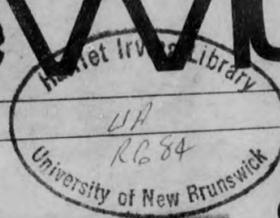


BRUNSWICKAN

VOL. 103, NO. 16

JAN. 23, 1970



"Memorial Hall" is one of several charcoal sketches by Anne Hale on display this month in the Art Centre. Her showing is part of the New Talent Series featuring the work of artistically gifted students on campus. (Anne got her start as a staff-artist for the Brunswickan some years back.) - ekers.

Start May Get Boot Sunday

There will be a motion on the floor of Sunday night's SRC meeting to impeach President Mike Start. SRC Vice President Dave Landry called Brunswickan editor Ian Ferguson last night just before the Brunswickan went to press, informing that he will introduce such a motion. Landry said that he could not go into the details behind the impeachment, but he stated that "If you knew as much as I did you would probably think that the move was appropriate, too." He added that "People should see the corruption and waste that goes on."

Start "gets fired and loses his honoraria." Start gets a maximum of \$800.00 honoraria for serving as president of the SRC. Start has already collected \$400.00. Landry also mentioned that Start has violated the constitution on several counts, and has yet to give a report to council on his actions over the past summer. According to Landry, Start has said that he will not give this report that was due early last fall.

Start was contacted in his office, and he said that he was unaware that such a movement was underfoot.

After getting in touch with Landry, Start contacted the Brunswickan stating that he had nothing as of yet to comment on. He did say however that, "Landry will have to come up with the answers that I didn't come up with."

Landry cited that the reason for the impeachment now, just two and a half weeks before Start leaves his office, was so

Booklets

Arrive

The SRC birth control handbooks have finally arrived after being delayed several months due to printing problems. The handbooks arrived late Wednesday but will not be distributed until next week.

One of the distribution problems involves the UNB residences. SRC Pres. Michael Start said earlier this week that he would first have to get permission from the Residence Representative Council to pass out the handbooks to residence students. Start explained that there was some controversy involved and that he would have to go through the proper channels.

The Birth Control Handbook is a joint financial effort of several universities in Canada and was first published in October, 1968. The UNB edition is the fourth printing of the popular handbook.

The handbook features information on all forms of contraception and abortion, as well as basic information on how pregnancies are caused.

STU Residence Crisis

The SRC of Saint Thomas University Monday night, passed a resolution demanding a decision by Monseigneur Duffy, university president, concerning the principle of open rooms. The deadline set for his decision is February which, if not met will result in a one day boycott of classes by STU students.

Monseigneur Duffy has told his secretary that he wishes to make no comment on the issue. He has given no indication of his views concerning the matter, whether he considers 'meet the deadline or we boycott' an ultimatum, or if there is any church stipulation to prevent his approval of the policy.

UNB's policy for open rooms has been in effect all year, in Lady Dunn Hall Friday and Saturday nights from 9:00 to 1:00; in men's residences

Sunday to Thursday from 12:00 noon to 12:30 p.m., Friday and Saturday nights from 12:00 noon to 2:30 p.m. There are no stipulations governing the policies for either men's or women's residences - the rules are set by the students. The policy was laid down by Professor P. Kent, Dean of Men, on the advice of the Senate Residence Committee, which partially consists of three student representatives. Kent feels that the limits for the men will soon fade, as on special occasions he gives permission for an extension on the hours, if so requested. Kent further commented, "I am more than satisfied with this policy which has worked exceptionally well and has been beneficial to the whole program."

Monseigneur Duffy, though absent from STU's SRC

meeting, was presumably informed of the situation this morning. His decision will determine the future of any open rooms policy for STU.

CSDS Splits

The recent appearance of a new political group here on campus has sparked much interest in the past week.

Calling themselves the New Brunswick Socialists, and composed of former CSDS members and other local socialists, the new group provides the first addition to radical politics at UNB since the formation of the CSDS over two years ago.

Spokesmen for the group expressed their present aims as being to acquaint students with

the desires and methods of socialism. This will be done through movies, guest speakers, literature tables, and possibly a small newspaper.

When questioned, members of the CSDS commented that the formation of the N.B. Socialists marks a break with the ideas of the former group. While the break is not clearly defined, it appears that the NBS party is more concerned with communication through media and a greater degree of preparation and planning to accomplish their ends.

Loyola Students Ask For Fee Strike

MONTREAL (CUP) - After a one-week ban on all campus activity, the doors of Loyola College opened again Monday with an unauthorized faculty-student rally, and the announcement of new, restrictive hours of business for the campus.

Approximately 900 students and faculty filled the Loyola auditorium during the early afternoon, and agreed to ask students

who have not paid their second-term tuition fees to withhold the money in protest against the Loyola administration's firing of 27 professors.

If successful, the protest could withhold as much as \$150,000 from the university administration: money owned by about 600 of Loyola's 4,600 students. Immediately following the rally, approximately

75 students filed over to the Loyola buraar's office, to demand a \$25 refund on their fees - their approximation of the portion of tuition lost during the administration's one-week ban on classes.

The students arrived at the office to discover the door was barred, and guarded by a security guard.

The one-week ban was announced to "facilitate a

freer and more profitable exchange of views of all concerned" with the current Loyola crisis. January 12, 150 riot police entered the campus to evict students and faculty sitting in at the Loyola administration building.

In a press release Monday (January 19) administration president Patrick Malone declared that current security

regulations on the campus were inadequate, and announced new, early closing times for all campus buildings "in the best interests of the college community."

Henceforth, the college will close at 10:30 p.m. weekdays, 1 p.m. Saturdays, and all day Sunday.

Security guards have been stationed in most campus buildings.

WHERE IT'S AT

Friday, Jan. 23
 8:00 p.m. - "Two for the See Saw" (Playhouse)
 8:00 p.m. - Students swim (SMA pool)
 9:00 p.m. - Senior Class Party (Ballroom, SUB)
 10:00 p.m. - IVCF meeting (Rm. 26, SUB)

Saturday, Jan. 24
 3:30 p.m. - Student swim (SMA pool)
 4:00 p.m. - Basketball: Dal vs UNB LB Gym
 7:00 p.m. - Hockey: SMU vs UNB (L.B. Rink)
 7:30 p.m. - Badminton (L.B. Gym)
 8:00 p.m. - "Two for the See Saw" (Playhouse)
 8:30 p.m. - Coed Coffee House (26, SUB)
 9:00 p.m. - STU dance (201, SUB)

10:00 p.m. - UNB Sports Car Club Rally - Register in front of Gym.
 10:00 p.m. - Student Skating (L.B. Rink)

Sunday, Jan. 25
 10:30 a.m. - Chinese Student Association (102, SUB)
 1:00 p.m. - Radio UNB Executive (119, SUB)
 1:30 p.m. - Duplicate Bridge (Gam Rm. SUB)
 2:30 p.m. - Student Swim (SMA pool)
 6:30 p.m. - UNB SRC meeting (103, SUB)
 7:00 p.m. - Folk Mass (Christ Church Cathedral)
 7:30 p.m. - NB Co-op meeting (26, SUB)
 8:00 p.m. - Baha'i (Creative Arts Center, Mem. Hall)

Monday, Jan. 26
 3:30 p.m. - Student Swim (SMA pool)

4:30 p.m. - TC Council (103, SUB)
 7:00 p.m. - SDC meeting (SMA pool)

Tuesday, Jan. 27
 11:30 a.m. - IVCF booktable (SUB)
 1:30 p.m. - IVCF meeting (102, SUB)
 6:45 p.m. - Circle K meeting (118, SUB)
 7:00 p.m. - Film: Kinetic Art (3) Head Hall aud.
 7:30 p.m. - Duplicate Bridge (YMCA)
 7:30 p.m. - Pre Med Club (102, SUB)
 8:00 p.m. - Sound of Music - STU (Playhouse)
 9:00 p.m. - Student Swim (LBR pool)
 9:00 p.m. - Film: Kinetic Art (Head Hall aud.)

Wednesday, Jan. 28
 3:30 p.m. - Student Swim (SMA pool)
 7:00 p.m. - Chinese Stud. Assoc. (118, SUB)
 7:00 p.m. - N.B. Socialists (119, SUB)
 8:00 p.m. - Sound of Music - STU (Playhouse)
 8:00 p.m. - Badminton (Gym)
 8:00 p.m. - Ladies Free Swim (SMA pool)

Thursday, Jan. 29
 11:30 - Oxfam Lunch (Observatory near Old Arts Bldg.)
 3:30 p.m. - Student Swim (LBR pool)
 6:45 p.m. - STU Council (103, SUB)
 9:00 p.m. - TC Dance (SUB)

CLASSIFIEDS

Classified ads cost 25 cents a line with a fifty cent minimum charge and should be brought to the Brunswickan office no later than Tuesday of each week.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE - Ski boots, Henke "Elite" size 9 wide. Reg. \$85 now \$60. Brand new. ALSO: Henke "parallels" size 9 1/2, like new. Reg. \$125, now \$80. Call Bob 472-2315.

JOIN THE GOODTIME PEOPLE

FEB. 3rd to 8th

FOR SALE - '66 Vauxhall Viva, 40,000 miles, radio, good tires, Phone 454-5416.

KICK OFF TO CARNIVAL at "the Pub", 2-6 p.m., Thurs., Feb. 5th, 1970 ... get drunk.

LOST 'n' FOUND

LOST - One pair of driving gloves, all cars, brown leather with string back. Lost in Tilly or Kierstead Hall Monday, Jan. 19 - Sentimental Value. Call Giles 454-3985.

WHO is Carnie?

A LA PUCE

WANTED - drive to Montreal or Toronto ON FEB. 4 or 5. THREE PEOPLE WILLING TO SHARE EXPENSES AND DRIVING. CONTACT MARC BRIDEAU AT 454-3757, or BOB BRAWLEY at 454-3673, BETWEEN 4 and 7 p.m.

CARNIE will be plastered Feb. 3 to 8th, join him won't you?

APARTMENTS 'n' THINGS

WANTED - A male student to share three bedroom apartment on St. John St. Phone Dave 454-6490.

CARNIE DOES IT!

GOOD TIMES ARE IN!!!

HAVE you seen the new concept in stereo? View your music with an exciting light cube. Interested people call Brian Steves. Tel. 454-6464.

The Wide, Wild World Of New Film

PROGRAM 3



THE KINETIC ART

Film Series

FIRST SHOWINGS

of the world's top creative short films. Black comedy and drama of the absurd... continental wit and lyrical humanism... animation and collage graphics... color, surrealism, fantasy, realism

Tues. Jan. 27
 HEAD HALL
 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

RADIO UNB

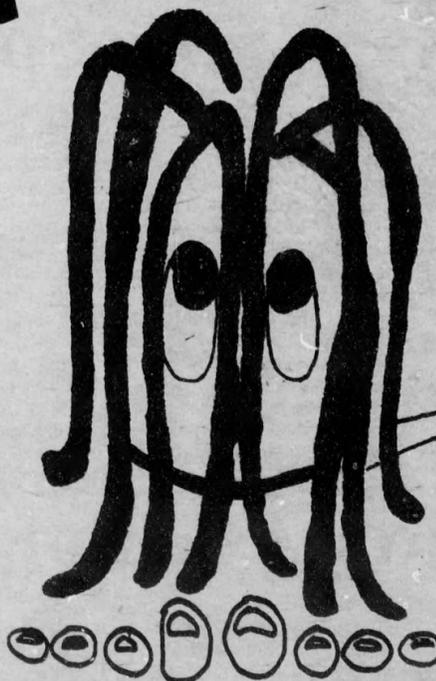
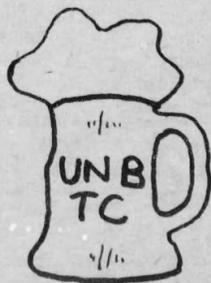
New Programming

MON - THURS 7:30 AM - 8:30 AM
5:00 PM - 11:00 PM
FRI 7:30 AM - 8:30 AM
3:00 PM - 2:00 PM
SAT 12:00 NOON - 2:00 AM
SUN 12:00 NOON - 11:00 PM

General Meetings

Jan. 29 - NOMINATION
 Feb. 12 - ELECTIONS

UNB-TC CARNIVAL 1970



Let your HAIR down..

- Tickets go on sale Jan. 30 th, 1970
- Watch for The Carnival Supplement
- Meet The Queens - next week in The Men's Residences
- Plan to party with The "goodtime" people

-Carnival is dances, booze, hockey, torches, Queen's Ball, Night club, more booze, sleigh rides, Basketball, Kasino Royale, ski - doo races, even more booze, Beer ball, FASHION SHOW, Parachuting, Pub, Bridge Tournament, and lots more booze. And of course FUN.

FASC... our last chance

By Fred Carmen

The Federation of Atlantic Student Councils is the most recent of several attempts to establish communication among Atlantic students. In the past four years two former regional unions, the Atlantic Student Association (ASA) and the Atlantic Association of Students (AAS), collapsed because they accomplished little for the member universities. It was from the experience of these two

organizations that the present attempt - FASC - was conceived.

Last May a number of students from each of the universities in the Atlantic region got together in Halifax and rapped about the problems involved in making a regional federation work. Past failures of Atlantic student unions were hacked out and from the discussions emerged a new enthusiasm for an organization that would not repeat the mistakes of ASA and AAS. A steering committee was formed, under the direction of Barry McPeake, former CUS field secretary, to plan and organize the founding convention of FASC last October in Charlottetown. Michael Start was part of the UNB delegation. Start didn't commit our SRC membership at the time because of a lack of a mandate. When put to council, the membership question went down to defeat twice last term by the SRC and again last Sunday night.

development. That is, there would be less need for fieldworkers to assist in meeting organizational problems on the particular campus.

A Priority One university on the other hand, would be one of the smaller 'emerging' campuses, where there is a decided lack of student resources to meet the specific organizational problems. Here the fieldworker would be an asset. For example, if the Camera Club at a Priority One university needed the help of an experienced person to organize a regional student photo contest, the club would help and receive the full-time help of one of the FASC fieldworkers.

All universities would be evaluated separately as to specific needs. The organizational aspect is one of the main advantages of FASC. As UNB sees it, or rather as the SRC sees it, the fieldworkers won't be of much use here because our organizational problems seemed to be already solved or aren't worth the membership fee in FASC. But I do not think this is quite true yet. Student unions don't survive without membership (remember CUS?), especially ones just starting out. The SRC's motives are perhaps prejudiced: i.e. if ASA and AAS failed in the past, therefore FASC will fail too. At any rate, the UNB SRC isn't helping improve Atlantic student union by its unwillingness to participate in the new, and somewhat experimental Federation of Atlantic Student Councils.

Johnson To Run For Prexy

David Johnson, post grad English announced earlier this week that he will be in the running for the position of SRC president in the February 11th election.

Johnson has had no SRC experience, but feels that he definitely has something to offer to the position. Johnson ran for president last year against Geoff Green, and was defeated in a close battle.

The main plank in Johnson's platform is that he wants to bring the SRC back to the students. He stated that he felt "the students have been alienated from student government because they have no real power in the decisions that are made."

Johnson is definitely in favour of a more democratic students union. He was very critical of the present SRC Constitution when questioned, and feels that something must be done immediately about the present one.

Johnson said that if elected he will advocate more of the teach-ins that were so successful last year.

Johnson will release a more complete platform to the voters next week.



John Oliver, manager-in-chief of the Peoples' Bookstore, reports increasing business as the store gradually bites into the Campus Bookstore's profits. Several professors are giving their course booklists to Oliver rather than have the values of the texts exploited by the profit-taking Administration-run bookstore. - ekers.

Council Meets .. Reject FASC.

The SRC will not become a part of the Federation of Atlantic Student Councils this year. At its Sunday night meeting the SRC defeated the motion which would have made UNB the largest university participating in FASC.

The defeat came after lengthy debate over the advisability of paying \$600 to an organization which was still in its trial stages of development. Some SRC reps felt that the feasibility of FASC and its chances of success were remote. Questions concerning FASC priorities and fieldworkers' roles were also discussed.

"The organization should at

least be given a chance to prove itself", expressed a disappointed Mike Start at the outcome of the vote. SRC President Start had been pushing FASC membership for the past two weeks.

The remainder of the meeting dealt with two SRC by-law changes, reports from the University Rules and Regulations Committee, the Constitution Committee, the Senate Committee, and the Administration Board.

One of the by-law changes establishes an advance poll for the upcoming SRC elections. It will be set up within a week prior to election day for at least four hours, between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Admin. Fires Clifford

Wade Clifford, a corporal with the UNB Security Dept., was fired from his job last November.

Cpl. Clifford was well known amongst students - especially those who were involved in last year's Liberation 130 adventures, and the sit-in at the Board of Governors Meeting.

Clifford has obtained the services of George McNerny, MLA as his lawyer, and probably will press legal charges against the UNB Administration.

When questioned about his dismissal, Clifford said that at present he was not prepared to state the reasons given but that they definitely were false. He also said that he was most interested in having his name cleared and that the be re-instated.

Rumours have been spreading around the campus

that Clifford was dismissed because a coffee machine in the Security office had been broken into. According to Clifford the machine had been turned upside down and the money shaken out of it. He said that he was "investigating the case" when he was told to leave it alone. Clifford said that "they try to hush things up, and I don't."

Clifford's lawyer wrote a letter to Brig. Knight the Personnel officer asking for a hearing in his case, but Knight answered back stating that he felt that he didn't think that a hearing was necessary, that it was poor discretion on Clifford's part.

When questioned, Security Chief Williamson had trouble remembering the dismissal, but when he did he had no comment to make about it.

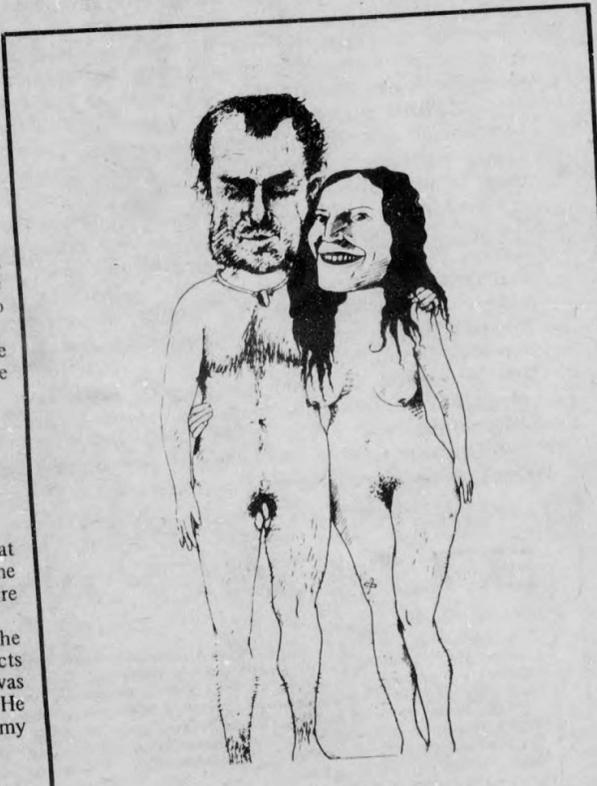
The leak was slow getting to the students and the reasons

for this, quotes Clifford, is that "Williamson said that anyone who brings this up, I'll fire him."

Clifford feels that the students should know the facts of the case because "I was protecting their property." He also added "All I want is my name cleared."

QUOTABLE NOTE

"The Fraser Company has earned a fine reputation on the Miramichi, and continues to be an outstanding corporate citizen of New Brunswick" - N.B. Natural Resources Minister Wm. R. Duffie. - Miramichi Press, Jan. 14, 1970. (The Fraser Company was recently cited as one of the major polluters of New Brunswick rivers.)



PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE

WE HAVE NEW POSTERS NEW ALBUMS

WE NEED SECOND HAND BOOKS -- TO SELL FOR YOU

Come in & see us Room 110 - S.U.B.



s.r.c. elections deserve thought

With the SRC elections less than three weeks away, it may be a good time for us to stop and think.

Is the present type of SRC really useful? Is it adequate for today's student demands?

We should strive towards a more co-operative type of government. One that every student can be an active part of if he or she wishes.

Consider the possibility of a more democratic student government, and work towards it collectively.

st. thomas isn't just trying for open rooms

The students at St. Thomas are involved in a struggle. They are struggling against the strong arm of the Catholic Church.

It is interesting to note that two other Catholic Universities in the Atlantic Region have had the same problem all at the same time. St. Francis Xavier Administration was faced with a group of students sitting in on the residences after visiting hours, and St. Mary's are even considering using armed guards to keep their residences segregated. Both struggles have so far failed.

It is obvious that the University officials in these Catholic institutions are not aware of the purpose of the University. They fail to realize that the students are the integral part of the University. Students are what the University is all about.

At St. Thomas the students in residence voted almost unanimously in favour of having open rooms, but the administration failed to comply with the demands of the students. Perhaps more forceful tactics must follow. If the administration fails to meet the demands of the students, and in this case the demands are very valid ones, then it is time that the students begin to question the legitimacy of the administration, and how dictatorial they are.

Under the present University set-up, it is nothing more than a training ground for big-business. Big business doesn't want the people to be too free. Big business isn't stupid. They realize the fact that the only real power is in the hands of the people. It is essential that the people be conditioned at an early stage so that they do not realize their power.

The real issue at St. Thomas is not really the fact that the girls and boys cannot get together in one another's rooms. We are sure that the good Monseigneur realizes that girls can get pregnant before they go back to their rooms in residence. The issue is really centered around the fact that it is the student niggers that have finally demanded some rights. This is really hard for the Administration to take, for you see they have been programmed the same way that students are being programmed now.

All power rests in the hands of the people, and the people are beginning to see thru the mirage.

BRUNSWICKAN

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This week we salute Wonder on his venture into manhood, the shell
bye



...to Dick Nixon for the statement: "Too hasty a withdrawal at this time could result in turning Vietnam into a blood-bath."

back feedback feed

WE ALWAYS GET OUR MAN

In regard to a misleading article in last week's issue entitled "hallowe'en hardly", we of the RCMP are not moving in to the fourth floor of the co-op building, nor are we in any way concerned with the conduct and/or pastimes of the students or faculty of The University of New Brunswick.

It should also be noted that if we were to attempt to carry out such a procedure, we most certainly would not make a blunder as obvious as the one you have mentioned.

J Division
RCMP Fredericton

AN ANT IS AN ANT IS AN ANT

Why am I an ant? Why can't I be a man? For five years my six skinny legs have been crawling up the anthill, and every winter they seemed to get even smaller. I wonder why the summer helps me grow again.

After all, I have been here a long time - seen a lot of ants eaten by anteaters too. I suppose I should find out why I'm so small a creature before crawling down the anthill to a human community that seems to want ants.

After great contemplation in my minute ant brain, reality shown forth from a paragon of light shining down the little ant hole. Immediately I started to grow and become stronger, so I thought I would share the secret of growing with other hardworking ants.

You see, ants are so easy to handle. An anteater can't swallow anything bigger, mainly because of his weak nose and if an ant does manage to start growing there is a market for chocolate-coated ants, a treat for any man.

Thank God I'm growing now. It is going to feel great not having to be an ant anymore. Perhaps a man employer would like a humph! ... half-man maybe?

Ant
(you see editor, ants don't sign their true name. They are afraid of being squished.)

????????????????

AN UN-BIASED COMMITTEE????

One realizes that returning from the holidays can cause some turmoil in putting a newspaper together. You therefore have some excuse; but not enough to warrant the gross mistake incurred. I refer to the article in the Jan. 9 Brunswickan which gave your second page justifiable reason to end its days as toilet paper.

entitled, "Raiders Stink Up UNB Admin Bldg". It is difficult to refrain from pointing out that the first two words alone would have been adequate.

This propaganda reprinted "with permission" from Liberation has no part in a college newspaper. The incident should have been reported as news and as news only. The fact that missiles exuding a foul smelling substance in the Administration Building is news. The fact that these missiles were released by troublemakers, and a list of these individuals' demands, is propaganda. It should be remembered that every student on this campus pays for the running of the Brunswickan - few of these students want to read such garble. If and when I form the Society of New Brunswick Fascists under the direction of Brother Love, having a Georgian Brick Facade Headquarters, somewhere on PEI - I too shall welcome a free chance to voice my opinions and deeds through the use of the Brunswickan. But you can exceedingly be sure few people would accept such a thing.

In short, the whole article stank.

Dale Estey
Arts 3

Feudal Loyola meets modern police state

by brian johnson
the varsity

"Academic freedom has gotten out of hand on this campus."

That's Jack O'Brien, the Academic Vice-President at Loyola College.

Coming from a member of an administration that has committed one of the most blatant violations of academic freedom at a university in recent memory, his statement is ironic, to say the least.

In a somewhat tactless political purge, the Loyola administration announced just before Christmas it would not renew the contracts of 27 of their teaching staff.

The faux pas of most of those faculty was to question the unexplained firing of Physics Professor S.A. Santhanam. Seventeen of them had signed a petition calling for CAUT arbitration.

Last week a sit-in in front of the president's office won the sympathy of nearly all the students and the majority of the faculty, and the active support of up to 500 members of the 4,200-member community at Loyola.

Leaving the political paralysis of the U of T - the internal confusion of the left and the static confusion of committees - my arrival at Loyola College Monday was like stepping into another century.

Loyola College has weathered eight sit-ins over the issue of non-renewal of 100 of Montreal's hard-core riot cops.

But there isn't a left-wing student movement at Loyola. Just an academic community fighting for some vestige of academic freedom. Their's is not a radical issue. Essentially the demonstrators were trying to preserve the status quo that

existed at Loyola before the firings. They are trying to protect the jobs of faculty members.

But in doing that, by sitting in a building for six days, and by meeting nothing but uncompromising feudalism from the Jesuit administration, a process has occurred.

Young, upper-middle class, Catholic kids (many only 16 and 17 years old) have become confused about their understanding of obedience that the traditional parental image of the administration demands.

They took authority for granted, until they were faced with the physical reality of 100 tough cops ready to bust them at the word of an acting president A.J. Graham, S.J.

"Those cops were your mothers," English professor Sean Kelly told a mass meeting of students the day after the sit-in ended. Kelly is one of the fired faculty. And he's one of the only people in the university who could be considered a leftist.

Currently an issue internal to Loyola, the question of academic freedom has much greater importance.

As Kelly put it, "something is happening to these kids. You can't be a little bit smart, and you can't be a little bit pregnant, and you can't be just a little bit free. Those students are wanting more freedom."

"They knew in their guts why they were there when they saw the cops. Soon they will start figuring it out in their heads."

Students are united with faculty in an attempt to achieve "respectable" academic standards.

"Now there's an unholy alliance with the faculty," said Kelly, "and that won't last forever, because the professors

are the enemy too."

Kelly is laughed off by most of the university, but he understands the situation in his own hippie-anarchist way.

"The whole of the west end of Montreal is like Ontario - unreal," Kelly said. "You've never seen such a bunch of kids. Before they could flex their cream of wheat muscles, the cops came in. They realized that Nazis were not just something that happens in a book."

"We're fighting the French Revolution - this is not 1970 - we're fighting to make a university that wouldn't have been laughed out of the 19th century."

Students are reacting more and more to the paternal authority of this medieval university. When Acting President A.J. Graham told them to leave, he also said it was for their own good.

The administration's tactics were rough - no co-operation here. Four stages:

*firing 27 professors because they contradicted an administrative decision and tested freedom of speech;

*shifting the responsibility to the Quebec government when the situation got too tense;

*closing the university for a week to isolate the militants and legally transform them into trespassers;

*prophesying "trouble" after five days of non-violence, then bringing in the police to create it.

The Loyola administration had created the crisis. The academic community has just responded to it. But now the students and faculty are beginning to take an active part in questioning the entire authority of the administration.

The college is run by the

Board of Trustees, a body that contains no students, faculty, or lay representation - just Jesuits.

But the public pays 50 per cent of the college's operating costs; the students pay 45 per cent, and private donations account for 5 per cent.

The administration represents no one but the Society of Jesus, and it has been wielding ultimate authority.

The whole issue is an embarrassment to the Quebec government, who are currently pretending not to be too

concerned about English universities anyway. Most of the Montreal press is on the side of the militants.

Loyola is an anachronism in Quebec. But paradoxically its upper-middle class students have received the same police-state treatment as the Quebecois.

That treatment is forcing Loyola students to realize that the liberal issue they've been fighting has something to do with the politics of the province beyond Loyola's walls.



VIEWPOINT

by tom wallace
brunswickan staff

the answer to the winter carnival question is 7 . what is the question ?



dave hunter
for. I

"How many people are going to attend winter carnival?"



bob burt
law I

"How many dollars am I going to spend on it?"



doug macafee
arts IV

"How many times is carnie coming?"



debbie lachambre
tc I

"How many times am I going to do my thing?"

george duguay
civ. eng. II

How many cases of beer am I going to drink?"



papita ferrari
arts I

"How many times will I see the sun?"



julie burnes
arts I

"Seven come eleven."



john patterson
arts I

"How many narcs will be on campus at any given time?"



Supps Out — Fail Credit In

There will be no more supps at UNB in any courses taken after July 1, 1970.

This is one of the main features of the proposed new Fail-Credit regulations approved by the Senate for the faculty of Arts and Business Administration. These regulations now only need final ratification by the Board of Governors before they become effective.

There are already differing versions of the Fail-Credit system in existence in the Faculties of Engineering, Law,

"retiring" from a summer job in order to write the supplementals and the consequent financial loss; for the professor, the inconvenience of composing an exam with the accompanying disruption of his summer.

Because there would be no supplementals, the possibility of a change in academic standing because of them would be eliminated. It may have been noticed that so far, the mention of passing or failing one's year because of supplementals has been

first time or through being repeated exceeds ten. For the purposes of this regulation a failure in a course will continue to count as a failure in a student's total of Fail-credits and failures regardless of whether or not the course is subsequently repeated and passed. Before a student is required to withdraw, his record will be reviewed by the Senate Committee on Student Standings and Promotions, which may, in special circumstances, (particularly when the student's recent record has been satisfactory) make an exception to these regulations.

5. Students must take special account of University Rules stated elsewhere in this calendar.

6. In order to be eligible to receive a degree, a candidate for the Bachelor of Arts must have a minimum average of 50% on all courses counted as credits.

7. Each department had the right to decide whether a Fail-Credit can meet a prerequisite requirement.

Professor Donaldson further states that with regard to item 3, the mark of 45% was decided upon as the dividing line between a fail and a fail-credit as experience with it in the faculty had shown that the majority of students receiving below 45% in their final exams were not successful in their supplementals, in fact their marks generally deteriorated. Those receiving above 45% were generally successful.

Students may have also noticed that it will be impossible to "flunk out" in their first year under these new regulations. But any liabilities that he incurs, he will have to live with.

For example, if he were to receive five failures or fail-credits his first time around, then receives a single fail-credit in his second attempt, he is "out", so to speak.

In this respect these are actually the old regulations under a different wording.

If the student feels that there are any special circumstances surrounding his situation, he has the right of appeal.

It is possible for a student under these proposed new regulations, to graduate from UNB with a BA, having passed only ten courses, the other ten courses being fail-credits.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The new regulations proposed for this faculty are essentially the same as those for Arts with the exception that twenty three credits are required for a BBA degree rather than twenty credits as required for Arts.

Professor Kehoe of the Business Administration Department feels that these new regulations "present a more realistic point of view and in the final analysis can only result in a fairer decision to the student."

Professor Kehoe also mentioned that a basic function of the fail-credit system would be to re-direct

the student from his weaker areas by the giving of a fail-credit. By this the professor indicates that while an honest effort has been made, the student should concentrate in some other field of study.

ENGINEERING AND FORESTRY

The engineers and foresters have yet another version of the fail-credit system in current practice and no new major changes have been proposed.

The Engineering faculty was the first to initiate the fail-credit concept in this campus and the system is in its third year of operation. Forestry having much in common with Engineering, has fully collaborated with the Engineers in the use of this system, and it is also in its third year of operation.

As in Law, applied science students must maintain "a weighted average" of at least 55% with no work less than 35%. The system of weighting is different from current or proposed practices of other Faculties, in that weighted marks range from 20 for Forestry 3903 to 200 for Physics 1000, depending on the number of hours per week of lectures and labs in a given course.

The student's average is calculated by dividing total weighted marks obtained by total possible weighted marks. A student must repeat the year if a mark of below 35% is obtained in any course subject to regulation 3, subsection 2 of the General Regulations as found on page 112 of the current University calendar.

Approximately four years ago, in view of the practices of other Universities such as Queen's and Toronto, a University Committee was formed to look into the matter of fail-credits. They found at that time that it was impractical to apply considering the different needs of the different Faculties. However, the late Prof. Collier, Head of the Electrical Engineer Dept., who contributed so

by peter forbes
special to the brunswickan

much to this University in many other fields and the now Acting Dean Garland of Engineering went ahead and inaugurated the present system in the academic year 1967-68 for the Engineers.

All has been successful so far but according to Acting Dean Garland the system is constantly under review (for example, how failure rates are affected) and any improvements will be incorporated as soon as possible.

LAW

The Law Faculty is, of necessity, the most independent at the University.

With the exception of two service courses offered to Engineering and Business, the Law school has nothing academically in common with the rest of the University.

For this reason, they have gone ahead to employ their own version of the fail-credit system.

These regulations are found on pages 316 and 317 of the current University Calendar.

Briefly, a law student must maintain an average of 55% throughout the three years of study and not more than six fail-credits in any one year, an accumulation of not more than 10 fail-credits at the end of the second year and not more than 14 fail-credits at the end of the third year. A half-term course with three lecture hours a week is given a weight of three credit hours.

Any mark between 35% and 50% is considered a fail-credit. If a mark below 35% is obtained, the student is required to withdraw from the School, subject to the discretion of the Faculty.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

No changes are currently being considered in existing academic regulations in the Faculty of Physical Education.

Dean Meagher stated that his faculty did not feel that there could be any compromise in the standards of the profession and that a student should be able to maintain an average of 55% in his Physical Education courses without the benefit of fail-credit system — if he could not do so then he should not be in the faculty. However, Dean Meagher stated, we would be willing to abide by the fail-credit regulations of other faculties in their courses that his students must take.

SCIENCE AND NURSING

The science and nursing faculties have not yet decided their courses of action with reference to the fail-credit system. It appears as though they might be similar to the Arts proposal and the Science position should be known in the next few weeks.

Dean Franklin stated that as far as he was concerned "general rules consistent with the Arts faculty would be desirable." He was definitely in favor of the abolition of supps and felt most strongly that there should be a uniform fail-credit system throughout the University and that students should be treated the same regardless of faculty.

Dean McPhedran stated that since many of the courses taken by her nursing students were from the Science faculty, she could see no advantage in not being consistent with any regulations that are decided for the Science faculty.

These new regulations are an effort to solve the perennial problem of testing the student in the fairest manner possible. It does appear to be a small step forward. There will still be special exams for extenuating circumstances but it appears as though the days of supplementals are over at UNB. The success or failure of this new system is to be seen.



and Forestry. The system is being actively considered in the faculties of Nursing and Science and the recommendations of these two faculties should be known within the next two weeks.

All faculties have expressed a desire for a common system throughout the University but it is doubtful whether Fail-Credit regulations from faculty to faculty will be eliminated in the near future.

The problem is that each of the faculties serve different needs of the community and are subject to different regulations governing course content and standards to be maintained. For instance, the members of the Law Faculty are subject to Bar Admission requirements, the Physical Education Students to the Department of Education standards and the Engineering Students to the regulations of the Association of Professional Engineers.

Probably the Faculty of Arts is the most fortunate in this respect, and has had the freest hand in setting its own regulations.

Well, what are they or what will they be?

Here is the breakdown, as it is known to date, on regulations that will govern you, academically, in the future.

ARTS

The primary purpose of these new regulations, says Professor Donaldson of the English department (who chaired the committees responsible for these new regulations) is to eliminate supplementals, to leave no doubt as to students academic standing, and to build a BA degree with credits rather than years.

This will eliminate the necessity for a student's

avoided. There will be no "years" as artsmen have known them from the academic year 1970-71 onwards.

A student's standing or advancement will be measured in terms of accumulated credits rather than years.

Here are the new rules:

1. To earn a degree a student must obtain twenty credits (twenty one for students entering before September 1967 or for students transferring credits earned before September 1967). Each full course will be counted as one credit towards the degree, and each half course as a half credit. In the subsequent regulations the word "course" shall be understood to mean one full course or two half courses. The courses elected must conform to the regulations governing the curriculum.

2. A student must enroll in five courses each year. This may be altered only with the permission of the Dean.

3. A student who has a failing grade of 45% or over will receive a Fail-Credit which means that the course will count as a credit towards the student's degree. A student who has a failing grade of less than 45% will be required either to repeat the course or to take a substitute which meets the curriculum requirements.

4. A student will be required to withdraw from the University if his total number of Fail-Credits and failures of the basis of ten or more courses exceeds 50% of the courses taken whether the first time or through being repeated. A student will be required to withdraw from the university if at any time in his programme his total number of Fail-Credits and failures on courses taken whether for the

maidenhead

Lumpy Gravy

a contrast in styles

by ron grant

There was once a time when blues music was exclusive property. The black men from New Orleans, Memphis and Chicago were the blues. They named it, they felt it, and they sang it. No-one disputed the fact - they were the masters of their own art form. It wasn't a popular music, but then it wasn't meant to be. They were expressing their emotion in song - with no compromises. As a result, appreciation for the music was reserved for the few who understood that music doesn't have to possess an instant mass appeal to be good.

And then suddenly, in 1964, something happened. White men started to sing the blues. Five young Englishmen under the unlikely title of the "Rolling Stones" recorded an album, with among others, tunes by Willie Dixon and Chuck Berry. These weren't the white "cover" versions of negro hits such as had happened in the past, this was grass-roots, down to earth guts music. And although the Rolling Stones have progressed into rock more than blues in the years since, they paved the way for popular blues.

Starting with John Mayall, and growing to include such groups as "The Animals", Fleetwood Mac and the Ainsly Dunbar Retaliation, the singing of the blues established itself strongly in the music of the British Isles. One of the latest to emerge from that side of the Atlantic is a young North Englisher, Joe Cocker. His latest album, "JOE COCKER" on the A & M label demonstrates that he is one of the best.

And of course the realization that the white man could sing the blues was not confined to England.

Dyed-in-the-wool American blues fans scoffed at the new pretenders, but several white musicians, notably, Janis Joplin, emerged with surprisingly authentic styles. But the latest "find" in the white blues world is a slightly-built Texan with the unlikely name of Johnny Winter. And a "find" he is indeed. For in a business where it is often conceded that a good gimmick is the shortest road to success - John Winter has the supergimmick. He is an Albino. Pale white skin, pink eyes and long scraggly white hair, for visual impact, none can match Johnny Winter. But what about music? For the uninitiated, Winter is horrible. In the manner of Janis Joplin, he screams. The first impression conjures up a picture of a tortured cat. But don't give up right away. Listen and listen again. Remember emotion is the big thing here. Sure he isn't Englebert Humperdinck;

"I'm going to the city

And I'm as horny as can be!" but that isn't the idea, is it? Emotion is present and accounted for - and regardless of what you find to criticize, you can't take that away from him.

And although I'm calling both Winter and Cocker bluesmen of the highest stature, beside Johnny, Joe could be Mr. Humperdinck. His voice is deep. Immediately, one sees a large, heavily built singer. Again, the qualification is guts and emotion, and the degree to which Joe Cocker can show this is phenomenal. In contrast to Winter, who either writes his own material or uses established blues writers, Cocker can transform anything into his "song". From Dylan through Leonard Cohen

to the Beatles, Cocker transforms their songs, by effort alone, into emotional statements. He can sing fast and he can sing slow. His style is unique but it is not stagnant - and for this reason he will last.

The other big difference I have noticed in the recordings of the two artists is the whole style of instrumentation. Winter, in keeping with the visual gimmickry, plays a chrome guitar. I'm not an expert on guitars, but to my mind his music sounds like a chrome guitar. If there is such a thing, Winter plays a cold guitar. Although his group includes a bass, the music consists of highly dominating treble-like guitar riffs, that in this case only compliment his similar vocal style.

I don't think Cocker worries about instrumentation. That's not to imply that its bad, because it isn't. But it also isn't anything special. He has assured technical perfection by assembling talented musicians for his studio sessions, but the closely knit control that is present in Winter's music isn't here. But with Cocker it doesn't really matter.

As examples of emotional blues, both JOE COCKER! (A & M SP 4224) and SECOND WINTER (Columbia KCS 9947) are highly legitimate purchases.



POETRY

When the Englishman fondling the gear-shift of my mini said
She's got a nice box
I snickered

Can it be
that a man of my age and experience
is no different
(at bottom)

From the student who
When asked why a white handkerchief
made him think of sex

Replied
Sir,
Sex is all I think of.

Donald Cameron

It is reported of Demosthenes, the orator:
He used to go down to the seashore,
Fill his mouth full of gravel,
And shout above the noise
Of the ebb-tide's fingers
Clawing desperately on the loose shingle.

This, it is claimed
improved his elocution.
It did not
halt Philip of Macedon.
Demosthenes
is remembered as a great orator.

Alastair Howard Robertson

The Equestrian

Your smooth hard body
reminds me of a fine horse,
and I, the equestrian,
will ride you of course.

Richard Adams

The Need For A Creative Outlet

In the following article Dr. Fred Cogswell, of the English department, outlines the need for a creative outlet at the student level at this University.

Dr. Cogswell, a former UNB student and a poet of national stature, is a man fully aware of the problems and publication of creative writing. Dr. Cogswell has seen the university's literary magazine, *The Fiddlehead*, grow from mimeograph to internationality and now he manages to run a small publishing house, known affectionately as *Fiddlehead Press*.

Because of the void which Dr. Cogswell describes, *Maidenhead* was initiated, and it is hoped

will, at least temporarily satisfy this demand. *Maidenhead* is devoted to literary virginity. It will act as a sounding board for first statement and hopefully as a springboard to higher things perhaps even *Fiddlehead*.

Students are invited to submit articles and poems for publication.

There is no regular guarantee of an outlet for student writing, and for a writer to write without publishing is the same as for a track and field athlete to train without a meet. On three occasions the Arts Society sponsored a periodical, *Intervales*. Had *Intervales* been published without fail, the number of practising

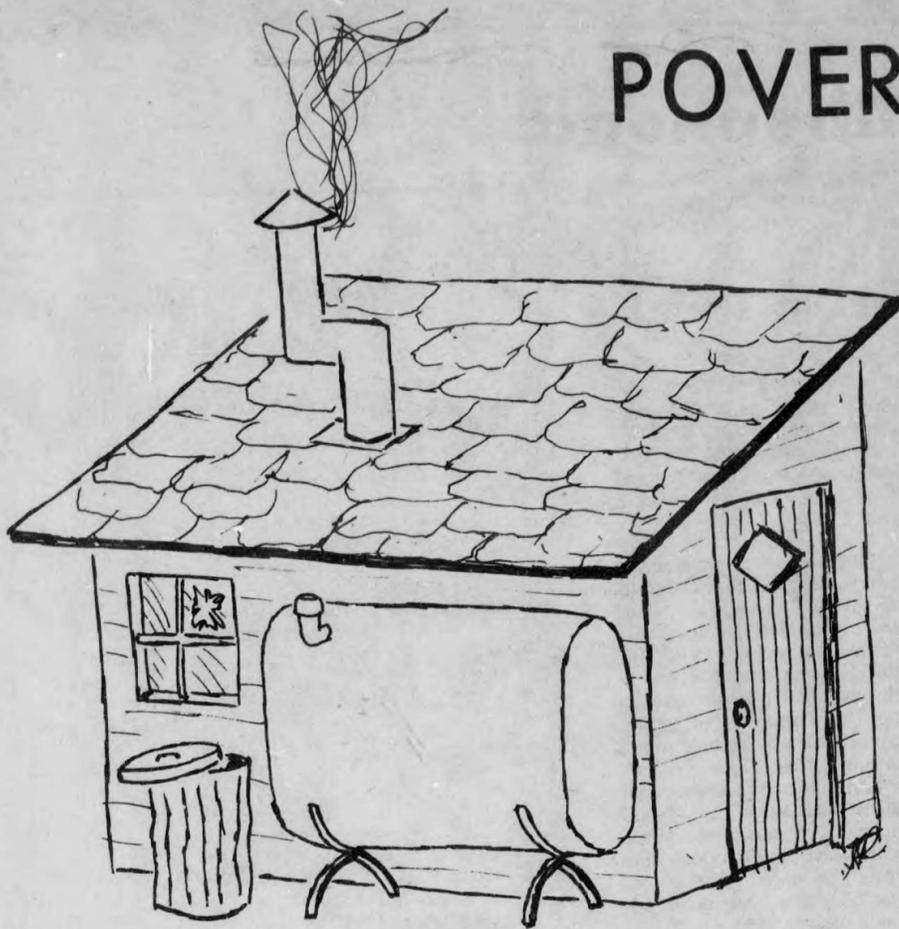
writers on the campus and the level of literary activity would be much higher than it is today. Some way ought to be found by the students to encourage writing by providing a creative outlet for this worthwhile activity.

As it stands today, there are two centres I know of - and probably others - of creative writing among students: those who are focused around a group - led by Robert Gibbs, Kent Thompson, and William Bauer - who meet on Tuesday evenings to conduct a workshop. With these groups functioning, any would-be writer can obtain companionship and an oral audience at least.

My general impression over the years about student writing is that it stems from the same over-plus of glandular activity and energy that produces football, basketball and track and field. It is subject to the same coaching in fundamentals, and may recruits show surprising talent. But, lacking audience support or outlets of a conspicuous nature, writers like athletes are prone to get discouraged, to quit, and to involve themselves in other things. Only those who have staying power to work hard regardless of appreciation become true professionals. UNB has had its share of those - mainly poets - of them

all, I admire most: A.G. Bailey, Desmond Pacey, Elizabeth Brewster, Robert Gibbs, Robert Cockburn and Joseph Sherman, who have preserved, but I remember many others with equal or superior ability, who fell by the wayside and will always be lessened by this failure, however they may rationalize it. There is a place in literature for spontaneity and natural grace, but these qualities are short-lived and become monotonous after a while when displayed in the style of one individual. Other qualities have to be added to expression, and these are not possible without a maximum of work, concentration and craftsmanship.

POVERTY, POVERTY EVERYWHERE



The economic forecast for the 1970's is not encouraging for New Brunswick. Despite federal and provincial promises and programs, economic disparity with the rest of Canada is increasing, not decreasing.

Terry Hamilton-Smith, of the recently formed New Brunswick Socialists, takes an up-to-date look at the situation in this first of a series of NBS articles on Maritime poverty.

Poverty in New Brunswick is a large and important fact and is significant in the day-to-day lives of most of the people of the province. Poverty is also a hidden fact: the government is not anxious to publicize its inability to deal with the problem and the families that live in poverty are typically not those that produce students for the University of New Brunswick.

Poverty is an ugly fact and there's a great tendency to ignore it. You don't see any bodies lying in the street, people aren't starving to death all over the place - so what's the problem? The problem is just as deadly but more subtle and much more pervasive. You can see it in a lot of ways. This month N. B. Health and Welfare Minister Norbert Theriault announced legislation permitting Vitamin D enrichment of milk because of "the continuing presence of Vitamin D deficiency, 'rickets', within the province." Also this month the Union of New Brunswick Indians expressed dissatisfaction with medical treatment and facilities. Don Junk, director of research and planning, N. B. Health and Welfare department, "defended the provincial medical association and told the Indians many of their problems were not 'unique' to them." One problem that is unique to Canadian Indians is their life expectancy - 36 years.

You can also understand poverty if you've lived that way. However, even in New Brunswick, the university community consists of people from relatively affluent backgrounds. I've never been poor like most of the people in this province are poor and if you're at the University of New Brunswick there's an excellent chance you've never been poor either. For people in our own rather privileged situation it's not very informative to generalize on our own backgrounds. We do have other ways of getting some understanding of poverty: the easiest and most objective way is to use economic statistics.

There are good economic statistics and meaningless economic statistics. Per capita income is an example of the latter. Only about a third of the population actually makes money. Using the per capita income merely obscures the more important fact of what the average worker earns. Averages are often as misleading as significant. An excellent example here in New Brunswick in the recent average increase in personal income, since almost all the increase is in the \$5,000 - \$25,000 income bracket which does not affect the majority of the population at all. However, economic statistics have the advantage of describing how *everybody* is doing, not just the university community or our own families and friends. Most of the statistics here come from standard

sources: the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (DBS) results from the census of 1961 and subsequent studies, the various publications of the Economic Council of Canada, financial studies of the Canadian Tax Foundation, reports to the legislative assembly of New Brunswick and publications of the Office of the Economic Advisor to the Province of New Brunswick. A completely documented analysis will be made available by New Brunswick Socialists in the near future. Since the statistics used were compiled from a variety of sources they can be accurately compared only on a qualitative basis.

Great Leaps: Forward and Backward

"Great leaps forward are not a Chinese monopoly. The Province of New Brunswick has been leaping forward on both the economic and the social welfare front for about seven years." - The Hon Louis J. Robichaud, Premier (1968).

So the Premier of New Brunswick describes the economic "boom" from 1960 to 1967. However, since 1967 the Province of New Brunswick has taken a great leap backward. Unemployment has increased from a low of 6.8% in 1967 to an average of 8.8% in the first ten months of 1969. From 1962 to 1965 the consumer price index increased at a rate of 3 points per year. From 1966 to the present, the increase has been at the rate of 5 points per year. I mention this because the following analysis is based mainly on figures from 1967, the height of the "boom." So in bringing the picture up to date we must assume that conditions are worse. All indications are that conditions are worse. All indications are that the situation will *continue* to get worse for the people in New Brunswick in the future.

The Economic Council of Canada defines poverty as the state where between 60-70% of family income must be spent on food, clothing or shelter, leaving so little discretionary income that proper medical, educational and cultural opportunities are not available. For the average family in New Brunswick (4.2) in an urban setting with taking the 70% definition, the poverty line is \$3500 a year. In a rural setting this figure is about \$2800 a year.

In 1967 in New Brunswick the average urban income earner had an annual income of \$3500 before taxes. Since about 1/15 to 1/20 of the labour force consists of working wives living with their husbands, average urban family income would tend to be a little higher, but certainly no more than one or two hundred dollars above the poverty line. And that's the *average*. More important differences are concealed in this figure.

The 1967-68 increase in average nonagricultural personal income was 4.6%, once the increase in the consumer price index is accounted for. This sort of thing is widely proclaimed by the government as a mark of success, but is actually misleading. Almost all of the increase bypassed the majority of the population.

In economics as in the society of our country, some people are more equal than others. The economic "boom" that climaxed in 1967 was somewhat selective in its distribution of benefits. In 1967 the average annual cash income for the agricultural labour force was \$900.

Only about \$2,000 below the poverty line! The agricultural labour force has been declining for years under the weight of extreme poverty and did not benefit from the "boom" of the 1960's. In 1967-68 the real change in the value of farm cash receipts was -1.5%, only part of a continual decline. The government response has been "to aid the movement of surplus rural population to industrial growth centres." When this was done throughout the USA in the 1930-1940 period one result was the production of massive poor-white slums in mid-Western cities such as St. Louis and Kansas City. The growth of the Killarney Road area on the other side of the river suggests we can anticipate similar developments here.

Let's consider a more "progressive" sector. In 1967 the average weekly wage in manufacturing establishments with more than 20 employees was \$85.27 or about \$4,000 a year. Not poverty. But not an adequate living. A recent cost-of-living survey done by the New Brunswick Public Employees Association estimates that average family income in New Brunswick must be \$8,200 annually for a "comfortable life." The average of \$4,400 a year also conceals important internal differences.

The 1967-68 growth of real average weekly wages was 1.4%. Since the change in farm cash receipts was -1.5%, most of the 4.6% increase in average personal income must have occurred in the relatively affluent white collar sector. However, even *within* the white collar sector the increase is concentrated in the higher income brackets, as will be discussed.

The best way to get around the misleading tendency of averages is to know the *distribution* of family income throughout the entire population. A good first approximation comes from incomes stated on income tax returns. In 1966 the labour force consisted of 204,000 people of which 14,000 were unemployed and 11,000 were agricultural workers with an average cash income of about \$900, most of who probably did not file returns. Of the remaining 179,000 about 137,000 filed returns. The female labour force in 1966 was 59,000, more than 80% of whom did *not* file joint returns as working wives supplementing their husbands' incomes. Since the 1961 census returns show that across Canada 25% of working women made less than \$1,000 a year and since 1963 studies showed women's wages to be significantly lower in New Brunswick than in the rest of Canada, many of the remaining 42,000 income earners not filing returns probably were working women who did not generate taxable income. The rest of the gap can be accounted for by joint filing of returns and very low-income male workers.

Of the 137,000 income earners who filed tax returns in 1966, most fall in *two distinct income groups*. The larger group (70% of returns and 96,000 income earners) made less than \$5,000 and \$25,000 a year, averaging about \$7-8,000. The first, larger group has increased at the rate of population growth since 1961 and is relatively stagnant. The second, smaller group has *more than doubled* since 1961. As far as the income of the people of New Brunswick are concerned this is the only manifestation of the "great leap forward." The smaller, more affluent group certainly accounted for most of the increase in average personal income during the "boom."

Recognizing Poverty

In 1966 the labour force of New Brunswick included 204,000 people. Of these, at least 60% (and the 60% of the population dependent on them) were in a state of poverty. This group included 14,000 unemployed supported by sub-poverty level government subsidies, 11,000 agricultural workers with an average annual cash income of about \$900, 42,000 under-employed low income earners, mainly women, who did not succeed in generating any taxable income, and 51,000 income earners who paid taxes but made less than \$3,000 a year. An additional 25% of the labour force made between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year and were part of a large income group characterized by low mobility and marginal gains in real income. This group would be very vulnerable to any economic crisis.

As far as the "great leap forward" is concerned, 85% of the labour force (and of the population) did not benefit substantially from the increased capital spending which was the main characteristic of the "boom." 60% of the population of New Brunswick lived in a state of poverty in 1966: conditions have only become worse since.

That's part of the truth about poverty in New Brunswick. We can now see that poverty is a huge and

EVERYWHERE

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characteristic of our own society and our own
my. What we do not understand yet is precisely
and exactly *what* can be done about it. It's
tant not to jump to oversimplified conclusions.
before the French Revolution, there had been many
shortages in France and one day as Marie
Antoinette was admiring the view at Versailles there
ned to be a typically nonviolent peaceful
stration going on where the people were
sting the shortage of food. When they told her that
people had no bread, Marie Antoinette, who by all
ants was a very nice person (for a queen, who by all
ants was well-meaning (perhaps a little annoyed by
insinuation that it had anything to do with *her*)
in all innocence why, the, they didn't eat cake?
maybe that's just a story. But it does illustrate an
rtant point: that *economic problems inevitably lead*
political demands. And also a parallel to the perhaps
meaning and probably slightly annoyed answer to
problems of today: there are unemployed? Well,
they should get jobs! There are people who have
s? Well, they should see a doctor! People have no
? Well, they should eat cake! This is the answer of
ence: whether there are enough cakes or enough
ors or enough jobs to go around has not been
dered. There is obviously not enough of any of
things in New Brunswick. It's our job to find out
not abd find out how we can get enough to go
nd.

The Great Economic Boom

at what about the "great leap forward?" We've seen
the main benefit in terms of personal income was to
relatively affluent group of people making about
00 a year. There's another income gain: in 1966,
people filed returns on income over \$25,000 for the
The number in 1962 was 265. In 1968 the gross
gate profit of Irving Oil (48% owned by Standard
of California), NB Telephone (35% owned by Bell
phone) and Fraser Companies was 9.1 million
rs.

According to information given by the Economic
Council of Canada, the main origin of the "boom" of
early 1960's was government spending. Since
governments have a great deal of faith in the ability of
enterprise" to help out people, they believe that
s good for business is necessarily good for people.
ne line is that if business is helped out then this is
the same thing as helping the people. So our
governments followed this line and then pointed with
to the increase in average personal income, which
we have seen didn't affect most people at all. Then
government is careful to never publicize the more
ound facts of the matter. This touching faith in
ness is probably the reason why, in the 1964-68
nd, most special federal expenditures in the Atlantic
n went to building the industrial infrastructure
tric power, water, industrial parks, and mainly
ways) and only 540% went as special grants to
secondary education and manpower training
rams. From 1963-67 the Area Development Agency
A) spent 106 million dollars on tax gifts and grants
dustry in the Atlantic Provinces which was
ciated with 676 million in capital growth and the
uction of 16,308 new jobs. Great success, right?
ng! The Economic Council of Canada pointed out
74% of the jobs would have evolved as a matter of
se *without* stimulation of subsidies. Also, since the
and paper industry was the most highly subsidized,
the 1961 census shows that 57% of the wage earners
the forest industries lived in poverty, it can be guessed
the jobs provided weren't the best in the world.

The Atlantic Development Board (ADB) was
ublished in 1962 with Michael Wardell, editor of the
Gleaner and close friend of K. C. Irving, as its first
y. From 1962-67 the ADB spent its entire budget of
million dollars on electric power, water for industry,
ustrial parks, research for development and highways.
was presumably good for business but had little
ct effect on personal income. In all, from 1962 to
total government and institutional expenditures in
New Brunswick total 706 million dollars. The percentage
government and institutional expenditure to total
ic and private investment rose from 27% in 1962 to
igh of 30% in 1967. Obviously, the economic
om" was entirely dependent on a massive increase in
nmental spending and in most respects showed no
cular interest by business to do more than take the
idies and profits offered them. It would probably be
fluous to point out that the entire cost of this

is concerned, 85%
population) did not
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only become worse

t poverty in New
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policy sold on the benevolence of free enterprise has
been borne by the tax-paying population.

The Economic Council of Canada politely criticizes
the "great leap forward" in its 5th Annual Review
(1968). "Analysis has shown that spending money (e.g.
on some kinds of economic development) in the general
vicinity of poverty groups by no means guarantees that a
substantial proportion of the benefits will in fact flow to
the poor." As far as New Brunswick is concerned, that's
a highly accurate understatement.

What the Government Can't Do

Traditionally the government has intervened directly
in personal income distribution only by tax policies. Tax
policies have not only been ineffective but quite
damaging. On the average, people and families who make
less than \$3000 a year pay as much as 3.5% of their
income in *income* taxes. Their main tax burden is in the
form of "hidden" taxes, mainly the retail sales tax which
adds 6% in New Brunswick to the cost of most things
they must buy. Consequently, when the main area of
interest in tax reform is in income taxes, the main tax
burden of the poor is being ignored. Aside from that
problem, most concepts of tax reform are highly
inadequate. Take for example Finance Minister Benson's
white paper on tax reform. This proposal would provide
lower taxes on all personal income below \$9000
annually. Nice, but totally ineffective and here's why.
Taxes are relatively unimportant in the budgets of
families living in poverty as compared with gross income
and the price of goods and services. Since the basic
purpose of taxes is to raise government revenue the
money must come from somewhere. In the case of the
Benson paper the increased burden is laid on the petit
bourgeoisie who have the economic power to pass that
burden back to the working class through decreasing real
wages and through increasing the costs of goods and
services. As C.W. Gonick of the New Democratic Party
points out, the poor who pay lower taxes initially will
find their rent bills will rise at least as much as their
taxes have decreased. So the government still gets its
revenue out of the same pockets as before "the reform."
The ineffectiveness of traditional government
approaches is seen in the observation of the Economic
Council of Canada that "there has been relatively little
change in the distribution of family income in Canada
over the last 15 years."

There is also a question as to whether the government
has the *will* to help the poor. The same people generally
man the policy-making levels of the government as those
who run big business, so it should come as no surprise
that government holds the same attitudes and beliefs as
business about what is good for the country and how to
deal with the country's people. In addition the
government is literally in debt to business. Deficit
financing has led the Government of Canada to the point
where it owes about 17 billion dollars, largely to the
international bond market locally controlled by New
York interests, and allots about 14% of its budgetary
expenditure to debt interest charges. New Brunswick
owes about 440 million dollars and will spend about 27

million dollars this year simply on debt charges.

As far as the government of New Brunswick is
concerned, if they were interested in helping the poor
they would not treat their own civil servants the way
they do. According to a recent study done by the New
Brunswick Public Employees Association in 1969, civil
servants making between \$12,000 and \$30,000 a year
got pay increases between 16% and 36% with the largest
increases going with the highest salaries (Deputy
Ministers). At the same time those making between
\$3700 and \$5500 had pay increases between zero and
8%. The lowest grade typist and labourers make much
less than \$3000 a year.

A common theme runs through all the government's
response to the problem of poverty. In every policy the
government makes there is the highest respect for the
businessman, the landowner, the doctor, the lawyer and
the university professor. There is the recognition of the
fundamental "right" of a businessman to make a profit,
the "right" of the landowner to deal in real estate, the
"right" of the highly educated independent professional
to work as he pleases. After all that, when it's
convenient, there is a little residual concern for the right
of the people, the working people, to live an adequate
life. In all things but rhetoric the governments of Canada
represent the interests of the *owners*, not the *workers* of
the society. Since it is the workers and not the owners
who live in poverty, the government of Canada and of
New Brunswick have neither the ability nor the interest
to do anything for the people. *Only* a government which
represented the working people of New Brunswick could
have either the desire or the ability to help lift the
people out of their poverty.

Logical Socialism

A serious analysis of almost any major problem in our
society leads logically to the necessity for an economic
alternative. A glance at the occupational breakdown of
the labour force in New Brunswick according to the
1961 census shows that at least 80% of the labour force
are *workers*, people who sell their physical and
intellectual labour to other people. 20% (a generous
estimate) could be described as *owners*, people who
personally own or control the institutions that make
them a living. Of that 20% about half are impoverished
fishermen, hunters, trappers, farmers and craftsmen who
do not benefit substantially from the power of their
class and who *would* benefit from an economic
alternative.

What is needed is a political party in New Brunswick
that will represent the interests of the workers as
opposed to the owners. A party which would not permit
the spending of 150 million dollars on industrial
incentives and highways which rickets flourished in the
province. A party that would not permit Irving Oil to
make 3.6 million dollars profit a year when the life
expectancy of the native people is 36 years. *It would be*
in the self-interest of over 80% of the people of this
province to support such a party. Don't let anybody say
it's not possible: if the people of New Brunswick want
to live decent lives it's the *only* alternative.

BIB

THE FUTURE BUILDER

What is it? What will it do for you? How does it work?

BIB stands for Biographical Inventory Blank, a multiple-choice inventory of auto-biographical questions relating to your own past experience. The BIB is about you and your career. It consists of a question booklet containing 520 questions about your past, and an answer booklet. The answer booklet contains two pages which resemble an expanded application form, and three pages of item options for the 520 questions. It is the result of research which began thirty years ago, when psychologists for the U.S. Armed Services found that a BIB was the single best predictor of individual behaviour and occupational success. Recent applications have included intensive work by NASA and the Peace Corps.

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This service costs you \$5.00 which is remitted to the Human Studies Foundation and used to help pay for research.

CAREER SELECTION

Provided free of charge to you by Career Assessment Limited. Staff psychologists will attempt to match your profiles on the BIB with the actual success requirement of various work situations (jobs). Whenever this occurs, they will send your name to that employer. He receives only the information which you place on pages 2 & 3 of the answer booklet. No person except yourself receives information as to your BIB results. The employer will likely contact you in order to try and interest you in the position. Any decision regarding hiring is made by you and the employer. This service means that your BIB acts as an interview on paper, an interview in depth which portrays your individuality and allows Career Assessment's professional staff to suggest career opportunities. Careers which are likely to provide you with long term success and satisfaction.

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This is similar to Career Selection, but is for students planning to return to school in the Fall. It allows you and an employer, matched as to BIB profiles and job requirements, to have a summer to look each other over with an eye to a permanent position after graduation.

For the first time you will be able to receive an impartial appraisal of your real interests and opportunities for success. It will be based on a detailed knowledge of you, as outlined by your responses on the BIB. The research psychologists will take stock of you according to techniques validated extensively in industry and government.

It is important to understand the realities of a job before you take it. The decision is too important to gamble. You no longer need to rely completely on company interviewers to find out what jobs are really like. Career Assessment's professional staff will provide experienced insight so that you will not waste your time in an unsuitable job.

The right career will mean happiness. Happiness could be a better position, quicker advancement, interesting associates, etc. The right career depends on the right decision. BIB can help you make the right decision by screening job opportunities to find those that are suitable for you, and by providing you with candid information about your possibilities of success in certain occupational areas.

This is how BIB works.

You buy BIB at your campus bookstore.

BIB includes a question booklet, answer booklet, instructions on how to fill out the answer booklet, and a large return envelope.

BIB should be completed in a quiet, relaxed atmosphere, and should be given the attention you would accord any important matter.

There is no time limit for completion.

Once you have completed BIB, place the answer booklet in the return envelope and mail it to the Human Studies Foundation.

If you wish to have the assistance of Career Assessment Ltd. during the period of Feb. 10th - March 1st, then your BIB must be post-marked no later than Jan. 29th. BIB's received later will not be eligible for job assistance until March 1st. Your counselling report will be mailed to you within 2 weeks of receipt of your BIB.

THE NUTS AND BOLTS OF BIB

1. Upon receipt, your BIB is sequentially identified to provide a fail-safe cross reference.
2. Pages 2 and 3 (expanded application form) are microfilmed and made into microfiche cards, providing instant identification and reproduction, as well as complete security.
3. Some of the information on pages 2 and 3 is entered into a data bank.
4. Your item responses on pages 4, 5 and 6 are recorded by optical scanner and transposed into profiles through the use of advanced computer analyses.
5. Your BIB profiles are then merged with the information in the data bank, producing a detailed picture of the individual that is you. Over 550 pieces of information are combined into a meaningful portrait.
6. This portrait is then used to compile your personal report which is mailed to you directly.
7. If you have requested job assistance, then the psychologists of Career Assessment will match your portrait with work situations. Whenever success is highly indicated, your name and the information on pages 2 and 3 only, are sent to the employer. It is then up to the employer to contact you to see if you are interested in the position in question.
8. Except for the information on pages 2 and 3 (which you would ordinarily give on an application form) all information is completely confidential.

Any individual assessment or prediction made on the basis of BIB responses may be partially or wholly invalid. It is nonetheless true that the large majority of evaluations are substantially correct.

If you cannot get BIB from your bookstore, write the Human Studies Foundation, 50 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto 180, Ontario, enclosing \$5.00.

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Two For The See — Saw ... a review

by john blaikie

Will Jerry forget Tess and marry Gittel? Will Bell Tel and Tel sell Jerry and Gittel bathroom extensions? William Gibson's *Two for the See-Saw* isn't really that bad. Jerry has this parasite complex; Gittel never wanted to go to bed with her father; and Tess has a rich old man. All this obviously makes for interesting plot possibilities.

Jerry, a midwest, just short of middle-age lawyer, with air showing through the thin spots in his ego. He thinks his wife and her father have put him where he is and he can't make it by himself. From what we learn of him through the play, he's probably right. Gittel's a little Brooklyn broad who's picked all the wrong kinds of men. Or maybe Gibson thinks there are only wrong kinds. At any rate, in Jerry, she's missed again. He doesn't need a mistress he needs a child. He

has a difficult pregnancy.

The snake, an obvious male symbol, supplied by the local telephone company, keeps Jerry in a continuous state of arousal. Finally, re-establishing the matriarchy in his own family, he returns to his former wife, Tess, leaving Gittel and her ulcer to pick another loser.



All this sounds like pretty dull stuff but Jerry's third act revelation "love is looking at bridges with four eyes stead of two", adds a professional metaphysical touch without which the play would be a philosophical and psychological dead end — or loss.

Although, as the above indicates, the play is a psychological masterpiece, there are a few minor technical difficulties. In Act Two there are three scenes. The time of the action shifts from October to December to February. I'm not a nut on the three unities but there are no lights in the audience, and I had forgotten my flashlight, so I couldn't read the program to find out what month we were dealing with. I should have caught on, given the clues of Massey's (Jerry) constant change of costume, but for the first two-thirds of the play I was under the impression he had a

poor memory and kept picking up the wrong coat at the office. A frozen cockroach or two in the December scene would have helped but unfortunately the Playhouse operates on a limited budget. By the third act we were into May. Damned if I know what happened in April.



The split stage was a little distracting at times but necessary for the telephone comedy which wasn't necessary — or funny. Dickens would have been amazed at the number of coincidences.

I'm not panning the production, just the choice of material. Walter Massey as Jerry appeared at times inattentive but I wasn't very interested in Jerry either. Mia Anderson as Gittel was great. Her lines were delivered easily and naturally and the comic lines came off every time.

Miss Anderson swore convincingly. Mr. Massey didn't. That essentially describes the differences in the two performances.

It's a bad play, competently performed and worth seeing. With "who's afraid of Virginia Wolfe" tossed in the \$4 season ticket should be a good buy. Get one. In Fredericton you can't afford to miss the opportunity.

2001 — Beyond A Light Show

by dave dawes

By now most people have either seen Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey", or have heard about it. Since it is about to arrive at the local theatre (finally), a fresh evaluation is appropriate.

The technical aspect of the film has been stressed with good reason. The meticulous design of the costumes and spaceships, the tons of specially-dyed sand used for the moon's landscape; the length of time — 5 years — in which the film was made; the \$750,000 centrifuge that was constructed for the circular interior of the spaceship; the use of infra-red film in the

climatic scene (usually referred to as the "light show"); the fact that everything — moon landscapes, ships floating in space — was all done inside a studio.

The "plot" is divided into four episodes:

- (1) In prehistoric times, a mysterious black slab appears in the middle of a desert, and somehow inspires some man-like apes to use tools.
- (2) In the year 2001, a strange magnetic object has been discovered, buried on the moon. A party is sent to investigate. The object is identical to the black slab which was

discovered by the apes. As the sun finally strikes the slab after thousands of years, it sends off an ear-piercing signal.

- (3) It is discovered that the signal has been sent to Jupiter. A ship is dispatched to discover the reason. The ship is run by a computer, known as H.A.L. 9000, which talks in a very human voice to the astronauts on board. A rather melodramatic subplot ensues, in which Hal goes haywire and attempts to sabotage the mission. His plan is foiled by Astronaut Bowman. The ship still intact, Bowman proceeds to Jupiter. Putting the ship in orbit, he leaves it in a small exploratory vehicle. He is then sent on a journey which reveals to him the meaning of the slab, and finally undergoes an incredible transformation.
- (4)

— i.e. Hal, the computer. (This is the longest episode; it is dramatically interesting but, thematically, it is relatively unimportant).

The fourth episode is the most significant. The slab on the moon has sent a signal to Jupiter, and the intelligent forces on Jupiter are now prepared to consider man as an intelligent human being. (It is significant that Arthur Clarke, co-author of the script, believes that Juniper is the centre of the Universe). Astronaut Bowman takes a breathtaking journey through lights and across strange landscapes. He witnesses the fertilization of an egg in space. Finally he lands in a room, which resembles a hotel suite. He sees a figure nearby. It is himself, much older; suddenly he becomes this second figure. As an old man, he sits down at a table and eats. A wineglass drops to the floor, exploding through the silence. As he stoops to pick up the glass, he notices another figure lying on the bed, dying. Bowman then becomes this old man. The old man is transformed into a fetus-like creature — but a fetus with eyes wide open, staring, all-knowing.

that the only character capable of genuine emotions and nervous strain is Hal the computer. A nice joke.

Kubrick also employs some basic cinematic devices (or gimmicks) for startling buildup of furious ecstasy when the ape discovers how to use a bone as a tool; frozen images convey the suspension of time during Bowman's voyage — several still shots of his face, contorted in agony, are seen during the journey. The close-up is used to convey the impact of the journey on Bowman — there are several shots of an extreme close-up of the pupil of his eye, as he stares at the terrifying and wondrous procession of images.

As a whole, this film is a supreme achievement. It is intellectually stimulating, visually dazzling, and extremely moving (I am referring to the ending in which the fetus turns its gigantic wide eyes toward the camera. For me this was a very emotional experience — partly because of the absolute beauty of the image, but also because it brought home the message of the film — that is, the meaning of the Universe is rebirth).

Two final comments: I've seen the film twice in cinerama — the process which uses a curved screen to "surround" the viewer. Many people contend that the film is dull on a flat screen. I disagree; the film is a masterpiece, and it doesn't need gimmickery to make its point.

Also, I get rather upset with people who go to this film only because of the "psychedelic" journey sequence. To them, the film is nothing but a light show, with no further significance. They are doing themselves and the film a great disservice. There are better light shows. This is a brilliant work of art with a meaning much deeper than a flashy surface.

The Weather

The weather is being brought to you today by the Trans World Airlines; the company who work for the weather, through the weather, and by the weather, for the benefit of the people.

On the world scene, Canada, the United States, and Vietnam have been experiencing varying degrees of weather, while Eurasia, South America, and the East and West Indies had little or none.

Nationally, temperatures ranged from -7 to -8 with the exception of two localities. The prevailing winds prevailed, and snow, slush, and sleet fell in all major cities, with the exception of course of Fredericton, N.B., where snow, sleet, and slush did not fall.

The Ford Motor backed Hurricane, Elizabeth, was postponed for another week due to fiscal mismanagement.

Today's high occurred at the Alnico Steel Co., where blast furnaces reached a record high of 3006 degrees F; the

low at Frigidaire where absolute zero was reached.

The forecast for tomorrow and Sunday is for slight to severe disturbances in Biafra and points East. On the Western front a new dry cleaning agency has opened on Bloor Street in Toronto.

	Lo.	Hi.
Fredericton	-3	-21
St. John	17	35
Toronto	61	63
Moscow	-36	-31
Minto	14	45

The chill factor will probably be 6.

WINDS

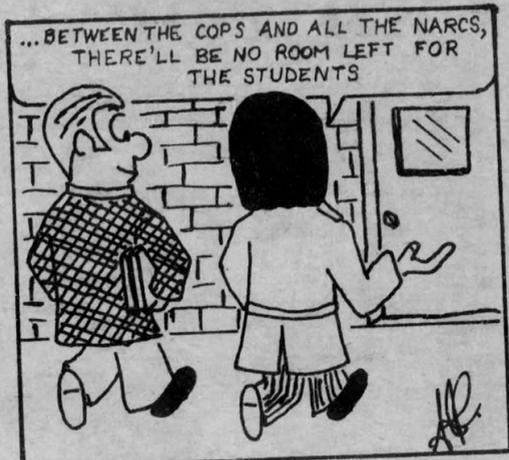
Light 36 west west west, North 12 and South 14 at 10, and counting.

STOCK MARKET

Ford Motor Co. closed at \$1.06 down 345 points from yesterday. Vive la revolution.

The basic theme of the film deals with the life cycle of the Universe, as exemplified by the evolution of man. In episode one, he learns to use tools. In two, he has mastered his tools and is now out to master space — in the process transforming it into a mother suburbia: this is shown in the scenes on the space station, in which many of the banalities of life on earth — e.g. Hilton hotels — are seen to be polluting space as well. The discovery of the slab on the Moon heralds another step in man's progress (but even here, banality intrudes, as the tourist-astronauts gather around the slab for a group photo). The slab sends its signal to Jupiter as an announcement that man has advanced beyond the environment of Earth. The third episode shows man struggling against his own tools

POTPOURRI ... JUST THINK OF IT... "SGT. PRESTON, B.A., M.A., PH.D." ...



GAIETY

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Monday

Jan. 26

2001

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Evenings

6:45 & 9:00



CAPITOL

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Romeo

and

Juliet

and

Last Summer

Forestall Addresses UNB Group

New Brunswick's chief probation officer, Frank Forestall, addressed the UNB Human Rights Organization on campus Tuesday night.

Forestall discussed probation as well as delving into the prospective role of the university in the community, encouraging "more educational opportunity in the form of

correspondence courses, seminars, and evening classes for the general public.

He suggested that many of these facilities could be offered to members of police forces who would "benefit greatly from such forms of education."

Mr. Forestall mentioned that North Eastern University,

in Boston, which conducted such a program, received a great deal of static from their local SDS. The group stated their intentions "to close down this school of justice because they were teaching the pigs."

The association between students and police in classes would lead to a better understanding on both parts, he added.

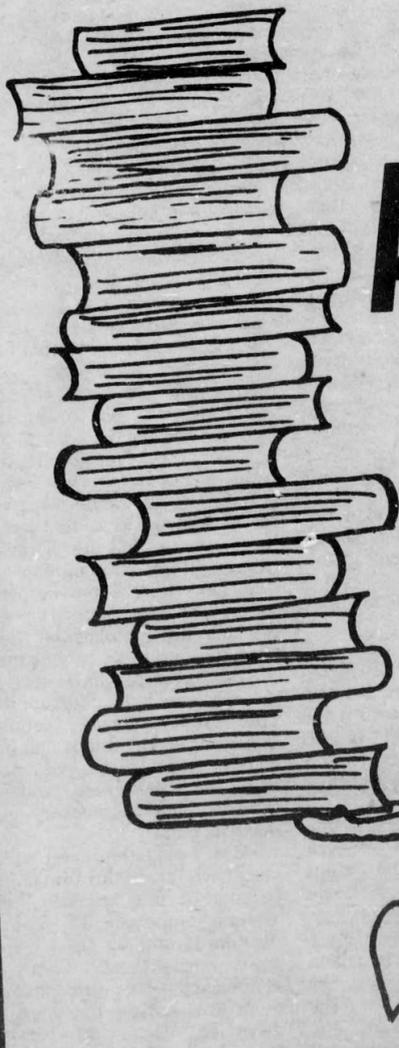
As well as his talk, Mr. Forestall presented two films, one of which explained graphically the role of the probation officer in relation to the courts. The other depicted the archaic prison systems in some sections of the United States.

Other aspects of human rights discussed were the legal privileges of accused and convicted persons and the charter of the United Nations.

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JAN. 26 - 30

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INTER-CLASS

INTER-RESIDENCE BASKETBALL 1969-70		Sunday, Jan. 25 2:00 p.m.	1 vs 2 4 vs 8 3 vs 7 9 vs 6	Sunday, Feb. 8 2:00 p.m.	2 vs 7 5 vs 6 4 vs 3 9 vs 1	Sunday, March 8 2:00 p.m.	9 vs 4 6 vs 1 7 vs 5 2 vs 8
1. - Aitken	6. - MacKenzie	Sunday, Feb. 1 2:00 p.m.	5 vs 8 1 vs 7 4 vs 6 3 vs 9	Sunday, Feb. 15 2:00 p.m.	1 vs 4 8 vs 6 5 vs 3 2 vs 9	INTER-CLASS HOCKEY STANDINGS JANUARY 19, 1970	
2. - Bridges	7. - Neill	3:00 p.m.		Sunday, Feb. 22 2:00 p.m.	8 vs 3 7 vs 9 2 vs 4 5 vs 1	WHITE DIVISION W L T Pts.	
3. - Harrison	8. - Neville			3:00 p.m.	Eng. 4 6 0 0 12 Phys. Ed. 24 6 0 0 12 Bus. Admin. 3 2 3 2 6 STU 2 1 4 1 3*	BLACK DIVISION W L T Pts.	
4. - Jones	9. - St. Thomas			Sunday, March 1 2:00 p.m.	6 vs 3 7 vs 4 8 vs 1 2 vs 5	RED DIVISION W L T Pts.	
5. - L.B.R.				3:00 p.m.	Eng. 3 0 2 1 1	Phys. Ed. 3 4 2 0 8 Forestry PG 3 2 2 8 Arts 34 4 2 0 8 Education 3 3 0 6 CE-CHE 3 2 2 6 STU 1 2 3 1 5 Science 1 2 4 0 4	

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TWO FOR THE SEESAW - JAN. 21 - 24
THERE'S A GIRL IN MY SOUP - FEB. 18 - 21
WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? - FEB. 24 - 28
BLACK COMEDY AND A RESOUNDING TINKLE - FEB. 22 - 25

MOVIE HEAD HALL

THE AGONY and THE ECSTASY
MON. JAN. 26
7:30 P.M.
50¢

Advertisement Why Do You Have A Poor Memory?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you choose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training method in a new booklet, "Adventures in Memory," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name and address to: Memory Studies, 835 Diversy Pkwy., Dept. 153-811, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

Last week-end had the University of New Brunswick Mermaids and Beavers swimming against Dalhousie men and women in Halifax and against their Acadia counterparts in Wolfville. During both of the meets the Beavers also swam against Memorial University of

Newfoundland. Memorial has no women's team.

The Mermaids came through, as usual, with two big wins. In their encounter with the Dalhousie girls on Friday evening, they easily defeated their opponents 73 to 20. The Beavers fared just as well as the Mermaids in respects to the Dalhousie team as they scored an impressive 80 to 14 over the Tigers. However, the Beavers, for the first time this year, were defeated by an intercollegiate team. Memorial handed the UNB men an embarrassing 58 to 37 defeat.

Swimming exceptionally well for the Mermaids in their meet with Dalhousie was Gwen MacDonald, the team captain. Gwen captured a first in the 50 yard freestyle and another first in the 200 yard backstroke. She was also a member of the winning 400 yard Medley Relay. Mary Trenholm, Nancy Shearer, Marg Fisher, and Pat MacMillan also swam hard enough to pick up first place finishes in their respective events. Cathy Aitkens achieved top honours in the 3 metre spring board diving with a score of 140.14.

During the meet with Dalhousie, Rowley Kinghorn, captain of the men's team, set an intercollegiate record in the 50 metre freestyle event with a time of 23.9 seconds. His old time, which was the existing record, was 24.3 seconds.

Brian Mosher swam well for the Beavers by upsetting Mike Jesseau of Memorial in the 200 yard back stroke event. Brian was very closely beaten in the 200 freestyle event by Jesseau with a difference in their times of 1/5 of a second. The Newfoundland divers placed first and second ahead of the UNB squad.

Saturday, the Mermaids and Beavers moved on to Wolfville for a meet with the Acadia swimmers. The Beavers met the Memorial team also, but with the same results of the previous evening. The end of the meet saw Memorial steal the meet from the Beavers with a final score of 48 to 46. Both the Beavers and the Mermaids had no difficulty in defeating their opponents from Acadia. The final scores were: Mermaids 79; Acadia women 17; Beavers 79; Acadia 16. Mary Trenholm did a great job for the Mermaids

with one first in the 50 metre freestyle and another in the

100 metre free style. She was also a member of the winning 400 metre medley relay.

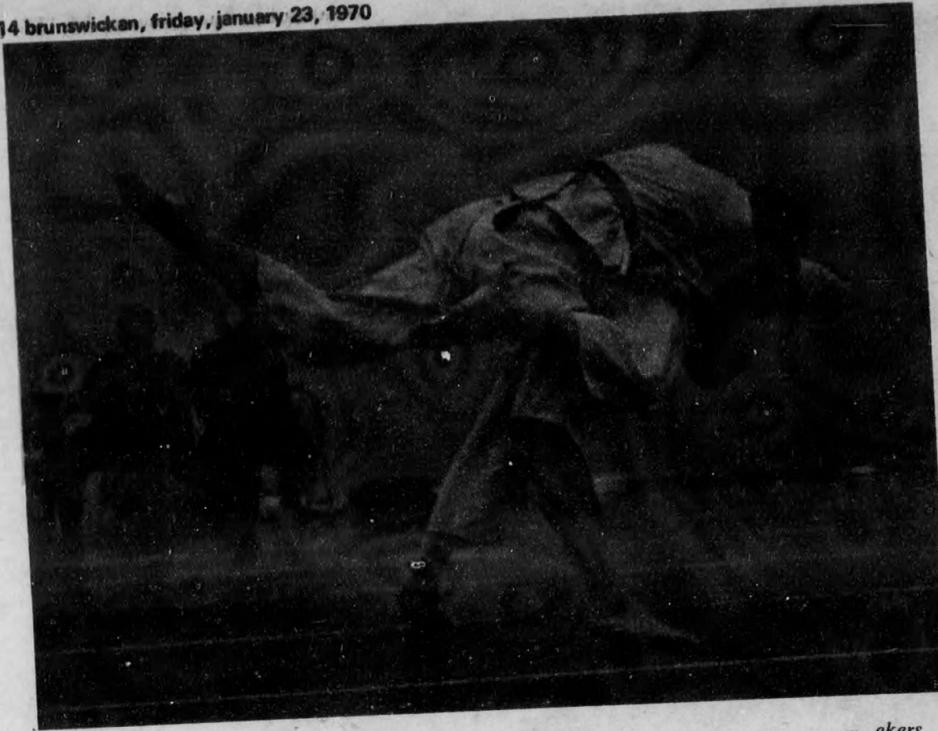
Gwen MacDonald did a repeat performance of the previous evening with a first in the 200 metre breast and another first in the 200 metre back stroke event. Gwen, too, was a member of the winning 400 metre medley relay. Chris Easterbrook was another Mermaid who earned in two first place finishes: one in the 200 metre free style and the other in the 500 metre freestyle event. Jane Fraser and Pam Henheffer got top honours in the 200 metre butterfly and the 200 metre Individual Medley events, respectively.

Sue Grant took top spot in the women's one metre diving with a score of 142.25. Sue, who dives for the Mermaids, was joined in victory by Cathy Aitkens who tied second place with 110.25.

In the men's events, Rowley Kinghorn again took the limelight with two big first place finishes against the strong Memorial team. Rowley came first in the 50 metre freestyle and the 100 metre freestyle. He was also a member of the winning 400 metre Medley relay team. Brian Mosher, Bill Farris, George Peppin and Dave Lingley were also in the running with each of them picking up a second place finish and taking parts in the relay teams. Gordie Cameron swam an exceptional 200 metre breast event, in which he recorded his best time this year during the Acadia, Memorial meet. Barry Wishart cut a fantastic 22 seconds off his best time in the 200 metre freestyle. Steve Coldwell recorded his best career time, in swimming the 200 metre butterfly with a time of 3:07.5. Steve placed second in that event.

As it stands now Memorial is out in front in standings in the Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Dual Meet Championships with 7 wins and no losses, as compared to UNB's 5 wins and 2 losses. Other teams in the race are Mount Allison, Dalhousie and Acadia.

This week-end Mount "A" is travelling to UNB with a meet scheduled for 1:30 in the Sir Max Aitken Pool on Saturday, January 24. There is no admission, and a big turnout of fans is expected.



— ekers

Saint John Wins Judo Meet

Shimpokai Judo Academy of Saint John placed first in the team competition of the UNB judo tournament Saturday, and had two firsts and three seconds in the individual matches.

Azuma Judo Club of Fredericton ranked second behind Shimpokai in the team event and also had two first place finishers and three seconds.

Saint John YMCA, University of Moncton, and UNB Judo Club each had teams in the tournament.

In the novice classification for white, yellow, and orange belts, the Azuma Judo Club from the Fredericton Y took three second place spots.

Daryl Steeves from

Shimpokai won the under 130 lb. division, with Randy Nason of Azuma coming second. Horman Grenier took the 130-160 lb. division with Blaine Hunter of Azuma in second place. The 160-185 lb. division went to Eric Glover from the Bushido Judo Club in Moncton. The heavy division, over 186, was won by Doug Bartlett of the Saint John YMCA ahead of Jim Hogg from the Azuma club.

Azuma competitors took two of the advanced classification events for green, blue, brown, and black belts. Shimpokai had one first and three seconds. Mike Barry of Shimpokai won the under 130 division. Garry McHale, also of Shimpokai, came second.

Azuma's Ray Hale took 130-160 honors, ahead of Jay Stackhouse of Shimpokai. Wayne Maxwell, the other Azuma winner, beat out Dave Woolnaugh of UNB in the 160-186 division, and Jules Hachey of Saint John YMCA won the over 186 lb. Dave McAuliffe, Shimpokai, came second.

The RCMP trophy, donated and presented by Chief Superintendent W.G. Hurlow, in charge of J-Division, went to the winning team, Shimpokai, and will be contested annually.

Tournament officials were Heinz Wazel, Dave McAuliffe, Carl Scheel, Don Nason and David Anderson. A good crowd watched the competition.

Bathurst College Cops Tourney

The third Annual University of New Brunswick Invitational Volleyball Tournament was a success as far as organization was concerned. But the Red Rebels are dissatisfied with the outcome. They did not win the championship. In the two previous years the tourney has been held a UNB squad has never reached the finals.

The players this year, felt they had a good chance to win their own championship, but as happened at UPEI, the weekend before, they failed. The Rebels lost 16-14; 11-15, and 14-16 in an exciting semi-final match against College de Bathurst. The other semi-final featured Fredericton Junction Seniors against CFB Gagetown; the Seniors had little trouble in disposing of Gagetown 15-4 and 15-4. The Bathurst team met the Fredericton Jets entry in the finals, in what started out to be a rather dull match. Bathurst soon picked up the pace and their ability to set up their attack was the difference. Time and time again they made superlative plays to capture points. The Fredericton Junction entry appeared disorganized at times in the match and by the time they had recovered their poise the championship was lost. Both games were won by identical

15-10 scores.

College de Bathurst entered the semi-finals with a 9 wins and one loss, CFB Gagetown was 6-4, close behind them was the UNB "B" team with a 5-5 record; they missed the semi-finals by virtue of a 19-17 loss to Fredericton Junction "B" team. That game was perhaps the most exciting of all games played in the "B" section of the tournament. Fredericton Junction Seniors and the Red Rebels entered the finals, both with 9 and 1, won, lost records. The extremely promising showing of the Rebel "B" team led by Doug Bartlett, Dave Allen, Peter Spurway, and Bill McNichol, made Coach Early and his Manager very pleased. The reason being that in the upcoming Maritime Intercollegiate Championships the Coach can rest his starters against weaker opponents. This strategy proved effective last year except for the fact that the Rebel "A" team lost in the semi-finals to eventual champions, Mount Allison University.

The Rebels have their eyes set on the Mt. A. championships; they are rated a definite contender but will have put forth a concerted effort to earn a trip to Winnipeg for the Nationals.

UNB Rally Gains National Status

The UNB Sports Car Club had its beginnings in the mid 1950's as a small group of enthusiasts under the leadership of one professor.

Until 1965, the Winter Carnival Rally was held on the last day of the university's winter carnival, and took the form of a Sunday afternoon tour out to the local ski hill.

In 1966, the UNBSCC became the fourth club in the Atlantic Region to affiliate with the Canadian Automobile Sport Clubs and since then the club's membership has grown to over 100.

Also in 1966, the Winter Carnival Rally assumed its present format of an over-night rally held on the weekend prior to the Carnival itself.

During the past three years, the event has held Regional status, and has constantly drawn the largest entry of any regional rally in the Atlantic Region. The club considers this to be its premier event of the year, and is proud to offer the rally to national competitors for the first time.

This year's Winter Carnival Rally, a National status event, is being capably organized by Dwight and Dorothy Scott of Fredericton. In taking several months to prepare the rally, the Scotts have assured the competing crews the best in rallying.

Mr. Scott, an assistant professor at UNB, was runner up in the Atlantic Region Navigator Championship in 1968 and with Peter MacNutt

of Fredericton won the Volvo Award in 1967. He is also the National Director of Rallying 1970.

Mrs. Scott won the 1966 Quebec Rally Driver Championship and is very active in club happenings.

In applying their time and talents to motorsport, they have encouraged and enriched this rapidly growing form of recreation, and are helping to spread the ideals of driver capability and courtesy, and auto safety.

The rally covers approximately 250 miles of New Brunswick roads in the counties of York, Sunbury, and Charlotte. Thirty-four percent of the route is paved. There are two legs, of 140 and 110 miles, separated by a two hour food and gas stop in St. Stephen, N.B. The total driving time will be approximately 7½ hours. Navigation will be quite straight forward, although varied, and speeds will be brisk in selected areas. The rally counts towards the 1970 CASC National and Atlantic Region Championships.

The agenda of the rally: Registration will be held in the Memorial Student Centre on the UNB campus from 7-9 p.m. Saturday, January 24.

Scrutineering will be carried out at the Waterloo Esso Service Station from 7:15 to 8:45 p.m., with the Driver's Briefing in the Memorial Student Centre at 9:00 p.m. sharp.

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Ian Lutes number 8 for the Red Devils opens up the scoring in the last Friday night's contest against UPEI Panthers, as goalie Brown helplessly looks on. UNB won the game by a score of 2-1. This weekend, the Devils host the current league leaders the St. Mary's Huskies on Saturday night at 7:00 p.m.

U.P.E.I. Panthers fall to Red Devils

The UNB Red Devils held on to a slim one goal lead to squeeze out a 2-1 victory over the UPEI Panthers in a game at the Lady Beaverbrook rink last Friday night. Although the game seemed to be disorganized and sloppy at times, the action was nevertheless fast and furious throughout and most exciting from a spectator's view point. Penalties played a large part

in the outcome of the first period with the referee handing out three penalties to each team. The Red Devils displayed good penalty-killing, and scored the only goal of the period while short-handed. Ron Loughrey, UNB's rugged defenseman went off at 11:36 for holding. David Wisener and Dan Lutes, while killing the penalty, stole the puck, and Lutes flipped in a classic goal

off a rebound from Wisener's slapshot. The final few minutes of the first frame became a close checking affair and UNB experienced some difficulty in bringing the puck out of their own end.

The UPEI Panthers roared on the ice for the start of the second period and clawed their only goal into the net at 1:25 after a frantic goalmouth scramble. The goal was awarded to Cecil MacDonald with assists going to Turner and Adams. Keith Lelievre had no chance as the UNB defense was unable to clear the puck from his doorstep.

Less than two minutes later, with UPEI's Chandler in the sin bin, Lutes and Wisener combined on a power-play goal to give UNB the go-ahead tally. Lutes passed to Wisener from the corner and Wisener made no mistake, blasting the puck between the pads of goalie Mike Brown from about 20

feet out. Near the five minute mark of the second frame, the tempo of play increased and the game began to get quite rough. UNB seemed to hold their own in the rough going even though they were obviously out-weighted. The hard-nose play and constant checking of both teams led to a great deal of center-ice maneuvering. Both Lelievre and Brown made excellent saves during the action as offensive play dominated the dying minutes of the middle period.

Although no goals were scored in the third stanza, UPEI dominated a large part of the play and was successful in keeping UNB bottled up in their own end of the rink for considerable lengths of time. The goaltending of Keith Lelievre and goal clearing by the UNB defensive corps, especially Don MacIntyre, shut out the UPEI marksmen

for the remainder of the period. The UNB forwards were very inconsistent during the final period and, although they did make a few good rushes, they were constantly out-hustled and muscled by the relentless UPEI attackers. Perhaps the tough hitting during the second period, took more of a toll on the light Red Devils' forwards than was realized at the time. In the last minutes of play UPEI pulled their goalie and although their persistence forced four consecutive face-offs in the UNB end they were unable to drive the puck past Lelievre.

If there were a three star selection for this game Keith Lelievre would have to be an unanimous choice for first star billing. He was not called upon to make as many stops as the UPEI netminder, but he made big saves when they were needed and kept UNB in the game.

jock talk

by jim simons

This weekend St. Mary's University Huskies invade Fredericton for a pair of hockey games, which could well be the most important of the season. St. Thomas Tommies will be the first to taste the strength of the Huskies, on Friday. Then on Saturday night at 7:00 UNB will attempt to blemish the so far unbeaten record of STU.

Earlier in the season, a league ruling disclosed that the use of Professionals in the college hockey ranks should be prohibited. This motion was called upon by the teams, when word went around that St. Mary's were attempting to use the services of Parker MacDonald, a former NHL player who has since retired. Next year, after sitting out one season, MacDonald will regain his amateur status, and at the same time become eligible to play in the inter-collegiate league. Although this new rule was successful in keeping MacDonald out, other semi-pros were recruited by St. Mary's and one now playing.

With Hindson at center and Hebert on right wing, the Huskies have managed to easily defeat all opposition. Goalie Chuck Godard and defenseman Obyrne have given the team the needed protection around the goal, and with such combination, the Huskies are now rated number two in Canadian College Hockey, behind the first ranked team, The University of Toronto Blues.

The Red Devils have met SMU only once this year in a game in Halifax. Although completely awed by the power of the Huskies in the first period, the Devils managed to shake off their jitters and come out with a respectable 3-1 loss. At the end of the first period they trailed by a score of 2-0, but came back in the second and third periods.

The most important part of the outcome of Saturday's game, could well take place on Friday evening. St. Thomas known as a big, hard hitting team, will host the Huskies, and if they manage to soften up the visitors a little, UNB could have a good chance to win. As the schedule slowly comes to an end, UNB is the only team capable of beating St. Mary's. With the goal tending of Keith Lelievre and the hustling type of hockey played by the Devils, this is not an impossibility. Although UNB will be greatly out-sized and probably out-talented the overall conditioning, fast skating, and good team play will hopefully outweigh those handicaps.

Red Bloomers Invinceable

The Red Bloomers captured two easy wins over Mount Allison and Mount Saint Bernard at the beginning of the Intercollegiate Season. UNB whipped Mt. A 90-40, Friday as UNB's new press defense was too much for the Angels to handle. Mt. A. although stronger than last year, resorted to a zone defense and lacking height on the baseline, UNB shot over and around them.

In the second half UNB utilized their fast break to add another 46 points to the score. Half time score was 44-16 and final score 90-40, with Joyce Douthwright high scorer with 16 points. On the foul line UNB hit 22 out of 32 and Mt. A hit 10 for 21 tries.

Saturday's encounter with MSB proved to be a defensive battle as both teams played a

tight man to man defence and used patterned offenses. In the end UNB came out on top with a 69-25 victory. Karen Lee was high scorer with 22 points. On the foul line UNB made 11 out of 7 tries and MSB hit 3 for 10.

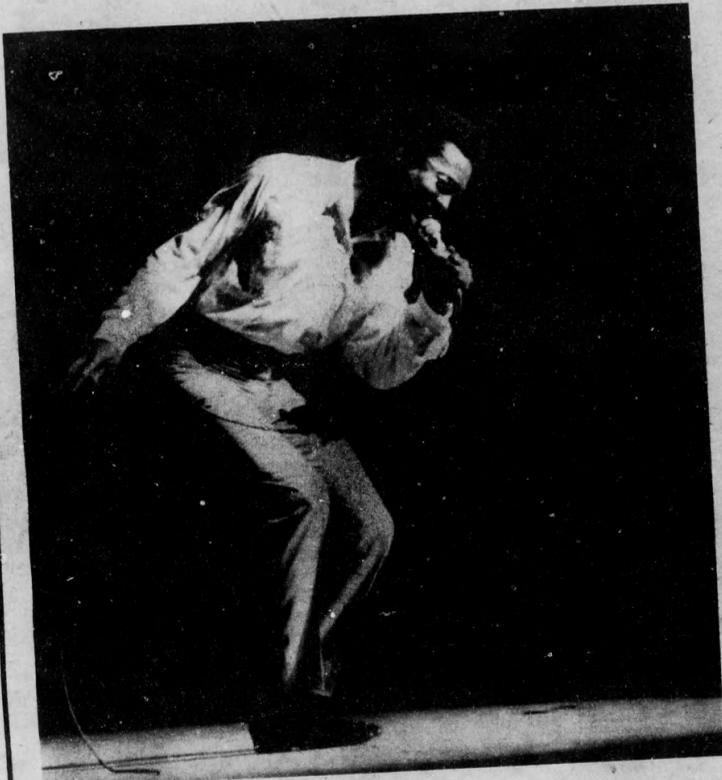
In an exhibition tilt Saturday night against Moncton High School, the only team in N.B. other than the Red Bloomers to register for National Junior Competition, UNB won 82-57. UNB had trouble playing on the smaller tile floor and were only six points ahead at the half, as the score was 34-28 for UNB. In that game 41 fouls called, 21 against UNB and 20 for the home team. UNB hit only 12 out of 21 and MHS hit 11 out of 22 tries. High scorer for the Bloomers was Mary Campbell with 16 points.

Total points for Bloomer

Players during their three games were Karen Lee, 44; Joyce Douthwright, 40; Lesley Olmstead, 37; Sandy Humes, 30; Mary Campbell, 21; Ginny Russel, 20; Lynn Kirk, 19; Jean Jardine, 12; Nancy Buzzel, 11; Jean Smith, 8.

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Sunday, Feb. 8

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Welch
Coffee House with Genesis
(Toronto)