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Brunswickian

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Business!

CANADA'S OLDEST OFFICIAL STUDENT PUBLICATION

VOL. 95, No. 26

FREDERICTON, N.B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1963

The Voice of UNB

The French Canadian Revolution

What is it? What do French speaking students think of it? These are a few of the questions asked last Tuesday night to a panel of students, all of whom were of French background. The panel was organized by our own NFCUS Committee in an attempt to bring closer understanding between Canada's two cultural groups. Some of the opinions expressed were perhaps a bitter shock to the complacency of the English students present, and most of them pointed to a basic difference in outlook between the two groups.

Presenting the French point of view were: Richard Pouliot, a Law student, and National Affairs Committee chairman on the Students Council at the University of Montreal; Dan Lingeman, a Political Science post grad at UNB; Jean Haché, an Arts senior and WUSC Chairman from St. Joseph's University; Sylvio Savoie, a Law student from UNB; Michel Letellier, an Engineer from Laval; and Charles Chiasson, an Arts student from Sacre Coeur. The panel was moderated by Ian L. McQueen, UNB NFCUS Chairman. Following a brief introduction by Harold Geltman, National Affairs Chairman, each of the panelists gave an outline of a particular aspect of the French Canadian Revolution.

Richard Pouliot opened the proceedings. In his view the revolution in Québec is necessary, after 25 years of political stagnation. Nationalism has always existed in Québec, but it has recently acquired new vitality and meaning. In our confederation too much power is given to the Federal Government, who enact almost all social legislation; take most of the money raised in taxes; and control the monetary system. Québec is constantly outvoted in parliament by the nine English speaking provinces. Québec wants action!

Second on the speakers list was Charles Chiasson, who felt that the French are being treated as second class citizens. English is being taught too early in the French schools, and there is a great need for a French teachers

college. He stresses the fact that the Acadians are different from the Québec French; they do not support separatism, although it has a few sympathizers. Should Québec secede, the problem of the Maritimes being separated by 300 miles of a foreign country from the rest of Canada bothered him.

Daniel Lingeman stated that the stereotype of Québec has static priest-ridden reactionary was no longer accurate. In his opinion it was not Ottawa but the Union Nationale that betrayed Québec. There is a struggle for fiscal supremacy. Although against separatism, Mr. Lingeman talked of Québec as a state, and felt it was legitimate to do so; he emphasized the difference between Québec and the other nine provinces.

"I am a militant separatist," So said Michel Letellier. Bilingualism is non-existent in Canada. We are frustrated at being considered second class citizens. Foreign investment in the nation of Québec is quite all right, as long as the French Canadians are in control, as managers. He cited many cases of an increasing trend toward unilingualism over the past half century, even in Québec. "Confederation is an English dictatorship", and the only solution is independence.

Jean Haché stated that if Québec seceded, the Acadians would lose their champions on the federal level. While against separatism as such, he feels that if it is a means of awakening the English to the problems of the French, it is desirable. He also deplored the domination of English in the New Brunswick school system.

Sylvio Savoie summed up the opinions of the previous speakers, and said that the separatists would rather have the French a majority in a small country, than a minority in a large country.

Mr. Pouliot spoke in rebuttal to the more rabid separatist view expressed, emphasizing it is a minority opinion, and split among itself. Three ensued a lively question and answer period, entered into by both panelists and aud-

"FOWOD WITH VIGAH!"

In response to the appeal of a distinguished UNB alumnus, the men of LBR have issued the following challenge to the students of this university.

From: the Men of LBR
To: the students of UNB

LBR, long recognized as the campus leader, will once more prove its superiority on Saturday, March 2, 1963, by beating your team in a "Vigah Mahch".—To Fredericton Junction and back. Open to all residences and non-residence teams, including coeds. The starting time is 6:00 a.m. Saturday morning. Points will be awarded on a varying scale depending on the time in which individual members of the teams finish.

As of Tuesday night, there had been no entries from Lady Dunn Hall. Surely the girls would be

willing to substantiate their claims of superior physical form with a little concrete evidence. Neville, Bridges, Jones and the Para-Jump club have all signified their intention to have a team start...

Recently President Kennedy, a recipient of an honorary degree from this University, remarking on an old Marine regulation that all Marines must be able to march 50 miles in 20 hours, said that it would not hurt people to be able to march 50 miles in 20 hours. Immediately, the President's challenge was accepted by Americans of all shapes, sizes and ages who undertook the 50 mile trek. Those who finished, finished in times varying from 10 to 20 hours. Needless to say we didn't hear about those that didn't finish. However, Pierre

Salinger, relaxing the American security measures a little, said, "I may be fat, but I'm not stupid" and gave up after 6 to 7 miles. Even Bobby followed in the footsteps of Big Brother, walked the 50 miles in a respectable 17 hours and even got his picture in Life—with Ethel massaging his feet.

Nelson Adams, leading the LBR contingent, and an originator of the march told the Brunswickian "that there was no express purpose of the march, except to see how far you can go without falling flat on your face." It may be inferred that the march is an attempt to show that there are some people on this campus who are physically fit. Said Adams, "people here can't walk from the gates to Lady Dunn

Continued on page 6

SRC HAS CHANGE OF HEART

SENIORS!

Gordie McAllister will be playing his fine music; there will be a nominal fee charged for refreshments served; there will be no charge for admission.

The place—the Ballroom of the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. The time—9:30-2:00. Friday, March 1, 1963.

The class of '63 promises to continue the tradition of Senior class parties. This year's party promises to be the most spirited event on campus. Seniors are reminded that only they and their dates will be admitted; no guests please.

LAST CHANCE

February 28th marks the deadline for entries to the NFCUS Literary Contest, and for applications for the NFCUS National Seminar "Technology and Man". For details on both of these, see past issues of the Brunswickian—it gets boring writing the same information each week. For further information on the Literary Contest, contact Jenny Black (475-4737). For further information on the Seminar, contact Beth Watters (472-6444).

STUDENT TRAVEL

The NFCUS Travel Department (2222 Maplewood Ave., Montreal, P.Q.), would be delighted to help you save money on travel to and within Europe. Duncan Noble, Jones House, can give you a copy of the pamphlet "Student Travel", which lists the information and services available—give him a call if you plan to travel abroad this year.

While those there were enthusiastic, the proportion of students and professors in attendance was distressingly small. Mr. Jean-Marc Michaud, MLA for Madawaska and one of the guests invited to attend, briefly addressed the audience at the conclusion of the discussion.

The panel was the first part of a program being set up by the NFCUS National Affairs Committee to better French-English relations.

The Brunswickian will go on to the end of its regular publication schedule! The referendum scheduled for tomorrow has been cancelled, since the SRC voted Tuesday night to allow the paper to continue to the end of the year.

A week ago Wednesday the Council had voted 11-8 to suspend Brunswickian publication, since the paper was obviously going to run over its budget. The paper last Wednesday called for a petition to reverse the SRC decision. On Friday, the petition was presented to SRC President Tom Calkin. About 550 students signed.

At the Friday night meeting, the Council held to its previous objection, on the grounds that it was morally wrong to spend next year's money this year. Nevertheless, the petition forced a referendum on the issue, which was scheduled for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Brunswickian staff planned to produce a mimeographed edition this week. This plan was altered over last weekend, through a generous donation which allowed the paper to come out today in its usual format.

Another weekend development was the realization by Council Treasurer Dave Munson that the SRC would have enough money

available to finance this year's last papers without putting next year's Council into debt. This is due in part to the SRC receiving unspent funds from other campus organizations.

Armed with this information, another SRC meeting was called Tuesday night. In record-breaking time, the somewhat embarrassed Council reversed their previous decision and voted the paper the necessary funds, without discussion. Both motions were moved by Copeland and Webster, and it was decided that the referendum was no longer necessary.

The meeting closed as President Calkin was granted permission by the Council to publish a letter in the Brunswickian to explain the whole affair to the students. The letter had been written before the meeting.

It was discovered after the meeting that the ballots had already been printed for the now unnecessary referendum. Returning Officer Hope Hyslop stated that she was going to present the ballots to President Sandy LeBlanc, "in case the same thing happens next year."

The New Council will be sworn in on Monday night, after a week's delay, due to the crises of the last two weeks.

UP IN THE ATTIC!

A play which has won both movie and legitimate stage acclaim, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, will be produced by the University of New Brunswick Drama Society for the Provincial Regional Drama Festival being held in Bathurst March 20-23.

Michael Gordon, directing his first major production, said this production will be staged in Fredericton March 9, 10, 11. Mike Eagan, President of the Drama Society told the Brunswickian that he is expecting sell out crowds for all three nights, and that it may be necessary to extend the run of the performance.

The Diary of Anne Frank, "Mr. Gordon added" is a very challenging and ambitious effort for the society to undertake. But I believe that with the cooperation of the Revolution of 1956.

ion of all society members it will be possible for us to mount the show."

The play is based on the equally well-known book, *Anne Frank: Diary of a Young Girl*. The play has won virtually every coveted prize in the theatre, including the Pulitzer Prize and the Critics Circle Award. They are five men and five women in the cast.

Action takes place in Geman occupied Holland during the Second World War. The story involves two Jewish families who have hidden themselves in a warehouse attic to avoid the persecution of the Nazi Gestapo. "The eccentricities of the Mem. Hall stage", have posed serious difficulties for the production. The action takes place in four different playing areas. This has necessitated a set designed on four different levels so that on one level the scene will be played nine feet above the stage.

Mr. Egan told the Brunswickian "that it has been most difficult for the cast to interpret the play for the viewpoint of a young Jewish girl, and to present that interpretation." In doing this, Mr. Egan expresses his sincere appreciation to Rabbi Spiro and Mr. Harry Goldman for their invaluable assistance.

Christa Brueckner playing the lead role, is able to understand the significance of the Nazi invasion; something today's university student is not able to do as he can conceive of the War only as an intellectual reality. The invasion is meaningful to Christa as she lived in Hungary



CHRISTA BRUECKNER

Meet Charlie Brown at Monte Carlo

whom, then...?

"Whom, then, do I call educated? First, those who manage well the circumstances which they encounter day by day and who possess a judgement which is accurate in meeting occasions as they raise and rarely misses the expedient course of action; next, those who are decent and honourable in their intercourse with all men, bearing easily and good naturedly what is unpleasant or offensive in others, and being themselves as agreeable and reasonable as in humanly possible to be; furthermore, those who hold their pleasures always under control and are not unduly overcome by their misfortunes, being under them and in a manner worthy of our common nature; finally, and most important of all, those who are not spoiled by their successes and who do not desert their true selves, but hold their ground steadfastly as wise and sober-minded men, rejoicing no more in the good things which have come to them by chance than in those which through their own nature and intelligence are theirs since birth. Those who have a character which is in accord, not with one of these things, but with all of them; these I maintain are educated and whole men, possessed of the virtues of manhood."

Isocrates, 436-338 B.C.
From "Panathenaius"

the magic number seven...

Let's get scared! It is just seven weeks until we write exams, in less than fifty days, the snow will be gone, and each of us will sit in the rink for three hours and sweat.

Nobody is very enthused about the weeks to come. They involve long hours alone... driving ourselves against masses of knowledge, in the hope of assimilating enough to pass the papers. We will get irritable from tension and lack of sleep. We will feel guilty about taking a moment or an evening off for the pleasures of relaxation. We will swear at those who appear confident and relaxed.

The fifty days to come do not appear pleasant. But we have to make the most of them. If we do not engage our wits in this eleventh-hour rush, we may ruin our academic reputations, no matter how well up on our work we may think we are at the moment.

Take a few minutes and make a list of the papers you have to write. Under each course, write the books you should read to prepare yourselves. Then allow yourself time to study for the final, to go over notes and essays... and to pray.

If that list doesn't scare you, you are either a very good student... or a very bad one. Remember this, it is better to 'lose' the next seven weeks due to study, than to lose the whole year through carelessness. We repeat... GET SCARED!

100 CANDLES

A hundred candles on any cake is worth a celebration, but for the University of New Brunswick Associated Alumni their centenary birthday this May will be extra special.

The UNB Association will be the second alumni body in Canada to reach the ripe age of 100 years. To mark the occasion 20 committees are planning quite a welcome for returning graduates from across Canada and the United States.

A three day celebration, will begin May 16, coinciding with the University's one hundred and thirty-fourth Encaenia. Top professional entertainment, boating and golf outings, a lavish lobster boil, outstanding guest speakers, receptions, dinners, dances, campus tours, a panel of distinguished Canadians and more is already on the reunion programme.

Committees have been meeting often since the new year. E. W. Roberts, secretary of the Associated Alumni, had this to say.

"Naturally, at this stage, we still have quite a few details to iron out. But I do know that this birthday will be a memorable one for every graduate."

Mr. Roberts pointed out that the purpose of the Centenary

Committee, the parent body organizing the reunion, was not simply to plan a party appropriate to the occasion. The committee feels that the strength of a university lies in large measures in a well informed and interested alumni.

"Since UNB was established 177 years ago her graduates have contributed much to every phase of life, not only in this country but in 37 other countries in every inhabitable continent on the globe," Mr. Roberts said.

It was on December 16, 1862, that 11 graduates of UNB met in Saint John. Based on the results of a poll of 103 graduates, this committee decided to form an alumni organization. Another resolution set the aims of the organization and a final business procedure assigned a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Today, the first sentence of the circular sent to interest graduates in such an organization is prized not only as an historical document but also as a concise statement of the alumni association's purpose. The circular began:

"The want of some association among the alumni of the Uni-

versity of New Brunswick that would not tend to sustain their interest in their alma mater and promote friendly feeling among themselves, but also exercise and influence in favor of university education generally has long been felt."

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Friday, March 1st:

1:00 p.m. Chapel, Douglas Hall
6:00-8:00 UCC, Cathedral Hall
7:00-11:00 India Association, Tartan Room
8:30 Monte Carlo, Boxing Room, Gym
9:30 Senior Class Party, L.B.H.

Saturday, March 2nd:

2:00-5:00 and 7:00-11:30 Bridge Club, Tartan Room
9:30 S.R.C. Dance, Student's Centre

Monday, March 4th:

6:00 S.R.C., Tartan Room
7:15 Para-Rescue Club, Armories

Tuesday, March 5th:

8:00 Student Wives, Tartan Room
7:00 Bridge Club, Oak Room
1:00 Chapel, Douglas Hall

From Our Readers

Dear Sir:

I am inclined to believe that you at the Brunswickan are without any sense of journalism whatsoever.

This morning we at the Weekly received the students' publications of other colleges, and what was seen in the Brunswickan was enough to dispel completely our faith in human nature. The subject was the St. F.X. - U.N.B. hockey game which the Xaverians lost by the not-too-humiliating score of 6-3. The gist of the story was that the X-Men were a group of ogres, out on the ice with the only intent of killing or maiming the Red Devils, who, despite their team nickname, are somewhat akin to the angels found in God's domain. In a game where only eleven minor penalties were called, this pursuit is hardly logical. The author of this article, one Michael Douglas, apparently writes with the only purpose of popularizing himself by writing untruths.

We are finding that this trend of thought is becoming a trademark of your publication. Last year, when our X-Men lost a hard-fought series for the Maritime championship to U.N.B., your paper came out with the story that our hockey coach Bert McCusker was a madman, and that the team were a bunch of goons. The apology for that was that the issue was a "gag" issue and that things were said only in fun. There are no "gag" marks on the issue in question; in fact, it is the Winter Carnival Edition. It is beyond me to see how such an unrealistic and unethical bit of reporting could have gotten past the editorial staff.

I would like to know why your paper persists in writing biased and defamatory articles. We here at St. F.X. have often been in the same position of having decisively beaten a U.N.B. team, but the Xaverian Weekly has never taken

the occasion to deride a U.N.B. team because of its weakness. I refer the Brunswickan staff to our edition of November 2, 1962, after the Xaverians' 49-0 football victory over your Red Bombers. Only one word, "blundering", could be construed as derogatory to the Bombers, and a 49-0 football win is certainly more decisive than a 6-3 hockey win.

I certainly hope you gentlemen print this letter in your next issue, for I would wish every student at U.N.B. to see the fallacy of biased reporting. I have enclosed with this letter thirty copies (hot off the press) of our February 14th edition of the Weekly. Please pass them around to your student body. There is an account of the X-Men - Devils hockey game on page fourteen. Read it; find out what factual and impartial reporting is like.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
Wayne Patterson,
Sports Editor,
Xaverian Weekly

P.S. A. "—", C, D, E, F, G, H;
I, J, K, L, M, "—", O, P, Q, R,
S, T, "—", V, W, X, Y, Z.

Was it that bad?—ed.

Dear Sir:

A special meeting of the SRC was called Tuesday night by the Treasurer, Mr. Munson, to explain to the council the possibility of one more edition of the Brunswickan. This possibility was due to the relinquishment of previously committed funds by several campus clubs.

Contrary to comments in past papers, the council again acted in the best interests of the students. They will use these funds to publish another paper.

There seems to be a misconception that the former decision

was direct action against the Brunswickan. This is incorrect! It is the ultimate responsibility of the council to direct spending of student funds to all clubs not just one organization.

The council have attempted to establish a properly controlled financial system which will make the most equitable allocation of monies benefit the students. This system directly controls accounts of all organizations which draw funds from the council. The treasury acts as a central bank, issuing all checks and receiving all monies. They keep permanent records, giving exact information of past spending to new councils. Before a lump sum was paid by the council to each group, never to be seen again!

This new system has loopholes—found by the students themselves to get more money from the SRC treasury. The results are that a SDC charge will be laid for misuse or overspending of funds, on a given budget, without the consent of the finance committee and the council. The finance committee will call for inventories of all clubs.

The finance committee and council were acting in your interest when they first decided to cancel the publication of the Brunswickan, as it would have resulted in a debt to the next council. However they have exercised sensible flexibility in their decision to continue publication next week in lieu of the increase in available funds.

Perhaps a vote of congratulations is in order to the finance committee, for a strict financing is always unpopular, even if most sensible. They have acted in our best interest.

SRC Executive and Council

Took a lot of persuading, though—ed.

Brunswickan



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Religion — The Communist Viewpoint What's Wrong With Confederation?

by J. E. RUSSELL

by DANIEL LINGEMAN

Communism is basically an evil philosophy of life because it springs from the teachings of Godless men. The founders of Communism were atheists because they led twisted, frustrated lives which gave them a warped view of humanity. In all the writings of Marx, Engles, Lenin, and Stalin you will never once find the word 'love'. The above statements are characteristic of the Church's view of Communism. Moreover if you believe in a religion they

are true statements. The latter two are true in any case whether you be priest or atheist. Now just why did the founders of Communism denounce God and religion so violently? Was it only because they were twisted personalities? Is anyone who embraces Communism or some other form of atheism basically insecure, unhappy, frustrated, and a general malcontent?

Karl Max was certainly a frustrated malcontent. He was violently and deeply disturbed because he saw a terrible injustice in his society. And being a man of exceptional and searching intellect he attempted to explain this injustice by a mode of thinking that characterized his era. But what was this injustice that haunted Marx? In one word... It was poverty. He saw the overwhelming majority of people living in a miserable state of existence while a few, living in luxury far beyond their requirements, seemed to sustain themselves in this exalted position by the very fact that the rest of society lived like pigs. Now Marx studied the various religions that had sprung up throughout history and he saw that, in many cases, they were the very manifestation of this perplexing society of inequality. For if some group are so downtrodden that they have no hope whatever of improving their lot, then they eventually seem to come to the conclusion that there must be salvation in the hereafter. Otherwise, what would be the point of their lives. On the other hand religion also formulates through those who, having had everything the material world has to offer, are still unsatisfied. Hence the conclusion that religion is really just the revelation of the insatiability of the human mind.

Now all this is well and good. But Marx wondered what religion was doing to relieve the sufferings of all those millions of human beings during life. But it was doing nothing! Religion preached that all this struggle and pain was His way, and one was not to question His way. In short religion had no solution except the promise of some vague and mystical relief after death. Is it any wonder that Marx should say, "Religion is opium for the people". For he saw that in reality religion was lulling the people into acceptance of their wretched state. In a sense religion was preventing them from becoming what Lenin called 'class conscious'. It prevented them from realizing that they were being given a dirty deal and from seeing that if only they could wade through this religious fog they could get themselves a better deal right here on Earth. Christ's mission was to give the downtrodden a glimmer of hope in life after death, since in His time there was certainly no hope for them during their life with the Romans. Marx's mission was to give the masses a better life during life.

Some days ago the International Affairs Club held a panel discussion on whether Canada should or should not join or be annexed to the United States. This subject, quite absurd, was easily dispatched with and the conversation took a turn to a real, not spurious issue, the relationship between French and English Canadians. I say *real*, not *spurious* because it has been quite a long time since, in reasonably informed circles, anyone has seriously talked about annexation; on the other hand, there is quite a controversy raging presently on Confederation, separatism, the two (?) cultures (?) etc. Every one seems to offer his two cents' worth on these matters, so here is my own.

One of the participants in the panel discussion, asked: "what is wrong with Confederation?" Personally, I do not see anything fundamentally wrong with it. Some of the criticisms of Confederation are of a specious variety such as "Confederation came out of a compromise, and you can't build

Now Lenin was a man who thought Marx had found the solution. His task became that of putting Marxism into practice. To do so Lenin felt that religion would have to have no place in the state — that religion would have to be entirely a private affair. And in this respect the Constitution of the United States agrees with him 100%. Never once did Lenin advocate discrimination because of religious beliefs. In fact he said that everyone ought to be free to profess any or no religion whatsoever. But he felt that Communists would usually be atheists because they had to cast aside the doctrine that the world was the work of a Benevolent Creator in order that they become fully conscious of the necessity to change the world.

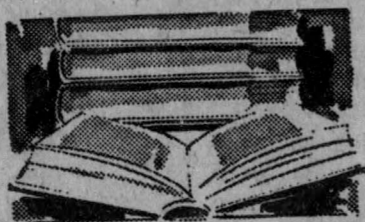
Now the founders of Communism were disturbed, erratic people. But so were Christ, Mohammed, and Buddha. Prophets have to be disturbed to be effective. And the word 'love' does not appear in Communist texts because the founders saw little love in misery — and they were all miserable. But this proves neither evil nor virtue. It simply proves that for some prophets misery evidently brings happiness while for others misery loves company.

anything solid on a compromise." Surely this view betrays a kind of exalted idealism somewhat out of touch with everyday reality, with political reality most certainly, as there is hardly any decision-making that is not the result of compromise at one point or other. Annexionists and separatists alike appear to have this common quality of intransigence, of refusing compromise — they are political purists. To reject compromise, it appears to me, is to reject decision-making and therefore the prospect of political action—unless one falls back on a concept like Rousseau's *volonté générale*, general will, which, by some mysterious alchemy, is filtered into the decision-making process. This purely rational construct, if adhered to, leads to very irrational actions because it does not recognize the important variable of human difference, *the variable of variability*, as it were.

While rejecting then those criticisms of Confederation which appear superficial, flippant, the expression of some kind of vague disenchantment, I think it is equally valid to reject the "fathers of Confederation" view which tends to look at them as sages and Confederation as resulting from a kind of Council of Elders. Many grade-school texts in history indulge in this kind of distortion, this, unfortunately, is not always corrected later on. Why attempt to mythologize and thus distort the significance and impact of an event which can very well stand in its own right as valid. We can have gusto, colour and fire; we do not have to be dull, but we can have these qualities in presenting or considering Confederation without mythologizing. Besides, Confederation is not the be-all and end-all, without the building of the railway and similar achievements, we would have had a foundation without a structure.

If we say that Confederation is a good thing, we really are not saying very much. Has it lived up to its promise? Has the dream of Macdonald and Cartier, to whom the Prime Minister made reference in a slightly partisan context recently, been realized completely? Has the contract, or pact, or whatever you wish to call it been respected, in spirit as well as in letter? Next week, I will have a look at this and attempt an answer.

On March 16th at 2:00 p.m.
The U.N.B. Ski Club
will present the
SUGAR DERBY
at Royal Roads Ski Hill
The events will be numerous, highlighted by a costume party and the world's most fantastic ski race. The revelry will continue on through the night.
Everybody is welcome to join in on the fun.



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"Know that this passing and precarious time in history will demand much of you. It will maroon the hesitant, but inspire the brave. The state of total gratification is for cows, possibly for birds, NOT for man.

Seek something beyond the split-level ranch-house and the two-car garage. Become supremely aware of and intimately involved in the great issues of your day. You have the potential for great deeds and today demands deeds."

Dr. Tom Dooley.

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CANADA — U.S.A. UNION TERMED ESCAPISM UNB INDIA ASSOCIATION FILM SHOW

Question: "Do you believe that it is inevitable that Canada and the U.S.A. join politically?"

Reply: By Thomas J. Condon, Assistant Professor of History, U.N.B.

Historians find it difficult to deal with the word "inevitable." Absorbed in fashioning explanations or why a particular event took place at a particular point in time, a word such as "inevitable" is likely to sound like an oversimplification if not a profanity. Prognostication falls into the same category and tends to evoke a reaction of inward bristling. My answer to your question, therefore, may well be tinged by an historian's way of viewing things. I personally see scant likelihood of the United States and Canada joining together in any kind of formal political union. There is hardly anything in the Canadian or American past to suggest the existence of a strong undercurrent running in such a direction. One can only assume that this question is related to the present sense of frustration which Canada is experiencing in forging a proper role for itself in the face of shifting and uncertain world trade patterns.

It strikes me that the question you have posed is far more widely discussed here in Canada than it is in the United States. The frequent — and quite correct — Canadian criticism of American indifference towards and unawareness of Canada and things Canadian may partially explain this disparity. Certainly there is little in the popular press in the United States on this question and

less by way of public discussion or debate. And I would find it difficult even to imagine that there are many Americans sitting idly around, gleefully rubbing their hands together, waiting for just the right moment to pounce upon their unsuspecting good neighbor to the north.

There is little to suggest that the United States would encourage or even welcome a political merger of the two countries. Indeed, there is far more in the history of the last century and a half to suggest quite the contrary — that the United States is in no way opposed to the existence of a strong friendly neighbor, independent and democratic on its northern border.

To explain the current interest on this side of the border in the question of North American political union is a more complex task. Explanations couched in terms of Canada's present economic problems can only go so far. Much more involved, as I see it, is something that can be called a deep-seated Canadian *malaise*. By this I mean the existence of a general attitude which has tended to prefer the splendid contemplation of the possibilities of Canada to a wrestling with the realities of Canada's past and present. The mere formulation of the question of affiliation with the United States is an illustration of what I mean. It represents an escape mechanism at play here — preoccupation with contemplating the future, the what-might-be, instead of a coming to terms with past and present.

As a result of their history, Canadians have had a great many possibilities to contemplate. Looking successively to France,

Great Britain, and the United States, Canada has been overwhelmed by a plethora of possibilities, of models on which to base its own institutions and on which to shape a distinctive national identity. Tempting, too, for contemplation have been such ideal abstractions as Commonwealth, Biculturalism, and Confederation. These abstractions have invariably been seen not as realities in the making but as possibilities in becoming.

In a sense the bill of fare has been too tempting and too rich, and Canada has leaned now towards one model and now towards another. Accepting all influences but committed to no single one, Canada has developed a love-hate ambivalence towards each of the models individually. Accompanying this has been a sharply mounting sense of apprehension that the opportunity for creating a truly distinctive national identity may have been lost somewhere along the byways of history.

To be sure all of these models have influenced the development of Canada. And yet Canada is not simply one of these models "writ small," nor even the sum of them. Canada is something else. It is not a new France in America. Nor is Canada a British America. But far too often explanations of what Canada is have been fashioned in terms of the degree to which Canada has approached or departed from any given model. Writers have tended to dwell overlong on the influences to which Canada has by its history been subjected and not long enough on the way in which the people and geography of Canada have combined and transferred with great subtlety these imported influences.

It has somehow seemed easier for writers to deplore the peculiar historical and geographical circumstances that have forced Canada to look south and east than to probe intensely into the

Under the auspices of the India Association there will be a film show on Friday, March the 1st in the Tartan Room, at 7:30 p.m. The following films will be shown:

1. "Vadya Vrind" or Feast of Musical Instruments. This film was made in response to a request from the British Broadcasting Corporation for Television. Intended as an introduction to Indian music for a non-Indian audience, the role of the major instruments comprising the orchestra — violins, sarangi, sarod, mantra bahar, veena, flutes, and the percussion instruments—tabla, mridangam, manjira, jalatarang, and the tanpura is explained fully.

2. "Himalayan Tapestry": Brings out the scenic grandeur of the picturesque Kashmir Valley, and the handicrafts of the people which in beauty of artistic conception and execution vie with the best traditions of the world.

3. "A Village in Travancore": Pictures the life of a family in a village in the southern end of India. Their work and their beliefs, their joys and sorrows, the intensity and restraint of their love—are vividly presented.

4. The Fable of the Peacock: Shows the surpassing beauty of the Peacock-dance. The peacock dances to captivate its mate. This sight will make your hearts dance with the peacock. Girls who are easily susceptible to the charms of the male should not see this film.

Remember, you are cordially invited whether you are a member of the India Association or not. Be sure to come—you will enjoy the evening. So come to—

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nature of its own history — its North American history. Like the United States, Canada really has two histories. One is the history of a colonial relationship, its connection with Great Britain or France. The other is the history of Canada's development as a new nation in the community of nations. Far too much has been written of the former to the real neglect of the latter.

Much has been written, for example, in an attempt to demonstrate that in the constitutional crisis of 1776 within the empire that the Loyalist position of Canada was right and the independent position of the United States was wrong. And yet for all the ink which has been spilled over this, it remains essentially an unreal question. There is no right way to national self-determination. Each nation must find its own way and pay its own price. And yet in belaboring this question and others, study has been deflected away from the far more pertinent questions about the actual institutional development of Canada.

Thus despite the many excellent histories of Canada that have been written, the single, most perplexing question still remains of what is Canada? The unsatisfactory nature of the answers thus far given is amply

attested by the intensity with which the present generation of writers and students is pursuing this question. As I see it, the answer cannot be found in chasing after such unreal questions as whether Canada should annex itself to the United States or whether the United States would accept Canada if it did. This is escapism. Rather will the answer be found by tackling with intellectual vigor and candor a critical self-analysis to determine how the many influences which have impinged upon Canada have been distilled into something called Canadian.

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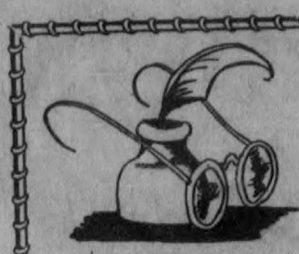
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Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Dean of Graduate Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.



poet's corner

"Who Needs 'Em"

Along da shore of New Brunswick
And far inland I get,
I speak to many Frenchmen dere
Dat I, by chance, had met.

I stop and talk to many mens
In every little town,
I speak to dem of livlihood
Dat dey don't tink about.

For dere different way of life
I cannot compensate
It seems it is da Universe
Dey try to populate.

From day to day some people live
And some live for da next,
But here some live from month to month
To get dere children's cheques.

In summer all some do is fish
In winter dey do not
It seems by working all da time,
I'm in da wrong soup pot.

Some men dey trade in horses yet
And drive de Cadillac,
But dey don't get a new barn built
Or renovate da shack.

Some men day do not work at all
But sit around all year.
Dey draw de unemployment cheque
And spend it all on beer.

Dese tings dey seem to keep da French
Apart from all da rest
Mon Dieu! Down here in New Brunswick
Who needs de Separatists.

by Ronald Cole

Poem

gulls
on glass

water,
logs

in ice
on grass

land
wind-

etched
by snow,

whisper
secrets

to a
girl

in blue,
like sky

her
mouth,

like
plum

ripe
on stem

our
love,

while gulls
in time

wheel
high,

are lost
in sky.

Eric Thompson

A Brief Bit About a Bungling Bum

We've asked him to explain
Just what he thinks we'll gain
By placing on that trigger
One more anxious finger.

And then he answers true,
"I don't know what to do.
I never did . . . I never will
And if I did
I'd never tell."

by J. E. Russell

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

by PAUL BECKER

So different are the Canadian universities in age, traditions and size that it is impossible to point to any one of them as an average one. Regardless of such differences, however, further complicated by the diversity of their control — some by independent corporations, some by churches and others by provincial governments — one is never in doubt as to the fact that they are Canadian.

The history of Canadian higher education is strewn with unorthodox foundations and strange namings. One of the oldest and most famous universities, Dalhousie, was established with £10,000 collected as customs dues at the port of Castine, in Maine, held by British troops during the War of 1812. The University of Manitoba was launched at a time when there were not ten thousand white settlers in the province, and provided by the legislature with a grant of \$250 a year. It did no teaching for 23 years, had no president for 36 years and no alumni associations for 44 years.

Mount Allison was empowered to begin conferring degrees "when it should have ten students and two professors." Queen's mustered only this many students when it opened in a small house on a Kingston side street; and a now forgotten university never possessed any buildings at all, and after conferring one or two degrees quietly folded: the University of Halifax.

In the days of the University of Regiopolis, which was located in Kingston with Queen's, the Ontario shore was crowded with universities. There was Albert College in Belleville and Victoria University in Cobourg. When Regiopolis closed and Albert College lost its charter, Queen's was left alone.

The universities which have survived to become the mightiest in the land had very shaky beginnings. Both Toronto and McGill took many years after securing their charters to erect buildings and begin teaching. Dalhousie, which was able to put up a building immediately with the previously mentioned customs funds, did not begin teaching for twenty years, and then closed shortly afterwards for another twenty.

Old McGill, as it is known to its students, still operates under a corporation styled The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. The foundation of

the University of British Columbia was delayed until after World War I because Victoria and Vancouver could not agree on which of the two cities should be the site. For years, therefore, university courses were taught in British Columbia in high schools and prescribed by McGill.

Our university community was formed and moulded by two cultures and two main sources of tradition. The long established Frenchspeaking communities and the fact that the clergy almost solely constituted the educated class of French Canada was the source of one tradition. The source of the second lay primarily in the coming of the United Empire Loyalists and in the Scottish training of so many of English Canada's earliest and most dominant educationalists.

In the Loyalist background lay Harvard University — already a century and a half old — and King's College (later Columbia) which had been teaching for a generation. In New England, from which most of them came, compulsory education for children was already in force. So concerned were many of the Loyalists over the educational facilities which would be available for their children that several groups actually bargained for royal charters before they would make the move.

King's College in Halifax, the University of New Brunswick and many of the colleges of Upper Canada (including another Kings College) are actually Loyalist creations. The hard circumstances of the Canadian way of life were, perhaps, the most important single factor in entrenching the Scottish tradition of the poor-boy-with-his-bag-of-oatmeal trudging off to college rather than the Oxford and Cambridge tradition of schooling for gentlemen's sons.

Perhaps the factor which most effectively delayed the development of the French-speaking universities of Quebec was the widespread development of the *petit séminaire* and classical college. Although Laval University's origins go back to the Grand Séminaire of 1663 — still an integral part of the University — it was not until 1852 that Laval received its royal charter. Even until after World War I, Laval had only 200 students, contrasting with today's 5,000. The present University of Montreal was then only a branch of Laval and the University of Sherbrooke is only six years old.

Most notable and oldest of the bilingual institutions is the University of Ottawa. Originally founded as the English language college of Bytown, it was teaching pure and applied science shortly after Confederation.

The American influence has been important. Just as in the Canadian armed forces which use the American top rank of general and the British top rank of air marshal, Canada uses both the British and American offices of vice-chancellor and president — most often held by the same man. The American offices of dean and associate professor have also been adopted into the Canadian university. Other American concepts adopted from United States examples are the organization of faculties and schools within the university, the use of the seminar, emphasis on post-

graduate studies and the doctorate, and narrowed specialization.

Today, there are nearly 350 institutions of higher learning — including only those which teach college and university level courses — of which 45 possess the authority to grant degrees. Eight of these institutions hold their degree powers in abeyance while they remain in affiliation or federation with another degree-granting institution.

Of the 45 degree-granting institutions, 19 are in Ontario (of which nine are very recent creations), eight in Nova Scotia, six each in Quebec and New Brunswick, and one each in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Thirty-one of these institutions offer master's degrees and, in turn, 18 of these offer the doctorate. Laval and Montreal whose enrollment consists primarily of the graduates of classical colleges who have already received the *baccalauréat* are, in truth, primarily graduate schools.

Last year, Canadian institutions of higher learning enrolled approximately 114,000 full-time students. If present indicators are correct, a conservative estimate would indicate an enrollment of over 300,000 students at the end of the present decade. Within ten years of time, then, the present total university budgets must rise from over 100 million dollars to over 400 million if the increased enrollment is to have basic facilities and if the staff-student ratio is to be kept even at its present 1 to 13 level.

Drawing inspiration from their accomplishments past, and from the Canadian university community's present adaptability and rapid rate of growth, Canadian educators may look at the difficult future ahead of them with a little less apprehension than their huge task would dictate; but they will have to have the full support and understanding of the Canadian people and governments if they are to accomplish it.

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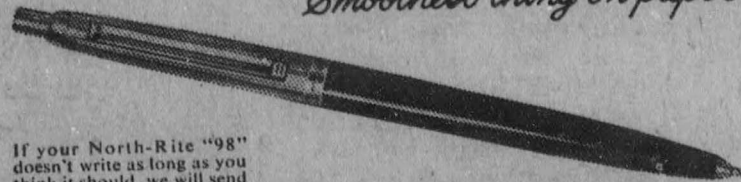
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DEVILS COP N.B.-P.E.I. HOCKEY CROWN

TOP TOMMIES 3-0 IN WIDE OPEN GAME IN CHATHAM

by RUSS IRVINE

The University of New Brunswick Red Devils playing their best hockey this season scored an unanswered goal in each period Saturday night to drop the St. Thomas Tommies 3-0. The win moved the Devils out of reach of the nearest N.B.-P.E.I. team, St. Thomas, and gave the Devils the right to face St. F.X. for the Maritime Crown.

had equally good opportunities to score in the remainder of the opening stanza but both Lynch and Raymond proved just too good on any attempts.

In the second frame U.N.B. came on very strong, particularly defensively, as on numerous occasions S.T.U. couldn't even seem to penetrate the Devils side of center ice. Joel Violette put



FRANK BARTEAUX



DON WELLS

Two of the big reasons for the Devils' win over St. Thomas Tommies are shown here in Frank Bartheaux, who notched Devils' third goal, and defensive star Don Wells.

Richard Clark opened the scoring at 4:31 of the first period as he broke up an S.T.U. rush and outskated the Tommies defence to score with a neat back-hander on Keith Raymond in the St. Thomas cage. Clark's goal came with the Devils' Claude MacKinnon sitting out a minor penalty for charging. Both teams the Devils two up, as he converted Al Furlong's pass behind Keith Raymond at 9:45 of the

second period. Throughout the second period both teams played a wide-open brand of hockey, with tempers starting to wear thin at times.

With the tension building up more and more as the game moved into the third period, it was just a question when the top might blow off. At the 12 minute mark Joel Violette and Richard Clark of the Devils traded punches with Daigle and MacDonald of S.T.U. All four were given minor penalties for roughing.

Right winger Frank Bartheaux added the Devils' third goal on passing play from Marchant and Crockart at 18:44 of the final stanza.

The game in places proved to be a rough encounter, with the Devils picking up 7 of the 15 minor penalties handed out by the referee, Dewar Judson. Dave Crockart was the badman of the night, picking up three minor penalties.

Ice chips: Without a doubt this was the Devils' finest performance this season either home or on the road. The whole team was up for the game and just seemed to have everything going for them Saturday night. Darrell LeBlanc of the U.N.B. squad was forced from the game with a broken nose when he and Ross of S.T.U. collided. Ross sustained a slight concussion from the heavy collision.

The Devils next encounter apart from tonight's game against Mt. A., is Saturday in Halifax, when they meet Nova Scotia Tech. Tuesday of next week will see the Devils at home in the first game of the Maritime Intercollegiate Championship against St. Francis Xavier X-Men. The following Friday night seeing the Devils journeying to Antigonish to complete the best two out of three series for the Maritime Crown.

The support of the U.N.B. fans at Chatham was tremendous

BEAVERS VICTORIOUS

U.N.B. Beavers took another easy win Saturday afternoon when they won 9 out of 11 events in a dual meet with Halifax Y Neptunes. The best the Halifax squad could muster was 23 points compared with the high ranking Beavers who totaled 71.

Three records fell during the meet, two in the relays, the third in the 100 yard butterfly. In the butterfly, what was perhaps the best race of the day saw Don Sawyer of U.N.B. and Doug Sitland of Halifax finish in a dead heat in a time of 1:00.3. In the 400 yard freestyle relay Robb, Thom, Galanti and Warner lowered the former record by three seconds to 3:39.8. The third record was in the 400 yard Medley relay. MacDonald, Mosher, Sawyer and Galanti established a new mark of 4:12.1.

The Halifax Y's only clear win was the 440 yard freestyle. Jimmy Aitken, fresh from a second place finish in the Eastern Canada Pan-Am trials was pushed to a fine time of 4:58.8 by Chris Robb. Third place went to Bruce Shoud who also finished third behind Aitken at the Pan-Am trials. In the 100 yard freestyle, Warner took first place in 53.2 while Galanti beat out Setland for second place. Mario Galanti took the final freestyle event, the 60, as he beat out team-mate Bill Rowe by .4 seconds with his 31.1.

Scott Rowell turned in a fine performance in the 1 metre diving as he compiled 157 points to edge out team-mate Mike Hutchins, with 150. The 200 yard breast stroke was taken handily by Bruce MacDonald with a time of 2:38.0. The 160 yard Individual Medley was won by Preston Thom in 1:50.5 although he was pursued closely by Aitken of the "Y".

This week-end the Beavers are in Camp Gagetown for the New Brunswick Open and the following weekend in Mount A for the Maritime Open.

and it is hoped that there will be the same enthusiasm against St. F.X. here next Tuesday, as well as tonight against Mt. A.

Summary:

First Period: 1. U.N.B., Clark, 4:31. Penalties: MacKinnon 3:25 Monteith, 9:54; Butler, 15:34; Monteith, 19:03.

Second Period: 2; U.N.B., J. Violette (Furlong), 9:45. Penalties: Wells, 1:40; Crockart, 7:27; Crockart, 12:38.

Third Period: 3, U.N.B., Bartheaux (Crockart, Marchant), 18:44. Penalties: Crockart 0:28; Ed Hospidar, 2:21; Macdonald, Violette, Clark, Daigle, 12:00; Gallup, 15:20; Lordon, 16:40.

Stops:
Inch, U.N.B. 11 7 7—25
Raymond, S.T.U. 5 11 11—27

Continued from page 1
Hall without being pooped. Low levels of fitness can spoil the finer things in life." How far does Adams think he will get—"to the Junction but no guarantees from there." A trophy will be presented to the winning team. Adams emphasized that the march was "definitely a team effort and by no means an individual attempt to assert one's physical dominance over the average bear on this campus."

SWIM TEAMS DEFEAT HALIFAX-Y

Mermaids Upset Halifax

The U.N.B. Mermaids won their fourth consecutive meet when they scored a surprise 59-53 win over the Halifax Y.M.C.A. Neptunes, on Saturday afternoon. Eight pool records were broken in the hard fought events.

Ann Stewart, Sheila Crease, Terry Keddy and Marg Kaizer set a new record of 1:47.8 in the 160 yd. medley relay for Halifax. One of the oldest pool records fell to Janet Skelton as she took the 40 yd. freestyle in 23.4 closely followed by team-mate Judy Ritchie, and Jean Robinson of Halifax. Pat Martin of U.N.B. won the 40 yd. breaststroke in 31.7. Ann Stewart and Marian Hatfield picked up first and second place in the 40 yd. backstroke for Halifax, while Carol Scarborough of U.N.B. was third; the winning time was 28.6. Terry Keddy of Halifax set the third pool record of the day with a time of 24.0 in the 40 yd. butterfly.

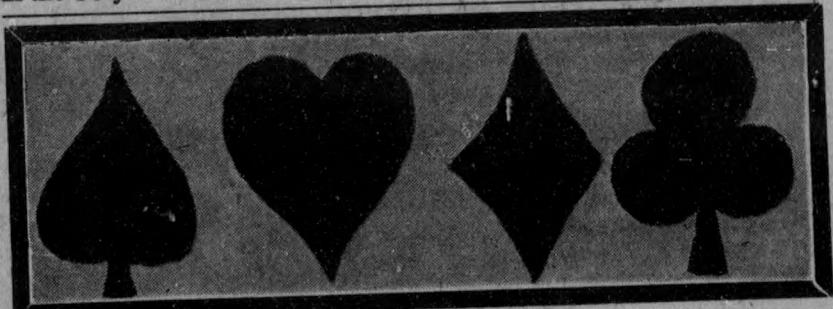
Janet Skelton broke her second pool record with a time of 52.6 in the 80 yd. freestyle; team-mate Judi Ritchie was second and Anne Hirtle of Halifax third. A new record of 1:11.7 was set by U.N.B.'s Pat Martin in the 80 yd. backstroke in 1:03.8

followed by Carol Scarborough of U.N.B. and Anne Hirtle of the Y. Terry Keddy of Halifax set her second record in the 80 yd. butterfly with a time of 58.8; team-mate Maureen Richard placed second.

The diving was won by Jenny Adams of U.N.B. followed by Elaine MacEwan. There was no Halifax entry in this event. Marg Kaizer of Halifax won the 160 yd. individual medley in 2:23.5. Jill Robinson swam the 100 yd. freestyle in a record-breaking time of 1:06.5, with team-mate Judi Ritchie placing second.

At this point, the score stood at 53-52 for Halifax, and U.N.B. had to win the final event in order to win the meet. Mary MacAfee, Judi Ritchie, Jill Robinson and Janet Skelton combined to win the 160 yd. freestyle relay in a record-breaking time of 1:37.1, and thus win the meet. This is Mary's first meet after joining the team only on Tuesday to fill a vacant freestyle spot.

The next meet for the Mermaids is the New Brunswick Open on Saturday, at Camp Gagetown. The girls will also be defending their Maritime Intercollegiate title at Mount A. on March 9.



by Dave Whitworth

This being possibly the last column of the year it will deal with that aspect of the game at which the most points can be picked up with a minimum of effort. It simply requires the learning of a few simple percentages. Holding eight cards in a suit between the two hands including the A K J the percentages favour a finesse rather than a drop play. Holding nine cards in the same suit the drop play is favoured over a finesse. Holding A, K, 10, 8, 7, 4 in your hand and J, 9 in dummy the best play in order to avoid losing a trick in the suit is to lead the J and finesse. Holding K, 10, 9, 4, 2 in your hand and A, 8, 7, 3 in dummy the percentages favour playing for the cards to split and fall on A, K. However should an honour fall on the first round if possible finesse against the other opponent of the second round.

Now here are some distribution percentages which may be helpful. This is assuming that nothing in the bidding or play has led you to believe that the distribution may be particularly erratic.

Combined holding in a suit:	Division of that suit in the opponents hands will be:	Percentage of time:
5 Cards	4-4	33%
	5-3	47%
	6-2	17%
	7-1	3%
6 Cards	8-0	0%
	4-3	62%
	5-2	30%
	6-1	7%
7 Cards	7-0	1%
	3-3	36%
	4-2	48%
	5-1	15%
8 Cards	6-0	1%
	3-2	68%
	4-1	28%
	5-0	4%
9 Cards	2-2	40%
	3-1	50%
	4-0	10%
10 Cards	2-1	78%
	3-0	22%
	1-1	52%
11 Cards	2-0	48%

These percentages are founded for simplicity and should only be used subject to your judgement.

Red Bloomers Fly To Montreal To End Season

U.N.B.'s Ladies Varsity Basketball team leaves Friday, Mar. 1st, via plane to participate in a basketball tourney in Montreal as the highlight to end a successful season under Coach Sylvia Shaw. Teams participating include — MacDonald, Queen's, Y.M.C.A., U.N.B. Grads and the Red Bloomers. The U.N.B. Red Bloomers play their final Intercollegiate game of the season on Tuesday against Mt. A. Co-eds, at 7:00 p.m. in L.B. gym. U.N.B. has captured the Intercollegiate Maritime Title regardless of the outcome of this game due to an all win record for the season and league. Tremendous! The last game the Bloomers played was against the Saint John Rotarians, in Saint John, February 20th, which they won by a score of 32-25. Captain Sandra Pomeroy assured the win for her team with accurate set shooting in the final five minutes and by accumulating a total of 21 points in the game.

Lineup — Sandy Pomeroy 21, Pat Pickard 7, Joan Slater 2, Peg Donovan 2, Shirley-Dale Belmore, Sherry McClafferty, Joan Carson, Liz Vermulen, Sandy Robinson is presently on the injured list. It is hoped she will be able to play in Tuesday's game.