decrepid houses with dangerous wiring, poor heating, rats, etc. However, this is not always the case as often tenants living in relatively new apartments are subject to landlord exploitation, harrassment and indifference.

This latter type of landlord tenant hassle is exemplified very well at the new apartment complex at Dunn Road. The complex is known as the Parkhill Apartments and was financed by the Federal Governments Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It is owned, however, by a private absentee landlord who resides in Westmount, a fashionable suburb of Montreal. A former army officer was hired to manage the apartment project who according to tenants' comments attempts to run the place like an army barracks.

As the apartment project neared completion, one page of advertisements were placed in the Gleaner enticing Frederictonians to move in. It was advertised as being soundproof, as having cable TV, good parking facilities, thermostats in each apartment and a children's playground. Upon further inquiring prospective tenants were told that they could move in by September first and were shown a copy of the lease which they were expected to sign.

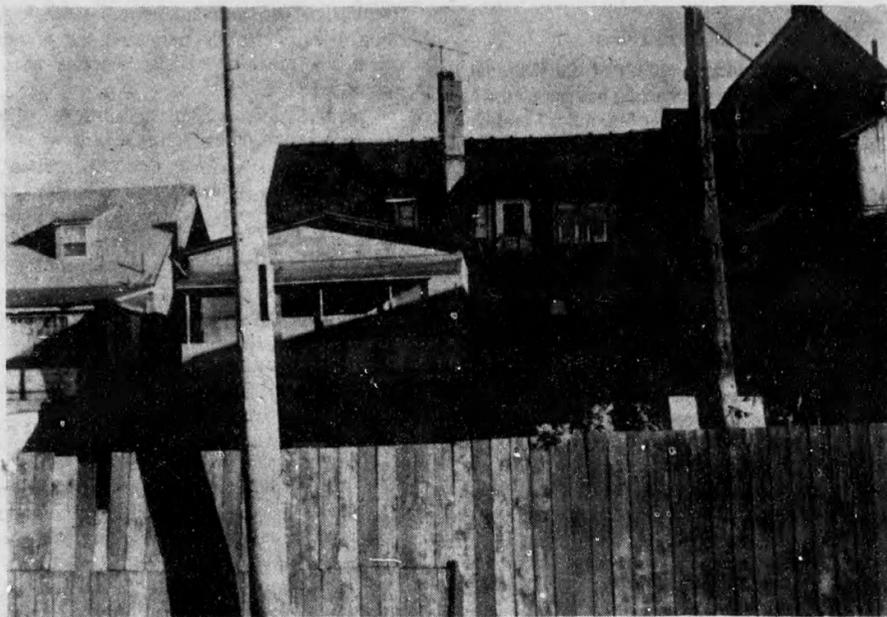
On September 1st tenants started to move in to their

apartment only to find that the carpeting hadn't been laid yet, numerous walls were unpainted, the thermostats didn't work, the windows leaked severely, the parking lot was a sea of mud, the stairwells didn't have any handrailings, construction dirt and debris littered both the grounds and their apartments. Workmen and inspectors would run into one's apartment without notice to complete deficiencies.

After moving in, they also discovered that the building was virtually a sound box due to the lack of insulation in the floor, metal stairways and cheap building construction. They had to pay for cable TV and were directed to sign a lease which was far different from the one they were shown when they originally inquired.

For all the inconveniences of living in an uncompleted building (despite being told that it would be completed), the landlord has offered nothing but indifference. He has so far refused to lower the rent to compensate tenants for their inconveniences. Tenants are being forced to pay full rent for muddy parking lots, incomplete apartments and little privacy!

The Landlord-Tenant Act is a provincial act defining the rights and obligations of landlords and their tenants. It is generally considered to be the most antiquated such act, biased in favour of the landlord, in Canada. However, a lease signed



Poor and inadequate housing like the above has plagued students and local residents alike in past years as they have attempted to live on meagre budgets. Because of this, and the obvious need for a tenants' association to deal with the problem, the BRUNSWICKAN presents this special section. If you have anything to add, please feel free to visit us in the SUB.

PHOTO BY SHEDD

between a landlord and tenant is legally binding and takes precedence over this Act.

The lease being forced down the throats of the Parkhill Apartment tenants is a classic in terms of the rights which it gives to the landlord. Among other things, the tenant agrees to 1) accept the apartment in its incompleated condition, with no mention that it will be completed ever; 2) that the landlord may enter the apartment at any time without

notice; 3) that the landlord may evict a tenant and seize his furniture without notice if his rent is five days overdue; 4) that the landlord is not responsible for any damage which might occur if his radiators or pipes leak. The lease is for a minimum of one year after which time the tenant must give at least two months notice if he wishes to leave.

However, future events might take a turn for the

better as a small number of Parkhill Apartment Tenants are determined to improve their lot. Despite some repression and the fear of being evicted for speaking out, several met publically last Monday where it was agreed that they would try and arrange a meeting with the owner to try and iron out their differences and that they would meet again in two weeks to try and form the basis of a Tenant's Association for Fredericton.

Housing situation desperate in Fredericton

The basic economic maxim which ordains that the consumer invariably suffers when the demand far exceeds the supply for a particular product is crucial to the unfortunate landlord-tenant situation in present day Fredericton. With the scarcity of available accommodations in Fredericton virtually every property holder is attempting to profit from the situation by charging exorbitant rents to underprivileged students. In this period of rampant unemployment most students are forced to live lives of basic subsistence depending exclusively on meagre student loans to sustain them throughout the academic year. Yet they are forced to pay unreasonably high rents to landlords who are able to pick and choose according to their per-

sonal biases the lucky ones who will be granted the privilege of utilizing their precious facilities.

Aside from over exploitation the students' plight is further aggravated by the fact that they are expected to conform to the artificial mores set down by their landlords. Most students who are interviewed for apartments must adopt the guise of the anemic scholar where only outside interests are reading, playing bridge and/or watching TV. They are threatened with severe reprisals if their behavior does not conform to the habits of a social recluse. It is strictly "verboten" to indulge in alcoholic beverages, to make "unnecessarily" loud noise, to hold parties along with numerous other petty restrictions on the tenant's

social life. To make matters worse most students are unaware of even their most basic rights under the promordial Landlord-Tenant's Act which hasn't been substantially modified since 1952. I personally was informed by an outraged landlord that I had to pay an extra month's rent because I had submitted my month's notice after paying my rent instead of before. All of us know of personal incidences of misuse of the law by landlords, ie. the entering of apartments without due notice, the eviction of tenants on flimsy pretences, etc. . . The typical Fredericton landlord suffers from an apparently widespread regional disease diagnosed as "mild megalomania." Although they would prefer to rent to married couples

(without children) they are forced by necessity to condescendingly admit students.

The time is certainly ripe for the formation of a Fredericton Tenant's Association dedicated

to informing all tenants of their rights, to the eradication of the feudalistic code which is the basis of the present system to help eliminate the precariousness of the tenant's position.

Joe Owens to speak to Association

Mr. Joe Owens of the Saint John South End Tenants Association will speak to the inaugural meeting of the Fredericton Tenants Association Monday night at the Monseigneur Boyd Family Centre at 7:30.

Mr. Owens was one of the initial organizers of the Saint John group that has been in existence since May of 1970.

The general aims of the Saint John group has been collective bargaining for the lease, rent and the conditions of the buildings rented by the tenants.

The local meeting is being called at the request of many tenants in the Greater Fredericton Area who have expressed interest in such an organization.

THE LAW — THE LANDLORD — AND HOW THE BUILDING CODE

We are reprinting here selections from two articles that originally appeared in *The Mysterious East*, one of the few magazines to do any basic groundwork in tenant's rights.

The Law of Landlord and Tenant.

With the possible exception of the Criminal Law, perhaps no other branch of law has been so much in need of reform as the law of Landlord and Tenant. From a selfish point of view alone, the legal profession would do well to take a long look - and soon - at this highly visible relic of feudal times.

While discussions of law reform go on, an interim remedy is needed. One remedy is group action by tenants, or some group representing tenants. In university communities, the university itself wields enough influence to bargain on behalf of its students and faculty, if it were so inclined.

The formation of a successful Tenants' Association could lead to a more nearly equitable relationship between landlord and tenant. The main barrier to success would be landlords' opposition to any undermining of their secure and privileged position. They must come to realize that good-faith bargaining is not always against their best interests. To overcome landlords' recalcitrance, publicity and organization are necessary.

Basically, the goal of the Tenant's Association is a stable organization dealing directly with the landlord on a continuing basis. The success of the Association will ultimately depend upon judicial tolerance of its activities and upon its bargaining power with the landlord.

While landlords will resist vigorously if their profits are threatened, the landlord should have no objection if better housing can be provided for his tenants without changing total expenditure.

Vandalism, children's wear and tear, harassment by Building Code and other inspectors, rent skips, high turnover, frequent collections - all of these are costs that the landlord must cover by charging rent for less housing. The tenants themselves, acting through a Tenant's Association, can help reduce operating costs. A Tenant's Association may be in a position to reduce the high rates of turnover and rent skips. The Association might, for example, arrange for reduced rent if the tenants do certain repairs themselves.

The Association must be realistic - a landlord must make a profit to justify his investment. The landlord's required rate of return takes account of:

- (1) the return presently available on safe investments (e.g. Government Bonds);
- (2) the probability that the property will continue to generate income;
- (3) the property's equity (how easily it can be sold and the collateral value of the property)

If the Association can reduce some of these risks and uncertainties by stabilizing landlord-tenant relations, it can exert a downward pressure on the landlord's required rate of return.

The landlord must be convinced that good faith bargaining is not always against his interest. The Association derives its strength from the only source available to it - collective action; i.e., it must control all the buildings the landlord owns, or, at least, the Association must represent all the tenants in one particular building.

Wide spread picketing and rent withholdings are the most potent voices that the Association has. The landlord has three weapons:

- (1) Eviction. The Association may be legally unable to prevent this, although delaying action, if properly undertaken, can be very effective. Besides, turnover is expensive and eviction will also be costly, especially where a whole building is involved.
- (2) Refusal of Service. The landlord may refuse to provide any service or any repairs. Of course, neither the landlord or the tenant will be en-

thusiastic about this continuing for any length of time.

- (3) Abandonment. The threat of abandonment as a rental structure. Profit loss and capital loss would discourage this approach.

The landlord's need for a steady flow of rent money to meet mortgage payments will make him feel the pinch quite rapidly and painfully when his rent is cut off, and while rent is withheld the landlord confronts a steadily increasing enticement to settle from the growing escrow account of tenant rent payments.

Small, highly mortgaged landlords often acquiesce to Association demands in fairly short order. Housing market conditions will naturally be an important determinant of the landlord's willingness to settle.

Ordinary labour law would appear to be applicable to this sort of situation. It is conceivable that help might be obtained in this regard from the New Brunswick Federation of Labour if proper approaches were made. The landlord will attack withholding rent on the same grounds that are traditionally used in management-labour disputes. These attacks are generally based on:

- (1) an intentional tort
- (2) conspiracy in restraint of trade
- (3) interference with contractual relations.

But these problems face any fledgling unionization attempts. It should be noted that the validity of the Tenant's Association contract itself has been upheld in court.

The union collects rental payments and puts them in an escrow account. Therefore, the economic harm inflicted on the landlord is temporary and conditioned solely on his own refusal to bargain. The tenants stay on so there is no business loss.

The landlord has a right of action - he can sue for the rent. The Association must agree not to interfere with the right of the landlord to evict a tenant who pays no rent to either the Association or the landlord - the tenants are not seeking free apartments; they simply want their money's worth in better housing. The landlord cannot show the "irreparable harm" which is a prerequisite to the issue of an interlocutory injunction order.

A most important element in the collective bargaining agreement is the landlord's acceptance of binding arbitration and rent withholding by the union for a landlord's breach of contract. The landlord receives in return a union commitment to encourage responsible tenant maintenance. The union is not engaged in a holdup, unless every pressure for contractual advantages is designated to be such, for every bargaining situation entails some degrees of compulsion.

A Tenant's Association might reasonably be expected to achieve an agreement with a landlord containing the following principles.

- (1) an Association commitment to oversee and encourage tenant efforts towards responsible maintenance.
- (2) a landlord commitment to bring his buildings or building up to the standards of appropriate Building Code requirements.
- (3) machinery for the regular transmission of tenant complaints and demands to the landlord.
- (4) the creation of a Fact-Finding Panel to resolve disputes over grievances.
- (5) a procedure for rent withholding for breach of the agreement.
- (6) recognition of the Association as exclusive bargaining agent for the tenants.
- (7) an agreement by the landlord not to discriminate against Association members.

Landlords get away with many violations of Code

We present a short summary of some of the key sections of the BUILDING CODE OF CANADA indicating standards of safety and of liveability, telling the renter what to look for, what to do when something is found lacking, and where to put the pressure on.

The features of the CODE used here are intended for small apartment buildings—three or more separate dwelling units or houses - one or two dwelling units, of not more than three stories in height. While large apartment buildings must satisfy the code, too, small converted houses and new houses generally threaten or inconvenience the tenant most and it is for assessing these smaller units that this summary is intended.

Construction:

- Any residential building must be capable of containing the source of fire until you have time to get out safely. It must be capable of containing, too, the source of smoke and poisonous gases which will kill you and your family more quickly than any fire.

All ceilings and walls between you and your neighbours and the public areas, such as stairways and halls, must have a fire resistance of 3/4 hour - only heavy insulation with solid plaster or thick plasterboard will do. All floors must be of heavy wood construction - two layer of 3/4 inch boards are adequate but inside the floor would show that your landlord appreciates the value of truly safe construction. Remember that each floor needs a ceiling too. Sources of real danger - furnace rooms and communal storage areas must be more adequately fireproofed.

How does New Brunswick compare to other provinces of provincial legislation? The following survey was adapted from *Tenant Rights* by Michael Au and published by the Canadian Council on Social Development.

Legal provision made for:	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Ont.	Que.
1) Rent regulation	yes	no	no	no	yes
2) Regulation of security deposits	yes	yes	no	yes	?
3) Abolishment of distress (right of a landlord to seize a tenant's goods)	yes	no	no	yes	yes
4) Regulation of giving of notice by landlord	yes	yes	some	yes	some
5) Regulation of notice of rent increase	yes	yes	no	no	?
6) Tenant's right to sublet	yes	no	yes	yes	some
7) Landlords to provide locks	yes	no	no	yes	no
8) Protecting tenant's Privacy from landlord	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
9) Obligation of landlord to do repairs	yes	no	no	yes	yes
10) Tenant to receive copy of lease	yes	yes	no	yes	no
11) Landlord to inform tenant of occupancy conditions	some	no	no	some	no
12) Protection of tenant from retaliatory eviction	yes	no	some	yes	yes
13) discrimination against children	no	no	no	no	no
14) a standardized lease	no	no	no	no	no
15) Discrimination against prospective tenants	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
16) Legal aid coverage for tenants	no	yes	no	yes	no
17) Establishment of landlord-tenant enquiry boards	yes	yes	some	yes	yes
18) empowering ombudsmen to deal with tenant's rights	no	yes	no	no	yes
19) government publicity of landlord-tenant laws	?	no	no	no	no

How do you think New Brunswick compares? We haven't altered our antiquated land or legislation since

... AND YOU ... CODE IS OFTEN IGNORED

In houses an hour rating will do - a substantial plaster or plasterboard (similar to but better than the 3/4 hour) finish but in apartments only masonry will give the two hour ratings required.

Exits:

You must be able to leave the building quickly and conveniently even if you are confused by the smell of smoke or the presence of fire.

Every dwelling must have two separate exits. However, one exit is allowed when the unit is on ground level and is not shared with anybody else. Windows don't count. Each FLOOR of any apartment building must provide for at least two separate exits, placed as far apart as possible.

All doors must separate you from potential sources of fire hazard must be equal in rating to the walls in which they are built. Doors must separate stairs from public corridors or apartments and they must have the same rating as the walls and work with automatic closers. If staircases are not isolated in this way, they could become chimneys in case of fire and spread the fire more quickly.

In apartments or houses, doors are required to the dwelling unit itself, to rooms containing a boiler, furnace, or water pump, and between finished and unfinished space. Any door less than two feet wide

or six and a half feet high is illegal. Apartment building doors have to open out. Doors have to be either swing type or revolving - not folding or sliding. And exit doors must open without keys, from inside. All exits must be marked as such with sign lights which are on permanently. Doors which do not provide direct access to the outside, like basement doors in stairs or corridors, must be clearly marked to prevent people from blindly fleeing a fire and getting trapped.

Special features.

A fire alarm system must be installed in any apartment building in which ten or more people sleep. An exception is made if the building is two stories, and exits providing direct access for all persons to the outside are present. This system is simple to install, and you should insist that your landlord add one if none exists now.

Only a hot water heating system can be used. A communal forced air system would circulate the smoke and superheated air between dwelling units and kill you without there being any substantial fire at all.

Furnace rooms or incinerator rooms are not to be used for fuel storage. Fuel lines must be enclosed and supported; which usually means buried. The space under a stairway must be either left open or must be enclosed completely. The idea is to keep the stairs from burning up and trapping people.

Liveability

Any apartment should let you live comfortably, accommodate the usual furniture, and provide convenient liveable rooms.

Generally, habitable rooms must have ceilings at least 7 and one-half feet high over at least 50 percent of the living area.

Living rooms should provide at least 145 sq. ft. of floor space, dining rooms at least 75 sq. ft., and kitchens at least 45 sq. ft. In combination, total floor space of kitchens, living, dining, and bedroom areas (as in bachelor apartments) must be at least 120 sq. ft. If one bedroom is provided it must be 105 sq. ft.; if more than one bedroom is provided the second one must be 75 sq. ft. A student found living in a bedroom closet was, needless to say, somewhat short of space. On the subject of closets, at least one must be provided in each bedroom, and in the entrance way, with about 3 ft. of hanging rod.

Natural light

In all rooms of the dwelling unit, bedrooms, living rooms and dining rooms, a window is required, 10 per cent of the floor area in size.

In bathrooms with electric lighting, no windows are required. Windows are not required in kitchens that have electric lighting.

Ventilation

Bedrooms and other habitable rooms must be ventilated by natural or mechanical means. Living and dining rooms need not be ventilated. Natural ventilation must consist of an opening for each room or space. Mechanical ventilation must provide at least one air change each hour (the fan must remove all the air in the space served each hour.) If the kitchen is part of the living room, as it is so often in bachelor units, it must have natural or mechanical ventilation. Only the Victorians thought that fresh air was harmful - you need it and should insist on it.

Heating

Houses and apartment buildings must be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining an indoor temperature of 72 degrees. Heating systems must be installed by trained personnel. Basements are to be heated.

Plumbing

Every dwelling unit must have a kitchen sink, washbasin, bathtub and water closet. Within each dwelling unit a space must be provided of sufficient size to contain a bathtub, toilet and wash basin or vanity. Bathrooms as dwelling units should be equipped also with a wall cabinet or vanity, a mirror, a toilet paper holder, soap dish, grab bar, and towel bar. When a shower is provided, a shower rod or enclosure is to be installed.

Plumbing must, incidentally, be done by a trained

plumber - not by the average landlord.

Electrical

Lights with wall switches should be grounded at the entrance to houses and apartment buildings, and in all rooms used for habitation or utility. All stairways must be adequately lighted; with switches at either end. Similarly electrical outlets shall be provided sufficient in number and convenient in location.

Electrical work must be done by a licensed electrician, in accordance with the Canadian Electric Code.

Provision must be made for the parking of one car per dwelling, on or near the site, 20 feet away from windows of habitable rooms (either enclosed or unenclosed).

Driveways, at least 8 feet wide, are to be provided to the parking areas. Dirt doesn't count - the driveway must be either paved or made up of crushed stone or similar material. Walkways are required from the street to each entrance to a house or apartment building. Main walkways must be at least 2 and one-half feet wide, and, again, they can't be just dirt.

Some cautions to consider before you run out to sue or otherwise confront your landlord. This is a summary of the law, and there are many specific cases which constitute exceptions. The only way we could cover all of these would be to reprint the Residential Standards in its entirety, a fairly dull and laborious endeavor which is unnecessary because it already been done. You can get a free copy from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation office in your area, and a short form of the National Building Code is available for 50 cents from the Queen's Printer.

In most areas the building codes and fire prevention acts will apply, but will have been inadequately enforced. Complaining often brings results in this sort of situation; large numbers of complaints can change the whole atmosphere of enforcement. Not the least of the results of a rash of complaints is that even landlords who have not been complained against begin rechecking their own dwellings for violations. This is because the penalties are not negligible; for instance, violation falling under the N.B. provincial Fire Prevention Act can bring fines of \$25 per day, sometimes more; fire marshals can order electricity turned off or forbid the lighting of fires in unsafe furnaces.

The argument which will most often be used against your complaints will be that if the fire laws or the building codes are rigidly enforced, most dwellings would be found unsafe, many landlords could not afford the improvements, and thus the housing shortage would be worse than it is now. The only reasonable answer has to be that this is the landlords' and the government's problem, not the tenants'. It's his life that is endangered by faulty wiring, inadequately shielded furnaces, and insufficient means of egress. How many buildings burn to the ground every winter here in Fredericton?

In any case, the residential standards we have listed are the bare minimum standards for construction. Many cities - Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton - have "Maintenance and Occupancy" by laws which provide for things over and above these basics - things having to do with safety and comfort inside a dwelling. For example, there is a section on how floors should be maintained - free from dirt or protruding boards or loose linoleum, and so forth.

Aside from the necessity of making sure your own dwelling meets the minimum standards, there are some other fundamental things that need to be done. Provinces should at least adopt the National Building Code and should press for municipal acceptance of a "Maintenance and Occupancy" bylaw. Municipalities, particularly larger urban centres, should be adopting such laws now, before slums and substandard housing spread any wider and the argument that enforcement would worsen the housing shortage becomes even stronger. The longer we put it off, the more irredeemable dwellings there are going to be.

Letters to MLA's, provincial premiers, and municipal officials might yield surprising results here, particularly if the letters are quite specific about the action you expect to be taken.

Other provinces of provincial legislation to protect tenant's rights?
Tenant Rights by Michael Audain and Chris Bradshaw printed by
ment.

Alta.	Sask.	Ont.	Que.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	N.B.
no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	no	yes	?	yes	no	no	no
no	no	yes	yes	no	no	?	no
yes	some	yes	some	yes	some	some	some
yes	no	no	?	yes	no	?	no
no	yes	yes	some	yes	yes	no	yes
no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
no	no	yes	yes	yes	some	no	no
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
no	no	some	no	yes	no	no	no
no	some	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes
yes	no	yes	no	some	no	yes	no
yes	some	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
no	no	no	no	?	no	no	no

nswick complete
uated landlord legislation since 1952 - 19 years.

PROVINCIAL LANDLORD TENANT ACT TO CHANGE

The Hatfield government, several months ago, promised that the Provincial Landlord Tenant Act would be revised.

This Act, which defines the rights and obligations of both the landlord and the tenant, is in dire need of revision. In a recent study conducted by the Canadian Council of Social Development, this Act was described as the most antiquated and landlord favoured act in Canada.

The changes which the government intends to make have not been made public yet, however, it is doubtful if it will be amended so as to fully protect the tenant from landlord abuses. Read the following form letter and if you agree with it, why not sign it and send it to the Premier's office?

Dear Premier Hatfield;

I would urge your government to introduce legislation at the next sitting of the Legislature to amend the Landlord Tenant Act by:

- 1) Ending the right of a landlord to seize a tenant's furniture for non-payment of rent;
- 2) Allowing a landlord to enter a tenant's premises only in an emergency or upon 24 hours notice;
- 3) Making provisions as to when a landlord may forfeit a tenant's deposit;
- 4) Making it illegal for a landlord to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed or political belief or to make rules which infringe upon a person's rights (such as the right to entertain guests at reasonable hours or to consume alcohol if one has reached the age of maturity);
- 5) The addition and full enforcement of provisions to ensure that all rented accommodations are fit for human habitation in that:
 - a) it is reasonably heated and ventilated and protected from the cold and rain;
 - b) it is provided with adequate sanitary facilities;
 - c) it has safe and adequate plumbing and electrical wiring;
 - d) the houses' overall structure and foundation are safe;
 - e) that adequate emergency exits are provided as well as fire alarms and extinguishers;
 - f) that it is clean and free from rodents or insect pests and meets Health standards;
- 6) That a Landlord Tenant Board be set up with power to:
 - a) set rent ceilings;
 - b) enforce all provisions of this Act;
 - c) arbitrate landlord-tenant disputes;
 - d) to collect rents in trust if a landlord fails to comply with the Act;
 - e) to have houses repaired at the landlord's expense if he refuses to repair it according to the provisions of the Act.
- 7) Making it illegal for a lease to be signed for accommodations which would violate any of the provisions of this revised Act.

Yours truly

Two kinds of people are interested in housing

Are you suffering from:

**High rents
Poor housing
High fuel bills
Fear of landlord**

**Those who live on it
Those who live off it
Landlords
Lawyers
Real Estate Companies**

**General Meeting
Of Tenants**

7:30 p.m. Monday Msgr. Boyd Family Centre

University has \$100,000 invested in tunnels

By LIZ MURRAY

Over \$100,000 of University money lies buried underground in the form of service tunnels connecting most of the major buildings of UNB, Teacher's College and St. Thomas Uni-

versity.

They carry telephone, electricity and computer cables as well as heating pipes.

What are the chances of obtaining the same facilities for students? "It wouldn't be feasible to construct an elabor-

ate student tunnel system in the near future," said Professor Garland, Director of the Academic and Campus Planning Committee, in an interview last Thursday.

"However, I personally feel that pedestrian traffic on campus may become a priority item in campus development and the siting of future building."

The combination of UNB's hill side location and New Brunswick's icy winters makes campus navigation difficult

during the colder months. The new campus architects, Murray and Murray, of Ottawa will be considering methods of improving pedestrian traffic in the development plans for campus. In many instances covered walkways, such as the one presently connecting Carleton and Tilley Halls, would be more practical than tunnels.

The 9885 feet of tunnels now in existence were begun ten years ago in connection with the new heating plant. They are of 5 by 5 feet concrete

construction. As frequently as possible the top of a tunnel becomes a sidewalk, as is the case of the cement walk up the hill in front of McLaggen Hall and the Maintenance and Services Building. In addition to the obvious practicality of this dual purpose walk, the heat from the tunnel makes snow removal practically unnecessary.

Although the service people travel through the tunnels regularly, the number of pipes and wires in the tunnel make them unsuitable for normal pedestrian use.



A UNB employee checks the pipes in one of the university's many tunnels. PHOTO BY DEFRIETAS

Panel on women in employment

A panel concerning Women in Employment has been arranged for the theatre, MacLaggen Hall, Room 105, 4:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 19th. The discussion will centre around the theme "Equal Opportunity - The Myth - The Reality." Out-of-province guests for the panel are two of the foremost authorities in this field in Canada today, Miss Sylva Gelber, Director of the Women's Bur-

eau, Department of Labour and Miss Carol Lutes, co-ordinator of Equal Employment Opportunities with the Public Service Commission of Canada.

Mr. G. E. Graham, Vice-President of Planning, N.B. Tel will present his views as an employer. Judge Doris Ogilvie of Fredericton, who was a Status of Women Commissioner, and is Juvenile Court Judge in Fredericton will have much to contribute. Mrs. Sharon Durepos, a chemical engineering graduate of UNB in 1970, and now employed by Fraser Com-

panies Limited in Edmundston, will add to the discussion through her own experience.

Miss Lutes recently stated "With the average work life expectancy of women at 33 years (compared with 37 for men) and more than half the female work force married, girls should be encouraged to look ahead to career possibilities when entering universities and colleges".

You are cordially invited to attend this panel to hear a flow of positive ideas concerning women in employment.

Regionalization is key here

FREDERICTON - Regionalization of the operations of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion was the key recommendation put forward by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council in its Fifth Annual Review of the Atlantic Economy, made public by APEC President Dr. Stephen Weyman at a press conference Tuesday.

The Review, which will be the subject of a half-day seminar at the Council's annual conference in Fredericton, October 18 and 19, is an in-depth examination of the performance of DREE since its inception in 1969 with particular reference to the Atlantic region.

Specifically, APEC recommends that "all DREE planning, implementation, industrial intelligence and promotion for the Atlantic Provinces be transferred (from Ottawa) to a regional office headed by an assistant deputy minister. Because of distance and somewhat different problems, a field office subordinate to the regional office probably should be maintained in Newfoundland. In the Maritimes it might be necessary to retain small provincial offices for a time, but the aim should be a single Maritime operation."

Under the revised structure being recommended, "the over-

all administration, co-ordination and evaluation functions of DREE would remain in Ottawa, as would the administration of the Regional Development Incentives Act."

Spelling out the reasons for its recommendations, APEC cites seven factors, among them: "the Ottawa-based bureaucracy is central-Canada oriented"; "regional planning is carried out thousands of miles from the regions"; "industrial intelligence and promotion (are not) regionally focused."

While retaining its enthusiasm for the basic concept of a single federal department responsible for regional development, APEC has grave reservations about DREE's performance to date.

The Council sees three basic reasons for what it describes as "the disappointing record of the department during its first 30 months"; inept handling of

the national economy by the federal government which "made significant regional progress extremely difficult"; failure on the part of both the government and DREE to enunciate and adhere to firm policy lines; and poor structuring within the department.

The provincial governments also come in for criticism. "In the absence of any firm, long-term commitments from Ottawa," the Review observes, "it is little wonder that the provinces, the Atlantic Provinces in particular, regard DREE as a temporary cornucopia to be plucked as quickly as possible before Ottawa snatches it away. This may explain but not condone the provinces' failure to embark on a planned program of development."

APEC's view is that both the government and DREE it- Continued on page 16

BEAVERBROOK ART GALLERY

Public lecture: "Impressionism in Sculpture" by Douglas Hall, Keeper of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art. October 20th, 8:30. Admission: Free.

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Editorial

PARTICIPATION and DEVELOPMENT, the report of the Task Force on Social Development represents a substantial effort by a group of dedicated citizens to bring some of the problems, attitudes and values existing in New Brunswick out into the open. From our point of view, they did succeed, though in a somewhat round-about and ambiguous fashion. Specifically, the report itself is not a hard hitting report, considering the magnitude and duration of the problems enunciated. Writing style and general layout contributed to this. Excessive verbiage and extensive use of graphs are the main factors in this regard. This tends to confuse the reader and bury important points. Also, the writers are much too exhaustive in their description and analysis. Nothing is left to the imagination. The Task Force, in effect, are laying it all on. It is our impression that had they made their point vigorously and clearly, with only basic explanation and analysis, and pointed a few fingers in the process (which they could no doubt do very legitimately) they would have created an environment for the initiation of a healthy and hopefully public dynamic. Then, and only then, would they have brought out their reserves.

Using this approach, we think they would have made a much greater impact and scored many more points.

In their report, the Task Force make 256 recommendations. This represents the same type of mistake they made in the style of writing (i.e., too comprehensive and too exhaustive). Because of the number of recommendations, the Government is now in the position to pick and choose. If this Government is like the previous administration or like current political administration in other provinces they will tend to act on those recommendations least threatening to the establishment. However, by acting on these recommendations, they can, at the same time provide themselves with a medium for the provision of

tokenism to the poor and disadvantaged. "We are doing something, see!"

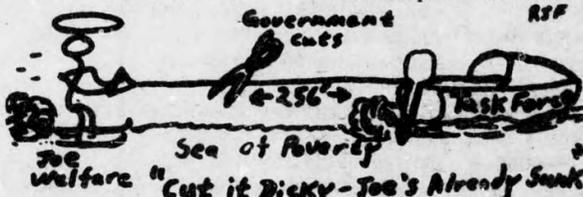
An alternate approach would be to present a limited number of key and inter-related recommendations. The Government would then have to accept and act on these recommendations as a whole or they could refuse to act and accept the political consequences.

Another aspect of the report that interests us has to do with the knowledge basic and statistical data presented. Much of it is already in the hands of politicians and senior officials. Yet action has not yet been taken; - nor have explanations been announced. The task force ignored this. It would seem that examination of this area, i.e., the impeding structure of Government, as a major social problem, would require examination recommendations with regard to this solution.

There are other points, both to the good and the bad, which can be made about the report. One very positive point is that it placed the functioning and effectiveness of various departments of government in juxtaposition. Thus a total overview is provided. However, it is not our intention to go into specifics. The point that we have been trying to make is just this: the compilation and publication of the report have been viewed as an ends rather than a means to an end. (i.e., initiating effective social action and social change.) Social development should and could have become a hot political issue.

The meat was there.

But, alas, it did not. With the exception of the initial coverage, it has hardly created a ripple (other than a local MP's condemnation). This leads us to believe that the Task Force saw preparation and completion of the report as an end, rather than a means to an end. Thus, it has not become an issue, it has become an item "to be studied carefully." The whole process to this point in time is much too passive to argue well for solid advances in social development in this province for some time to come.



FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBAC

Dear Sir:

As a parent of a UNB student I have an interest in life at UNB and am a frequent reader of your paper.

I wish to reply to the criticism by L. Jon. St. Marc of

the column "Among Ourselves." In the interests of fairness his criticism deserves a reply.

In analyzing his comments I can find only one point: that Mr. Crosby is "printing stark, outright Christian propaganda." Of course, your crime, Mr.

Editor, is a related one: not "upholding the best interests of a secular, impartial publication..." by tacit approval of such material as Mr. Crosby's "Among Ourselves."

Is the critic jumping to conclusions in suggesting that you

Mr. Editor, approve of a column because you print it? By the same line of reasoning I could say that you are a supporter the sensual, hedonistic, and materialistic in the light of some of the poems and ads you have been publishing. Now if Jon St. Marc thinks at all he will have to admit that you, Mr. Editor, cannot support both Christianity and hedonism.

Maybe the critic is missing the point that you are being democratic in allowing various viewpoints to have expression. I am sure that across the years many ideologies, philosophies, and religions have found expression through the columns of "The Brunswickan." Is the partiality on St. Marc's part in wanting to silence Christian expression in particular? What is his cause? What is his bias? The fact is that many have had an attitude toward Christianity like that of the racist toward races. Once I asked an outstanding Atlantic educator (many degreed) whether or not each of us has a prejudice in his view of things. Wisely and rightly he replied, "Each of us has a bias." I submit to you that many, many articles in "The Brunswickan" have had a hidden bias. A writer who ad-

mits his bias is probably not as "dangerous" as one who overlooks his and denies it while he subtly propagates it.

What do you say, Jon St. Marc? I am sure that of all people you believe in fair play. Down with atheism! Down with humanism! Down with mechanistic materialism!

Sincerely,

C.E. Stairs

Dear Sir:

I would like to acknowledge that I have read the letter signed by the name L. JonSt.-Marc. If I am wrong, he can correct me, but as I understand them, here are the issues that he raises:

- 1) The Brunswickan, as an impartial, secular, student newspaper, should not print Christian material, written by Christian students.
- 2) This aforesaid material is "propaganda".
- 3) I am not concerned with the real issues involving people.
- and 4) Love, joy, peace, satisfaction, etc., cannot be found in J. C.

Sir, here is how I see the

Continued on next page

BRUNSWICKAN

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FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACK

Continued from previous page

situation.

1) The Brunswickan, by its impartial nature (if it is to remain impartial) must present as many sides of an issue as it possibly can. To deny this would be to deny its impartiality. Are Christian students to be denied their freedom of the press?

2) The word "propaganda" implies that the favourable sides of issues serve only to suck people into the real "living hell" side, that the favourable sides are presented only to trap people, and that there are other sides to the issue which would prove its real sinister nature.

3) Sir, assuming that people (individual people with real feelings and emotions) are the basic unit of our society, then this society will reflect (generally speaking) what its individual components are. If this is the case, then the real issues of life lie with each and everyone of us. This is where we meet J.C.

If people trust their lives to the care of J.C. while they go about their daily affairs, they will be surprised to see how things work out. Masses of hungry people are no problem for him. Did he or did he not feed several thousand people with a small lunch? (If you feel this is inaccurate, check it out). The population explosion,

pollution, personal selfishness and greed, all these he would work out.

I am not saying that we should avoid the issues, but that we do what we can. However, how can you or I solve corporate problems? J.C. can, though, if we trust our lives to him. Coincidences cease to be coincidences when I look back in my own life and see how he has worked things out.

4) I am not trying to suck anybody into anything. The opportunity is there for people to try J.C. for themselves, and if they feel he has not met their needs, then to look elsewhere.

I feel that he has met my personal needs, and so I am telling others that the peace and joy and satisfaction that I have found is inextricably bound to the person of J.C. (who also claimed to be God).

Mr. St.-Marc (why don't you check out J.C. to know where Christians stand, then launch out on your attack.

Sincerely,

Russ Crosby.

Dear Sir:

Re: The article concerning the Harriet Irving Library hours, I would like to say that as a

student of UNB and a member of its Arts faculty the hours are not sufficient. I do not propose the 3:00 a.m. hours as a fellow scholar did last week but I do think some change could and should be made. Why is the library not open on Saturday evening to accommodate those who want to use it? Why not leave the top floors open until 12 p.m. instead of 11, the extra cost would be facilitated by the extra time the students received? Just to indicate to the student body exactly where the emphasis of the university lies, please note that the library closes at 11:00 (actually 10:40) while the SUB is in full swing until 2:00 a.m. Don't get me wrong, I do not wish to see the SUB hours changed but the library's. Dr. Gunn has looked into her crystal ball and seen that the extra expenses would not warrant the small number of students who would take advantage of the extra time. How does she know until it has been tried?

D.C. Arts 3

Dear Sir:

I read Mr. L. Jon St. Marc's letter to the editor in issue No. 8 of the Brunswickan (October 8, 1971), and I was frankly shocked that such a shallow, narrow attitude could be taken towards the proclaiming of the Gospel of Salvation. I can only shake my head and attribute this attitude to the perversions of this age in which we live.

Has Mr. St.-Marc lost sight of the message in his over zealous criticism of the messenger? Or is the message which Mr. Crosby is presenting all too clear? Cannot Mr. St.-Marc accept this message and examine it objectively?

I believe the answer is obvious. I quote from Mr. St.-Marc's article:

"Then you can see my purpose is twofold: to make absolutely clear what you represent. . . and secondly to present an alternative which, I assure you, Mr. Crosby, does exist."

This statement makes it all too clear that Mr. St.-Marc has already so "assuredly" rejected not only Mr. Crosby's sincerity, but also the applicability of the approach Mr. Crosby is advocating in dealing with life's entangling questions. Having his mind set on his glorious alternative (which I would kindly ask him to expound, so that we may see its saving power). Mr. St. Marc's puny cerebrum cannot conceive that "things which are made from things which do not appear." I am sure that Mr. St. Marc is aware that such St. Marc would not be presumptuous and say that he understands fully the processes by which, for instance, nuclear reactions take place. But I am also quite sure that Mr. St.-Marc is aware that such reactions have occurred and are occurring, and that atomic explosions

were and are living proof that such reactions occurred and will occur again.

Approximately 2000 years ago a Man (sent from God) came to his own people. His name was Jesus Christ. Because his teachings were unsavoury to the intellectual cultists of of the day, he bore the sins of the world on a Cross. He died—this is true—but He broke the chain of Death. He went to prepare a place for His Redeemed. Very shortly (the time IS at hand) He will return. I, Mr. St.-Marc, Mr. Crosby and every person that has ever lived WILL account for every idle word and every idle need. Every enemy SHALL be put under His foot. No man, not even Vladmie Illyich

shall escape this "opening of the books."

In conclusion, then, let me suggest that Mr. St.-Marc re-evaluate his "glorious alternative" in the Light of His Way. As any true scientist knows, the full test of his theory comes when he tries to use it to explain real phenomena. Similarly, Mr. St.-Marc and other so called Christians, should be sure to put His Way to the test before condemning it and those who expound it.

Edward C. Allen
Science iv

"Schlage die Trommel, und furchte dich nicht!"

**If you
don't do it
it won't
get done.**

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

**We've got bottoms
to match our tops!**



Red Hanger Room

at the Royal Stores

75 YORK STREET 475-6122

Mugwump

By EDISON STEWART Journal

Around about this time last week New Brunswick got another aged Lieutenant Governor - what his qualifications for the job were, I don't know, and why he was selected for the post is beyond me. Don't get me wrong, I'm not mad that an Acadian was selected for the job. Far be it from me to further the existing racial prejudice in this province.

What puzzles me is that a new Lieutenant Governor was selected at all.

Whoa! you say. That's not cricket.

Bull it isn't.

Lieutenant Governors don't serve any useful purpose, as far as I can see anyway, except perhaps shake hands and kiss babies. (Lord knows we've got enough civil servants already who pretend to do the same)

Some will say that he binds the province together, that people from all walks of life, whether they be black, white, pink, French, English or Polynesian can look to him for leadership and guidance on behalf of the Queen. If so, what is our ombudsmen for?

Now whether or not the Queen is necessary is another question which you've probably deduced! I have a ready answer for.

She too, like the Lieutenant Governor, uses up money without providing any service for it whatsoever. She is paid by the British parliament, however, so I'll let them worry about that.

My gripe is the continual appointment of rich old men to a post which, while using up provincial money, provides little or nothing to the people of the province.

Well, you say, why doesn't he want the abolition of the civil service as well?

Not a bad idea, he said, not a bad idea.

Federal people provide best local service,

Continued from page one
complaint. These being "complaint forms" rather than "posters" I would presume that they are generally obtained through contacting the bureau itself.

But if, as the notice says it contains a "Message of Importance to all Citizens of New Brunswick" it would seem a little strange that they are not distributed a little more liberally or at least put up in more conspicuous places than grade schools.

Ferguson, predictably, was confident that most New Brunswickers were aware of the services offered by his bureau. I was assured that although the bureau is not publicized in the newspapers, it has been advertised on radio and TV province-wide, as well as Mr. Ferguson's having made numerous public appearances, including regular ones at UNB and TC.

As for myself, I must be rather unobservant as I had never heard of Arnold Ferguson until the interview. (Admittedly, I do recall hearing of a case recently in which a door-to-door paving contractor was taken to court

by the Provincial Bureau.

Alan Andrew, Consumer Consultant for the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs, in contrast to Ferguson, went into great detail in describing every facet of the responsibilities and goals of the Bureau, while also supplying great deal of information concerning not only the purposes of the Bureau but also detailing specific regulations and practices which must be followed by the manufacturers.

Andrew described the main purpose of the bureau as the informing of the consumer of his rights while also acting as an intermediary between the consumer and the retailer. He assured me that his job was not to drive companies out of business but to have them work in proper manner.

One of the booklets with which he supplied me was entitled "The Department and its Functions." According to this helpful booklet "The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs" was created in the belief that this mass economy or mass market is not always fair or just to the consumer or investor, that it is not always organized for or operated in the general interests of the consumer." The Department, it is said, aims "to obtain for all citizens just and fair economic treatment, whether they make their impact on the demand or the supply side of the marketplace, whether they be consumers, investors, or businessmen."

The booklet also lists what it describes as Consumer Goals:

- 1) Protection against fraud and deception;
- 2) Protection against accident and health hazards;
- 3) Assurance that the market system is competitive;
- 4) Assistance to the consumer so that he can make valid choices and judge true prices;
- 5) Provision of a means

for receiving and answering consumer complaints, queries, and suggestions;

- 6) Representation of the consumer in the councils of government."

It also lists 4 freedoms which it says are in the best interests of not only consumers, but also of businessmen and investors: "1. Freedom of choice. 2. Freedom of action. 3. Freedom from fraud and deception. 4. Freedom from fear of physical injury."

For all those consumers who wish to send an inquiry or complaint directly to Ottawa so that it may be brought to the attention of a manufacturer or supplier, the address is: The Consumer, Box 99, Ottawa.

Andrew went to great lengths describing particular problems encountered by the bureau and the process by which a complaint brings results. Much, much more impressive than good old Arnold Ferguson.

With regard to faulty products, Mr. Andrew informed me that product inspectors make regular checks on the market place; however, if there is a complaint about a product, it is investigated, and if the complaint is found to be justified, the faulty product is removed from the market. He gave the example here of meat which may have been graded higher than it should have been. If this is the case the meat is taken off the market and regraded.

A similar case which came up in court recently concerned old potatoes being advertised as new. Situations like this are awkward as the store did not know the potatoes were old when they were put out for sale. The judge was hesitant to lay charges against the store for that reason.

Complaints of faulty or misleading advertising, I was told, are investigated by a Combines Investigator, and the case is taken to court where the judge may make his decision.

Andrew revealed a number of interesting facts about hazardous products. Many objects, he explained, contained hidden hazards. Among these are seemingly harmless children's toys such as teddy bears and rattles. In the past, it seems, teddy bear's eyes were rather loosely fastened in with a sharp jagged piece of metal. One of these eyes, if removed, was a dangerous object in the hands of a child.

Some rattles were made with spikes inside the cylinder which made a musical noise when struck with the ball inside. However, if the child were to take the top off the rattle, he would be in possession of a lethal weapon.

Other hazardous objects include pottery which has been finished with a glaze containing a poisonous substance such as lead, as well as devices (presumably tools and appliances) which are so noisy they endanger the hearing of the user. Andrew gave me these examples, apparently from memory while glancing through the "Hazardous Products Act."

The manufacturers, he said, do not hesitate to remove a proven hazardous product from the market. Such products he said, can be divided into two groups; banned and controlled. Those articles which are banned outright constitute



Odds 'n Ends
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our New Brunswick bureau seems to lag behind

Continued from previous page

an obvious danger; such as kite strings made of a substance which conducts electricity. An example of a "controlled" product would be plastic bags.

These are considered safe if they are made of plastic thick enough so that it will not immediately collapse and smother a child who puts his head into one. The bureau, he said, keeps a steady surveillance on the market for the protection of the consumer.

Quite unlike Arnold Ferguson (which by now should be expected) Andrew stated that as a Consumer Consultant about fifty percent of his time is spent with the media-speaking for interviews and discussion. He stated that the departments brochures are also widely distributed. For example, clothing stores are supplied with information concerning Canada Standard Sizes.

85PERCENT RESULTS

When Ferguson was interviewed he stated that eighty five percent of the time his bureau takes action against someone there are positive results. Andrew declined to make any impressive claims like this but he did say that the favourable results seemed to outweigh the unfavourable. Even here, was reluctant to sound boastful and added that the successful rather than the unsuccessful cases tended to remain in his memory longer.

PYRAMID SELLING

A question which neither Ferguson nor Andrew (but particularly the former) was eager to answer dealt with pyramid selling organizations such as Koscot (Kosmetics for the Citizens of Tomorrow). According to the "4th Estate" of March 4, 1971, Koscot is

"an unethical pyramid selling scheme, which has been condemned by consumer agencies in Nova Scotia, other parts of Canada, and many states."

The article goes on to state that the provincial Consumer Services Bureau of Nova Scotia has had complaints of people having lost tremendous sums of money in this scheme. The Director of Consumer Services for Nova Scotia has issued a bulletin concerning this subject.

In the bulletin, he condemns "any such pyramid or referral selling schemes as being unsound business practice... Many multilevel practices try to mislead and deceive prospective distributors into believing they will make fantastic profits for little or no effort."

Arnold Ferguson says he has received no complaints about pyramid selling practices and certainly he hasn't issued any bulletins against them. Indeed, he didn't think it was a matter of consumer affairs anyway. (Admittedly, he did express a willingness to accept complaints. Just what course of action he would take from there is unknown again.)

It seems that the Woodstock Bugle requested information on pyramid selling for an article by the publisher, David Cadogan, in the March 18, 1971 issue. The article states that "The Director of Consumer Affairs for the Province of New Brunswick, Arthur (sic) Ferguson, was the most disappointing. He didn't think the matter fell in his jurisdiction at all since it involves a business proposition" adding that "department couldn't act without receiving a consumer complaint. He suggested that, if anything, pyramid selling was probably a matter of federal jurisdiction. He refused to discuss the company by

name, suggesting that if there was anything useful to be accomplished by publicity, some of the bigger papers would have picked it up and offered us a couple of brochures on his department."

This is disturbingly similar to the reaction I received from Ferguson. When I asked Andrew about pyramids he said that the licensing of organizations such as Koscot was a PROVINCIAL authority, and suggested that Ferguson probably would know a little more on the subject than he did—all of which makes Ferguson's earlier statements a little confusing. Andrew said his bureau had received inquiries about pyramid selling practices and had advised these people to consult a lawyer.

He intimated that stiffer laws in Nova Scotia enable the government to act a little more forcefully in such situations.

While he displayed a sincere interest in this subject and appeared eager to gain more information on it as well as to have laws enacted which might be helpful, he noted that legislation however, can be brought in only when the people demand it.

STUDENT CONSUMERS

Both Ferguson and Andrew were asked just what their department were doing for students. Ferguson's reply was that "quite a few" students came to him with complaints.

He did not elaborate.

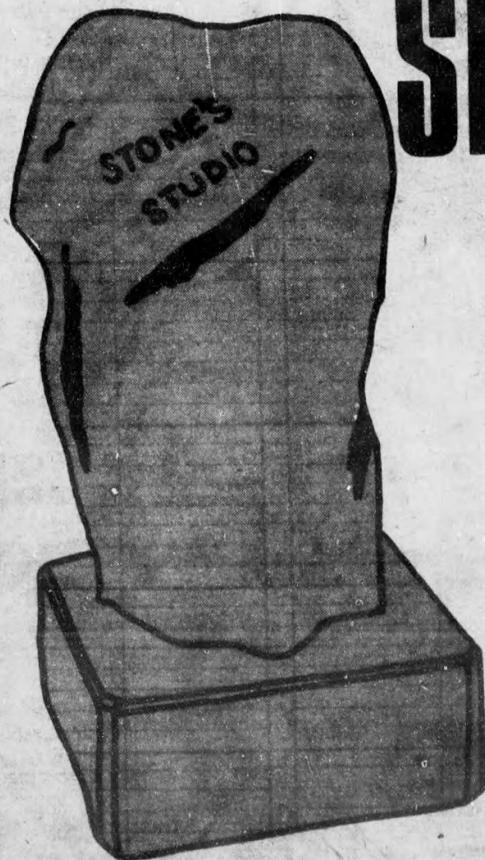
Anyone wishing additional information to that mentioned here should consult the Provincial Consumer Bureau (for what it's worth) located in the Centennial Building in Fredericton or the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs at 51 Regent St., Fredericton.



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Dineen announces honorary degree recipients

Dr. J.O. Dineen, President of the University of New Brunswick, has announced the names of the three honorary degree recipients for Convocation, October 21.

Ouimet address

The Hon. Mr. Justice Roger Ouimet, of the Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec will address the 19th annual Fall Convocation, October 21.

Mr. Justice Ouimet, who has been involved in many diverse facets of the legal profession over the years, was born in Montreal in 1908.

He graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1926 with a bachelor of arts degree. While attending lectures at Laval University in Quebec City from 1928 to 1930, he read law with former Canadian prime Minister the Hon. Louis St. Laurent. Mr. Justice Ouimet was called to the Bar of Quebec on July 4, 1930.

From 1930 to 1955, Mr. Justice Ouimet practised law with several law firms before both the civil and criminal

continued on page 16

The three recipients are: the Hon. Mr. Justice Roger Ouimet of the Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec; Dr. James M. Harrison, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa; and Mr. Derek John Marks, until recently editor of the Daily Express, and now personal adviser to the Chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, Sir

Max Aitken.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ouimet's distinguished career in the legal profession culminated in his appointment in 1955 as Judge of the Superior Court and the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal jurisdiction) for the province of Quebec. UNB will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Justice Ouimet.

Dr. Harrison will receive the honorary degree of doctor of science at Convocation. As assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources he is in general charge of coordinating activities in the earth sciences for the Canadian government. Dr. Harrison was for many years associated with the Geological Survey of Canada and its Director from 1956

to 1964.

Mr. Marks, a distinguished journalist, former editor of the Daily Express, and a Director of Beaverbrook Newspapers, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Convocation. Mr. Marks was recently appointed personal adviser to Sir Max Aitken, Chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers and Chancellor of UNB.

Women's Lib

By j.g.

The Pre-School Centre is being threatened with extinction. The Building that now houses it is decrepit and crowded and certainly should be mercifully done away with. Things have come to a sorry pass when the only place on this campus available for our children is a condemned world war 2 shack.

If the university is to pay more than lip service to the notion of equality of opportunity for women, it must immediately commit itself to providing good, inexpensive daycare for the children of all its students and workers. Not to do so severely limits the choices open to women. If day care is very expensive or unavailable, a mother may just not be able to attend school or work in the library or whatever job it is that pays husband's tuition fees.

Good day-care isn't just babysitting and benefits more than parents. Children are fantastic people. They need to play with and learn from their peers

and adults other than mummy and daddy. Day-care kids aren't delinquents. They're delightfully well-adjusted, social and independent persons. The Pre-School center desperately needs the facilities and equipment to make an exciting environment in which they can learn.

While looking for a new day-care location (isn't the rarely used memorial student's union a possibility?), the university community should be thinking as well of the nature of day-care on campus and how it can be improved.

The Pre-School Centre presently caters mostly to children 3 and over. There are a limited number of places for 2 year olds in an inadequate room, and none at all for under 2's. The Co-op day care, limited to Co-op members, cares for children from one year, but it is unable to handle all the infants who need care. There are lots of babies who need competent, loving care—too often these children are left with young girls or untrained persons. WE NEED INFANT DAY CARE.

Cost is prohibitive—\$70. a month is a large chunk of the average women's budget—almost enough to discourage one from work at all. The Co-op day care centre has a sliding scale of fees according to the amount of time the parent can offer to the centre. Parent time makes the centre truly co-operative, gives the children a multitude of adult models and cuts down on the number (and cost) of hired staff. The university centre could learn from this. The Royal Commission on the Status of Women has recommended: "that the fees for the care of children in day-care centres be fixed on a sliding scale based on the means of the parents."

DAY-CARE MUST NOT BE THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE WELL-TO-DO.

The university should actively seek government financing. The notion of universal government paid education has been accepted; now it must be extended to include pre-school and kindergarten education. Again, the Royal Commission recommends that: "the provinces...pay not less than 80% of the provincial-municipal contribution to day care centres."

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N.B. Censor classifies flicks now, doesn't cut

Great Revelations. This time it's in the personage of A. Y. Goss. The gentleman is usually known as the Chairman of the New Brunswick Censor Board. But he really isn't a censor and there really isn't a censor board. At least not in the strictest sense of the terminology. It can now more effectively be described as a reviewing board whose function it is to class films into their res-

pective audience age and type categories. In the early sixties Goss ran for provincial election as a labour candidate for the Liberals. He didn't make it. Then a job advertised as an amusement tax inspector came up that included the censor function. In competition with seven or eight other people Goss came out on top. "Maybe it was my political back-

ground..." he said. With six other people appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, including housewives, lawyers and businessmen, Goss helps make up the group chosen to be representative of all facets of life of the New Brunswick populace. Along with his political alliances he is a regional commissioner of the Boy Scouts, as well as a member of other service organizations, revealing a conscientious, civic-minded man well-suited for work that occasionally has made him the target of younger anti-establishment types. And driving 50 or 60,000 miles around the province each year is in itself meritorious of the salary he is able to command.

the age requirements where applicable. General means that the film is open to all, while adult means people 18 years of age and over. This type of movie (usually either a war or horror movie) probably contains a little dialogue that a few parents might object to. Most productions in this category are probably not harmful to children but the theatres are expected to make sure that the age requirements or each movie are posted. Parents, as a result, are expected to "shop around" for movies that they find suitable for their young ones to see. "There is no responsibility on the theatres to keep children out of an adult notice has been posted," said Goss. "The responsibility rests with the parents."

ful to those under 18. Children who are under eighteen must be accompanied by their parents.

There is no standard or written procedure to decide what movie will get what classification as this is left to the judgement and discretion of the members of the board. Usually only three members of the board watch a film, and if there is any disagreement about what rating it should receive, then the whole board will watch it and then the decision will be left to the majority of the members. A film cannot be cut without the permission of the distributor. The decision of the board need not be accepted by these people. They can ask for an appeal on the decision through the courts. A cutting or film cancellation is rare occurrence, said Goss, but "we have to be careful when we put a stamp of approval on something."

Goss stated that film classification is broken down into three areas - general, adult and restricted. Theatres are required by law to post the respective classification and to enforce

Then comes the restricted category. These films might contain scenes or dialogue that is offensive to people or harm-

Student senators begin counselling service as liaison

UNB - The student senators this week began a counselling service for students with administrative problems.

The service, which was announced in last week's BRUNSWICKAN, is given weekdays 11:30 to 1:30 in Room 33 of the SUB, just across from the Brunswickan office.

The student senators, who were originally conceived to

be a liaison between the Senate and the Students Representative Council, are now moving towards a liaison between students and the administration.

They do not intend their counselling service to become a 'rap room', but will give guidance to students who have bureaucratic hassles or problems with their professors.

Student Wives purpose and plans

The first monthly meeting of the Student Wives' Organization was held on Tuesday, October 5th in the cafeteria area of the Student Union Building. All wives of students of UNB, STU and TC were invited to attend, as well as wives who are themselves students.

The Student Wives' Organization was founded in 1955 by Mrs. Arnold McAllister, the lifetime Honourary President. She is assisted this year by Mrs. Eric Weatly, Honourary President.

The purpose of the organization is to help wives of students meet others in the same circumstances.

Meetings which are held on the first Tuesday of each month, are designed specifically to meet the interests of student wives, and is followed by a refreshment and social period.

During the year, student wives may join all or any S.W.O. activities such as learning Bridge, handicrafts, or participating in a bi-weekly sports night which is followed by an hour of swimming in the Max Aitken Pool. Other projects include helping with the S.W.O. Red and Black Revue presentation, helping on the Ways and Means Committee, The Annual Spring Fashion Show, or the Graduation Tea, where student wives, whose husbands are graduating, are presented with a Ph.T. (putting Hubby Through) Degree.

Coming up very soon will be a Registration Party for both husbands and wives.

Anyone who missed the first meeting is urged to attend the next meeting on November 2.

For further information phone Mrs. Stephen Hoyt, 475-6588.

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Andrew Nicholas of the Union of New Brunswick Indians .

PHOTO BY SHEDD

By STEVE BELDING

The basic difference between Indians as an ethnic minority group from others (French, negroes, etc) is that they are traditionally a responsibility of the federal government as stated in the BNA Act. There are 4500 registered Indians in the province of NB, most of them living on 13 reserves (6 Maliseet, 7 Micmac tribes). Of these 60 percent are living on welfare. In education an estimated 80 percent - 90 percent drop out of public schools before finishing. The provincial government which accepts little responsibility for Indian conditions has no present treaties for its land.

When interviewed by the BRUNSWICKAN, District Superintendent of Indian Affairs, David Gorley thought that the federal government's attitude toward Indians was changing as reflected by the increase in expenditures (approximately \$5 million in 1946 to over

\$260 million in 1971). However, he said, "there are certain problems which you have in any community. I don't think their's (NB Indians) are any different and that they are human problems." The main problem concerning the supposed job-shortage he thought was that "work is not available adjacent to the homes."

Gorley deals primarily with the Indian Chiefs of Councils and their councillors. These Band Councils are elected by the people in the reserves. Each reserve has a chief and one councillor per 100 Indians. At the St. Mary's Reserve in Devon there is one chief and three councillors.

Indians who were interviewed thought that generally they were still discriminated against when looking for a job. Indian chief Harold Sappier of the St. Mary's reserve said that ten years ago discrimination was open. Nobody would hire an Indian and they were not allowed in liquor stores, but treated

as minors. Today a few Indians are "hired just to make it 'look good'," he said, but bias is still there.

Welfare, the chief thought, was killing initiative. Where before the dawn of the welfare state, his people would make baskets, canoes and simple artifacts to eek out a meagre living, today they just go on welfare and get more money.

On dealing with the federal government, Sappier said that first the Indians had to deal their projects with the District Superintendent's office in Fredericton, then the Regional Superintendent in Amherst, and finally with the bureaucrate in Ottawa. There was simply too much red tape to get any positive action.

In discussion with Andy Nicholas, Vice President of the Union of NB Indians, it was claimed that there was still "subtle discrimination" against Indians when they are job-seeking.

One of the main problems in this respect, he thought, was that there is "no incentive to make an economic viability" on the reservations. The union is pressing the Federal government to set-up programs where the Indians can establish craftshops and factories on the reserve where an Indian has more of an identity.

The Union of NB Indians is a political body formed about three years ago, elected by the Band Councils. It acts as a pressure group for Indian interests as well as educating the non-Indian public and does research in the area of aboriginal rights.

Nicholas thought Indians generally have developed "new attitudes" of late. They have begun to "organize" their platforms and for the first time "the Indian people are getting involved." Also for the first time the Indians are representing themselves, whereas before they were exempted by a white delegate appointed by the federal government.

One of the pet projects of the Union at the moment is a proposed Heritage Centre to be constructed on the site of an old Indian Village near Woodstock. The purpose of it is to present "a more accpetable image of an Indian", and to help preserve their culture and identity. It would consist of an old Indian fort, Artisan shops, A Christian church and a museum.

A fessibility study was made for the Heritage Centre after the architects had drawn up the plans. "Not a very favorable reaction to our request was made," said President Anthony Francis. The government quibbled about lack of available funds.

"Loss of identity" of the Indians was something which everyone was

cerned with. O
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Our Indians

cerned with. Our reporter explored St. Mary's reserve in Devon a couple of weeks ago. The new "lower-class residential houses" were poorly finished with shabby paint jobs; but there was a television set and telephone in each, with a car in the yard. English was the spoken language. The younger generation has little knowledge of their native tongue.

Nobody goes to church on Sundays anymore.

As for Indian educational facilities in the province, there is kindergarten training available on the St. Mary's reserve, and in some, elementary services are provided. Following this the young Indians are thrust out into the regional schools. Tuition is paid to the provincial government by the federal to allow the Indians to attend classes. The cost of purchasing of classroom spaces increases with the school.

This system, Andy Nicholas observed, is a short of portraying culture" of their people. Anthony Francis noted that Indian school adolescents were "turned-off", felt out of place, suffered from "inferiority complexes" and had little interest in their education.

Those who do carry on with higher education are still "moving out" due to lack of opportunity around their home reserves which as the Union officials noted did little to improve the situation at home.

A school - TRIBE (Training and Research in Bicultural Education) has recently been established at Bar Harbour. It is open to NB Indian students. The curriculum, which is comprised of the study of Indian culture, is an attempt to find meaningful education for Indian people.

Dr. Vince Erikson of UNB has been preparing a text of Indian folk tales in the Maliseet language. It is "a quest of trying to devise a written system that they will accept", he said.

When asked about TRIBE, Chief Sappier commented that it was a good idea, but so far it hasn't had too many results. When approached about whether or not some of the courses or methods could be implemented into the NB school, he thought it was too early to tell whether things would pan out.

For Indian Housing a grant of \$8500 can be furnished to start a household.

An Indian may be granted up to \$10,000 if he moves off the reservation and can prove able to bear financial responsibility for the remainder of the cost of his house.

However Chief Sappier noted that it takes about \$2000 just for the basement at St. Mary's since it is on a solid rock hill. So he concluded that doesn't

really leave that much to start.

Most have to go on welfare to finish them.

To combat the welfare and job problem Mr. Gorley explained that the federal government has established manpower training centers on reserves. There is one at Oromocto. Also a relatively new idea is work-incentive programs. This is a plan where an Indian claims only 50 percent of what he earns while on welfare, for income tax purposes. Such programs are being experimented at the Tobique and Burnt Church reserves, Mr. Gorley added.

Insight was gained into the total situation when an Indian friend of the Brunswickan was interviewed. He said he thought that when people get things for nothing that they don't care for it and look after it. He commented "There's lots of work if they want to look for it and the ones that get it (welfare) should be the ones that need it."

He too had mixed views on Indian government. He thought they "waste money travelling and money should be used for what it is granted for." The Indian representatives although having accomplished some things, it was considered by some Indians that they could be doing a lot more and could be less "secretive" about what they

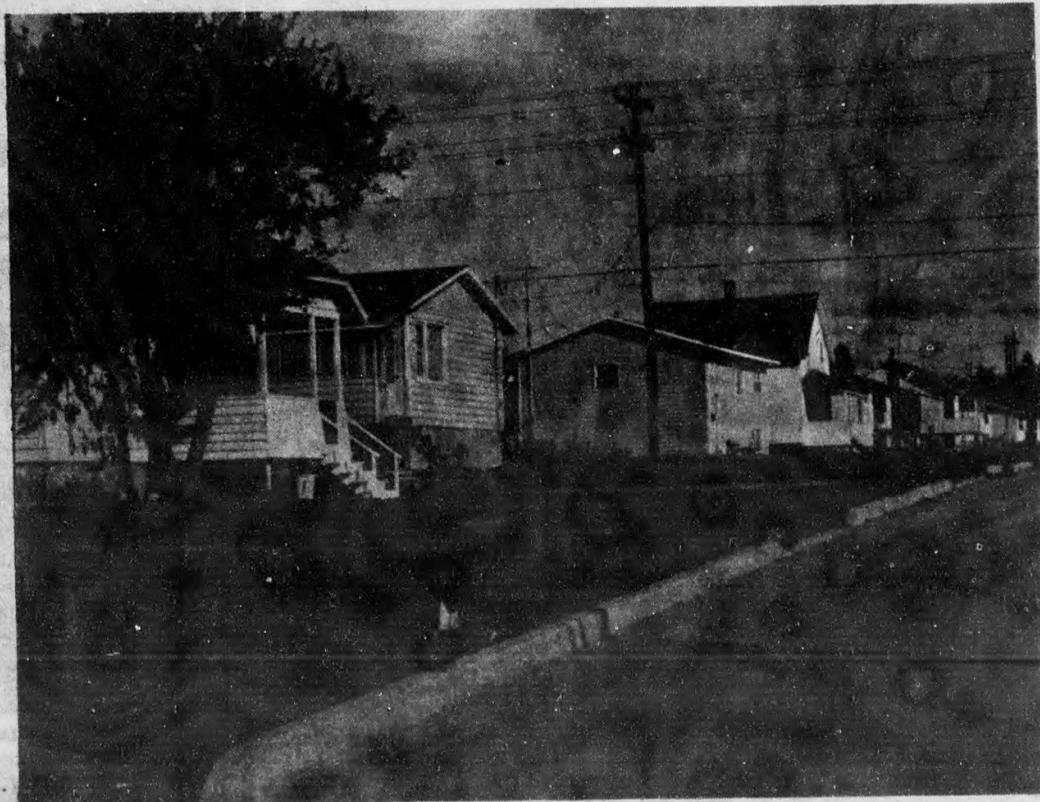
are doing and could present more of the "facts".

He also was very concerned that "Indians lose identity if they can't speak their language." The educational system had to be revamped but he thought that the youngsters should get more encouragement from home. He thought that the parents were a lot to blame for the children's plight at school. If they feel like dropping out generally the parents don't try to stop or punish them.

When one young Indian was asked why he couldn't speak his own language, he said "nobody teach me."

Most white people have a stereotyped idea of a screeching-drunk Indian, the Brunswickan friend continued. This problem seems to be more pronounced in the case of the Indian, because they are all grouped together on reserves. If there are a few alcoholics and drunks, he implied, the scene is magnified out of proportion. White man's society has the same problem but they are spread out over a wider community.

But the problem goes deeper than that, he added. The Indian still distrusts white man's greed. "There is slight suspicion. Like me when you called I was wondering what he wanted. That was in my mind," he said.



The Indian reservation in Devon.

PHOTO BY SHEDD

CAMPUS CANADA

University riot insurance premiums up

OTTAWA (CUP) - Fire insurance companies, trying to safeguard against insurance losses due to vandalism, bombings and riots by student militants, have found a way to cut costs -- by imposing fire insurance deductibles and riot premiums on university administrations wishing insurance protection.

University officials across the country are up in arms over the new premiums, but it looks as though they are here to stay.

Roy Elms, of the Canadian Underwriters Association, the largest organization of fire insurance companies in Canada, says that the use of deductibles and riot premiums will "encourage university officials to accept more responsibility in controlling losses at the source".

What this means, within the political and economic framework of Canadian universities, is that big business, through insurance economics, can gain some control of university politics by making student radicalism too expensive a cross for the universities to bear. On an insurance claim, a deductible is that first part of the claim that the owner must pay in case of damage, before the insurance company will undertake to pay the rest.

The Canadian Underwriters' Association (CUA) are increasing university vandalism and riot insurance rates by as much as 100 per cent, while also imposing deductible amounts of up to \$50,000 per claim on university building fire losses.

How do insurance companies justify this rate increase? By citing examples:

X the growing record of student unrest at the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser, University of Wind-

sor, Waterloo Lutheran, McGill and Sir George Williams. X recent bomb damage at McGill, Loyola, and St. Francis Xavier.

X radical and inflammatory speeches made on university campuses (operating on the theory that all serious student demonstrations can be directly related to the actions of one rabble rouser.) University insurance buyers, the ones being penalized under the new system, feel that the insurance companies are over-reacting to a few isolated incidents and are being overly influenced by recent insurance policies adopted by American university insurers.

Two years ago, however, these same university administrators reacted to the Sir George incident and other relatively minor radical actions to attempt to impose highly restrictive disciplinary policies on students, notably at the University of Saskatchewan and in Ontario by the Committee of the Presidents of the Universities of Ontario. These policies were designed with heavy emphasis on similar documents drawn up by American administrators after heavy damage and major demonstrations on many American campuses.

Universities have always been easy marks for the insurance sharks, and Canadian universities in particular were good investments for insurers until February 1969, when militant students and Montreal police, while using the Sir George Williams University Computer Centre as a battle ground, turned it into a \$2 million help of scrap metal.

The insurance industry took this loss with very ill grace and set about scheming ways to retain the healthy capital flow

from the universities' coffers to its own.

This fall the men at the drawing board found the answer: high riot premiums and high deductibles.

While the long term effects of this move by the CUA cannot yet be estimated, university officials feel the insurance industry is tackling the "vandalism" problem ass backwardly. The University people are now

suggesting, rather belatedly, a counter proposal.

A spokesman for Marsh and McLennan Ltd. of Toronto, a leading broker of university insurance, says that the universities and the insurance agencies should have held meetings to discuss better campus security arrangements, more realistic deduction provisions, and other improvements on the risk in-

But it's too late since the CUA has already unilaterally made their decision and are in a position to stick to their guns because they are the insurers with the most experience on Canadian campuses. CUA will negotiate deductibles but only with universities with huge insurance budgets and long peaceful histories.

Teacher fired over GEORGIA STRAIGHT

MOOSOMIN, Sask. (CUP) - A school teacher in this small Saskatchewan community has lost her job after she recently allowed her students to read a newspaper.

The paper in question is the Vancouver alternate paper "The Georgia Straight" and home economics teacher Marjorie Gordon, 24, was fired from her job at the local McNaughton High School after parents complained that she was allowing members of her Grade 9 class to read it.

The charge was "gross misconduct" on the part of Gordon

who is in her second year of teaching.

The school board says the paper which deals with community issues in the Vancouver area is "unsuitable for children aged 14 to 16."

No reason is apparent for the particular age group, for the charge "gross misconduct", or why the paper is "unsuitable in the first place, although Superintendent of schools James Ingram said the particular issue in question contained an article in which some "young girls" described their sexual

experiences.

Ingram said the small community of 3000 on the Trans-Canada Highway, 140 miles east of Regina is "in an uproar" because the parents of some of the students had caught them reading the forbidden paper addressed to Gordon's husband.

Ingram said that when she was asked why she showed the paper to her students, Gordon said they saw her reading it, asked to look at it, and she could see no reason for not showing it to them.

University of Calgary looks for volunteer pot smokers

CALGARY (CUP) - The University of Calgary has issued a plea for volunteers who are willing to risk life, limb, and possibly sanity by indulging in the forbidden fruits of marijuana.

The compensate for possible physical impairment, the uni-

versity is offering such volunteers \$50 each.

The offer, open to persons from all walks of life and over the age of 21, is part of a study program being conducted to examine the non-medical use of marijuana.

Psychologist Steve Miller, one of the four men heading up the program -- which is financed by \$100,000 in federal government research grants -- said the university was looking

for about 400 volunteers, both men and women.

The marijuana -- an illicit substance much used in some quarters -- for the research program was harvested recently from the bumper crop at the government experimental farm in Ottawa.

For safekeeping, the marijuana is currently being kept in a safe at the University of Calgary medical school.

Abbie goes for ballot box

NEW YORK (CUPI) - Abbie Hoffman, Yippie leader and well-known revolutionary clown has re-emerged with a new political line and a short haircut.

The author of "Steal This Book" (which has been banned in Canada) closely cropped his hair at a university speech in New Jersey recently as a symbol of his "rejection of hip culture" and is now telling audiences to work for social change through the ballot box.

Hoffman says that he's still calling for a social and political revolution but that he is urging people to register and vote at least at the local level.

"In college towns, with recent changes in the laws, it makes a lot of sense to engage in elective politics as an experiment. It's possible that radicals could win."

"Berkley is a start. And look at Cambridge, Mass. Someone like Daniel Ellsberg could change it and could win."

He said, however, that it is still meaningless to work for candidates on the national level.

The reason for the new short haircut: "Long hair doesn't have the bite of rejecting American values that it had two years ago. Now it's an affectation."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

ANNOUNCES A

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

for the

CAREERS ABROAD and PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Date: October 19, 1971

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Room 303, Tilley Hall

All interested candidates must write this examination.

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FRIDAY OCTOBER 15, 1971

CAMPUS CANADA

Choquette says 'War Measures Act wrong'

MONTREAL (CUPI) - While not denying the "usefulness" of the War Measures Act "in apprehending certain people involved in criminality and... in other ways", Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette says it was not the right legis-

lation to pass last October because of the "police mentality" with which such powers are used by law enforcers.

Choquette said that his contact with the police has proven that there is a difference "between law texts which give

certain powers you feel will be used sparingly, and the police mentality."

"The police - and I don't blame them, it's their job - are prone to go too far."

As an example of such police action, the Justice Minister

recalled that after one mass roundup by police (acting under WMA) he told the police he didn't want any more mass arrests without his specific permission. "Then I received from the police, at my home on Saturday night, a list of 70 persons they wanted to arrest."

Choquette said he saw on the list of 70 persons the name of a lawyer he knew quite well and who was accused of being actively engaged in defending political activists. "I knew him as just a lawyer and an entirely peaceful individual, so I told the police to scratch the whole list. I told them that if the whole list was built that way, it just didn't make sense."

Choquette also criticized the value of the WMA because of the difficulty in convicting people arrested under it. "The dismal record in prosecuting those charged under the Act taught me that juries are not ready to convict on a question of words, unless there is an overt act."

In August, Choquette suspended proceedings against about 40 persons who still faced trial on charges arising out of arrests made under the WMA.

Choquette, however, still feels that some control was necessary last October, following the FLQ kidnappings of James Cross and Pierre Laporte. (Laporte was killed shortly after the WMA came into effect). "It was entirely necessary to have some legislation, but whether the legislation (that was passed) was good is a debatable."

"If we had to have the same situation again, I don't think that I would favour exactly that solution," said Choquette.

The War Measures Act was invoked by the Federal Government one year ago today on October 15. It has been widely attacked for curtailing civil rights, because it gave the police widespread powers of search without warrant and of arrest.

SGWU loses entire SRC

MONTREAL (CUPI) - The students of Sir George Williams University no longer have a council - or a constitution.

At an emergency meeting of the Board of Governors on October 1, the constitution was suspended and the council placed under trusteeship.

According to a communiqué from the board, this action was taken due to the "inability of the governing body of the students' association to function within the present constitution."

In its place, a board of trustees, consisting of three students, a chartered accountant, and a lawyer has been appointed by principal John O'Brien.

The trustees have responsibility for all fiscal and non-fiscal matters which normally fall within the jurisdiction of the students council or the executive of the student association.

"They shall ensure that the Faculty Associations, and the student clubs and activities, that are at present under the

jurisdiction of the Association are to continue in operation."

"In exercise of these operations, the trustees may call on whatever professional or expert advice and assistance they may deem necessary."

Since the beginning of the trusteeship, two closed meetings have been held for members of the board to orient them to their new job. One of the members, lawyers Jack Shayne, had no knowledge of the events leading up to the suspension, and in his opinion, has been able to join the board without any preconceived ideas and an open mind.

Priorities for the trustees include new constitution for the Students' Association and a budget enabling clubs and communications media to continue in operation.

As soon as possible, the trustees will hold a referendum to determine whether students desire the maintenance of a students' association within an appropriate constitution. The students will decide the terms

of and the procedures for conducting such a referendum.

If a majority favors the maintenance of a students' association, the trustees will wind off the affairs of the suspended council and make arrangements for continuation of projects formerly under council jurisdiction.

Suspension followed letters to the Principal from both student and faculty representatives, protesting mismanagement of funds and general incompetence on the part of the former executive.

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Time - 4:00 p.m.

Place - Room 102, Tilley Hall

For Further Information Come To This Meeting Or Call Mrs. B. Smith, Local 451.

NOTE —

page two:

STUDENT

SENATORS

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FREDERICTON MALL ON PROSPECT STREET

Higgins or Theriault? or don't you care ?

By MAURICE GAUTHIER

The results of Leadership Conventions can seldom be predicted with any amount of certainty. This is especially true about the NB Liberal Convention which is being held here today and tomorrow. At the time of publication, they are still five candidates entered in the race: Robert Higgins (Saint John); Norbert Theriault (Northumberland County); John Bryden (Fredericton); H.H. Williamson (Bathurst) and Maurice Harquail (Campbellton). This field could be easily narrowed down to the first two candidates without any serious loss of

leadership qualities, but the support that Bryden and Williamson command could be a decisive factor in determining who will eventually gain control of the party.

As in other Leadership Conventions, the new leader requires fifty percent of the delegates' votes plus one vote. Balloting continues until a candidate is agreed upon, the one with the least number of votes dropped after each round. As previously mentioned, the contest should be primarily between Robert Higgins and Norbert Theriault and the voting could go something like this:

ROUND 1: Higgins should receive the highest number of votes, followed by Theriault, Bryden, Williamson and Harquail. It seems very unlikely that Higgins will get over half of the seventeen hundred - odd votes and Maurice Harquail would subsequently be dropped from the race. This should come as a surprise to no one, least of all Harquail. If his

performance at the Liberal Debate held in Tilley Hall two weeks ago is any indication of his ability, thank God for the democratic system.

ROUND 2: Again, the same

order should prevail: Higgins, Theriault, Bryden and Williamson. It is doubtful that Harquail's supporters would have been numerous enough to give Higgins the required majority even if a unanimous Harquail. Higgins switch had occurred Williamson would be dropped in this round. This series of votes should also be very revealing as concerns the loyalty of Bryden's supporters. Their unanimous loyalty after the first ballot would place him in a "king-maker's" position as he would possess the tie-breaking votes which could give either Higgins or Theriault a majority. Bryden's best bet at this point would be to "sell" his support to either of the contending candidates for a position in their party hierarchy.

ROUND 3: This could prove

to be the most decisive round for whoever leads the pack after this ballot should go on to win. If Bryden remains in the running, he should be dropped in this ballot. There is a strong possibility that Williamson has more support than many experts assume. If this hypothetical delegation remains pro-establishment and unanimously votes for Theriault, then the latter would have enough backing to pull ahead of Higgins in this ballot. Otherwise, Higgins would remain with the most votes and Theriault would be a strong second.

ROUND 4: If the voting extends this far, the winner would have to be determined in this round.

This outline is quite sketchy as there still remains many unknown variables. The delegates' loyalty after the first ballot will be of prime importance as will be the Acadian vote.

Whatever happens, the Liberal Party should have a new leader by Saturday evening, a leader whose major task will be to reinstate his party over the Conservatives at the next Provincial election. If you were a Liberal Delegate, dear reader, who would you choose to run against Richard Hatfield: Robert Higgins, or Norbert Theriault? Or don't you care?

Social Club opens again

By STEVE BELDING

The College Hill Social Club incorporated opened Oct. 2, 1971 for the year. A brainchild of the SUB Board of Directors it was formed approximately two year ago operating in the third floor, Rm. 208 of the SUB. It is a separate entity from the SUB and ideally will be a self-sustained profit organization.

Membership is open to any student over 21 years of age. Fee is \$5.00. At present there are 130 paid memberships, with

this year's membership expiring Aug. 31, 1972.

The club employs six students: 2 bartenders, 1 bar assistant and 3 gents rotating on the door and General Mgr. Doug McConnell.

Activities include socials in ballroom and social evenings thrice weekly in Room 208. Rm. 208 provides quiet social atmosphere where members can play cards or engage in conversation with fellow members or guest.

Lounge facilities are avail-

able. Generally "the purpose of the club is to bring those together who wish to be sociable," said Doug McConnell when interviewed by the Bruns.

As to limits of membership McConnell said "I have no idea" but that it would be an issue worked out by the executive members. Provisions in the constitution (corporated April 1970) are provided for an executive which is to be elected during the first general meeting probably within the next couple



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Senate approves UNBSJ degree program

The UNB senate approved the idea of a four year degree program for UNB Saint John, at its October meeting. With only a few exceptions the senate members seemed strongly in favor of implementing the program outlined in the report of its Advisory Committee on the Future of UNBSJ though there was some disagreement concerning the details of administrative structure and curricula.

The text of the motion passed by the senate is as follows: "That the UNB Senate accept the principle that:

1. third year courses and fourth be introduced at UNBSJ in September 1972 and 1973 respectively leading to the availability of the degrees bachelor of arts, bachelor of business administration and bachelor of science.

2. that the problems be of a general and interdisciplinary nature and duplication of specialized disciplinary programs at Fredericton be avoided.

3. that the above information be communicated to the board of governors and thence to the Higher Education Commission with the request that it be accepted on the explicit understanding that the weighting factor will be increased (or other equivalent means be adopted) to the point that UNBSJ become substantially self-supporting." This will probably be considered at the Oct. 20th meeting of the Board of Governors.

The weighting factor refers to the structure of the HEC's grant to UNB. At present the university receives a grant of

three monetary units for each student registered at the Fredericton campus as compared with one unit for each student registered at the Saint John campus.

After some debate the senate indicated that it wished to advocate that the program be instituted rather than merely inform the board and the HEC that such a program could be

implemented.

Reports from the faculty councils, especially that of the science faculty council, indicated some dissatisfaction with the administrative structure outlined in the Jaeger report. The key issue seemed to be whether the top position should be an administrative or an academic one. The report favored an administrative head for

the Saint John campus. The senate requested that the president set up a committee to review the proposed structure and curricula in consultation with the faculty.

Since the entire meeting was spent discussing the Jaeger report, another meeting was called for October 25th to deal with the other items on the agenda.

CANADA vs USA - land and lobster

WASHINGTON (AP-CP) - The United States has asked Canada to negotiate a boundary dispute that goes back to the 1783 Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolution.

At issue are Machias Seal Island and North Rock Island, both in the Bay of Fundy off the coast of Maine. The dispute flared last month when Canada ordered Maine Lobstermen not to fish in waters off the two islands. Ottawa filed a protest with Washington.

In turn the U.S. State Department proposed the two countries get together and settle ownership of the two islands. A department official said Canada has not responded but he feels a settlement is closer than it has been since the last attempt to negotiate the dispute in 1938.

Canada has maintained a manned lighthouse on the mile-long Machias Seal Island for 139 years.

Because both countries claim sovereignty, they also claim their lobster fishing regulations apply. Under Canadian law, lobster fishing

does not open until Nov. 14. Under US law there is no closed season.

Consequently, there is squabbling among Canadian and U.S. lobstermen.

Among ourselves

By RUSS CROSBY

Two thousand years ago God claims to have visited this planet. Historical documents claim that a fellow, Jesus Christ, was born, lived, and died in the Middle East. Various claims are made concerning who he was, why he was here, and what he was doing. One of these claims is that he has already accepted us just as we are, that he has forgiven us for doing those things we shouldn't have, and for not doing those things that we should have done, if we receive him into our lives.

Are these documents, supposedly written by five people who claim to have experienced the same thing, reliable? Have those people who have received him committed intellectual suicide, and are they avoiding the real issues of life, or is this where the action really is? Why do those who have received him cling to their beliefs and faith so tenaciously? Do they really experience something different? Why do some appear to beam all over, while others are so dour? Who was J.C. anyway? Does he have any answers to our situation—to my life here and now? ; to the population explosion; to the fantastic genetic discoveries being made; to the problem of pollution; to the problem of our being less than humans; to the problem of exploitation, selfishness, and greed?

As Dr. Suzuki said, we really do have to work out our own answers to these problems. Simply accepting the answers of others is not good enough, because if we do rely upon the answers of others we can't really live them—they are not a part of us. However as we work out our own answers, let's not forget the claims that J.C. made upon our own lives.

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FREDERICTON

Humans may lose senses by end of century

NEW YORK - Two news reports which appear to have escaped wide notice indicate man may lose some of his senses sooner than he thinks.

Both reports were from Washington, D.C.

One said that unless something is done about urban din, those who dwell in the noisiest areas may be deaf by the end of the century.

Quimet address

continued from page 8

courts of Quebec; he was appointed King's Counsel in 1944.

He was Crown Prosecutor for the District of Montreal from 1940 to 1944. During that time, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Second Bn (R), Fusiliers Mont-Royal. In 1948, he was appointed attorney for the Department of Justice and Social Prosecutor for the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act his special concern. Mr. Justice Ouimet became Judge of the Superior Bench (criminal jurisdiction) for the Province of Quebec in 1955.

As well as his efforts as mediator, conciliator and arbitrator in many labour disputes Mr. Justice Ouimet lectured in Municipal Law at McGill University from 1958 to 1966.

His involvement in the fields of juvenile delinquency, criminology and corrections has been marked by active participation as President of the Societe de Criminologie du Quebec and by membership in other correctional associations. Mr. Justice Ouimet's interest in public affairs has been expressed by many lectures on international affairs and on Canadian unity.

The other foresees the eventual doom of the well-equipped kitchen, with humans existing on cold food, such as peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches with added vitamins.

Evolution does bring changes, of course. Man's sense of smell is said to have deteriorated since the time he was a nomad hunter. The slide probably started when mesolithic man domesticated a dog, sometime before 7000 BC, and acquired a helper whose nose is keener than his own.

Now some humans are threatened with total loss of hearing because of their man-made environment.

Alvin F. Meyer, acting director of the office of noise abatement and control in the US Environmental Protection Agency, said this in a speech about urban noise:

"The over-all loudness of environmental noise has been doubling every 10 years in pace

with social and industrial growth, and if allowed to continue unchecked, the cost of alleviating it in the future may be insurmountable. In the case of cities where, according to some estimates, noise levels may be rising one decibel each year, some observers fear that maybe (given such a continued rate of increase) people who dwell in the noisiest sections will be deaf in the year 2000."

The potential victims can't say they haven't been warned.

The other prediction, about man's future diet, was made by another expert, in a speech to the American Chemical Society. It didn't mention taste buds. It was more in the nature of a pep talk about how to relieve the housewife of time-consuming meal-preparation duties, reduce the complexity of putting farm products into urban stomachs and cut the cost of building houses—ovens and several other appliances could be eliminated.

The gourmet, the lover of thick, juicy steaks, Thanksgiving turkey, piping-hot vegetables and plum pudding could only shudder.

HEAT NOT NEEDED

Dr. George G. Graham, a professor of human nutrition at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in Baltimore, Md., said in this Washington speech that eventually a complete meal may consist of a simple "hand" food. A peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwich, for example, could be made of "fortified bread, with vitamin C added to the jelly, and with vitamins A and D added to the peanut butter."

"I could give these to a child three times a day, along with three Cokes, and he'll be just as well nourished as he would be with the best-balanced foods containing the traditional four basics of meat, fish and eggs; dairy products; cereals;

and vegetables and fruits."

The crowning blow was his later declaration that "there's absolutely no nutritional value to a hot meal of itself—heat is not a nutrient."

It's cold comfort, but Dr. Graham did note that considerably more research is needed before such simplified eating habits become practical for all of us.

Now we're left to wonder: How many centuries will it be before man's taste buds become redundant?



Action on the defensive team Dalhousie ball in are (52) Mil

Parking - if you don't pay, no marks !

particular day 1387 cars were actually parked. If the comparison of these 2 figures gives you visions of cars being stacked up one on top of the other like these Volvos in the ad, don't worry.

That startling number of 1387 includes those cars parked on streets adjoining the campus such as Windsor St.

The study of parking facilities mentioned earlier is being undertaken by Professor Wilson and Stevens of the Department of Civil Engineering, with the cooperation of Prof. Garland, the Director of Planning and Development for the university and will not be completed for a month or two.

When it is completed, it will be passed on to Murray

& Murray, the new campus architects.

I was informed by Prof. Garland's office that Murray & Murray have made a preliminary study of the campus which included parking facilities, but they have not as yet made any recommendations. Pro. Wilson said that, even at the present, the parking situation at UNB compares quite favourably with that at other Canadian campuses.

"Some campuses", he said, offer no on-campus parking whatsoever, or at best, charge a fee for parking a car.

The Chief of Security supplied me with a map detailing the parking lots presently available for students and informed me that it is issued to all students registering their cars at the University.

Both the Chief of Security and the Assistant, Mr. Sedgewich consider parking tickets a necessity if there are to be safe sensible parking arrangements.

As well the supposed deterrent effect of the ticket and resulting \$2.00 fine, Mr. Sedgewich said that it would "remind" the student of the proper places to park his car. Some students, it seems, need to be

"reminded" rather often.

Sedgewich said that, in past years, before there was a Chief of Security, some students accumulated as many as 40 or 50 tickets in a year. Mr. Williamson said that, at the present, it is a rare case if a student gets 18 or 20 tickets in the course of a year.

He also stated that 3,422 tickets were issued last year. According to Mr. Sedgewich the payment of fines amounted to "some hundreds" of dollars last year. This money, he said is classified as "miscellaneous income" and, among other things, particularly affects the

cost of administration.

If Mr. Williamson's statement of 3422 tickets is correct that amounts to \$6,844 in fines which could have been paid as compared to the "some hundreds" of dollars worth which actually were paid. This should give one a good idea of the way students regard these tickets.

A note of warning to all those fearless individuals who might actually consider ignoring a ticket: The Administration punishes continued offenders by such brutal and inhuman means as holding back their marks.

APEC's goals and targets

Continued from page three

self must make the department's position clear by setting and stating "specific goals and targets, benchmarks by which it may judge, and be judged, on its performance." The Review criticizes the department's failure to comment, much less act, on the targets delineated in the Atlantic Development Council's Strategy for Economic Development of the Atlantic Region, 1971-1981.

Essential to the success of any program designed to overcome the economic problems of the region is effective promotion. Says APEC, "a strong regional promotional effort is necessary if decision-makers are to give the Atlantic region a fair assessment in deciding a location."

The Review underlines the need for "industrial intelligence" and "good promotion" with facts elicited in an APEC survey of firms receiving grants under the Regional Development Incentives Act. The Council contends that "straight monetary inducements will not work" if other "reasons why" are not supplied - and promoted - by the department and the region.

Promoters of RDIA should be able to assure industrial firms that, everything else being equal, higher grants are available in the Atlantic Provinces than in other Designated Regions. "Incentives in the Atlantic region must not only be higher than elsewhere, they must be known to be higher."

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Meeting

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Pro

By GEORGE

An official mant of Labo the creation of Employment Agency operate solely of the students

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The word is as follows: "Named i first won from the U Brunswick Bliss Carr in 1886, g and recei



FOR SERV 4

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Gov't grant employs 260 students

By GEORGE MORRISON

This summer a \$270,000 grant was given by the NB government to finance a Student Summer Employment Program, the first of its kind in the province.

The aim of the Program was to do jobs that would not only benefit the province, but would be educational and would give the students practical experience in their possible future fields of discipline as well.

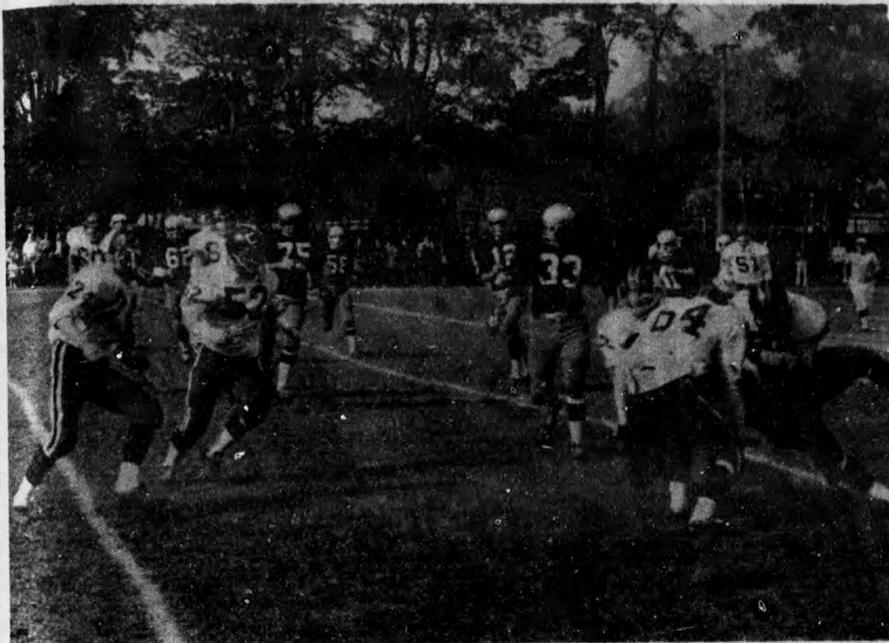
The Program gave employment to some 260 students all over the province. This enabled the students to save more money by allowing them to work in their home areas, which freed them from room and board expenses.

An official of the Department of Labour, which was the coordinator for the program, expressed his wish that the program be continued next summer. Moreover, he said that it would benefit most said ents and province to a greater extent to make the program permanent. There are many jobs under the scope of the program to be done, but the money, as yet, isn't there to get them done.

The official suggested that students get together and come up with plans for projects of their own. The "field is open" and awaits only the exploitations by the students. Once made up, the list of supposed projects would then undergo

a process of education by the by the government, the surviving ones being adopted and thus, new jobs created.

The Labour official said that he was very happy and the performance of the students in this year's program and expressed his optimism for the future, if the Program is continued.



Action on the field last Saturday in the Red Bomber-Dal Tigers game. Members of Bombers defensive team snuff out an attempted Dalhousie first down. In on the tackle of an unidentified Dalhousie ball carrier are John Danaher, Larry Jack, Bob LeBlanc. Other Bombers moving in are (52) Mike Flynn, (51) Dave Kent. The score on the game was UNB 29, Dalhousie 21.

PHOTO BY DEFRIETAS

Province lacks employment agency

By GEORGE MORRISON

An official of the Department of Labour has advocated the creation of a Central Employment Agency which would operate solely for the benefit of the students.

Mr. T. Christie said that such an Agency would do away with much of the inter-departmental confusion caused by each Department doing its own hiring of students. In such an Agency, he said, the students would file an application form, the hiring department would file its requirements, the Agency's files on students would be

passed down the inter-Departmental line. "The potential of such an Agency" said Mr. Christie, "would be boundless."

However, the decision to from such an Agency lies in the hands of the government, which can sometimes draw tight purse strings. It is up to the students to pressure the government into making the right decision that would benefit both students and government tremendously.

consulted, and the suitable students hired.

The Agency would also do away with much of the patronage that is characteristic of the present system by recruiting the different Departments, and especially would limit private enterprise patronage, as the Agency would most likely cooperate with private enterprise in the hiring of students.

Also, the Agency would see to it that money provided by the government for student employment actually went to the students, and was not

Plaque to be unveiled

Moved that the wording of a plaque for Tibbits Hall be approved by the Board.

The wording for the plaque is as follows:

"Named in memory of the first woman to graduate from the University of New Brunswick. Tutored by Bliss Carman, she entered in 1886, graduated in 1889 and received in that year

the Governor - General's Medal for proficiency in her studies. Later fittingly honoured with an M.A. in 1914, and the L.L.D. in 1939, both honor's causa, she pursued with distinction throughout life her vocation as teacher and kind mentor to the generations of youth who came under her care."



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The intellectual's sport

By PAUL CARSON
of the VARSITY

Which team sport best combines speed, strength and international appeal?

Forget about football, basketball, hockey, even soccer; the answer is volleyball, a sport almost unknown in Canada and virtually ignored by most Varsity jocks.

It's a sad fate for a sport that rates second only to soccer in international participation and can generate more action and tension than any of its more popular rivals.

In world class competition, a volleyball is regularly spiked at speeds of over 100 miles per hour, which means it smarts when you're hit in the face, as often happens. As to strength,

tests at the 1967 Pan-Am Games showed the men's volleyball teams were by far the strongest athletes, well superior to weight-lifters and gymnasts.

Despite this potential for mass appeal, volleyball in Canada is hardly recognized; the situation at U of T is hardly any better.

"Let's face it: volleyball is a difficult game to learn and there are still very few skilled coaches in Canada," says Varsity men's volleyball coach Wally Rosocha.

Rosocha is one of only 20 active players who have represented Canada in international volleyball competition. An admitted "volleyball nut", he played in the 1967 Pan-Am Games and later in the 1970 World Student Games.

"Right now I'm hoping to train Varsity players for the 1973 WSG trials," Rosocha says, explaining that with so little top flight competition in Canada an athlete could make the Canadian national team after only two or three years of concentrated work.

Rosocha is not surprised at the small turnouts for Blues' workouts and the almost total lack of spectators at intercollegiate meets.

"To most people, men's volleyball does not have a masculine image, so naturally talented athletes aim for the professional glamour sports like football, basketball and hockey," he said.

However, if more students became interested in volleyball they would soon discover it is a thinking man's game where brain often overcomes brawn.

"At the international level, spectators find volleyball as exciting as any other sport both in terms of the physical skills of the players and the almost unbearable tension created in close matches," Rosocha says.

"A team with agility, a positive outlook and mental alertness can usually outfox taller opponents and leave their jocks hanging all over the court."

In only his first season as Blues' coach, Rosocha intends to stress the "fun aspects" of volleyball in the 1971-72 campaign.

"The workouts will be rigorous but I want the team to enjoy playing.

"Of course, the rewards, satisfaction and fun are much greater when you win, so we won't aim for anything less than the title."



The action was free-wheeling as the Red Shirts came on to defeat SMU 2-0 last Saturday.
PHOTO BY DEFRIETAS



COLLUM'S COLUMN

by Pete

Well the Bombers lived up to my predictions and beat Dal 29-21. An exciting game to say the least.

The pass defense held in the final quarter, as Dal had the wind to their backs marching towards the go ahead touchdown, Mike Flynn intercepted a Duda pass.

UNB also kicked their first field-goal of the year to put the game out of reach of Dal.

Flynn, John Danaher and Larry Jack stood out in a class of their own for the defense, while Bob Clive ran with authority, scored two touchdowns and gave the Bombers excellent field position. Jamie Porteous and Joel Irvine also played well on the punt return team. Jamie having a TD nullified by a senseless clipping call.

Bombers take on Mount Allison Mounties at Sackville tomorrow. It should be a real squeaker as Mt. A has four Red Bomber grads coaching for them. It should be a real "pride" game, and if so the Bombers will be a top, coz they are a team with a lot of pride.

And speaking of pride the Red Shirts regained some of their's as they defeated St. Mary's Huskies, 2-0 in a soccer game at College Field.

The University of Moncton is coming to town tomorrow. They will face the Red Shirts on College Field at 3:00 p.m.

For any of you action loving folks who are not going to Mt. A, why not take in real action-packed sport. The UNB Ironmen are at home to Fredericton Loyalists at College Field at 5:30.

In case you are wondering, the Ironmen are our Rugby Team, they participate in a League with STU, Fredericton, and Saint John.

Why not drop down to the field and watch the play, I think you will be impressed at the style of play and with the wild abandon with which the players throw themselves around.

And to all you Alouettes fans, EAT YOUR HEARTS OUT, after last Sunday's victory by the ARGOS (32-5), its been along time coming. Would anyone like to wager a coffee on the outcome of this Sunday's Argo-Al game?

Bruns predictions of the week: Bombers over Mt. A by a little. Red Shirts over U of Moncton; Ironmen over Loyalists and Peace over all.

INTRAMURALS

INTERCLASS SOCCER

Wednesday, Oct. 20 College Field

7:00 - 8:00	Eng. 2	vs	For. 5
8:00 - 9:00	Science	vs	For. 4
9:00 - 10:00	CE 5	vs	Eng. 3
10:00 - 11:00	Law 3	vs	Chem. Eng.

BYE: Phys. Ed. 1

INTERCLASS SOFTBALL

Saturday, Oct. 16 9:00-10:30

EE 4	vs	PE 3	Jones
CE 5	vs	STU Gold	Aitken
SE 45	vs	CE 3	College
PE 4	vs	Chem & Elect PG	Scully

INTERCLASS FLAG FOOTBALL

Tuesday, October 19, 1971 Buchanan Field

7:00 - 8:30	Civil Eng. 5	vs	Phys. Ed. 4
8:30 - 9:30	STU Gold	vs	Law 2 & 3
9:30 - 10:30	Bus. Admin 4	vs	Elect Eng. 5
10:30 - 11:30	Graduates	vs	STU Green

BYE: Law 1

Thursday, October 21, 1971 Buchanan Field

7:30 - 8:30	STU Gold	vs	Elect. Eng. 5
8:30 - 9:30	Law 1	vs	Civil Eng. 5
9:30 - 10:30	Graduates	vs	Phys. Ed. 4
10:30 - 11:30	StU Green	vs	Law 2 & 3

BYE: Bus. Admin 4

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By JOHN TH

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Harriers in winning form

By JOHN THOMSON

The Harriers have been a busy lot during the past week, competing in three cross-country meets. They also were victorious-sweeping 2 competitions in Maine last weekend and one at home on Tuesday.

Friday, UNB wiped out the University of Maine at Machias taking 7 of the first eight spots. Bob Slipp really burned up the 4.1 mile course in a time of 21:08 minutes eclipsing the old course record of 21:48. Slipp's brother, Dick, took second place and also bettered the old mark by 10 seconds. Teams scores for this meet were UNB 18, UMM 45.

The placings and time of the UNB runners were:

1. Bob Slipp 21:08
2. Dick Slipp 21:38
4. Ian Cordner 22:11
5. Wayne Stewart 22:29
6. Doug Keeling 22:55
7. Norm Savoie 23:03
8. Don Davis 23:52

On Saturday, the Harriers were pitted against Colby College and Maine Maritime Academy in a tri-meet held at Waterville. This meet was closer but we still won by a comfortable 11 point margin. Team scores were UNB 23, Colby 34, and Maine Maritime 80. Lew Paquin of Colby equalled the course record of 25:03 minutes in taking first place. Once again, Bob Slipp was the Harriers' top gun taking second place honors.

The placings and times of our runners were:

2. Bob Slipp 25:45
3. Doug Keeling 26:10
4. Dick Slipp 26:20
6. Norm Savoie 26:56
8. Wayne Stewart 27:07
9. Ian Cordner 27:19
14. Don Davis 28:28

Last Tuesday, UNB hosted the Universities of Maine at Machias and Presque Isle in another tri-meet. The course was 4.3 miles in length and was set in the UNB Woodlot. The Harriers took top honors with 25 points as compared to Presque Isle's 42, and Machias' 58. Once again the opponents turned in the fastest time as Presque Isle's Henry Chipman churned up the course in 22 minutes. Bob Slipp followed him across the finish line 15 seconds later.

The placings and times of our runners were:

2. Bob Slipp 22:15
4. Ian Cordner 22:54
5. Wayne Stewart 23:08
6. Norm Savoie 23:12
8. Don Davis 23:53
12. Brian Blakie 27:05

The Harriers are now resting up for the AIAA championships to be held at Dalhousie on Oct. 23. If they repeat as champions they will go on to represent the conference in the Canadian finals, Nov. 13, which this year are being held at UNB.

It would be fitting if the hosts were to be competing as well so we wish the team the best of running next week.



Bob Slipp, UNB's best cross-country runner, comes in first for the Harriers in their defeat of the University of Maine. PHOTO BY BOB BOYES

SPORTS SHOTS

PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

The athletics department is recruiting students to officiate interclass basketball games and to score at interclass hockey games.

The basketball officials need not have any previous experience, simply a desire to do a good job. The rate of pay is \$1.67/hr. Games are usually played on Tuesday nights and the schedule will commence towards the end of this month. All interested persons are asked to attend a clinic on Tuesday, Oct. 19 at 7:00 p.m. in room 207 in the gym.

The hockey scorers do not need any experience but must be reliable. The rate of pay is \$1.67/hr. The games are played on Sundays with play commencing the first week of November. Interested students are asked to attend a meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 19 at 8:00 p.m., in room 207 of the gym.

INTERCLASS VOLLEYBALL

Entries for this league close next Wednesday, Oct. 20. Every class is eligible to enter a team and where there is insufficient interest in two classes, they may be combined. A \$12 default deposit is required of each team. This will be refunded at the end of the schedule provided that the team has not

default more than one game. The organizational meeting is set for Wednesday, Oct. 20 in room 209 of the gym. Each team is asked to have a representative there.

INTERCLASS HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL

It is still not too late for your class to enter a team in either of these leagues. The Athletics Department will be accepting team entries up to 5:00 p.m., on Monday, Oct. 18. If you have any questions, please contact Amby Legere or John Thomson at the gym.

CLASS SPORTS ORGANIZERS

The Athletics Department still needs several people to complete its intramural organizational network. Of record, the following spots are still vacant: Arts - all years; Engineering - first, second, third, and fifth years; Business Administration - all years; Forestry - all years; Science - first, second, and fourth years; Law - all years; and Education - first.

If you have the desire to help organize teams please contact Amby Legere in the Athletics Office. The amount of work involved is negligible but the benefits are substantial. If you are already representing your class please inform Mr. Legere.



**READ
SPORTS
SHOTS**

UNIVERSITY ACTION

Football	Sat., Oct. 16	UNB vs Mt. A.	1:30 p.m.
Soccer	Sat., Oct. 16	U de M at UNB	2:00 p.m.
Rugby	Sat., Oct. 16	Loyalists at UNB	4:30 p.m.
Track & Field	Sat., Oct. 16	AIAA Championships at Dalhousie.	
FIELD HOCKEY			
	Fri. Oct. 22	UNB vs Mt. A.	
	Sat. Oct. 23	UNB vs St. F. X.	
CROSS COUNTRY			
	Sat. Oct. 23	AIAA Championship at Dal.	

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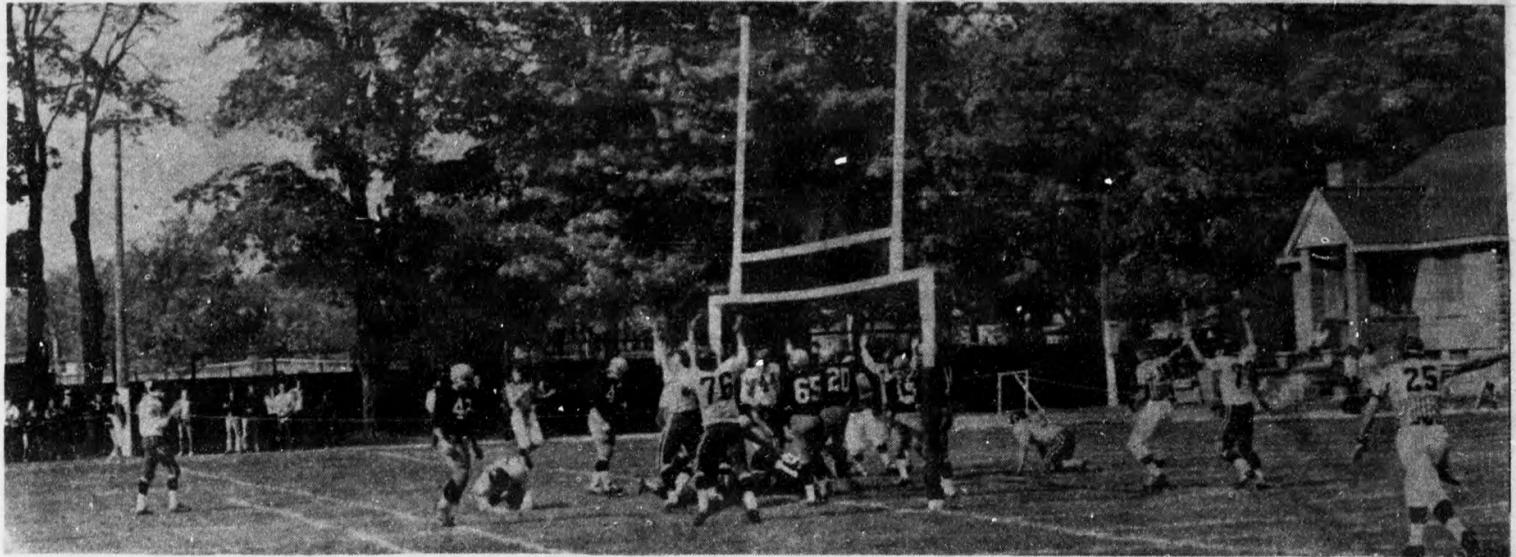
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Bob Clive is smothered by No. 61 for Dal too late, as he crossed over for UNB's first touchdown. Clive gained 194 yards in 24 carries.

PHOTO BY DEFRIETAS

UNB's ground game crushes Dal 29-21

By DAVE ANDERSON

With two quarters of brilliant play, the Red Bombers defeated the Dalhousie Tigers 29-21 in conference play last Saturday. The Dal team after losing last week to Mount A came out confident of a victory but were quickly disappointed as UNB proved to be the better team.

The first quarter showed the Bombers at their best with Bob Clive's running leading them to two early touchdowns. Clive, in the course of the game, gained 101 yards in 24 carries. — The best effort any Bomber half-back has shown in years. The second time UNB got the ball they marched 46 yards in six plays with Clive scoring on a third down run from close in. Joel Irvine missed the convert, the score staying 6-0.

Don Davis engineered the next touchdown a few minutes

later, calling a series of passing and running plays through gaping holes in the Dalhousie defense. Again, Clive brought the Bombers close in and Davis plunged over from the one yard line for the TD. Bob Kay missed the convert, the score 12-0. Later in the quarter the Bombers could have really moved into a commanding lead as Jamie Porteous ran a punt back 45 yards for a touchdown only to have it called back on a stupid clipping penalty.

At the start of the second quarter, game turned around as the same problems UNB has had so far this season came back to plague them. The defensive halfbacks broke down under a pinpoint passing attack by the Dal quarterback. In quick succession, Dal marched down the field with repeated

completions scoring two touchdowns on pass and run plays. The first convert was blocked by John Danaher, but by half-time the Bombers were losing 13-12.

At the start of the third quarter the Bombers came out ready to play ball again, as the defense tightened up. Mike Flynn took a handoff from a stunned Dal quarterback at the Dal 35, but UNB couldn't get going, missing a single from the 28 against the wind. Good passing by Davis with good running from UNB's backs moved the ball down the field again on next series. Gary Norcott brought a pass down to the one where Bob Clive dived over for the major. The convert by Kay was good, the score now 19-13 for UNB. Dalhousie intercepted a floating pass from Davis mov-

ing into UNB's half of the field. For a while, both teams battled back and forth until Bob Clive broke the game apart with a beautiful run to the Dal five.

On the next play, Dave Spears broke in for the touchdown. Again, Kay's convert was good, UNB now ahead 26-13.

The fourth quarter brought another surge from the Dalhousie offence. Gaining nothing on the ground against UNB's tough line, they went again to their passing attack. The Dal offence came on strong but weren't as successful as in the second quarter in opening up UNB's defence. A Dal single on a long kick made it 26-14 followed a while later by a pass and run scoring play closing the score at 26-21.

The Big play of the game was when Dal tried an unsuccessful onside kick with three minutes left. UNB took the ball down to the Dal 30 and with time running out, Bob Kay kicked a field goal to sew up UNB's first win of the year 29-21.

It was an allround good effort by the Bombers except for the lapses in the second and fourth quarters as they played well enough to beat any team in the conference. If the pass defence can do as good a job on the pass as the defensive line does on the run, the team should have no problems in future games.

Bob Clive's running has balanced what has been for years an overused pass attack offence as the offensive line is opening up holes for him to run loose. Good performances by Larry Jack and Jamie Porteous helped the club as Clive, Danaher and Flynn again gave stand-out performances.

Tomorrow the Bombers travel to Mount A, to play the Mounties who are one and one on the year. UNB should spoil the Mounties bid at their first winning season in centuries. As usual, we urge everyone to get out to Sackville and support the Bombers, as we are expecting a stronger performance from the team as they continue their winning ways.

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McGill University	18	Loyola College	18
Bishop's U	70	U of Montreal	0
U of Sherbrooke	33	U of Quebec	7

BFC

St. Francis Xavier	60	U of PEI	7
UNB	29	Dalhousie U	21
St. Mary's U	42	Acadia U	26

WICAA

U of Calgary	23	U of Alberta	19
U of Saskatchewan	18	U of BC	7



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twist and shout

with Stan Twist

It's a shame Ian Matthews is best known for a song Joni Mitchell wrote. Matthews Southern Comfort were being hailed as the British Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young last June when their recording of "Woodstock" sat in the top position of the English charts for six consecutive weeks. It was also at this time that Ian Matthews decided to leave the group and go solo. This wasn't the first time Ian had made this decision either. He left Fairport Convention, a popular English folk-rock group, to go solo a while before this. Upon his exit from the group he recorded a solo album called "Matthews Southern Comfort",

which contains some beautiful music. He then decided to form a group, using some of the musicians from his solo album, and named it after the album. After Matthews left MSC, the band continued as Southern Comfort and recently released an album on Capitol called "Frog City".

The album is quite good, despite the panning it received from Rolling Stone. The sound is basically the same as it was when they had Matthews, in fact Carl Barnwell sounds suspiciously like Ian Matthews at times. The group is noticeably weak in regards to lyrics, but outside of a couple of bum cuts (Randy Newman's "Ken-

tucky Home" and "Return to Frog City"), the band maintains a competent level throughout ("April Lady" is one of the most beautiful songs I've heard in some time).

Ian Matthews on the other hand, has recorded another solo album with the help of some friends and ex-members of Fairport Convention. As far as I'm concerned, Matthews functions better as a solo artist than he does in a group (Same goes for Rod Stewart).

Matthews wrote all but three of the songs on the album and as usual the album has been mixed so that the vocals are dominant and the music secondary. And that's good, because

for the first time I was forced to listen to Matthews lyrics. (There also printed on the album cover.) He's nobodys' fool in that department either. Just take a look at the words to "Hearts"

And the light I find reflected
Guides the way among the
hearts left by the road
By the way you seem affected
I can almost taste the bitterness
you show

Fly away from me
Try to find the reason
And in a day you'll be wander-
ing again

The albums more orientated towards folk than rock, but that's cool. I'm a bit sick of all this "heavy" shit that I'm con-

stantly assailed with day and night anyway.

The final track on the record "Thro my Eyes" is a duet Matthews does with Sandy Denny, who also plays piano on the cut I could say something clever like this track sums up the whole record both musically and lyrically, but it doesn't so I won't.

Now this isn't an album for everybody. Personally I prefer albums like this as opposed to listening to Robert Plant screaming about how many chicks he balled the last time L.Z. were in L.A. I suppose it's a matter of taste. Let me put it this way, if you like good solid music, by all means cop this record.

At the Beaverbrook Art Gallery

Ian Eyre exhibit

Thirteen of Ivan Eyre's threateningly surreal canvases will go on exhibition at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery on October 15. This exhibition which was organized and first shown at The Winnipeg Art Gallery is now being circulated nationally.

In a conversation on his work with Sibly Blake of The Winnipeg Art Gallery, Ivan Eyre states:

"Maybe it will turn out that only a few people will 'see' my work. It's hard work doing or looking at art. That's what makes it worth something in our lives. If there is anything meritorious about these paintings they will somehow survive unpopularity and trends. If they don't live on; if they cannot draw interest to themselves, then the paintings live only for me."

Ivan Eyre was born in Tullymet, Saskatchewan, and

studied under Ernest Lindner and Eli Bornstein. After graduating with a B.F.A. from the University of Manitoba School of Art, in 1957, he became a Graduate Assistant at the University of North Dakota and later an Instructor at the University of Manitoba School of Art. He lived in Europe from 1966 to 1967 with the aid of a Canada Council grant.

Eyre's paintings defie categorization in many of the modern trends in the visual arts. His uniquely personal vision evokes grotesque hallucinations, a composite of the imagery of Bosch and Bacon. Eyre is aware of the remoteness of his work from the viewer, but declares that his paintings must live for him before anyone else. The objects and figures of his paintings are strewn about on a tableau or stage forming a visual walpurgisnacht. Images of violence and sexuality are juxtaposed. The incongruous assemblage of fragmented objects gives the feeling of the aftermath of an atomic explosion.

The Ivan Eyre exhibition will be at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery until November 15, 1971.

In conjunction with this exhibition, the Beaverbrook Art Gallery will have a film screening on Wednesday, October 27 at 8:00 p.m. Films on Francis Bacon, Haime Soutine and on Expressionism will make up the program. There will be no admission charge.

Douglas Hall lecture

On October 20th at 8:30 p.m., Douglas Hall, keeper of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art in Edinburgh, will present a lecture entitled, "Impressionism in Sculpture", in the exhibition Gallery of The Beaverbrook Art Gallery.

Douglas Hall has been Keeper of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art since shortly after its foundation in 1960, and was previously Deputy Director of Manchester

City Art Galleries, where he was largely responsible for a series of important exhibitions. He graduated in 1952 from the Courtauld Institute of Art in the University of London, where he studied under Sir Anthony Blunt and Dr. Johannes Wilde.

During Mr. Hall's Keepership of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art the collection has grown from next to nothing to become probably the best concentrated collection of 20th century art in Great Britain outside London. An important part of the collection is a small group of distinguished sculptures. This growing interest is reflected in Douglas Hall's decision to embark on a critical book on modern sculpture which is to be published by Paul Elek in 1972/73.

This lecture, "Impressionism in Sculpture", studies the effect on European -- largely French -- sculpture of the change of orientation and taste in the later 19th century, of which Impressionism was a symptom. It will consider the controversial question of whether

there is a sculptural equivalent of Impressionism, and what its role was in Rodin, Rosso and Degas, looking also at the work of Daumier, Carpeaux and Dalou. Whether or not any of these sculptors can be justly called impressionist, they were

all deeply affected by the changes associated with Impressionism, and it is among them that one has to look for the antecedents of modern sculpture.

Vera Frenkel excused

by Rick Adams, Roy Neale, Peter Pacey, Sue Gillis

Vera Frenkel's exhibition at the Art Centre has caused a somewhat different response than one is lead to expect from the brochure accompanying the exhibition. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that Miss Frenkel is one of those artist who is known as an artist's artist. This does not mean that her art is not for general consumption, but that she is more interested in effects than in settling into a distinct idiom that is usually a prerequisite for acceptability.

In Ottawa and Toronto, Miss Frenkel is widely acclaimed because she is an inovator and experimentalist. Presumably other artists, and Miss Frenkel herself, will benefit from the techniques which she is exploring. In New Brunswick, where there is not as much experimentation in graphics, Miss Frenkel's innovations are naturally not as well appreciated. Nevertheless, the exhibition is interesting, especially the three "fold outs" which are series of impressions joined in hinged sequence. At the moment, Miss Frenkel's etchings are hung alongside the tapestry of Rai Demopoulos and the extravagant practicality of the latter serves as an interesting foil to the austere works of Miss Frenkel.

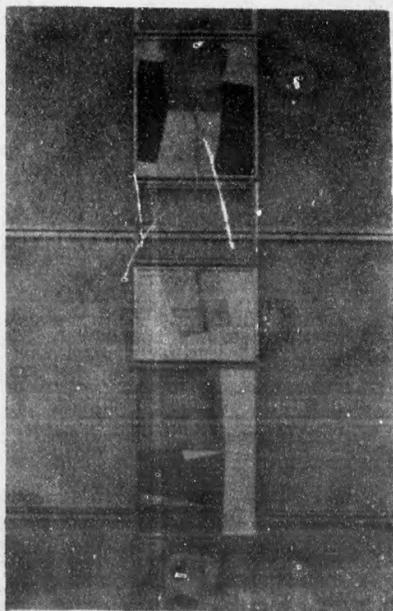


photo by De Freitas

One of the three "fold-outs" in the Vera Frenkel exhibition at the Art Centre.

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interview	6
poetry	7, 8

cover design by phae cameron

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Photos	Ken DeFreitas
Graphics	Mac Haynes

Art Exhibitions on Campus

by Sneelagh Russell

Currently on display at the University of New Brunswick are four exhibitions of artistic talent. At the Art Centre in Memorial Hall are three exhibits: prints by Vera Frenkel, weaving by Rae Demopoulos, and watercolours by Mary Pacey. This article will deal with the latter two of these exhibits.

It is a difficult task, unless one attempts to set himself up as a critic of art, (which this reviewer sees little hope of becoming), to pass any sort of critical judgement on these works. Therefore, in this article, I intend merely to comment on and set forth my reactions to these displays, and hope that they will be at least partially representative of a small consensus of opinion, and that they will induce others to visit the Art Centre. to enjoy these exhibitions.

Raimonde Demopoulos was born in 1943 in Chicago, Illinois. She studies fine arts at the University of Minnesota 1962-65. She has her Handweaving Studio at 856 George Street, Fredericton, NB. She has previously exhibited at:

25th Annual Exhibition of the Craftmen's and Weaver's Guilds, Pittsburgh, Pa., April, 1969.

Three Rivers Exhibition, Pittsburg, Pa., July, 1969.

Avante Garde Weaving, University of West Virginia, August 1969.

Joint Exhibition of Weavers and Embroiderers' Guilds, Pittsburgh, Pa., February, 1970.

26th Annual Exhibition, of the Craftsmen's and Weaver's Guilds, Pittsburg, Pa., March 1970.

Pennsylvania State Crafts Exhibition, Penn. State University, July 1970.

The display is organized by the UNB Art Centre for the Atlantic Provinces Art Circuit. (notes taken from display catalogue.)

The weaving is displayed in the gallery section of the Art Centre, along with the Vera Frenkel prints. The selections are hung from the walls and ceiling and displayed on the low tables, and range from rugs, table mats, pillows and baskets to a tapestry, a robe and a vest. Of the twenty pieces, fifteen are for sale, with prices, actually quite fitting for the high quality of workmanship, ranging from \$15 for each of three baskets of reed,

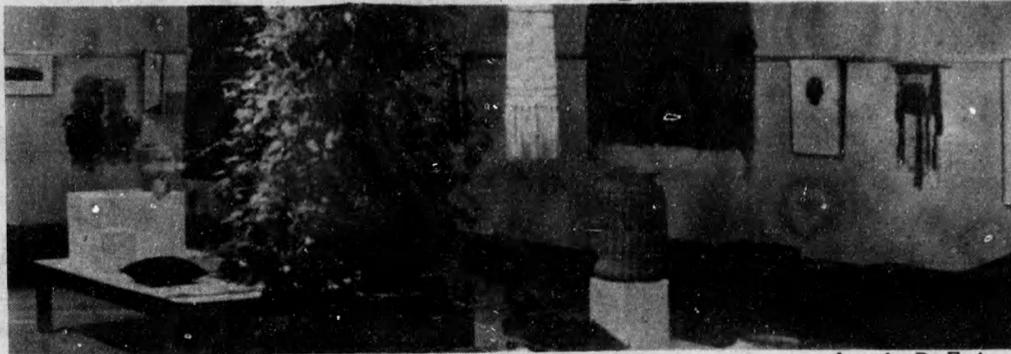


photo by De Freitas

The Gallery at the Art Centre in Memorial Hall is this month exhibiting the Vera Frenkel exhibit from the National Gallery and the weavings of Raimonde Demopoulos, a Fredericton resident. Both the handweaving collection and the Frenkel exhibit will tour the Atlantic Circuit.

reed and raffia, and reed and rope, and a Mexican homespun wool belt, \$350 for a Rya rug.

The weaving combines interesting colour combinations with a high degree of originality and great skill. The rya rug, beautifully textured, seems to display to great effect the colours which most denote the autumn, while the robe is made of a most brilliant shade of blue.

The woven baskets are outstanding in their simplicity of design and warm colour, as well as a variety of sizes. But I found to be most intriguing, two lanterns which hang from the ceiling. One of golden yellow and one of orange, they are tubular in shape, with a border of fringe. The light found inside gives to the weaving a mellowness of and sets to advantage its simplicity.

A display of weaving, especially of this quality, is an event that this area does not often enjoy, and one should be pleased to view such a display of skill and originality in this ancient art.

In the studio section of the Art Centre is found the display of watercolours of Mary Pacey. The thirty-two paintings carry one New Brunswick to Britain and France.

A feeling for colour and detail and a light touch, almost as though a heavier outline would disturb the repose of the subject in its surroundings, are the qualities which Mrs. Pacey brings to her art. Flowers on wallpaper

and windblown grass on cliff are not set in with a heavy measured hand, but seem to be there to add to the total effect.

Mrs. Pacey's watercolours deal in the main with landscapes, interesting buildings or views. A fortunate choice was the counterposing of two paintings, "Ile de la Cite, Paris" and "A View of Saint John, N.B.", where one sees the colourful gentle gaiety of Paris and the harsh, complex outline of Saint John.

The paintings which I found the most striking were "Three Cliffs Bay, Wales", where the starkness of the cliffs and the blue-grey depth of the sea waves are brought together in a landscape of great power and loneliness; "Old Abbey Farm Near Blair's Bite Lock, Cambridgeshire, a delicately precise view of traditional England; and "House on the Washedemoak," the grey-shingled battered farmhouse that seems so familiar to one growing up in New Brunswick, or for that matter, anywhere, where even the red flowers echo desertion.

This display is to be savoured slowly and thoughtfully, for in its range is something for every taste.

In both of these exhibits, it is what the audience brings to the art which influences the view taken away from it. The reviewer's words reveal his own tastes, strengths and weaknesses; it is our hope that this review will induce you to see the exhibition for yourself.

Children's Film Society Holds Premiere

"Boy With Glasses", a film from Japan, is the first feature in the newly formed Children's Society. It will be shown at 1:30 and 3:30 on Saturday October 23 at Head Hall.

The Children's Film Society, sponsored by the UNB Film Society, is offering monthly films this year after a trial of three films proved successful last year. The eight feature films with supporting cartoons cost \$1.75.

All of the films are foreign, but are dubbed in English. The films are suitable for children from five to eleven years old. The children will be well supervised by at least three adults at each performance and a squad of sixteen junior officers, older children with special duties.

Tickets may be purchased from Mary Flagg, on the third floor at the Harriett Irving Library, Seraf Studio at the K-Mart Mall, and Herby's on Queen Street.

All films are held on Saturdays at 1:30 and 3:30 at Head Hall. The schedule for the first season is:

OCTOBER 23, 1971

BOY WITH GLASSES (Japan) Story of a small boy's reluctance to wear his new glasses. Susumu fears being laughed at, feeling insecure within his family group, being identified with frightening people.

NOVEMBER 20, 1971

THE WISHING MACHINE (Czechoslovakia) Honza and Vasek visit an international world's fair. There they become entranced by the wishing machine that can grant any wish.

DECEMBER 11, 1971

BRNO TRAIL (Czechoslovakia) A little Russian girl is left behind in the middle of Czechoslovakia in her night-dress. In addition, there are two bold and fearsome young Czech cowboys who are camping out alone for the first time.

DECEMBER 23, 1971

THE RED BALLOON (France) A balloon begins to live a life of its own as a small boy makes friends with it. It follows him to school, in the bus, even to church. Boy and balloon try to elude a gang of urchins who want to destroy the balloon.

JANUARY 15, 1971

THE MAGIC KITE (France-China) The story of a strange Chinese kite.

FEBRUARY 12, 1972

IVANA (Czechoslovakia) What do you do when you're the best player on the neighbourhood team can't win without you, and other teams won't accept you as a player. That's Ivana's problem.

MARCH 11, 1972

THE LITTLE POSTMAN (India) - To be confirmed - This is a film about Ahmal and the letter from the king. Ahmal is a little boy, confined to his bed with illness. His most urgent desire is to wander about visiting everyone in the village. In his fancy he sees himself as a postman, eagerly awaited by all, as he delivers letters on his daily rounds.

APRIL 8, 1972

THE CAPTAIN (Bulgaria) Rivalry between two gangs of boys, the Pirates and the Sailors. After fighting for possession of a flat-bottomed boat anchored in the river, two groups band together to build a real launch.

DAILY MEDITATIONS

a short story by an Boston

Illustrated by Mac Haynes

DAY I

He's a prick. That's what we call him, cause that's what he is - a prick. He's stupid. You wouldn't believe how stupid he is. He sits in class with his big thick glasses and sits up straight too, slammed straight against the back of his chair so he pushes through in little bumps where there aren't any boards going across. He sits with his hands neatly folded on his neat desk and now and then pokes his glasses back on his nose cos they keep falling off they're so big and heavy.

My mother says we should tolerate him. She thinks he's a genius, she says all geniuses are like that.

You know what he did today? He went right up to Marilyn, (Marilyn: that's my girl.) and he says, "Marilyn, what do you think of the expulsion of the Acadians?" and Marilyn tells him to get lost. The girls all think he's a prick too. But he doesn't care about it, he goes around asking his questions to girls mostly and they always tell him to get lost. "Get lost Alfred" they say. But he doesn't care. I suppose he's got used to it but you'd think he'd give up before now.



He even asked the teacher the same question, "What do you think of the expulsion of the Acadians?" and the teacher thought that it was a stupid question, too, so it must have been a stupid question and it made us all feel good that we knew it. The teacher just snapped back with the same question, "What do you think, Alfred?" And Alfred said, "I think it was a terrible thing." He looked really mad. He had to keep shoving his glasses on his face and every now and then he unfolded his hands and thumped on his desk like when he run for class president. That just proves he's a prick. We all voted for him cos it was fun to watch his speeches. He'd stand at the head of the class during home-room and say, "If I'm elected I'll end racial discrimination." We all cheered and thumped and stamped and yelled, "Atta boy, Alfred." and "Go get 'em Alfred." He always tried to end his speeches with a joke, too. Whenever he did that we'd stare at each other for a minute and then force ourselves to laugh so that he'd know we were forcing ourselves to laugh. Sometimes he didn't though and we'd have to yell, "Sick sick." But we always voted for him. We'd have to nominate Alfred for president of every committee whenever one came up, just so we could hear one of his speeches.

Anyway Alfred was almost in tears explaining why he thought the expulsion was terrible and we were all holding our guts and blowing snot all over the place cause we aren't allowed to make any noise in class. All the time Alfred was talking or blubbing I should say, the teacher was rolling his tongue all over the place and gritting his teeth. At the end of it he walked back and forth behind his desk until he could talk and then he said, "But don't you think the

British had their reasons?" Alfred really got worked up then, "But they were ignoble reasons, sir." That was it, we just gutted ourselves laughing. Eddy was holding back so hard he farted a whole string of farts where there should've been ha ha's, and Louise gave herself a nose bleed. We had to stay in all through break and write an essay on the expulsion of the Acadians for next week. That wasn't too bad until Johnson told us we had to do it using Alfred's views for or against, and if we didn't get them right we'd have to explain to the principal why we were laughing. So we had to ask Alfred what he thought about the expulsion and he just smirked while he told us. He makes me sick. He's a real prick. He said he'd give Marilyn a private lecture at his place and help her write it. She told us later that she had to say yes or he wouldn't have told any of the rest of us. And that sounds just like him, too. He better not lay one finger on her or I'll get the boys together and we'll fix him up like a Christmas turkey.

He's always trying to get a girlfriend. He asks them to go over to his place and talk about the exams, or asks them to go to a movie or something like that. Jenny went over once to get help with her math and she said that he kept bringing her kool aid and cookies. That sounds like his style, doesn't it. He tried to kiss her without her knowing it but she caught him. She was going to lay a really juicy french kiss on him, just to see what he'd do, she said, but she said he had chewed up cookie all through his teeth and it made her feel sick. A couple of the girls planned to get dressed up in real sexy clothes and go over to his place to get him all sexed up but they didn't do it yet cause exams haven't come around, even Alfred isn't studying for them. But when he starts they're gonna go over. That's gonna be really good. They promised to tell us all about it.

Marilyn said she's gonna take a knife in case he tries something. I told her if he does she better leave some of him for me. She looked at me with her eyes narrowed and her lips puckered and said why should she leave some of Alfred for me. I said that he better not try anything anyway.

He almost got killed once before for asking Joan, (that's Lumpy's girl) to go to the Halloween party. Lumpy had his fist all ready to smash Alfred's stupid glasses but the prick screamed that he didn't know she was Lumpy's girl cos he never saw them together. (That's true: Lumpy doesn't see Joan much during school cause he's in the senior wing and he has to stay in a lot anyway. She's a bus student too she can't leave at noon.) Lumpy believed him so he didn't hit him, but he said that if Alfred even looked at Joan again, he'd punch him so hard that they'd have to go over to the Fina and get a crow-bar so he could get his fist out. Then he called Alfred a fruit and threw him down on the sidewalk.

Stupid Alfred just about cried when we all started laughing at him, and when he got up to go home the seat of his pants was all ripped out so he had to run all the way holding his ass like he'd just shit himself or something. But he didn't tell his father who'd done it cos if he had Lumpy would've been taken to court. Alfred's old man is like that: he tried to take a teacher to court once for strapping Alfred - I mean the punishing kind with the leather on the hands. Only time Alfred ever got the strap and that just about killed him. She only hit him once on one of his hands and he got down on the floor and howled saying his hand was bleeding. Miss Mercury, that's the teacher, got scared when he said that and she said, "Show me your hand, Alfred." in a real soft voice. But he wouldn't let her, he just screamed, "But its bleeding. Miss Mercury, its bleeding." So Miss Mercury got a bit mad and said, "Show me your hand, Alfred," in a mad voice. Alfred wouldn't though. He just rocked on his behind and blubbed he was sure his hand was bleeding. Miss Mercury was real mad then and said, "Show me your hand, young man." Alfred jumped he was so scared and held out his hand. We all hoped it was bleeding but it wasn't so the tea-

cher strapped him while he sat on the floor for lying to a teacher. He wriggled all over the place and Miss Mercury kept missing his hands and hitting herself. Alfred cried all the rest of the period and the rest of the day he started crying every once in a while. He almost got the strap from Mr. Gallop for crying in phys-ed but he had to do twenty laps instead. Jesus that was funny - it took him the whole period and he was sick at the end of it and he had to go home. That made us kinda mad because we were gonna get him after school for being such a cry baby.

The girls really laughed at him after that. They used to tell him that the principal was after him for something. He'd almost start crying. But he never learned. He thought they were teasing him because they liked him, but they don't, they hate him. They must. How could any girl like anybody like that.

That's why I don't care about Marilyn going to see him tonight. If he tries anything



it'll be the last thing he ever tries. Even if he wouldn't get anywhere. He wouldn't even know how to try. Feed her kool-aid and cookies and try to kiss her with chewed up cookie between his teeth. I've got nothing to worry about if he tries anything the little punk, I'll shove his snotty nose right through his head.

He'll probably try something; he thinks Marilyn likes him, but she doesn't though. She hates him; all the girls do.

DAY II

That's done it for Alfred. He's signed his death warrant. Starting tomorrow Alfred's going to be headless. We're going to execute him right after school. He's passed his last pass, cookie-kissed his last kiss, boiled himself in Kool-Aid.

"It didn't work Alfred. Marilyn told me all about it. I'm sorry about this..." no that's not good enough its gotta be really mean. "Hey, Alfred I want to talk to ya." Pow - right in the glasses. I can't wait. Lumpy and Eddy are going to help me, Lumpy's still kinda pissed off about Alfred trying to get onto Joan and he was almost happy to hear about last night. He

STINGS ON ALFRED

THE INSIDE, OCTOBER 15, 1971 - 5

story by Boston

the floor for... its not his girl that's been per-
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Even if he
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will do his thing with his knuckles
Eddy will do his mean laugh again,
d there with my arms folded and
w. Awww. Awww. Poor little Al-
" And Lumpy will do his knuckles
Eddy will do his mean laugh again,
d there with my arms fold-d and
Its all right Alfred we won't hurt
o it painlessly." And then I'll get
floor beside him, "Here, tell me if
I'll say and then POW... right in
Then Lumpy will probably kick him
ach and then... Oh I better not
ch about it or it won't be any fun.
POW... right in the glasses. Blood
ver Alfred
at's too much. Just enough to
is enough. But I don't know if we
ourselves. He's such a prick. Such
prick. You know what he tried to
oes over to his place and he says,
arilyn." She said he stank of After
and he was all dressed up. "Come
he says. I could kill the stupid
be worth going to jail for, just to
lling for once. Nobody likes him, I
why he thinks they do.
na mess you up tomorrow Alfred

Alexander.
Anyway, first thing he does after telling her
to come in, is ask her if she would like some
kool-aid and cookies. Marilyn said he sounded
like he was really offering her something, like a
beer maybe. But it was just Kool Aid and cook-
ies. She said OK, cos it would give her some-
thing to do while he was boring her about the
Expulsion of the Acadians. I mean who the hell
cares about something that happened a thou-
sand years ago - except Alfred - Alfred and his
stupid shaving stink water and Kool Aid and
cookies.
Then he says, "Well." Christ I can just see
him. His knees together and his hands on his
lap and his head on one side and then plop -
"Well, What would you like to know, Marilyn?"
Jesus he's a prick. After she swore at him and
told him he knew damn well, he started. He
went on for half an hour, filling her Kool-Aid
glass everytime she finished it. He was almost
crying, I guess. God that must have been funny.
Alfred's really funny when he cries. His lips
turn purple.

And after that he went and sat beside her on
the sofa and stretched. You know put his arms
up in the air. Marilyn says he was going to
bring them down so that one arm would be
around her - you know the old boring movie
trick. But he didn't. She figured he got scared.

So he just sat there with his arms in the air.
He was making her kinda uncomfortable so she
quickly finished her glass and thumped it on
the table. So Alfred quickly pulls his arms down
and in the process his hand drops on her knee.
Of course he said he was sorry; Alfred could
rape his mother and then get up and say he was
sorry; it was an accident - he didn't mean to. So
she didn't hit him. But that's not what got me
mad.

When he brought the Kool Aid back he put
the glass on the table and was going to step
over her legs but he tripped (a phony trip - boy
he's a prick) and so he put out his hand and it
went right into her skirt. And that's somewhere
I'm telling you. She was wearing her mini-est
mini-skirt that's so short that when she bends
over-even a bit - its, well absolutely Restricted
entertainment.

So tomorrow me and Lumpy and Eddy are
going to kill him. He's gonna need a dentist
only once more and after that he can use Ajax.

Well I better quit thinking about it or I'm
not going to get any sleep and I'm going to
need all the energy I can get for tomorrow.

DAY III

That stupid prick Alfred. You know what he
did? After school we waited for him just out-
side the restaurant. We were working ourselves
up getting ready to kill him. We were going over
our plans to see if we had them straight, and
saying what we were gonna do when we got a
hold of that stupid fruit prick Alfred Alexander
when he goes driving by with his old man, sit-
ting up in the front seat, smiling as if the whole
world loved him.

But it doesn't, the whole world hates him.
Everybody hates him. Even people who don't
know anything about him hate him. We all hate
you Alfred Alexander, yes we do. We all loathe
and detest you and we're going to get you Al-
fred Alexander. Sitting in your daddy's car and
smiling nicely like somebody likes you won't
save you for ever because we're gonna get you
and the longer you make us wait the harder
we're gonna hit you, the slower you're gonna
die. You can only make us madder, you can
make us want to get you more. And we are
gonna get you Alfred Alexander because we

hate you. The whole world hates you; the
girls hate you, the boys hate you, the teachers
hate you, the men even in the plant hate you,
even my mother who says you're a genius hates
you. All those people are gonna love me and
Lumpy and Eddy when we mess you up. Be-
cause we are gonna mess you up, prick. Oh yes
we are. We'll hit you and kick you and throw
you down while everybody yells, "Hit him
again, harder." Thumbs down on Alfred Alex-
ander. Thumbs down all the way. Throw him to
the lions, burn him at the stake, for God's sake;
Stone him Stone him, behead him. (The crowd
cheers.) We're gonna get you Alfred Alexander.
We're gonna tear you limb from limb. Alfred
Alexander, we're going to crucify you. Purge
the world of Alfred Alexander.

DAY IV

We got him. We got him good. His nose was
mangled, his eyes were all puffy and we knocked
out two of his front teeth. He had to have four
stitches in the side of his mouth. He threw up
once too. We would've done more damage but
he passed out and that kinda worried us. Lumpy



crouched down over him and said he was dead
and then he took off. Eddy went sorta pale and
tried to brush some of the dirt out of Alfred's
mouth. We propped him against the wall and
slapped his face around. He opened his eyes
once and then closed them again. Then he
opened them again and looked at us like he
didn't know us and then suddenly started
screaming and covering his head. We had to shut
him up or the whole world would've been on
top of us; so I grabbed his mouth and told him
we weren't gonna hurt him "Its all over, Alfred."
I said. "That's it. We're your friends now." And
Eddy smiled - a real honest smile and nodded
his head. "Yeah, Alfie. It's all over now." he
said.

And then that stupid little prick said, "If I
told daddy, you'd beat me up again." I felt like
pounding his head against the wall, right there,
but I didn't though cos it would've killed him.
But I'm glad we got him though Jesus I'm
glad. He's such a prick.



Douglas Start

UNB's choirmaster and past bandmaster

by Elizabeth Smith

One of the great university traditions has been broken at UNB but few people seem to notice. The school band, a prominent feature at sports events and academic functions at most universities, is defunct at UNB.

A couple of years ago part of the fun at football games was to guess which tune the band was trying to play. Later on in the year they had remarkably improved and kept the excitement up during breaks in basketball games. Douglas Start, who was director of the band for many years, remembers with discomfort the performances at football games,

"Most of the members of the band didn't want to play at ball games and they would show their feelings by not showing up. I don't blame them. They just said to themselves, 'I can't play properly so why should I turn out and make a fool of myself'. But out of twenty-eight to thirty members, perhaps nine would show up. I was loath to stand in front of this combination and call it the UNB band. Sometimes it was so bad that they could stay if they wanted, but I was leaving and taking the music with me.

"One year the athletic department decided they really wanted a marching band. Some of our players could hardly blow standing up, let alone marching. I said unless we could do this respectably we wouldn't do it. Saturday morning I called a marching band practice to which we got five stalwarts!"

the death of the band

Things gradually picked up during the fall and by basketball season most of the band was turning out and enjoying their performances in the gym. The death of the band came not because of lack of interest, there was always between thirty and thirty-five members, but through lack of enthusiasm. Practices rarely drew more than nine players. Mr. Start would prepare the music for what he thought would be present but a completely different group would arrive and last minute changes would have to be made in the music. It finally became obvious that conflicting schedules meant that there was no time agreeable to them all, and the band was dissolved.

As Director of Music, Mr. Start now has three small groups which play for their own enjoyment. On Sunday afternoons a string orchestra consisting of faculty members, townsfolk and students meets. There are five or six violins, one viola and one cello in this group. He also instructs a small brass group and a small reed group.



photo by De Freitas

Douglas Start is a British ex-military man who has been teaching instrumental music at UNB for ten years, as well as conducting the campus choir.

Mr. Start puts most emphasis on the choir which this year consists of about three dozen townspeople, faculty, faculty wives and students. In previous years, the choir has suffered from lack of male voices, but there are four or five tenors and six bass this year. The choir meets at Memorial Hall every Monday night from 8:30 to 10:30. They have a large repertoire with a wide variety of music, from madrigals to folk songs, covering all tastes and all periods.

Although the choir sing together just for their own enjoyment, they put on two public concerts a year, one in the fall and the other in the spring. These performances are accompanied by a pianist and the string orchestra.

Douglas Start also teaches anyone who is eager to learn brass or reed instruments. He says that he very often gets graduate students who have a lot of enthusiasm at the beginning of the year, but drop out when they find that playing an instrument takes much more time consuming practice than they realized. Mr. Start stresses that in teaching any of the instrumentalists, he always has to keep in mind that their interest in extra-curricular and primarily pleasure. They are not trying to reach great heights as musicians. Interest and ability with instruments has fallen off in the last few years, and Mr. Start thinks the provincial school system is mainly responsible.

"The Programme of Equal Opportunity cancelled all the instrumental music in the schools. The average person coming here with an interest in music has only one or two years experience. He knows his limitations, but has only a certain amount of time to devote to practice. People expect a university band to be one stage better than the high school, but this doesn't necessarily follow. I try to find music that sounds good but is fairly easy to play".

There is at present no credit course in music given on this campus. Mr. Start believes that a music program falling under the proposed Fine Arts Department would be beneficial for students having an interest in music.

"When I first came to UNB in 1961 I realized that music was simply extra-curricular. I accepted this thinking but I thought attitudes would change and hopefully music would take a larger part in campus life. If a Fine Arts Department came into being, courses in music history or music appreciation might come into being. A theoretical course in music would give a little broader, rounder education, making use of the facilities we already have.



photo by De Freitas

Although the response for music instruction is quite large at the beginning of the year it drops off as students realize the time demand, says Mr. Start.

"This kind of course would not be in conflict with the Conservatories at Mount A or Acadia."

A course in music would probably stimulate interest in music and encourage budding musicians to spend more time in practice. This might lead to the formation of a university band willing to get together and practice regularly.

the Royal Military School of Music

Douglas Start studied music at Neville Hall, the Royal Military School of Music. In this course, as a junior a student spent one year studying instruments. In the intermediate stage for senior non-commissioned officers, a little more theory was taught in addition to instruments, for an eighteen month period. For the final three or four years as a senior only fifteen or twenty students from the four or five hundred applicants are accepted. Once accepted there is a six month probationary period of further testing before the course for student conductors and student bandmasters begins.

After graduation Mr. Start served with the Cameron Highlanders in Scotland. He returned to Neville Hall to act as an instructor in instrumental and theory for a class of intermediate students. After two years he rejoined the Highlanders and had posts in Egypt, Germany, Austria and Britain before coming to Canada in 1955.

Originally Mr. Start and his family went to Halifax where Mr. Start worked in the formation of the Canadian Black Watch band. In 1958 he was posted to Gagetown, and when the position of Director of Music became available at UNB, Douglas Start submitted an application.

The Starts had decided they would like to stay in Canada for many reasons including, "At that time society in Britain was much more structured than here. There was much more freedom and opportunity for a young man in Canada. Then too, we were moving around a lot and I wanted my son to get some steady schooling."

Douglas Start has been at UNB for ten years and though the university has grown tremendously, the position of Music Director has changed very little. Mr. Start has the plans to enlarge the facilities for the study of music in keeping with a progressive university, but lacks administration support and finances. Perhaps the administration will soon wake up to the needs of the university in the field of fine arts.



photo by De Freitas

Mr. Start thinks a Fine Arts Department at UNB would incorporate a theoretical music class, thus establishing a firm basis for music on campus.

POETRY OF ROBERT GIBBS

Myrt Called Myrtle

Am I awake to your dreams old woman?
Made by you I made?
Lying now on this side now on that
restless as your tongue possessing mine
thoughts upending thought?

Topping years as you top your stairs
three flights up in a house about to fall
bind the northeast winds off Courtenay Bay
with that black pine oil you brew yourself
and burn off rheumatic aches

that rise with sewer gas off the marsh
with your fiery universal liniment
and underdressing of flannel pads
and broken stays that leave you purpled
where your flesh falls loose

ribbed waists and petticoats and layered stockings
and felt slippers and rags to curl your hair
and acid drops you roll that set
your blood sugar shooting
and Dr. Foote wagging his hypodermic finger

Nothing you've buried lies interred
Bennie or Burt or little Danny
and your own special Lord who alone of all
called you Myrtle still will come to you
in plain shapes as needed

Leveling Measures

Carpenter -- no, nor carpenter like
I'm bending back straight
a bent nail I'll bend again

There's no point imagining
the shelf built
not to sag
or wag at both ends
or the cupboard doored to shut after itself
or bed slats cut to rest
great coiling double springs
quiet as a grave

will not tear loose and cry out loud
"Maker, Maker, we are made
to spill over
anything that isn't wholly true"
before settling for good
all my insides out
upside down

Robert Gibbs was born and grew up in Saint John, N.B., and received his education at the University of New Brunswick and Cambridge. He has been a professor of English at UNB since 1963. Professor Gibbs is editor of the Fiddlehead magazine, and has published two books of poetry, *The Road of Here* and *Earth Charms Heard So Early*. A third book of poetry is in the offing.

A Boomerang Is Something Else

The frisbee discoboloi
pull up short in flashy sportscars
and come fanning over the green
claiming all its openness
with natty lederhosen and sunwhite hair
good for tossing on high leaps
or swinging round on swoops
and girls in all the right lengths
sunned like themselves to a gold turn

Who would say their freedom ends
at the toes of their bare feet
or at the end of a game leaped
into and out without rules?

If it's release -- if it's that
you're after
not final but casual
a jailbreak
from your eyes' enclosures
or throat's rigging

But see how crustiness
is coming on
day to day and year to year
green scum and thickening toenails
elastic stretched out of itself

A kind of release -- if it's that
eating you --
it's not to be named
since naming itself imprisons

If I could sound certain
about springy tendons
and unslippable grips
but all my certainties have snapped
like shoelaces
knotted again and again
past use or fixing

And that is something good
not to know
like how to keep a plastic disc
from hurling on and on
into the sun.

"Too long a sacrifice"

It was no dream
I saw a poet flounder on a river
sticky and black as mimeograph ink
I saw him blooded
and eaten off
Leeches jerked like typewriter works
dugging salt from his hair roots

sugar from his tongue
Words no longer words
divided him assunder
and left him to stink
like a split fish on a drying rack
and unred herring

Office Castration

The Accountant
solitary
celibate
shares an Office
with
Miss Proxmire
nervous
with horn-rimmed
eyeglasses
who handles Petty Cash.

The Accountant
dreams perverted dreams
about Miss Proxmire
while Miss Proxmire
dreams perverted dreams
about Tom Jones.

Two souls expiring
when they should be
perspiring

Doug Jotcham



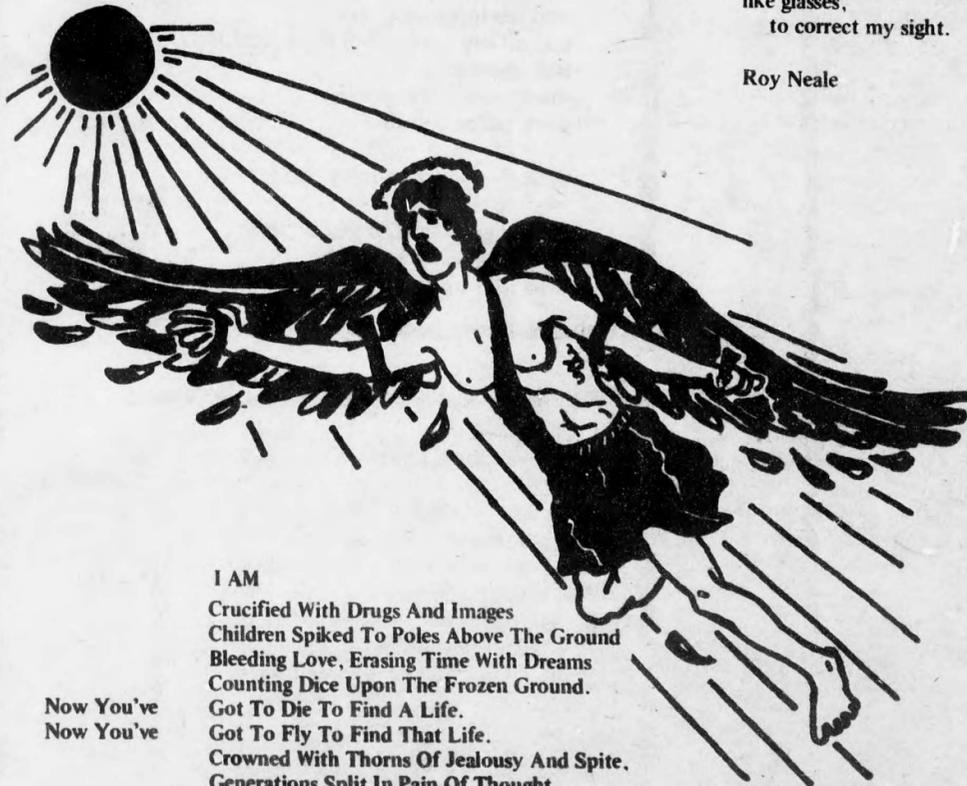
Blind Man's Blues

He had been blind for a long time,
Everyone felt sorry for him.
They would say amongst themselves
"I wonder if he has ever seen a sunset,
Or a star, or the trees in autumn,
It must be awful to be blind."
One day he called them all together.
"People he said, being blind does have
its disadvantages. I can't see anything.
When I was very young, my parents died,
I lived with my brother, before I lost
My sight. My brother is the only person
I have lived with, he is the only person
I know, the only person I can remember seeing.
Since I can't tell you people apart,
I will have to treat you all as if
Each of you were my brother. I'm sorry."

Leni Masspon

Alone, away, apart from life
Two miles north of death and going fast.
Senile jokes of men with canes, peaches, dentures.
I stood at the back of the bus, alone,
And watched the old depart... On my way, going fast
Grabbing shopping bags and crocheted handbags
Getting ready for something.
Scents of face powder, lipstick, after shave lotion.
Getting ready for something.
Combing, splitting the silence of aged hair,
Handkerchiefs wiping balded heads.
Wimpering, with interjected grunts and smirking,
Covers up the snoring of someone I can't see.
"Have a peach and take a seat." I'm told.
Alone, away, apart, from life... And going fast.

John Campbell



I AM

Crucified With Drugs And Images
Children Spiked To Poles Above The Ground
Bleeding Love, Erasing Time With Dreams
Counting Dice Upon The Frozen Ground.
Got To Die To Find A Life.
Got To Fly To Find That Life.
Crowned With Thorns Of Jealousy And Spite,
Generations Split In Pain Of Thought.
Edges Worn From Conflict Deep Within
People Born Of Corrugated Thought.
Got To Die To Find A Life.
Got To Fly To Keep That Life.

Now You've
Now You've

Now You've
Then You've

John Campbell

Time To Worry

The past is gone,
And we are sorry,
The present is here,
And we're in a hurry;
The future is near,
And its time to worry:

Time to worry.

Andy Wood

I Thought I Knew You Well

You kicked the dog
in secret
but
I saw.

And now I wear that knowledge
on my eyes,
like glasses,
to correct my sight.

Roy Neale

La Schizophrene

La schizophrene femme agé,
se promène-
De la cuisine au salon
Du salon a la cuisine
La schizophrene-produit de l'homme?
Ou produit de Dieu?
Elle s'habille, la robe a l'envers,
deux bas dans le meme pied,
corset "dezipper,"
les deux pied dans le meme trou de culotte,
chandail s'en dessus dessous.
Elle crit, "Mary"
Mary? une de ses soeur morte il y a quarante ans

II

La petite fille, 16 mois
se promène-
De la cuisine au salon,
du salon a la cuisine,
Elle s'habille la robe a l'envers,
deux bas dans le meme pied,
les deux pied dans le meme trou de culotte,
chandail s'en dessus dessous,
Elle crit "Maman"
maman? C'est moi!

Helene Thibodeau