

SRC backs UNB's bid for HEC grant revision

The UNB Students Representative Council has announced they will support the university's bid to have the Higher Education Commission revise the grant formula for the university as set forth in "Flexibility in the 70's".

When questioned about UNB's request to the Higher Education Commission, SRC President Roy Neale stated that "We will give our total support to the university in their bid to have the grant formula revised."

Neale anticipated in the near future that a brief would be submitted to the Commission on behalf of students.

He stated emphatically that New Brunswick students could not absorb the additional financial

burden of a tuition hike, which is born out by "the loan and bursary issue this past summer. The question of accessibility to a university education must also be considered", he said, since everyone should have the right to an education.

The other alternative is to cut back the amount of university spending, but as Neale said "Everyone is now feeling the pinch; possibly they can cut back but the province must accept its responsibility in insuring the continuity of the UNB community and the quality of education in that sphere."

Although the SRC has not been asked for an opinion by the HEC on how the students feel, they are expected to submit a

brief to the Commission recommending that there be no increase in fees and outlining the student's position on the issue. One undesirable conclusion to the negotiations between UNB and the HEC would be a compromise resulting in an increase in tuition.

Neale will be meeting with UNB Acting President Pacey to discuss the issue in the near future.

The Government's total commitment to pay operating grants for New Brunswick universities on an automatic basis comes to \$28.4 million for 1973/74.

Already, because of the unexpected enrolment drop, UNB has lost over three quarters of a million dollars in grants for 1972/73.

Presently the university can use one of two provisions for determining the annual provincial grants paid by the HEC:

(i) the dollar yield from a new grant formula based on the year's eligible enrolment (total N.B. residents enrolled plus 1,145 non-resident) up to a predetermined maximum based on a projected slow rate of growth.

(ii) the total grant for academic year 1971-72 increased by 5 percent for each year (i.e. 1971-72 total plus 10 percent for 1973-74), plus the increase in weighted enrolment over 71-72 weighted enrolment multiplied by the grant unit for the year (\$880 for 1973-74), again up to the predetermined maximum.

The basis unit grant for 73-74 has increased from \$835 to \$880, and is calculated using weighted rather than actual totals. This means that all undergraduate arts and science students have a weight factor of 2, all other undergraduates have a weight factor of 3, and all students at the masters' or doctorate level are assigned a weight factor of 4.

The HEC clearly indicates that this "extra" money should not go into significantly increasing such budgets as student aid, research, or the subsidy of auxiliary enterprises. Despite the fact that masters' and doctorate level students have the highest weight, the emphasis of the HEC appears to be on the continuing improvement in the amount and quality of basis undergraduate and professional education accessible to all citizens.

THE BRUNSWICKAN

Canada's oldest official student publication

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1973

FREE

UNB President yet to be officially announced

By SUSAN MANZER

Although the nomination of Dr. John M. Anderson for the position of President of the University of New Brunswick went before the provincial cabinet Wednesday, an official announcement on the appointment has yet to be released.

According to sources in the Premier's office the delay in the official confirmation of Anderson's appointment is only procedural. Apparently arrangements have not been entirely completed, but this is said to be the normal process in such a matter. A spokesman for Premier Hatfield said

yesterday that an announcement would be made very shortly.

Anderson's nomination was first made public by the BRUNSWICKAN on December 13, and since then several newspapers and radio stations have picked up on the story. However, to date, the University has said virtually nothing to informally confirm the information. Any official announcement on the appointment must be made by the cabinet, according to university officials.

In an interview with the BRUNSWICKAN Thursday, Anderson stated he too was awaiting completion of arrangements by the cabinet.

"I must say I have been waiting for the cabinet to make an announcement so I could tell people how happy I am to be returning to the academic world, particularly

to UNB.

"UNB is a good university", he said, "however, it will be my job to make it even better."

Anderson told the BRUNSWICKAN he expected to take up the position as President in early March for a six year term.

He added he has not applied for any position at UNB before, however, this is the second request he has received by the university to take such an offer.

Anderson, 45, was formerly an assistant professor of biology at the University of New Brunswick in 1958 until his appointment to the department of biology at Carleton University.

He is presently the Director of Research and Development of the Fisheries branch of the Department of the Environment in Ottawa.

This Week

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EDUCATION: Maritime Premiers vote for single Higher Education Commission. Page 5.

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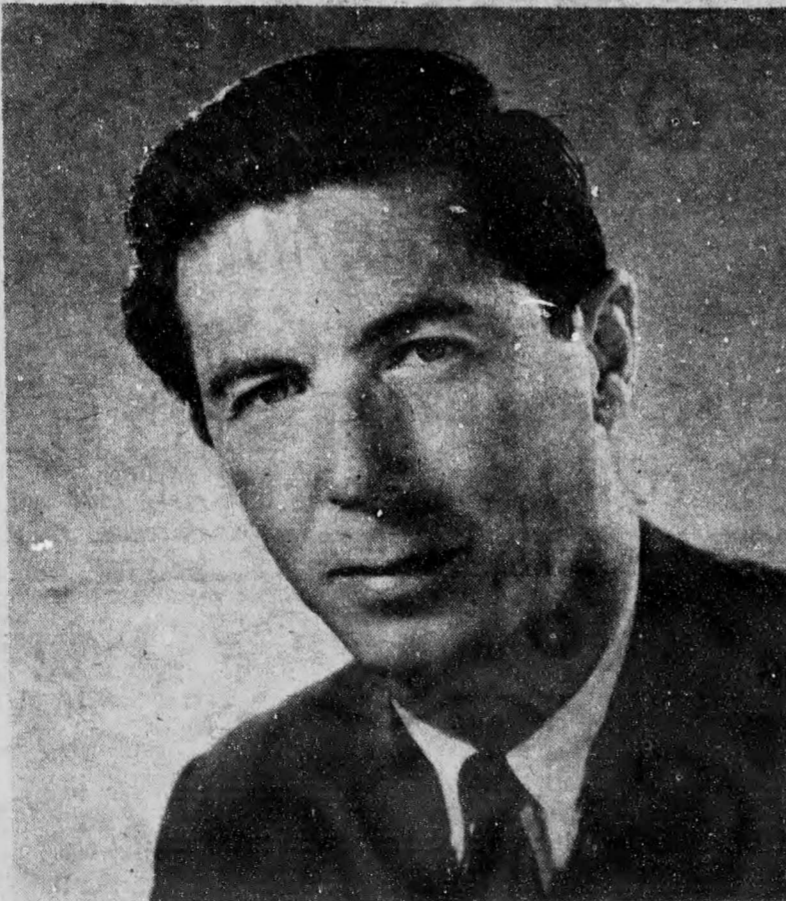
TRAVEL: The drinking man's guide to western Europe. Page 9.

FOOD: Prices continue to rise. Why? Pages 11, 12, 13, 14.

GOOD NEWS: Paper gets good news at CUP conference. Page 15.

INSIDE: Our Arts and Reviews section. Pages 17, 18, 19, 20.

TOURNAMENT: UNB Raiders retain Holiday Classic title. Page 23.



Dr. JOHN M. ANDERSON

Between 1961 and 1972, food prices in Canada rose 42.5 percent. At the same time, the prices farmers received for their crops increased only 25.4 percent, and this increase was wiped out by the increase in farm production costs.

Clearly, both the consumers and the farmers are losing out. The food producing corporations, however, are increasing their profits.

What is going on in the Canadian food industry? For an analysis, see pages 11 to 14.

CHSR Top Hits

1. Me And Mrs. Jones.....Billy Paul
2. Rockin' Pneumonia Boogie Woogie Flu.....Johnny Rivers
3. Clair.....Gilbert O'Sullivan
4. You're So Vain.....Carly Simon
5. You're (Your) Mama Don't Dance.....Loggins & Messina
6. You Ought To Be With Me.....Al Green
7. Something's Wrong With Me.....Austin Roberts
8. Funny Face.....Donna Fargo
9. Superstition.....Stevie Wonder
10. It Never Rains In Southern California.....Albert Hammond
11. Superfly.....Curtis Mayfield
12. Keeper Of The Castle.....Four Tops
13. Crocodile Rock.....Elton John
14. Don't Let Me Be Lonely Tonight.....James Taylor
15. Pieces Of April.....Three Dog Night
16. Sitting.....Cat Stevens
17. Living In The Past/Christmas Song.....Jethro Tull
18. Sweet Surrender.....Bread
19. Been To Canaan.....Carole King
20. Walk On Water.....Neil Diamond
21. Love The Poor Boy.....Andy Kim
22. I Wanna Be With You/Going Nowhere Tonight.....Raspberries
23. Oh Babe, What Would You Say.....Hurricane Smith
24. Why Can't We Live Together.....Timmy Thomas
25. Rocky Mountain High.....John Denver
26. Hi Hi Hi.....Wings
27. You Turn Me On, I'm A Radio.....Joni Mitchell
28. I Got A Bag Of My Own.....James Brown
29. Separate Ways.....Elvis Presley
30. World Is A Ghetto.....War

CLASSIFIEDS

LOST: A german 1000 text, Deutsch fu Amerikaner, in the gym. If found please return to Brunswickan office or phone 454-5286.

FOUND: One man's insulated boot about size 11. Heavy tread sole, brown leather. Brand name Dunhams. Can be picked up at the Security Office.

WANTED: One girl to share apartment with 2 other. Will share room Rent \$50/month. 735 Aberdeen Contact Danielle c/o Brunswickan. Phone: 455-5191.

WANTED: Are you moving out? Have any extra furniture on hand Bunk beds (2) and various furniture needed as soon as possible. Contact Danielle c/o Brunswickan Ph. 455-5191.

A number of vacancies have occurred during the Christmas break. If you are interested in living in Residence, please contact the Residence office, Ext. 341.

WANTED: Lonely foreign student looking for a hospitable, accomodating and congenial young lady to keep him company over the Xmas holidays. Reply to Bruns c/o 'L. F.'

NOTICE: Nursing Rub - Memorial Student Centre Wed. Jan 17th from 8pm - 12pm Featuring Dixie Land Band. Free Beer Mug to Everyone Admission \$1.50 /person. Refreshments available come have beer drinking good time.

FOR SALE: 1972 Dynastar S430 skis 207 cm; Solomon bindings; excellent condition; new \$235 now \$132. Contact Keith Wells 521 Needham St. Phone 455-7076.

where it's at

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

Student Wives Winter Frolic, Music by The Thomists dancing semi formal tickets \$5.00 couple on sale at the SRC Office (9 p.m. - 1 a.m.) SUB Ballroom - Basketball U.P.E.I. at UNB LBR Gym (8:00 p.m.).

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

STU SRC SUB 201 (9 p.m. - 12 a.m.) - UNB India Assoc. SUB 201 (2 p.m. - 5 p.m.) - Basketball U.P.E.I. vs. UNB LBR Gym (8:00 p.m.).

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14

Dance Class SUB 201 (6:30 - 8:30) - SIMS SUB 102 (8 p.m. - 10 p.m.) - OCA SUB 102 (10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.).

MONDAY, JANUARY 15

UNB Camera Club Photo Exhibit SUB 26 (7:30 p.m.) - SRC Meeting - IVCF SUB 102 (8 p.m. - 11 p.m.).

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16

Nursing Pin Dinner SUB Ballroom (6:00 p.m.) - Blood Donor Clinic SUB Ballroom, All Day - English film-lit series "For Whom The Bell Tolls" starring Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman at (7:30 p.m.) in Tilley Auditorium. Admission Free.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

Rock Musical - "Godspell" Admission \$2.00 SUB Ballroom (9 p.m.) - Nurses & Guests Beer Garden Old Stud (9:00 p.m.) - Blood Donor Clinic SUB Ballroom, All Day - UNB Debating Society SUB 218 (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.).

Godspell has been cancelled.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18

Nurses vs. Foresters Hockey Game at Buchanan Field followed by Social at the Old Stud - Student Wives Bridge SUB 109 (8:00 p.m.) - Blood Donor Clinic SUB Ballroom, All day.

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Preschool Centre plans move to new building in fall

By JOHN BALL

The Preschool Centre, now located in the wartime h-huts on campus, will be relocating and entering a new building this Fall.

The university has made land available on Windsor Street through a twenty-one year lease and the Beaverbrook Foundation has granted the Centre \$50,000 to get them started.

Donna Poh, the administrator of the Centre, says that plans for the new building have been drawn up and construction should be under way soon. They hope to be in the new building in September.

The total cost of the new building will be \$120,000 to \$135,000. Poh said that a fund raising drive has been initiated and will be including a promotion effort at the Playhouse on Thursday January 18 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Interested local parties have been invited and anyone who

wishes to attend may get an invitation from the Centre.

These developments have given a whole new lease on life for the Preschool Centre. The university needed the land on which the building the Centre uses is located. Since the Centre is a private organization renting the space from the university, the future was not bright. However, with the planned developments, enrollment will be able to increase from 85 to 125 children. The building will include four classrooms, a basement playroom, and full kitchen facilities for feeding the children at noon.

The administrator said she hoped that no tuition fee increases would be necessary. It currently costs \$70.00 per month per child for full time attendance and half that for half days. There is a paid staff of eleven and two regular volunteers. Many parents also help with driving, laundry chores, fund raising and building committees etcetera.



Photo by Bob Boyce

The present quarters of the Pre-school centre on the UNB campus will no longer be in use this fall. Since the university needed the land on which the building stood, UNB made provisions for the centre on a lot on Windsor Street. The Beaverbrook Foundation granted the centre \$50,000 for a new building.

Little response to SUB expansion proposal

By FORREST ORSER

In a report to the Student Union Building Board of Directors in November, SUB Day Director Kevin McKinney suggested the possibility of expansion of SUB facilities. McKinney says, however, that he has received little response.

Before any decision is made he feels it should be determined what facilities are needed, and that all possibilities for expansion should be considered. McKinney admits that with dropping enrolment it is unlikely either the administration of the University of New Brunswick, or the student representative councils of UNB or of Saint Thomas University would be willing to spend extra money on expansion.

He points out, however, that even with this year's drop in enrolment there has been an increase in the number of SUB activities.

The present SUB cost two million dollars, one million of which was paid by the UNB administration. Each year fifteen

dollars from each student's SRC fee goes toward the second million. The SUB will be paid for in approximately seven years.

Any expansion of the SUB would have to be co-ordinated the administration's plans for the expansion of the campus as a whole.

Among the facilities needed is an auditorium with a capacity of about two thousand. The SUB ballroom seats about six hundred.

McKinney also thinks a room suitable for holding pubs is needed. The cafeteria which is presently used requires a great deal of rearranging for each pub, and its acoustics and lighting are poor.

Washroom facilities, especially on the first floor, are inadequate. This is particularly true when activities such as pubs are being held.

Where possible, McKinney thinks, sliding partitions should be used to make any new facilities more flexible than those in the present SUB.

SRC considered moving account

By BOB JOHNSON

Students Representative Council President Roy Neale says that the SRC has considered the possibility of transferring their working bank account from the campus branch of the Bank of Montreal, but has decided against it.

Neale said that the SRC had been considering the possibility of changing the account to the Royal Bank at the Fredericton Shopping Mall.

He said that they had visited the bank at the mall to discuss some of the services that they may receive in this bank as opposed to the campus bank.

Neale added however that the

SRC decided to remain with the Bank of Montreal.

He was asked if there was any truth to the report that the SRC was having a dispute with some organizations over their private bank accounts.

Neale said that this was true. The SRC had reportedly attempted to look at the bank accounts of Radio Station CHSR and the Engineering Undergraduate Society which they had set up for themselves depositing membership dues and other monies.

When the SRC could not again access to the accounts a dispute erupted.

The SRC president said that the SRC has the right to look

at the accounts of any campus organization which receives money from the SRC.

Although initial requests to look at the accounts were denied by various sources, Neale says the SRC was successful in gaining access to a CHSR account. Without the permission of the organization, he added.

He said that a certain amount of money was discovered in the account which should have been deposited in the SRC account.

The situation has been rectified according to Neale.

Asked if he thought the deposit was just made by mistake, the SRC president said possibly.

Carnival starts January 31

By GARY CAMERON

Winter Carnival 1973 starts officially on Wednesday, January 31.

But this year celebration will

Yearbooks disposed of

One thousand six hundred forty three of the 1700 yearbooks received at the SRC office have been disposed of. Included in this figure are 1523 copies as prepaid, 90 to the university and 30 direct sales. SRC Business Administrator Wayne Charters said that the remaining 57 copies will eventually be claimed by students who have not yet turned in their receipts or be sold for cash.

be preceded by the movie "Paint Your Wagon" on Monday, Jan. 27, as well as a concert on Tuesday. The concert will feature a band called "Jason," which carnival organizer Rod Doherty describes as "really good."

The carnival starts on Wednesday with a para-jumping demonstration in the afternoon with a square dance and the crowning of the Carnival Queen in the evening.

Also traditional Saint Thomas-UNB hockey game at 8 pm will be followed by a torch-light parade from the rink.

On Thursday, the regular SUB Pub will be happening, along with sleigh rides at 8pm and a concert featuring "Greenhill Road" starting around 9:45 pm.

There will be another Pub Friday at McConnel Hall featuring

Sound Machine, and a folk festival at Tilley beginning at 9:30 pm. Another demonstration will be given by the parajump Club. Three movies will be shown: Cat Ballou, Man From Uncle and Journey to Shiloh.

Saturday will be another busy day, with more parajumping, snow sculpture competitions, a snowball fight, movies, and a Ball. The big parade featuring floats from many residences, faculties and clubs on campus will be also run on Saturday.

The 1973 Winter Carnival finishes up on Sunday with a car slalom, sugar derby and skiing at Silverwood as well as a parajumping demonstration.

More details and times for the various events will be posted around campus and published in the BRUNSWICKAN.

IMPORTANT

Brunswickan meeting

All present members are asked to attend. Also, anyone interested in helping us put out our paper is welcome to come. No experience is necessary and we really need your help. Drop in anytime.

And don't forget that important meeting.

SUNDAY 7 P.M. RM. 35 IN THE SUB.

Kraft boycott to solicit Maritime support

By JEFF DAVIES

WINNIPEG - Organizers of the boycott against Kraft Foods are planning to bring their campaign to the Maritimes. Don Kossick, national coordinator of the boycott, said he intends to visit eastern centres, including Fredericton, in February.

The boycott is being directed by the National Farmers Union and has been in progress for 18 months. Kossick told the BRUNSWICKAN that the boycott is "still very much in the developing stage" and has been confined mainly to Ontario, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. It was called with the aim of securing collective bargaining rights for dairy farmers in Ontario. The farmers have no control over the prices they receive when their products are sold to the monopolistic Kraft corporation. As a result, their incomes are very low. According to NFU literature, Kraftco "is a notorious exploiter of labour. It pays its workers low wages and is a shameless union-buster."

Having originally concentrated its campaign in rural areas, the NFU is now in the process of setting up urban support groups. They have conducted such activities as picketing, distribution of leaflets, and food give-aways of non-Kraft products. Support for the boycott has come from many groups and individuals, including several in Fredericton. Those in Fredericton, according to Kossick, have included private individuals, the Voice of Women, and a protestant church group.

Universities have also been very active in the boycott. Student unions at York University, Waterloo University, Laurentian University, Conestoga College, the University of Manitoba, the University of Saskatchewan, (both Regina and Saskatoon campuses); and the University of Lethbridge have endorsed the boycott. The Students Administrative Council at the University of Toronto has donated \$500 to the boycott. Kossick feels it is important for students to be concerned with the boycott so that they can form "pivotal

alliances" with the farmers in which each group aids the other.

He stressed that the boycott was important to dairy farmers in New Brunswick as the acquisition of collective bargaining rights for the Ontario farmers would be a "major breakthrough" and the victory might be carried to other parts of the country. New Brunswick dairy producers, said Kossick, are in a "hell of a state", having no organization to represent them. He thought that they might be dealing with Kraft or some other multinational corporation.

Kossick said that in addition to the Kraft boycott, topics which relate to other rural difficulties would be discussed when he visits New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, he said, is being exploited by multinational corporations such as McCain's. He described McCain's as a monopoly power which was being subsidized by the government and being given certain powers to act the way it does. He described a situation in which farmers were unable to market their produce to McCain's unless they used

machinery purchased from that company.

Again attempting to relate farmers' problems to young people, Kossick stated that in Canada there was no developmental program whatsoever for a national

attempt to get youth into farming. As a result, he added, the land would fall to the corporations by default. He suggested that the government consider helping young people get involved in farming with as little debt as possible.

UNB withdraws request for assistance

By JEFF DAVIES

The Board of Governors of UNB has withdrawn a request to the city of Fredericton for financial assistance.

Two weeks ago, the Board of Governors had requested a grant to help relieve our monetary woes. According to acting president Dr. Desmond Pacey, the request had been prompted when a member of the board pointed out that the Saint John campus had received a total of \$250,000 in grants from that city during its construction.

At last week's Board of Governors meeting, however, it was decided to withdraw the request and discuss other ways in which the city might aid the university. The university, it was pointed out, is financed through the prov-

ince, not the city.

In the original proposal, the city had requested a 50 cent per capita grant. This would have amounted to a total of \$12,500; not a significant amount in the opinion of Pacey.

The university's request came only two months after the city had proposed levying a property tax on the university. Pacey, however, denies that the Board of Governors request was in any way a retaliatory gesture; "There wasn't any connection there at all."

Deadline for yearbook grad pictures is extended to the end of January.

Business Week is Everyone's Week

Take in a few days Jan. 16-20thyou'll like it!!

day one	tuesday january 16	8:30	Classes
		1:30	Broom Ball, Crazy Carpet Race, Buchanan Field
day two	wednesday january 17	7:00	Buses leave for the Smoker
		8:00	Wine and Cheese
day three	thursday january 18	8:30	Classes
		12:00 - 1:00	Zelda Snow Sculpture Final
day four	friday january 19	1:30	Water-polo Game, L.B. Residence
		9:00	Barn Dance, K.P. Hall (Carleton)
day five	saturday january 20	9:00	Skiing at Silverwood Winter Park
		2:00	Obstacle Race for all, at Silverwood
day five	saturday january 20	5:30	Bean Feed, at Silverwood
		8:30	Sleigh Ride at Mactaquac
day four	friday january 19	8:30	Buses leave SUB lot for Saint John Industrial Tour
		12:30	Lunch at UNBSJ
day five	saturday january 20	2:00	Brewery Tour, Oland's Brewery
		7:00	Skating Party, Buchanan Field
day five	saturday january 20	9:00	Social at the Stud. (Sound Machine)
		8:30	Sleep
day five	saturday january 20	1:30	Ice Dice in conjunction with Car Club
		9:00	Business Ball, Sub Ballroom, MYSTICS of International Fame

Tickets available in the Front Hall of Tilley and 3rd floor. Package deal for Business Society members: \$6.00 for all events except Ball.

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Premiers vote to unify Education Commissions

The Council of Maritime Premiers has received the approval of the three provincial governments to organize a single Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to maintain a sound system of higher education for the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The following describes the content of proposals formulated by the Council for governmental consideration on the establishment of the Commission.

The recommendation for a single higher education commission was suggested by the Association of Atlantic Universities in the study "Higher Education in the Atlantic Provinces for the 1970's". Recommendation IV, page 93 states:

"Accordingly, whether Maritime political union comes about or not, we advocate one university grants committee adequately staffed to serve the three provinces. In considering this recommendation, we have pointed out some of the frustrations that would be inevitable. However, on account of the regional facilities in specialized fields, the smallness of the area, and the impossibility of providing adequate staff at a reasonable cost for three committees, we believe that this is the proper solution. If one committee is not deemed politically feasible, we advocate at the very least a far closer working agreement between the various provincial committees, with continuous consultation and with sharing of staff properly qualified to provide statistical data, financial analysis and research".

The Maritime Union Study, in looking for an input on higher education consulted with the Governments of the three provinces and, with them, agreed to establish another study group of four persons to review the needs for a region-wide policy in this field. The study group consisted of the three chairmen of provincial granting agencies, Messrs. Murphy, O'Sullivan and Sheffield together with Dr. H. J. Somers of the Association of Atlantic Universities. Among other suggestions to the Maritime Union Study, this group reported:

"If there is need for co-operation among educational institutions, there is just as important a need for the governments of the Maritime Provinces to approach their policies toward higher education on a region-wide basis.

It will make no sense at all for each province to try to be self-sufficient in every aspect of higher education. For a number of advanced, specialized and professional programmes, the most likely result of such an approach will be to create second- or third-rate schools which have very high costs in relation to the standards achieved."

It was in response to this type of thinking which also came from many other sources that the Premiers of the three provinces began to think in terms of a single commission for higher education. It seemed that the advantages of a single agency to co-ordinate this large and very important activity were well worth exploiting. Some of these advantages appear as follows:

From the point of view of the professional educator, there are many additions and improvements to higher education programs that can be identified as desirable and justifiable for the Maritime region. From the viewpoints of students and parents, it is highly desirable to have the widest possible choice among programs that are of satisfactory quality. From the taxpayer's position, there is a very real limit to the amount of public support that can be made available for such programs, regardless of how desirable they may seem to be from these other viewpoints. We do not have as three separate provinces, or even as a region, the resources to do immediately all the things that are "desirable" in the field of higher education. It will be most difficult, if not impossible, for the three provinces to continue to make their plans separately and avoid wasteful duplications of effort and expenditure in the future.

The concept of the single Commission is to make one group of interested citizens responsible for listening to the views of the professional educators, the students, parents, and the public at large concerning what would be "desirable" future developments in higher education. After hearing all viewpoints, this group would recommend to the governments concerned a fair, efficient and practical plan for resolving differences and for allocating the limited resources available. Once a plan has been approved by the governments concerned, the group would attempt to ensure the effective management of the re-

sources in a manner consistent with approved priorities.

The Commission will have the responsibility to advise the Council of Maritime Premiers and, through the Council, the provinces with respect to plans for the development of a comprehensive program for higher education. The Commission will consult closely with the provincial ministers responsible for higher education and with the institutions under its jurisdiction in all matters that affect them.

Because its emphasis will be on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the higher education system, the Commission will focus particularly on developing comprehensive plans. In so doing it will seek to minimize self-defeating competition and duplication. At the same time, it must be recognized that elements of competition and duplication may indeed be desirable and necessary if programs are to be kept vital and if Maritimers, are to have access to a reasonable variety of educational opportunities. The Commission will also concern itself with providing increased institutional specializations within the region. While economic efficiency and more effective use of scarce resources will be key factors in the basic philosophy of the Commission, due regard must be paid to encouraging and supporting those programs and institutions which play unique and distinctive educational roles in those areas in which they are located.

The Commission will be directed to take account of the need to ensure that opportunities in the field of higher education are available to the French-speaking residents of the region. In addition, both the Commission and its staff will have the capability to offer services in the French language.

Maritime universities and certain other institutions of higher education will be brought within the jurisdiction of the new Com-

mission at the outset. Other institutions may come within the jurisdiction of the new Commission if a decision to this effect is taken by the Council.

The Council will direct the Commission to study the needs of the region for Applied Arts and Technical education as well as ways and means of meeting such needs, and to report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council hopefully by July, 1975.

The spheres in which the Commission will be asked to advise are: the future structure and development of higher education in the Maritime region; the support for new programs or institutions; the desirability of terminating support for some existing programs; co-operation among the institutions of higher education; the encouragement of regional centres of specialization; provision or access to educational services not available or not economical within the region; systems of student aid; and the definition of the institutions to be included within the new system.

It will be the responsibility of the Commission to make recommendations to the Council of Maritime Premiers, and through the Council, to the three provinces concerning the estimated expenditures called for by the approved programs of studies for the institutions of each province. In so doing, the Commission will take into account the estimated enrolments and other variable factors. The Commission will also be expected to assist the Council in securing the agreement of the three provinces on such proposals or in working out acceptable alternatives. In addition, the Commission may be called upon to recommend methods and pro-

cedures for the implementation of agreed plans.

In developing plans and alternatives it is anticipated that the Commission will undertake or support research into higher education programs for the region. There is a reservoir of expertise in the Maritime area and it will be used to help solve many of the problems of the region.

The annual report of the Commission, reviewing its activities and recommendations and containing its audited financial statements, will be tabled in each of the three provincial legislatures.

The membership of the Commission will represent various aspects of the public interest within the region. Approximately one-third will come from the institutions (including both executive and faculty nominees); the remainder will be drawn from among senior public officials and from the public at large.

Members will be expected to make their own personal contributions to the single purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of higher education in the region.

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission will be required to meet at least four times a year, with the time and place of the meetings to be set by the Chairman of the Commission, its chief executive officer. The headquarters for the Commission will be at Fredericton. Insofar as possible, the present staffs will be absorbed by the new Commission.

The three separate higher education agencies, the Prince Edward Island Commission on Post-Secondary Education, the University Grants Committee of Nova Scotia and the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission,

Continued to page 8

BASIC ACADEMIC SURVIVAL SKILLS

U.N.B. Counselling Services will offer a series of discussions

and workshops on Basic Academic Skills, covering such

areas as:

- Effective Study Skills
- Listening and Note-taking
- Reading Comprehension
- General Problem Solving
- Vocabulary Development
- Examination Writing

All those who are interested, come to Annex B, Room 29, on January 25th, 1973 at 7:00 p.m. Ext. 451 or 683



ENTERTAINMENT EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT 8:30 - 11:00 pm BY

"The Strike Three Trio"

All You Can EAT for 95¢

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We're paying too much and getting too little

Throughout the year - and even more so just after Christmas - students at the University of New Brunswick and other like institutions drop out. They leave university, sometimes for a year or two, but all too frequently they decide they will never return.

Those of us who are left behind - the great majority of us anyway - often stay because we're simply too scared or unsure of ourselves to do anything else. If you've got the time and the money, university these days is a pretty good place to spend a few years of your life.

University is safe.

We're safe from the outside world and its pressures, and we substitute new and artificial pressures in their stead. We become isolated and lose confidence in ourselves. Education, we are told, gives us the benefit of getting a degree. Employers more often than not employ degrees, not people. We are production units coming off the production line, ready and waiting to be channelled into the mainstream of our self-perpetuating society.

If it were possible, if we could muster the courage, many of us would leave this place for good.

The provincial government, and this university in particular, should not feel that they are immune to consequences of this artificial world that they have created. Indeed, they have told us that enrolment is down, costs are up and we'd better be in for a rough time. And don't get caught with your pants down, believing that fees are likely to stay where they are. Odds are very good that a fee increase - or at least a proposal for one - is on its way.

But that is not the solution. It can't be.

Because it's a stop-gap measure, which will do little to encourage students to stay in university. We wouldn't be at all surprised if more and more students dropped out, or didn't bother to come here in the first place.

Finances, then, must not become more of a problem than they already are. It is up to the university, the Higher Education Commission, the Department of Education and the Department of Youth to make sure that this problem doesn't get any worse.

We're already paying too much for too little.

All of which brings us to this:

Just exactly what are we getting?

We get diet-fed degrees, given to us anywhere from 18 to 30 or more hours a week. Sure, we get to think about how we'll approach a problem or an essay. But very little time in many faculties is devoted to actually thinking about ourselves and what we've come here for.

We come and we get options. We choose what we will 'think' about for the next four years. In many faculties we're given too much work - in others not enough. Yet work alone is not a measure of a degree's worth. To be worth something, the student has to learn, not just to be able to spout back statistics or quotations from the instructor in class.

Some faculties allow student interest to develop and affect course changes, and others do not. Even some of those that supposedly 'listen to the students' don't bother.

The university is for the people - the students. It can be no other way.

The initiative in this matter lies with the students and its various

representatives. We cannot allow our fees to go up and we must take on new responsibilities in shaping this university into what it should be. We must impress upon the government and various departments that new and excit-

ing change is needed if our universities are not to become meaningless.

For all this to happen we must express opinions. We will agree and disagree, but in the final analysis the product must be ours.



THE BRUNSWICKAN

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Mugwump Journal

By EDISON STEWART

Hello again. I hope you had ample time to rest your weary bones over the holidays. While you may have been resting easy though, the world went on without you.

Remember the hijacking of a Quebecair jet in December? According to news reports the alleged hijacker is supposed to have lived in Saint John for a while. His wife still lives there.

So in the fine tradition of New Brunswick journalism, one would expect the Saint John Telegraph Journal to rise to the occasion and interview the wife. For reasons that are still unclear, though, they didn't. They took her picture and ran it on the front page, and presumably they sent it out on the wire to other papers.

But no story.

That alone didn't bother me too much. Maybe she had, after all, refused to say anything. These things happen.

But I was wrong. The same day that the photo in the TJ appeared, The Montreal Star devoted a good deal of page 8 to a story and photo of the wife and child. Apparently they did a telephone interview with the lady from Montreal.

From more than 500 miles away, an out-of-province newspaper covered a New Brunswick story better than a local paper.

Now that's performance.

For about the last year, now, I've been urging the university people in the Old Arts Building to do something about the falling ice around campus. I advanced the theory that someone might get hit and possibly killed soon.

About the only thing that accomplished was to get more "beware of falling ice signs" pasted around campus. And that doesn't do too much good when you absolutely have to walk through falling ice zone to get to a building.

That apparently didn't phase the boys in the Old Arts Building nope, they don't scare easy.

Well, Wednesday I decided to look into the matter. I asked several people if the university lost any legal liability in the matter if "beware" signs were placed around campus.

I asked Assistant Comptroller Sedgewick about that, but he didn't know. He felt sure that the university was doing everything possible to keep the matter in hand, but he said I should check with Jack Smith at the maintenance office to be sure.

I phoned Jack, and he told me that the maintenance department cleared the ice as quickly as possible whenever it appeared ice might fall (ie. in a mild spell right after cold and snowy weather). If ever I saw any ice that looked like it might fall, I should phone him, he said.

But he noted that the ice presented another problem. Aside from the fact that it was dangerous to walk underneath it, he said that it was dangerous for the men to be high up ladders knocking ice off various roofs. I said his concern was understandable, and added that there wouldn't be any problem at all if the architects who designed the place had been a bit more thoughtful when they pulled their plans out of file.

He suggested I speak with Chester Mahan, the UNB Comptroller. Mahan said much the same as Sedgewick, but he told me that the university has an insurance policy which might cover things like falling ice with the Morrison Insurance Company downtown. He stressed that he wasn't a lawyer and couldn't say whether the university would be liable or not.

Before I spoke with Morrison, I spoke with a law student, and asked his opinion on the matter. Yes, he said, the university would definitely be responsible for someone getting hit by a piece of ice.

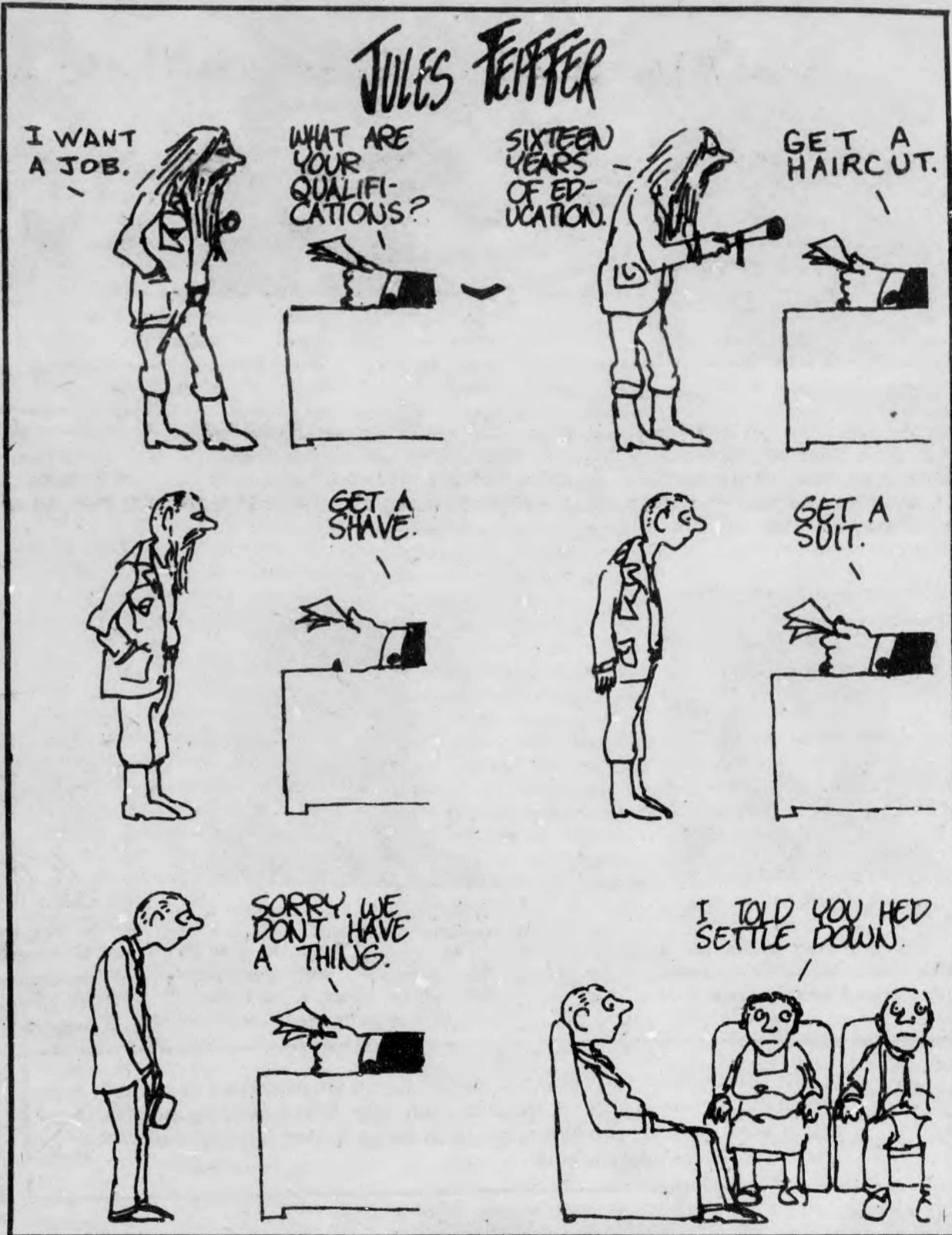
So I phoned Morrison.

I figured that since it was his company that had the policy, he might be concerned that he could be out quite a bit of money if somebody got hit by some ice and decided to sue.

No way.

He said his company would "naturally" be concerned if the university were negligent in the matter, but he said he didn't have any plans to check it out with the university. He didn't seem to care one way or the other whether the ice fell or not. As far as he was concerned, it will be "up to the courts" to decide whether or not the university was liable.

So it seems that no one - absolutely no one - is in the least concerned about the ice that falls with amazing regularity around this campus. One would think someone in the administration would be at least interested in the matter, if only to make sure his own head doesn't get corked by several pounds of ice.



Students must be motivated

By DR. DAVID WILLINGS
Department of Business Administration

Is Vocational Guidance necessary? If so at what stage of a person's life should it be offered? Is Vocational Guidance in itself adequate?

I propose to confine this paper to considering vocational guidance among University students. Over the past eight years, I have been studying the vocational choices of final year undergraduates in Britain, USA, Holland and France. By the time I questioned them, there was little or no prospect of changing their degree course. One would suppose that by that time, they knew what they wanted to do after graduation. Only 18 percent had any idea. To a selection of the British sample, I administered three tests; the Kuder Interest Scale which gives an indication of a person's strong and weak areas of interest, the Kuder Personal Preference Scale which

gives an indication of a person's preferences for group activity, dealing with ideas, avoiding conflict, directing others and for familiar and stable situations. I also administered the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale which not only gives a person's I.Q. but also some rough indication of his special aptitudes. The subjects in which these students expected to take a degree in a few month's time had no bearing whatever on their interests, preferences and aptitudes for 86 percent of the sample.

How did they come to be studying for degrees at variance with their vocational propensities? 52 percent openly admitted that they had drifted into a degree course not knowing what they wanted to do. 15 percent would have preferred to study an Arts subject such as Classics or History but were advised that such a degree is "useless". As I see it a degree can only be "useful" if

the student is motivated to learn. 5 percent were unable to study the subjects they were interested in because of timetabling or regulations. Only 18 percent were studying subjects that interested them. I have already suggested elsewhere that British, American and European schools create a conditioning to disinterest which is continued and rendered irrevocable at University.

Jean Mackintosh, Student Progress Officer at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, has pioneered a great deal of work among student dropouts. She has found, and lectured and written widely in Britain on her findings, that lack of ability is one of the least frequent causes of being obliged to leave University without a degree. The most frequent reason for failure to complete a course of

Continued to page 16

Viewpoint

8 - BRUNSWICKAN JANUARY 12, 1973

Do you think Roy Neale did a good job as SRC President, and why?



Norman Guerette Arts 3

I don't think he's done anything at all, really, or very little. If he's done anything, I haven't experienced anything.



Reg Hayes Arts 3

I would say that he did an average job. He seemed capable. I didn't find him particularly outstanding.



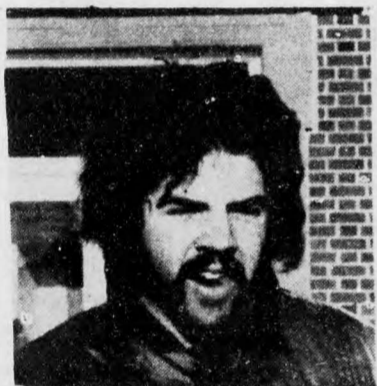
Rick Jackson Business 4

I haven't noticed any change in activities on this campus, I haven't seen any great improvement.



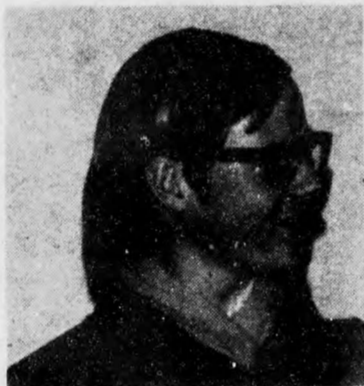
Allan MacAfee Science 4

As far as activities go, there was nothing at all to do during the week. Other than that, I think the organized flights at Christmas was a good idea.



Richard Riley Bus. 1

The University could use a little variety in social activities. The German Bierfest was a good idea.



Eric Hadley Forestry 4

As far as I know, he didn't do a bad job. I only heard the bad side of what he did, and very little about the good.



Faye Hamilton Arts 1

Yes, I do. I'm impressed with him, because he did a good job in uniting the students, and competent job in any activities he helped organize.



Roland Morrison Arts 4

I would say that Roy Neale has tried to do a good job, but he hasn't. He is spreading himself too thin with too many activities.

The Brunswickan still needs more staff. If you are interested in any aspect of your newspaper we welcome your help. If you can't do any actual work, perhaps you have some ideas for us. Either way, drop in and see us. We're approachable!

Carnie activities beginning to shape up well

The traditional Winter Carnival parade which will be held this year on Saturday, Feb. 3, is shaping up well, according to its organizer Rod Vaughan. More than 25 participants will take part.

Trophies will be given for the best floats in three categories: faculties, residences, and clubs. This year the competition is spurred on by a keen rivalry between such faculties as Business and Engineering, and the parade this year will feature a float combining the efforts of two odd

bedfellows, namely the BRUNS and CHSR.

Anyone interested in helping out with a float should contact their faculty or house representative, and there is still time to enter a float in the competition by contacting Rod Vaughan at 472-7775 or at the SRC office.

Vaughan also interested in getting some help in organizing the parade, and anyone who wants to fill up that important blank space under extra-curricular activities on their job application forms should get in touch with him right away.

STU Theatre

All movies at 7 & 9 pm

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

ALFRED DOUCET
Director of Cinema

Jan. 14	\$.75	SUMMER OF 42
Jan. 21	\$.75	PLAY MISTY FOR ME
Jan. 28	\$.75	ZABRISKIE POINT
Feb. 4	\$.75	BARBARELLA
Feb. 11	\$.75	FRIENDS
Feb. 18	\$1.00	THE LAST MOVIE
Feb. 25	\$1.00	THE HIRED HAND
Mar. 4	\$.75	JOE
Mar. 11	\$.75	PUPPET ON A CHAIN
Mar. 18	\$.75	CANDY
Mar. 25	\$.75	KOTCH
Apr. 1	\$.75	THE FOX
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Jan. 31	THE MARX BROTHERS
Feb. 7	THE MARX BROTHERS
Feb. 21	THE MARX BROTHERS
Mar. 7	VANISHING POINT
Mar. 21	THE MARX BROTHERS
Apr. 4	HONEYMOON KILLERS

EXPORT A
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

The drinking man's guide to Western Europe

By DELBERT WILBERFARB

Since there are many people on campus who enjoy consuming John Barleycorn, and who are bored with attending the same old watering spots day in and day out, we decided to make a suggestion for bringing variety into their lives. We recommend, and we have tried this out personally, a "Drinking Man's Tour of Europe."

The tour can last as long as your money and/or liver hold out, and the alcoholic delights that await you are limited only by your ambitions and the strength of your thumb (for hitchhiking.)

Connoisseurs of booze (we consider ourselves to be numbered among these, at least when it comes to beer) must resign themselves to missing the tourist attractions that all the rich, capitalist camera-waving Americans flock to, or at least the ones that are more than one hundred feet from the nearest drink.

We landed in London, after a very satisfying plane trip, with several souvenir Air Canada liquor bottles (empty now, of course) and after busing into London proceeded to the nearest pub (not hard to do, considering there is one on every street) and ordered a "pint o' bitter" which to our disgust was warm.

English pubs are known for their warm hospitality since family drinking is a respected habit, and the atmosphere is ideal for civilized imbibing. Serious drinkers who have reached the alcoholic stage will be happy to know that Guinness beer has enough food value to live off without having to resort to wasting precious money on things like food.

Social drinking is so accepted by the English that when we stop-

ped an elderly minister one night for directions to the nearest pub he invited us to a church social where we proceeded to get pleasantly pissed on sherry with the little ladies of the congregation.

With regret (and a massive hangover) we left London, and took the ferry from Dover to land in Belgium.

Here we should mention that although we travelled alone, we always had someone to drink with since many people on a limited budget (like us) stay in youth hostels and are anxious to make friends over a brew. The hostels, by the way, are cheap and recommended, although most have a one AM curfew and kick you out at 8 in the morning.

Belgium bars are as friendly as English, but since most people there speak French or Flemish it is hard to converse. Here we were first introduced to billiards, which is played on an ordinary pool table that is notable for having no pockets for balls.

To keep our thumb in shape, we soon hit the road again, headed towards Amsterdam. Everything you've heard about this city is true. Our typical daily routine here was as follows: in the morning we took a tour of the breweries, alternating between Heineken and Amstell. Here you start at 9:00 in the morning with an hour tour of the brewery which all the regulars know by heart and two hours of free-beer, served with cheese and crackers.

After staggering out of the door at noon feeling very little pain we proceeded to walk several blocks to the student bars to drink and converse with our newly-found friends from the brewery tour.

This was not as easy at it sounds, since our bladders were full, and the enclosed street cor-

ner urinals were few and far between. Many a distinguished diner was startled by the sight of a grubby-looking Canadian running through a posh restaurant, clutching his pelvic region in agony. Nighttime saw us proceed to the tea houses where the locals, paralytically stoned, sat around watching us tourists smoke dope. Drugs, although they are illegal in Amsterdam, are liberally tolerated in certain clubs and can be used with no hassle there, although you have to watch out for knife-wielding pushers who like nothing better than to rip off foolish rich tourists.

One of the unique experiences for the tourist is Amsterdam's famous red-light district. Since our youth hostel was only one block away from it, we spent many an enjoyable evening making polite conversation with the "ladies of the night," who come in every conceivable colour, shape and age. Of course this is not of interest to us serious drinkers, but for the information of you entrepreneurs, the prices ranged from ten to twenty dollars with no discounts.

After three days of this routine, however, we woke up feeling close to death and decided to slack off. We spent the afternoon in a liqueur-tasting bar, which was stocked with a wide variety of the world's best liqueurs. This was consumed by leaning over the bar and sipping from a glass that stays on the bar.

The next stop on our sud-filled journey was Hamburg, a German port where we saw the only real drunkenness on our trip. Our impression was that Germans seemed to be extremely heavy-drinkers, whereas drinking in other countries seemed to be more moderate. We might be mistaken in this generalization, and

come to think of it, one of our fonder memories from this trip was seeing three well-dressed Londoners, complete with derbies, expensive black suits and black umbrellas, staggering drunkenly and very ungentlemanly down a street and collapsing in a tangled heap on the road.

After a week of sausages and french fries with mayonnaise washed down with good German beer, we hitched up to Copenhagen. Here we had trouble maintaining our standard of drunkenness due to the pleasant distraction of Denmark's famous females. Our stay was punctuated by tours to the Tuborg and Carlsberg breweries where the free beer was not as plentiful as in Amsterdam.

One controversy which raged throughout our trip was the question of which was stronger, North American or European beer. Although we can offer no proof of our conviction that our beer is stronger, we along with an American girl, proceeded to drink several Danes under the table while consuming their strongest beer, namely Carlsburg "elephant beer." We rest our case.

Although we did not get to Norway, we heard many stories of the legendary drinking prowess of native Norwegians. One of their quaint customs is that it is impolite to leave a half-empty bottle on the table when entertaining visitors. This country is highly recommended to serious drinkers, but take along plenty

of aspirin and alka-seltzer for hangovers.

Our tour finished in the dying city of West Berlin. Drinking establishments here range from the crowded but friendly coffee houses (yes, they serve beer) where you can be entertained by a number of folk and rock singers to the expensive night clubs and discotheques. One which we visited at night had a bar which went around in circles. At this point everything seemed to be going around in circles anyway, due to excessive alcohol consumption, and we got dizzy and fell off our bar stool to the accompaniment of our friends laughter.

One interesting side trip of our visit was a one day trip to East Berlin. This was easily accomplished by going through the thoroughly fortified Berlin Wall at Checkpoint Charlie and submitting to a thorough checking of passport, etc. After paying admission by buying East marks at twice what they were really worth we proceeded immediately to an East Berlin pub. Here the atmosphere was little different than in West Berlin, although the Canadian flag on my denim jacket elicited several strange looks and no one made any effort to talk to me, acting as if I wasn't really there.

Since East Berliners are desperate for West German marks, as well as anything western including jeans, you must be care-

Continued to page 15



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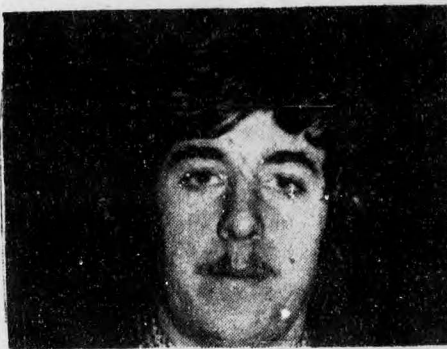
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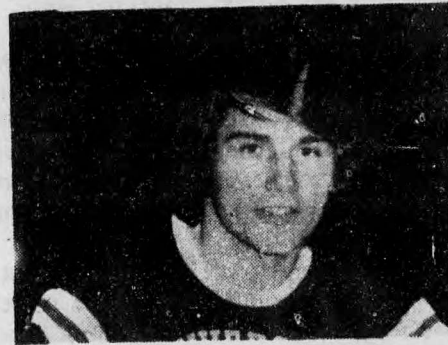
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2) Tony Short.....U.N.B. Administration Rep.

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Activities Jan. 12~31



HORSE
S.U.B. Pub admission \$1.00
January 18

	<p>Friday the 12th</p> <p>Student Wives Organization WINTER FROLIC ?? 9-1 Ballroom</p>	<p>Saturday the 13th</p> <p>STU-SRC Concert Group to be announced 9-12 SUB Ballroom</p>	<p>*MAHOGANY RUSH CONCERT* in the S.U.B. Ballroom admission \$1.00 January 24</p>
<p>Tuesday the 16th</p> <p>BLOOD DONORS CLINIC SUB BALLROOM</p>	<p>Wed. the 17th</p> <p>BLOOD DONORS CLINIC SUB BALLROOM</p>	<p>Thurs. the 18th</p> <p>BLOOD DONORS CLINIC * PUB-PRESENTING HORSE Cafeteria 9-1</p>	<p>Fri. the 19th</p> <p>NURSING FORMAL S.U.B. Ballroom 9-1</p>
<p>Sat. the 20th</p> <p>UNB FACULTY OF BUSINESS BALL S.U.B. Ballroom 9-1</p>	<p>Wed. the 24</p> <p>MAHOGANY RUSH S.U.B. Ballroom 9-11</p>	<p>Thurs. the 25th</p>	<p>Fri. the 26th</p> <p>PUB-GROUP TO BE ANNOUNCED S.U.B. Cafeteria 9-1</p>
<p>MEETINGS</p> <p>SUB Board of Directors Program Committee Sunday Jan 14 2 pm Room 33 SUB</p>	<p>Tues. the 30</p> <p>UNB-SRC WINTER CARNIVAL PROGRAM S.U.B. Ballroom & Rm. 122</p>	<p>Wed. the 31</p> <p>UNB-SRC WINTER CARNIVAL PROGRAM S.U.B. Ballroom & Rm. 122</p>	<p>SUB NAMING CONTEST</p> <p>The SUB produces a weekly column in the BRUNS, but its needs a ZAPPING name. Got an Idea.... Write it down and be sure to give your suggestion, name, and address clearly. Drop it off at the SUB Office, addressed to: Harold W.J. Adams SUB Board of Directors Contest ends Jan 14 at 2:00pm.</p>

SUB Board of Directors
Wednesday Jan. 17
7 pm Room 103 SUB

Brought to you the S.U.B. Board of Directors Program Committee

PRIZE \$10

The price of food...

By DON HUMPHRIES
Canadian University Press

OTTAWA (CUP) — Who is responsible for the high cost of food in Canada? This question is one that most politicians are side-stepping with great agility, particularly with another federal election looming on the horizon.

Can we believe Prime Minister (for now) Trudeau when he says inflation is good because the farmers benefit from the higher prices they receive for their produce?

Or is it as some economic authorities maintain that a shortage of food has resulted in higher prices?

Or is it that the marketing of food has become very profitable for corporate interests?

Finding answers to these questions is a bit difficult, for little research is being done today on food costs. That which is being done is scattered throughout various sources.

But let us take a look at some disjointed statistics to see what's happening.

Total food prices rose 42.5 percent from 1961 to July of 1972.

The prices farmers received for their produce rose by 25.4 percent during the same period.

That 25.4 percent increase was wiped out by a rise in the farm production costs of 40.2 percent.

This means in reality farmers lost 14.8 percent in income from 1961 to July of 1972 due to increased costs.

Someone made a lot of money during that ten year period and it clearly wasn't Canada's farmers.

Canada's rural population has been cut in half since 1961.

The 1971 farm census shows that since 1966, the farm population has dropped a full 24 percent.

This consistent decline of 5 percent per year leaves only 7 percent of Canadians actively engaged in farming.

Clearly the crisis in agriculture started ten years ago and now has reached epidemic proportions.

The last four years have been very trying for farmers for as their costs went skyrocketing, their income dipped drastically. This occurred while the Trudeau government just happened to be fighting inflation.

According to information published by Statistics Canada, farm net income dropped to a low of \$1,209 million in 1970. The 1964-68 average income was \$1,564.8 million.

While farmers were making less money to meet those rising costs, the economy was booming.

Canada's Gross National Product increased steadily.

	1968	1969	1970	1971
C\$ billions	72.586	79.749	85.549	93.094

Canada's chartered banks had their interest rates increased as part of the inflation fight and got a bigger share.

	1968	1969	1970	1971
profit				
C\$ millions	381	486	528	557

Unfortunately the interest rates were lowered in 1971, so the banks' income from loans dropped by \$100 million.

While the amount of profit increased, unemployment just happened to rise too.

yearly average of people unemployed

	1968	1969	1970	1971
	382,000	382,000	495,000	552,000

The unemployment statistics are incomplete because they do not include people on welfare or who have given up looking for work. (Young people have the honor of having most unemployed of any age category).

By now you may well ask that this has to do with the plight of the farmer.

Like everybody else in the country, farmers are directly affected by the economic conditions that prevail and the economic policies that permit these conditions to prevail.

Just who makes these economic policies? The federal government commissioned a report on Canadian agriculture released in December of 1969.

The report has been described by one of its authors, Dr. Dave MacFarlane, as a prediction of the future of Canadian agriculture if the present trends continue.

Since the report came out nothing dramatic has occurred so as to make its predictions invalid. By 1990:

—there will be a reduction of the rural population to three or four percent of Canada's total population.

—the basic farm unit will be the huge corporate farm that hires employees to produce food with the same type of management procedures that are currently applied to industrial manufacturing.

—access to land by individuals seeking to start farming will be impossible.

If the last ten years of Canada's history are any indication, the Task Force's predictions will be met by 1980 — if not sooner.

The federal government has repudiated the report as a model for Canadian agriculture. But it has yet to take any steps to protect the rural population from further destruction.

All indications are that federal policy is actually directed toward the acceleration of rural depopulation.

Farmers are not given adequate price guarantees for their products to actually cover their cost of production.

The National Farmers Union did some research into the cost of production about two years ago.

If farmers in 1968 were to earn the poverty level as established by the Economic Council of Canada, they must have received between \$2.35 and \$2.65 per bushel of wheat produced in Saskatchewan. This would represent an approximate 8 percent return on their investment or just enough money to cover the interest payments on the money they borrowed to keep farming. This year farmers have been getting an average of \$1.90 per bushel of wheat.

A farmer who can't cover his production costs is called unviable and in the spirit of the Task Force must be "rationalized" off of his land.

The farmer has really only two options for survival: buy more expensive machinery or buy more land thereby owing the banks more money.

The natural question arises of why doesn't the farmer get a fair price for his produce.

After all, isn't what is good for General Motors good for Canada? GM would like us to think so. Here lies the crux of the dilemma.

The food "industry" is probably one of the most profitable in this country. While thousands of farmers are forced off their land because of low income, fantastic profits have been made and continue to be made by the corporations involved in the processing, distribution and sale of agricultural produce. This is the phenomenon known as "Agribusiness".

Just how profitable is the food industry? Let's just take a quick run down to your local friendly supermarket chain store and check out the prices.

Continued to page 12

Continued from page 11

The price of farm-produced foods increased by \$2.8 million between 1961 and 1970. The corporations received 64 percent of that increase. For a typical 25 cent loaf of bread filled with non-nutritious chemical additives, 23 cents goes to the corporations.

Ever notice a decline in the number of dairy farmers? A quart of milk costing 33 cents has 16 cents going to those so-called middle men.

For every dollar spent on a chunk of tough fatty beef be prepared to throw away 43 cents.

Using the corporations own standards of performance, while not agreeing with them, the more profits that are made, the better the company. The rationale for this is supposedly to provide incentive for people to invest in the company. It is usually forgotten that the wealthy privileged minority, who just happen to control these companies, do most of the investing.

The most accurate measure of profitability is to compare "capital employed" with profits created. (Capital employed is equivalent to a company's total assets minus its current liabilities).

The profitability of Canada's food and beverages industry as reported by Statistics Canada for the fourth quarter of 1971 was 7.87 percent. Profitability for the total manufacturing sector of the report was only 6.69 percent. Seven out of the other 13 manufacturing sectors of the report were lower than food and beverages.

If you would believe, the food industry is more profitable than the petroleum and coal industry. Food is more profitable than chemical, electrical, paper or even metal mines.

This could probably explain how the fortunes of Garfield Weston or James Richardson were made. (Mr. Richardson is currently Minister of National Defence. Richardson's Pioneer Grain Company just happens to rent huge inland grain terminals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan from Otto Lang, Minister in charge of the Canadian Wheat Board. The top seven floors of the Richardson Building in Winnipeg in return are rented to the federal government's own Air Canada)

Of course the previous mentioned statistics incorporate under the title of beverages such companies as Seagrams, which contributes to the world various forms of intoxicants. Sea-

grams' owners, the Bronfman brothers, also have their hands dipped into movies. The Montreal Expos baseball club and the Montreal Canadiens hockey club.

Let's make the picture a little clearer by taking a look at a few well-known companies operating in Canada. The list below shows the return on capital employed for the year ending in 1971.

Canada Packers	5.63 percent
Canada Safeway	8.73 percent
General Foods	10.30 percent
Oshawa Group (IGA)	5.03 percent
Steinberg's	4.78 percent

weighted average 6.99 percent

Between 1968 and 1971, the five companies reaped a total profit of \$173.2 million. This represents a 23.3 percent increase in profits for that period.

Canada Packers	68-72, 24.7 percent increase from \$8.1 to 10.1 million
Canada Safeway	68-71, 25.3 percent increase from \$12.0 to 15.0 million
General Foods	68-72, 36.2 percent increase from \$6.8 to 9.2 million
Oshawa Group	68-72, 29.6 percent increase from \$4.8 to 6.2 million
Steinberg's	68-71, 47.8 percent increase from \$6.4 to 9.5 million

Food prices — the good old Consumer Price Index — rose in the period between 1968 and 1971 by 7.7 percent.

Inflation is beaten cried the prime minister.

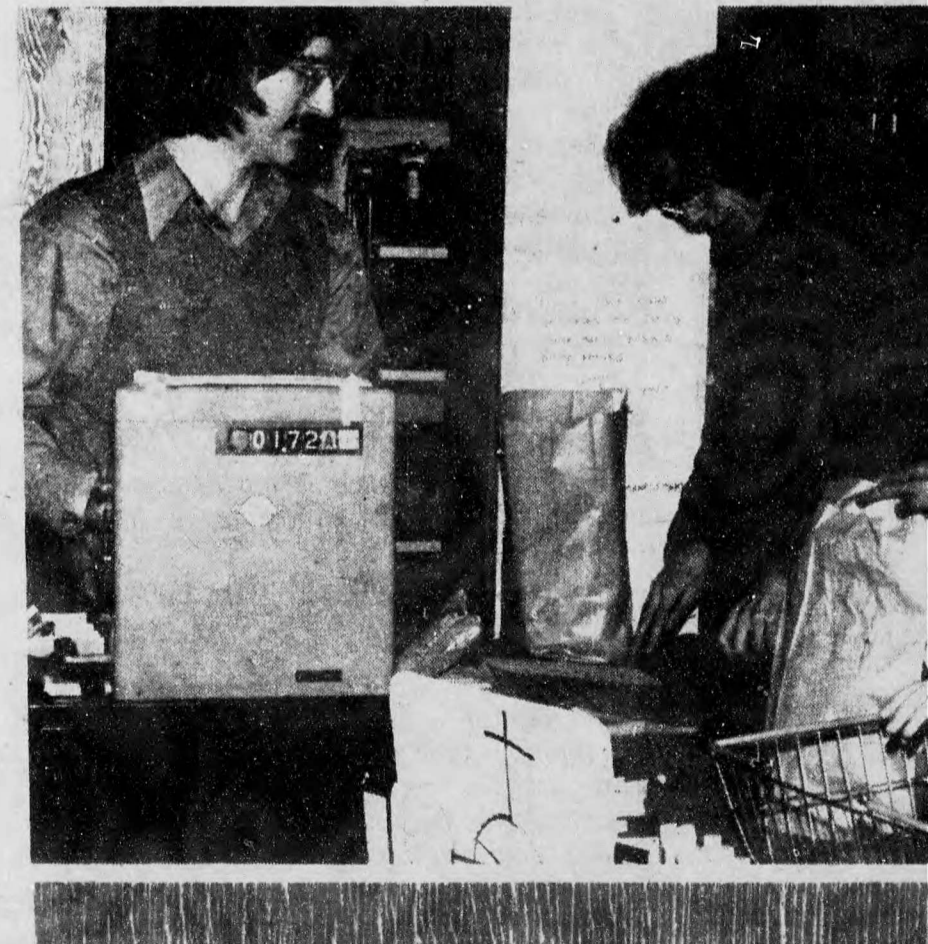
Oh but verily, can you detect the muffled sound of self-satisfied chuckling coming from the plush board room?

It is interesting to note that Canada Safeway Ltd and General Foods (Canada) Ltd. are both wholly owned subsidiaries of American corporations. It is also interesting to note that of the \$12.2 billion used by foreign corporations to expand in Canada between 1960 and 1967, 44 percent was provided by government through capital consumption allowances and a further 4.3 percent through deletion allowances.

Don't you wish that the government was as generous to you with your tax money? But then we aren't able to buy the political parties who run the government through campaign contributions.



Above and below: Shoppers at the food store in the married students Co-op. Canadian consumers continue to be plagued by rising prices and sometimes lack of choice.



... just keeps on rising



Photo by Ken De Freitas

... in the married students Co-op carefully select and purchase their groceries. ... by rising prices and sometimes less than nutritious food.



Photo by Ken De Freitas

The Basford Report on Concentration in Industry shows a higher level of concentration exists in Canadian manufacturing than in the United States with the 100 largest corporations operating 1,263 establishments in 114 industries and accounting for 42 percent of total manufacturing sales. The remainder of manufacturing sales are distributed among 32,000 establishments, many that are only single plants.

The Grey Report on Direct Foreign Investment in Canada revealed that in 1967 non-resident control of manufacturing was estimated at 57 percent and that 80 percent of that was controlled by Americans. Strangely enough the federal government considers any company operating in Canada to be Canadian. A strange situation, but if they did not so rule, over one-half of the so-called Canadian businesses that attended the Peking Trade Fair would have not been allowed in by the Chinese.

Just what does such a high level of concentration mean for the average Canadian?

"Economic theory and actual experience suggest that the level of concentration is an important determinant of market behaviours. Other things being equal, the smaller the number of leading firms which account for a large proportion of an industry's output, the more likely it is for the monopolistic practices to prevail." (Basford Report)

And prevail the monopolies do.

Companies used to talk about "cornering the market". In many cases the mythical market has been cornered, hog-tied, branded, butchered, and sold for immense profit. A monopoly has the uncanny sense to know that it can control prices and profits by the sheer fact that a monopoly means there is no real competition to the company's power.

But perhaps monopoly is not quite the correct description for the situation because one company does not yet control all sales. What has developed is price-fixing or what is otherwise euphemistically referred to as "price-leadership". Price-fixing or "price-leadership" does not mean that prices will not change; it simply means that profits and prices will have a tendency to rise, regardless of cost factors in the industry. Baron and Sweezy explain this feature of "price-leadership" is an oligopolic situation.

"In the pure monopoly case, prices move upward or downward with equal ease, in response to changing conditions depending entirely on whether a hike or a cut will improve the profit position. In oligopoly this is

no longer quite the case. If one seller raises his price, this cannot possibly be interpreted as an aggressive move. The worst that can happen to him is that the others will stand pat and he will have to rescind (or accept a smaller share of the market). In case of a price cut on the other hand, there is always the possibility that aggression is intended, that the cutter is trying to increase his share of the market by isolating the taboo on price competition. If rivals do interpret the initial move in this way a private war with losses to all may result. Hence everyone concerned is likely to be more circumspect about lowering than raising prices. Under oligopoly, in other words, prices tend to be stickier on the downward side than on the upward side, and this fact introduces a significant upward bias into the general price level in a monopoly capitalist economy."

Hence, the oligopoly has the advantage of power and control in the market which a pure monopoly would have, but it does not have the flexibility to make decisions quickly in response to people's demands especially where those might favour a general price reduction.

In North America the price system is one that "works only one way — up."

Just as the automobile industry is controlled by four big corporation in North America, so food industry is controlled by large corporations. The largest food conglomerate is the Weston chain which is multinational, but Canadian based. Westons is owned by the Garfield Weston Charitable Foundation. It is what is termed a vertically integrated corporation, which means it supplies itself with everything it needs.

Weston's holdings in retail stores, which include such notables as Loblaw's Groceries, O.K. Economy, High-Low Foods, Shop-Easy and Power, are complimented by a wide-ranging list of wholly-owned suppliers, wholesale and transportation industries and even its own farms.

The advantages to vertical integration that allow for increased profits are that warehouse operations can be run more efficiently and at lower costs, private label products may be produced at less cost than national brands, and the ability to produce "private" or subsidiary labelled products increases the bargaining power of vertically integrated chains with national brand suppliers.

The growing power of vertically integrated chains has induced a pattern of excessive advertising by food manufacturers and created an additional inflationary cost factor in the industry as a whole.

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Who's to blame?

Continued from page 13

The dual reality of concentration and vertical integration has lead the food industry to be described in a study of Retail Oligopoly in the following manner:

"...grocery retailing today is seriously deficient on at least four counts:

- 1) profits are excessive;
- 2) excess capacity has added to costs;
- 3) advertising has favoured a concentrated structure, created monopoly power and increased costs;
- 4) the promotion of the luxury store has inflated gross margins."

Studies have setimated that efficient use of store space alone would reduce consumer costs 4 cents on every dollar spent.

Advertising practices of the retail food oligopoly are the principle means of expanding control over sales. They also provide a barrier to the entry of new competitors, encourage inflationary factor in final food prices.

"The fact that large supermarket chains are able to advertise more for the same or lower costs per dollar of sales than are small companies was estimated statistically by correlating advertising costs with the sales of eight multi-stores supermarkets in the five major cities on the prairies. These estimates indicated that a firm with \$10 million in sales spent 2.84 cents per dollar of sales, while a firm with \$100 million in sales spend 1.61 cents per dollar of sales, even though the larger firms generally did more advertising," concludes the Batten Commission. The commission investigated the cost of food for the three prairie governments.

Advertising, in short, is a basic tool with which corporations can gain and sustain power while expanding surplus through a greater share of market sales in a given commodity.

Hence every breakfast cereal or canned soup is new, unique and has "something added", all of which may rationalize consumer price increases and the introduction of cheap chemical additives which are non-nutritional but seem filling.

We previously mentioned that while farm income has risen, so has the cost of production. This increase was caused by factors very similar to those involved in the rise of the food prices. The farmer must buy supplies from companies to maintain his operation. But probably the most important cost factor is machinery. The highly mechanized nature of Canadian agriculture has resulted in a dependency on machinery that has been the down-fall of many a farmer.

To survive, a farmer must buy the necessary machinery that will produce a crop as efficiently as possible. Unfortunately for the farmer, the companies controlling the farm machinery business fix prices and do not compete as they are supposed to in the free market that Otto Lang claims to exist.

Tractor and combine prices increased about 40 percent from 1961 to 1966. The greatest increases were for tractors in the higher horsepower ranges where the least competi-

tion exists and where plant inefficiency is greatest.

This whole area was throughly investigated by the Barber Royal Commission on Farm Machinery. Retail prices for automobiles increased by 34 percent between 1956 and 1968 while appliance prices actually declined by 14 percent.

Farm machinery, on the other hand, increased by 34 percent between 1956 and 1966 even though, according to Barber, retail dealer margins were substantially reduced. The cost situation faced by machinery manufacturers in this same period included a 78 percent hourly wage increase to production workers, 15 percent increase in steel rolling mill products and a 3 percent increase in pig iron. The wage increase was largely off-set by a 32 percent productivity increase as measured by the value produced per man hour paid.

It is noteworthy that wage levels of industrial workers engaged in production of farm input commodities is substantially higher than that of industrial workers in food processing plants. The leading firms in the machinery industry (International Harvester, John Deere, Massey-Ferguson and Ford) account for 67 percent of tractor sales, 69 percent of combines, and 69 percent of haying equipment.

According to Barber, a tractor selling price earning a company a profit return of 11.8 percent at an output level of 20,000 units, would yeild an estimated 32.7 percent at 60,000 and 44.8 percent at 90,000 units. The actual units produced by the 11 companies selling on the world market varies from 7,000 to 153,800 units. Yet, virtually no price competition exists.

John Deere is the acknowledged price setter for the farm machinery industry according to evidence presented by the Barber Commission. Between 1963 and 1968 John Deere was the first to announce price changes every year except one for tractors, combines and haying equipment.

It is interesting that the larger volume producer with the lower per unit costs and higher profits continues to determine price levels, while high-cost small producers such as Versatile or Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited are the only companies to attempt price competition.

Farmers are caught in a vicious cost-price squeeze which has driven thousands of them off the land.

Barber explains that low prices for farm products act as an incentive to buy more land and machinery, thus creating the vicious circle, but improved profits for machinery companies.

Per farm investment in machinery in Canada has increased 10-fold from 1941 to 1967 from \$800 to almost \$9,000. In terms of debt the investment has meant an increase in outstanding credit of 150 percent between 1961 and 1966 for farm machinery purchases alone.

While the farmers debt has increased, so has his productivity. Between 1947 and 1955,

productivity increased 75 percent. But the return on his investment is very low. In 1958 it stood at an equivalent weekly wage of \$38.00 minus interest costs. A study today would show the farmer is receiving less actual return due to inflation. The farmer not only has to deal with greedy machinery companies but with all the other agribusiness outfits that are out to "make a killing".

To combat such companies farmers founded in the past commodity pools and other co-operatives. That form of action has obviously failed to protect farmers from exploitation.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) was formed out of unrest and the demand for change. Great strides were made by the first CCF government elected in Saskatchewan in 1944. Despite the vocal objections of the business community, the people of Saskatchewan benefited from what is now considered model legislation in labour, health care and the nationalization of electricity, telephones and insurance.

The CCF did not continue with the progressive legislation for it grew more conservative with age and the elected leaders refuted the most important principle of that party — that the elected leaders of the party abide by the policy decided by the members of the party at the annual convention.

The formation of the National Farmers Union (NFU) in 1969 can be credited to the determination of many farmers to stand and fight for their land. The NFU's policy of confrontation politics has been the major reason the federal government backed down from public endorsement of the Task Force on Agriculture report. The NFU has been demanding collective bargaining rights for Canadian farmers so they can obtain enough revenue to continue operations.

Although this may not appear a particularly radical approach, it requires that farmers realize they will not obtain a just return for their labour under the present system unless they use their collective strength to reverse present trends. This realization would be quite significant as it would at the same time question private ownership of land and who benefits from private ownership.

The choice is clear: land owned by a few individuals and corporations or land owned and tilled by the people through their democratically controlled government.

As we have already pointed out, Canadian agriculture is rapidly approaching the point of no return.

Our other natural resources are already controlled by foreign corporations. The final step towards complete corporate control of food is rapidly approaching. So far only the farmers are raising their voices in opposition.

The present process will only be beaten back if the people in cities ally themselves with Canada's rural population and collectively head Canada in a different direction. We must head towards a society that places its emphasis on fulfilling the needs of people rather than the maintenance and expansion of private property.

By J...

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Paper gets good news at student press meet

By JEFF DAVIES

The 35th National Conference of the Canadian University Press brought some good news to the BRUNSWICKAN.

The good news came in the form of reduced CUP fees and the revelation that our national advertisement revenue had increased 21 percent.

CUP is a cooperative press service for Canadian university and alternate newspapers which provides regular news and feature articles, cartoons, an opportunity to obtain national advertising, national and regional conferences, an exchange of papers with other members, and some practical assistance in putting out the paper.

The conference took place from December 26 to January 1 in Winnipeg and was sponsored by the student paper at the University of Manitoba. Delegates were present from over 40 papers. The BRUNSWICKAN was represented by myself and Ken De Freitas.

The conference consisted mainly of seminars on various aspects of newspaper writing, layout and organization but there were also discussions on topics such as newspaper law, sexism in advertising, methods of increasing readership, photography and the future of rural Canada.

The conference was not without its hassles. Coordinator Al Maki was continually involved in disputes with the management of the Ramada Inn, the scene of the conference. The food was a cause of frequent complaints. Controversy erupted the first day of the conference when Kraft jam was served at breakfast, contrary to previous arrangements. (The National Farmers Union is running a boycott against Kraft and has been endorsed by CUP in this venture).

Delegates sat down to breakfast the following day to find no

jam at all on the table. The situation was eventually rectified.

The management, in turn, complained of the treatment the delegates were giving their accommodations. In some cases, people had removed mattresses from beds and slept on the box springs. The management complained that this damaged the box springs, and threatened legal action.

CUP itself was involved in something of a crisis, due to the difficulty in getting candidates for national office. There were lengthy discussions concerning this apparent lack of interest which had not been evident in previous years. Eventually, however, after repeated reopenings of nominations, a full slate was elected.

In a caucus of papers from the Atlantic region, Rod Mickleburgh was confirmed as next year's Atlantic Region CUP fieldworker. Mickleburgh has experience with commercial and student papers in Western Canada. As was the case with many of the elections at this year's conference, there was only one candidate for the position. It is the job of the regional fieldworker to visit the papers in his or her region and help in the production of the paper.

Next year's CUP president will be Bob Beal, currently CUP national fieldworker and a former editor of the Gateway (University of Alberta) and the Arthur (Trent University). The vice president is Mike Miloff of the McGill Daily; the Bureau chief is Maria Horvath of the Manitoban; national fieldworker will be Cam Ford of the Peak (Simon Fraser University); and Al Maki of the Manitoban was elected systems manager. (The president has primarily organizational and financial responsibilities. The vice president is the representative in the Parliamentary Press Gallery and also



Among the delegates attending the 35th annual national CUP conference held in Winnipeg was Canadian cartoonist Aislin.

Photo by Ken De Freitas

is in charge of the features service. The bureau chief takes care of the news service whereas the systems manager is responsible for the machines and does odd jobs. The national fieldworker is a troubleshooter who visits CUP papers in crisis situations.)

In an apparent attempt to spotlight the desperate situation in which CUP had found itself, several people present at the conference wrote and distributed a completely fabricated newsletter which announced that a decision had been made to dissolve CUP. They printed this material rather than the news which had been intended for the regular daily newsletter, and their actions raised the ire of many.

Another major issue at the conference was the proposed admission to CUP of the Marxist-Leninist Daily, organ of the

McGill Student Movement. Despite vigorous campaigning by the M-L Daily delegation, the motion was decisively defeated.

Those who opposed the admission of the paper argued principally that CUP papers should not be the organ of a political party, but should be independent. Those in favor maintained that the opposition was anti-Communist and argued that as the M-L Daily was a student newspaper, it should be admitted to CUP.

One important motion which met with nearly unanimous approval was the proposal to expel the Gateway from CUP due to the fact that it is controlled by the University of Alberta Students Council. Last year the council disagreed with the staff's choice of editor and appointed one on their own. The staff objected to the council's choice and started

Business starts week

The annual business week being held this year from January 16-20 promises to be an even greater success than previous years.

The week begins Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 with Broomball and Crazy Carpet races at Buchanan Field followed at 5:00 pm by the traditional smoker for the fellas and at 8:00 pm by the wine and cheese party for the gals. Wednesday afternoon at 12:00 starts the judging of the snow sculptures with "liquid" prizes for the winner. This is a tradition which has been ignored in recent years so it is hoped that as many as possible will participate in this event stemming from the 'tantalizing' prize.

Wednesday night at 9:00 the K.P. hall on Carlton St. will be rocking to the music of Tracy Stairs and his 'barn dance' band. Liquid refreshments will be served for all who need a beer or two to get in the 'swing your partner' mood.

Thursday afternoon is an event which no skier or non-skier should miss. A whole day of skiing and obstacle races at Silverwood plus a beans and brown bread supper all for the price of \$2.50. There's just time to warm up before you

re back out to the Sleigh Ride at Mactaquac. Sleighs leave at 8:30 pm sharp and there is only room for 80 individuals so get there early and bring your own 'warmers'.

Have an early night Thursday because the bus leaves for the industrial tour in Saint John at 8:30 am from the back of the SUB parking lot. This tour includes a trip to Irving's Oil Refinery and the infamous Olands Brewery. The buses will return by 7:00 pm which just happens to be the starting time of the starting time of the skating party at Buchanan Field followed by the Queen's Social at 9:00 pm in the old Stud this is a chance to meet the queen candidates informally and drink beer in good company to the music of the Sound Machine, a recording device and light show, familiar to many of you.

Saturday night winds up the week with the crowning of the queen by Louise Michaud at the Business Ball. The ball is being held in the SUB Ballroom at 9:00 and dancing will be to the music of the Mystics, a nine piece orchestra who have recently returned from a three month European Tour.

Canadian students to India this summer

Approximately 35 students will be chosen from Canadian universities to participate in an international seminar sponsored by the World University Service of Canada, to be held in India during the summer of 1973.

The general aims of the Seminar are to widen the knowledge and awareness of international development of the participants and to develop and further contacts with the Indian academic community.

The group will spend approximately two months (late June to mid-August) studying various aspects of Indian economical and political development. They will also meet with their Indian counterparts and visit sites of particular development projects. The full details of the programme have not been finalized; this will be done in consultation with the selected applicants. There will be

a short orientation session near Toronto before the Seminar.

WUSC will pay all travel costs and expenses directly connected with the seminar. This does not include any free travel time at the end of the formal seminar.

Students interested in applying should write a letter concerning themselves and what they expect to get from and give to the Seminar, to Prof. C.E. Passaris, Chairman of the Screening Committee, Department of Economics, UNB. This is open to students on the main and Saint John campuses.

Deadline for applications is January 20, 1973.

Students will be selected on the merit of enthusiasm to share and co-operate in group situation both with students and faculty members, leadership ability, good physical fitness and academic competence.

a paper of their own, the Poundmaker, which is now a member of CUP.

A new fee schedule for CUP member papers was adopted with the fees being based on circulation, number of pages, editorial salaries, and printing rate. The BRUNSWICKAN's fees dropped from \$699.10 to \$685.80.

Placement interviews

January 12, Friday, Neill & Gunter Limited, deadline for acceptance of applications. Civil Engineers - Bachelors Level.

January 15, Monday, Northern Electric Company Ltd, interviewing Business Administration Bachelors Level - with an accounting or finance option; Miramichi Timber Resources Ltd., deadline for acceptance of applications for Chemical Engineers - Bachelors Level.

January 16, Tuesday, Northern Electric Company Ltd., interviewing Business Administration Bachelors Level - with an accounting or finance option; Ministry of Natural Resources, Province of Ontario, interviewing pre-screened applicants in Forestry Bachelors & Masters Level.

January 17, Wednesday, Ministry of Natural Resources, Province of Ontario, interviewing pre-screened applicants in Forestry Bachelors & Masters Level.

January 19, Friday, Wabush Mines, interviewing Electrical & Mechanical Engineers - Bachelor's Level.

Summer Employment

January 12, Friday, Toronto Star Limited, deadline for applications for summer training program on "Star". Application forms and job description available at Placement Office.

Teaching Opportunities

January 12, Friday, Montreal Catholic School Board, deadline for acceptance of applications for Physical Education degree Candidates.

Europe

Continued from page 9

ful as breaking the law by selling your Dutch marks is worth several years in an East German jail.

If you cross a border without money you may find yourself without a country, since most countries won't let you in without it, and you may find the country you just left may not accept you back either. Dilemma! Never drink before travelling across the channel on the ferry, as it seems to spend most of its time rolling to a 30 degree list, at the expense of bring anything you have in your stomach.

Don't fall in love with anyone in East Berlin, as one guy we met did, as there is no way short of becoming an East German yourself, that you are ever going to get anyone out of the city. Bars are an easy place to get rolled, so carry your drinking money in travellers cheques. Above all, enjoy yourself and drink hearty.

Transfer from school to university not easy

Continued from page 7

study is lack of interest. She has advocated in the strongest terms the need for guidance on what a

prospective study before he comes to University. I consider this absolutely vital not only to reduce student dropouts but also to reduce the number of students who soldier on through a degree course of little or no intrinsic interest.

Both Jean Mackintosh and myself have suggested that such guidance should also help the young person to question the basic promise that he should go to University at all. When most of my

generation left High School (mid 1950's) one thing was certain. If we were medically fit, we would spend two years in the army. Nowadays, if a school pupil is academically fit he expects to spend four years at University. Only by systematic pre-University guidance can we prevent University education degenerating into what I consider it has already become in Britain - Academic National Service.

If a University course is a training for a profession or particular type of career, we need to be sure that the prospective students understands what is implied and is suitable for that type of career. We may say it is the job of the school to prepare a young person for University. While we debate who should do the job it won't get done at all. Universities have more freedom to go ahead and do something. We are at least less controlled by Civil Servants than Schools.

spent their time. Students need this just as much as executives, perhaps more so.

The maze of extra-curricular activities can be a daunting prospect for the new student and I for one cannot blame him if he takes the line of least resistance and participates in none of them.

These are a few of many vital topics which could be put over in Pre-University training. Surely it ought to be possible to bring new students to the University a few weeks before the beginning of the Fall Term and arrange their timetables so that they have an afternoon a week free to continue University training throughout that term. Pre-University dance would have had to take place several months before they actually came to University. I am not suggesting that UNB specifically should do this. It is not within my frame of reference to suggest anything of the kind. I am saying this should be standard procedure at ALL Universities.

Pre-University guidance and training would cost money. At the most conservative possible estimate, it must cost \$50,000 to educate a University graduate. As Jean Mackintosh has frequently pointed out in public, a fraction of what is wasted from University dropouts, which she has most aptly named "social redundancies" would enable us to provide an effective Pre-University service.



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For information contact:
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Canadian Mineral Industry Education Foundation,
P.O. Box 91, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont.
CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH, 1973

ACTION CORPS
Offers you the opportunity to tutor Indian children at all grade levels.

Volunteers leave the SUB each Tuesday or Thursday evening at 6:30 and return around nine. Transportation is provided.

Interested? Contact Anne Ewing (454-2480) or Paul Dixon (454-3662). Between 7 and 10 p.m.

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Having guided someone into studying the subjects best suited to him can we leave it at that? I suggest we cannot. The transition from school to University is fraught with problems. Some of these could be avoided by Pre-University Training. A list of such problems would be exhaustive and there is scope for a whole research programme here but a few come immediately to mind.

Many students are notoriously bad at expressing themselves through the written word. In most disciplines students need help with this problem.

There are large numbers of students whose self confidence and academic performance would improve beyond recognition if they were given some help in expressing themselves through the spoken word.

New students leaving home for the first time and living on limited funds could be saved a great deal of worry by some instruction in personal budgeting.

Keeping notes, records and laying out a study room are all vital skills for the modern student.

Executives in industry are sometimes taught "Time Accounting", that is to say keeping a balance sheet on how they have

Houses torn down

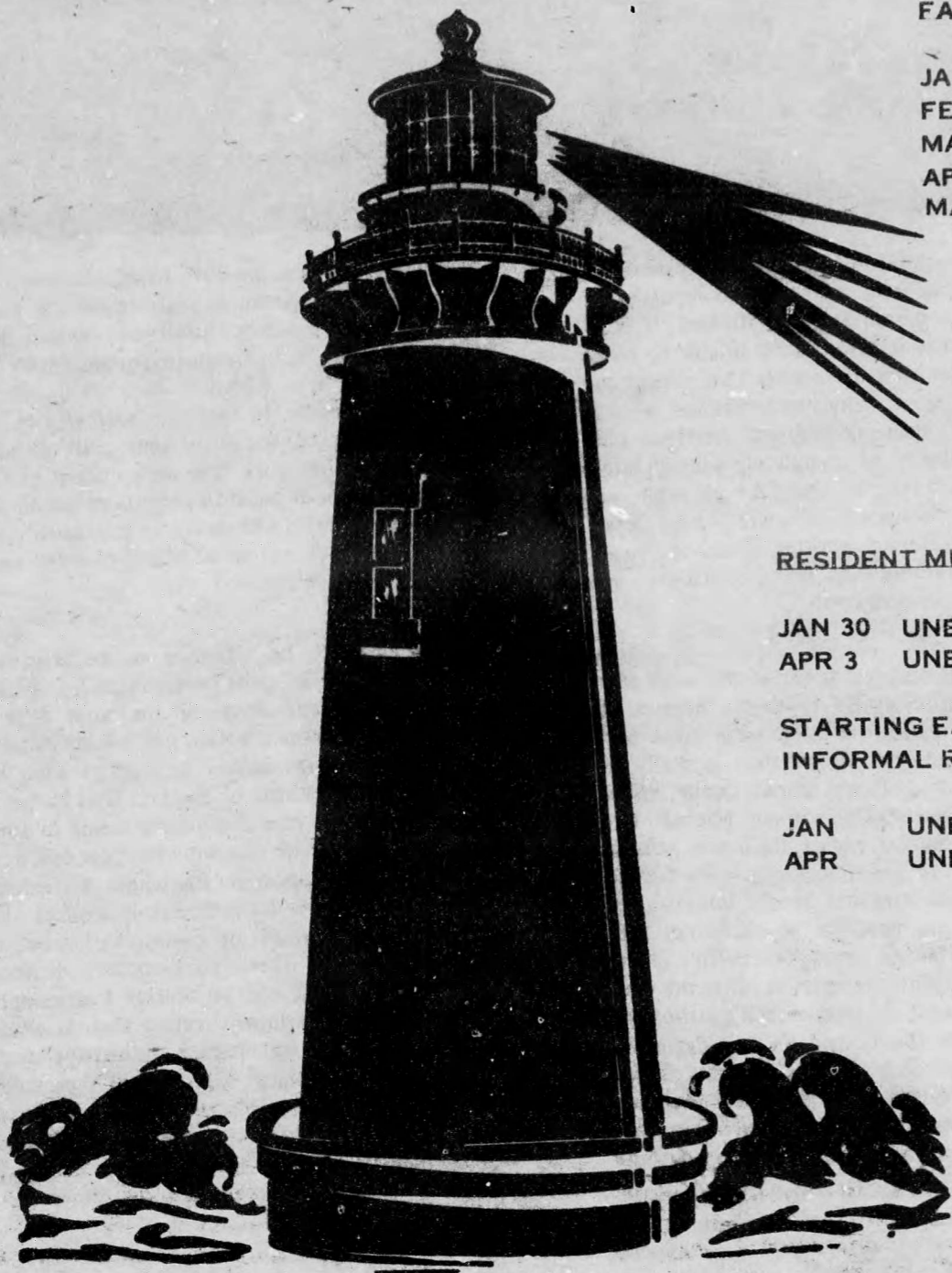
Any problems in houses owned by Abe Levine and sons at 154 and 152 Aberdeen Street apparently have been rectified. Harry Levine reports that both houses have been torn down and replaced.

The Levine interests were cited in an article on downtown housing in the December 1 BRUNSWICKAN.

Education

Continued from page 5 will continue for approximately one more year. During this transitional period, while the members of the new Maritime Commission prepare themselves for assuming their full responsibilities, it is expected that all these agencies will function in close co-operation with each other.

In considering these proposals it should be borne in mind that the Council of Maritime Premiers, through the governments of the three provinces and with the co-operation of the institutions seeks to plan a co-ordinated activity that will assist in providing more effective educational opportunities for the people of the Maritime Provinces.



FACULTY CLUB RESTRICTED TO MEMBERS & GUESTS

JANUARY	NORMAN CODY WATERCOLOURS
FEBRUARY	BATIKS
MARCH	MAXINE HUGHSON
APRIL	TO BE ANNOUNCED
MAY	BRUNO BOBAK

RESIDENT MUSICIANS

JAN 30	UNB RESIDENT MUSICIANS	MEM HALL	8:00
APR 3	UNB RESIDENT MUSICIANS	MEM HALL	8:00

STARTING EARLY MARCH WEEKLY ON FRIDAYS,
INFORMAL RECITALS MEM HALL 12:30 - 2:00

JAN	UNB RESIDENT MUSICIANS	UNB-SJ
APR	UNB RESIDENT MUSICIANS	UNB-SJ

ART CENTRE MEM HALL MON-FRI 10-5; SUN 2-5

JAN 8-28	RACKUS ALUMINUM WORKS & PRINTS
JAN 8-21	THREE ARTISTS OF BARCELONA
JAN 23-FEB 6	PHOTOGRAPHS BURGESS & RITCHIE
FEB 1-25	EIGHT PRINTMAKERS
FEB 11-28	BEZEAU PASTELS & SCULPTURE
FEB 27-MAR 6	CAMERA CLUB
MAR 7-11	DAGLISH - POP RUGS
MAR 14-28	PHOTOGRAPHS FERNANDO PAYATOS
APR 1-15	FREDERICTON ARTISTS
APR 1-25	LAWREN P HARRIS 37 - '72
APR 18-MAY 17	GHITTA CAISERMAN PRINTS
APR 29-MAY 17	WILLIAM TOWNSEND PAINTINGS

STU DRAMA SOCIETY:
LATE JAN MACBETH

STU AUD

UNB DRAMA SOCIETY:
FEB 21-24 LOOT BY JOE ORTON

MEM HALL

SPECIAL EVENTS SERIES

-FOR STUDENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS

JAN 10	FESTIVAL SINGERS	PLAYHOUSE	8:15
FEB 10	NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA -DUO		
	PACH GUEST SOLOISTS	PLAYHOUSE	8:15
FEB 23	CONTEMPORARY DANCERS	PLAYHOUSE	8:15
MAR 20	T DANIEL, MIME	PLAYHOUSE	8:15
MAR 21	MIME WORKSHOP	MEM HALL	2:30
	- OPEN TO PUBLIC; NO TICKET		
MAR 27	ART CENTRE SINGERS	MEM HALL	8:15
	- OPEN TO PUBLIC; NO TICKET		

FINE ARTS ROOM' LIBRARY MON-FRI 9-11; SAT 9-5

JANUARY	JENNIFER UNWIN GREEN PRINTS
FEBRUARY	NANCY HOLLAND WEAVING
MARCH	BATIKS
APRIL	HIGH SCHOOL ART
MAY	TO BE ANNOUNCED

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION' PHONE 455-9471 / 339



Democracy

Certain political concepts have had a long and controversial life as centers of political and philosophical disputation. Freedom, power, equality, justice, sovereignty and democracy are paramount among them. Democracy particularly has in recent years received rather effusive attention from social scientists, but an undeserved neglect from philosophers. Thus, one of the best things about Carl Cohen's serious and carefully argued philosophical analysis of democracy is that it betokens (hopefully) a renewal of interest on the part of philosophers in the condition of our political system.

Cohen's treatise sets itself the formidable task of providing a "theoretical account, coherent and reasonably complete, of what democracy is and how it works." It also is concerned to provide a defense of democracy—both retrospectively, in terms of the vindicatory evidence of its practice in America, and prospectively, as it can be justified from more abstract moral and philosophical grounds.

Cohen's working definition of democracy is a clear restatement of the *quod omnum tandit* principle that takes into account both the representative and the participatory aspects of democratic practice: "Democracy is that system of community government in which, by and large, the members of the community participate, or may participate, directly or indirectly, in the making of decisions which affect them all." Following an introductory section that assays to elaborate this somewhat over-qualified definition—but then, the qualification of qualifications is what philosophy is all about—Cohen moves into three long sections that are the analytic core of the book: the first, treating the pre-suppositions of democracy, looks at community and rationality as fundamental premises upon which any democracy, must be founded; the second focuses on the instruments of democracy, dealing with decision-making rules generally, and with problems of majoritarianism and systems of representation in particular; the third, confronting what Cohen calls the conditions of democracy, is perhaps the most interesting and provocative in the book. Dividing those conditions that, while not synonymous with democracy, "must be met if democracy is to emerge and maintain itself" into categories of the material, the constitutional, the intellectual, the psychological and the protective, Cohen sets out to clarify in calm philosophical analysis the many controversies that have surrounded democratic theory.

The tone throughout is rigorous and systematic, and the approach to issues is as all-encompassing as Cohen's vision can permit it to be. Indeed, it is so all-encompassing that it often seems unable to make those critical judgements of salience that permit the reader to know what is really important and what is merely of passing, academic interest. At times political relevance seems to be completely subordinated to philosophical tidiness, so that, for example, his discussion of the economics of democracy is scattered around in several different sections to suit the structure of the book rather than being confronted as a primary problem in its own right.

The pleasant philosophical tenor of the work also creates another difficulty for Cohen: a neglect of social science that makes the book seem more old-fashioned, more legal-institutional than it really is. References abound to Calhoun, Burke, Locke, Ernest Barker, Jefferson, Dewey, Madison and Michels, but the names of Dahl, Sartori, Lipset, Bachrach, Schumpeter or Friedrich, to mention only a view of a large colony of social scientists keenly interested in democratic theory, are nowhere to be found. This can have serious substantive consequences for Cohen's presentation of arguments—as when he raises the issue of decision-making as if Peter Bachrach's critique of neo-elitist democratic theory and his non-decisional formula that understands power not in terms of who legislates but who decides what is to be legislated simply did not exist. Or when he touches on the problem of intensity in majoritarian systems without discussing Robert Dahl's 'asymmetrical intensity' thesis that suggests that when an intensely interested minority is overruled by a relatively disinterested majority as a result of the procedural rules of numerical majoritarianism, the entire democratic system is likely to be put in jeopardy. Or when he examines the psychological and attitudinal conditions of democracy without citing that important body of evidence that has come out of the Authoritarian Personality studies of Adorno, Lipset, Lifton, and other social psychologists.

But this is perhaps inevitable in a philosophical study that, although it does occasionally invoke such concrete evidence as is afforded by Supreme Court decisions or the debates of the Constitutional Convention, is essentially concerned to provide an abstract, systematic view of democracy. And as a purely philosophical work there is little to fault in

Cohen's study. He is sensitive to critical issues, he is imbued with that generous and critical spirit that is prerequisite to democracy itself, and he is willing to take nothing on faith. Every shibboleth, every worn democratic myth is subjected to a good-willed but unsparring dissection. In fact, the only way in which Cohen's neglect of sociology and political science tends to injure his work is in his apparent blindness to the framework of political prejudices within which he necessarily works. Cohen seems inescapably to be a pluralist, and his notion of liberal-pluralist society color his entire analysis.

Thus, although he attempts to be sensitive to direct democracy, he quite overlooks in his discussion of systems of representation the vital difference between existential and voluntaristic representatives—the one being representative because of what he is, the other only by virtue of the fact that he has been chosen. Moreover, his distinction seems in turn to get muddled with the one between mandate representation and its opposites. Elsewhere, Cohen treats the referendum and the initiative in typical liberal-pluralist terms as checks on government, when from the perspective of direct, participatory democracy they are usually viewed as crucial instruments of participation in government (rather than as weapons against it). In the critical chapter on the psychological conditions of democracy, a picture of man emerges that is far more compatible with the liberal-pluralist-competitive society than with the direct democratic society: namely, man as fallible, experimental, critical, flexible, realistic, compromising, tolerant, objective and confident.

But these prejudices are clearly built into the very thought structures utilized by Cohen, and he himself does not pretend to be without them. If they limit his ultimate vision, they nevertheless give to his work a purpose and conviction that are indispensable to relevant philosophical analysis. Cohen's *Democracy* will certainly not be the last word on the subject, but it is a welcome addition to a literature vital to the future of America.

Benjamin R. Barber is Associate Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University.

Anodized Aluminum Works and Prints

An exhibition of "Anodized Aluminum Works and Prints", sponsored by the Art Department of the New Brunswick Museum for the Atlantic Provinces will be showing at the university Art Centre during the month of January.

The artist Georges Rackus is a Canadian painter and printmaker who has developed a personal method of painting based on an entirely new medium of anodized aluminum. From 1964-67 he experimented with anodized techniques, realizing the enormous potential of the medium aside from the usual commercial or industrial applications.

Rackus was primarily excited by the idea of expanding the usage of colour; to try colour applications relating to the various metal alloys in order to achieve maximum colour intensity, total control of colour development, and the possibility of working with a range of colour at the same time. As the work progressed, he required not only the finest, high

purity aluminum but the proper facilities to process his work. Unable to find this in Canada, Rackus was led to Brussels, Belgium, which had an anodizing plant that met his requirements. In 1967-68 he completed a series of works in this medium in Brussels which was represented in the Belgian Pavilion exhibit Art and Technology of the Man and His World Fair in Montreal.

These aluminum works have been more than successful, proving the strong receptive powers between the metal alloy and colour. Thus a new media for artists was created. The flexibility of the medium and the ability to control it allowed Rackus room to exploit the visual quality of aluminum to its fullest extent of depth, optical dimension and intensity. It also provided Rackus with a means to project an organic and structural imagery for his own conception and ideas, particularly of abstract forms in opposition to one another. The very strong emotive quality of

these works are indicative of the artist's own creative force and power. Colour is used for emotional depth in relation to the more analytical yet rhythmic application of linear construction, producing intensity and strength of organic feeling inherent in all the artist's work.

Rackus now spends his summers executing his works in Belgium and having them shipped back to Canada. He is presently a director of The Picture Loan Gallery, Toronto. He has been exhibited across North America, England and Europe and has had one man exhibitions in Paris, London, Barcelona, Ibiza, Brussels, Chicago, Brantford, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Luxembourg.

The prints in this exhibition consist mainly of lithographs from the artists' series entitled "Earth and Sky".

The exhibition was organized by Robert Percival of the New Brunswick Museum to tour the Atlantic Provinces Art Circuit. It will be shown from January 8th to 28th in conjunction with an exhibition of oils by Three Artists of Barcelona at the UNB Art Centre in Memorial Hall on the campus.

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Talk
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You
Tha
Reli

So close we can hear each other's thoughts,
 But not close enough to understand.
 So near we are touching,
 But not near enough to feel.
 Eyes penetrating into mine,
 But not deep enough to see.
 What should be warm
 Lacks warmth.

— Sheryl Wright

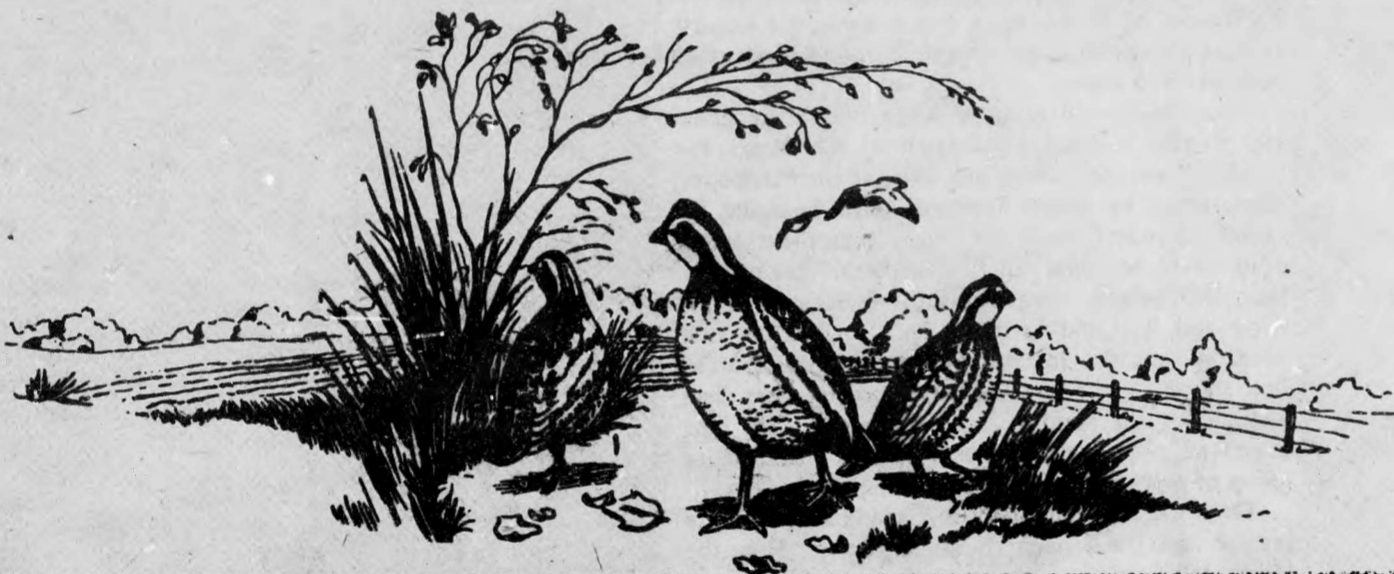


Walking

Walking.
 The gnarled brown tree roots rest
 Softly, in the green moss.
 Quiet, protected by the earth.

Strange how I have no roots
 My soul drifts restlessly from cloud to cloud
 Seeking - for what?
 Maybe reality.

— Shirley Mellish



SMALL VOICES

"Small voices, speak up!"
 said the giant --
 but small voices shrank.

The giant got up,
 and he bellowed
 and rambled:

"It's time you hollered,
 ranted and snapped --
 showed where you are!

Put some kick in your
 speech and some feet
 on your words!"

But the small voices
 huddled, smaller [
 than before.

"What makes you die
 out and think you can
 sit in the dark --

do you think you can
 run at the small
 of your voice?

Come on! Let's hear you
 sling it! I want to
 hear noise!

There's lots to make
 noise with: I know you
 can make it!"

But small voices
 were holding a
 conference.

— C.A.T.

Thoughts, After

Yeah, you did it again.
 Took that stuff. So
 A few hours of crazy patterns, time
 Slowed down so that you can almost
 Step outside your body and watch yourself;
 Then, speeded up so that everything seems
 Rushing past you at crazy angles, people
 Talking in blurbs, your head
 Swimming in a whirlpool of sensory
 Fragments. . . spinning so fast that
 You instinctively grip the arms of your chair, hoping
 That after this rush, you'll feel that gentle leveling, that
 Relieving awareness of morality restoring itself.

It levels.
 You can feel it. Almost
 Like gliding slowly down into the world,
 Back to familiar surroundings that were
 There all the time. . .but, different, somehow.
 You breath easier, talk a bit wearily, but
 In longer, more confident, sentences.
 You know what you're saying, now. You're
 Not sidetracked as easily. A flicking cigarette
 Doesn't distract you, now. That same flick that,
 An hour earlier, would have turned into
 A somersaulting ball of flame.
 Not now. You're levelling.
 Coming down.

You can feel it in your gut.
 That pain is sure, now (But, hell,
 Nothing's pure.) Maybe
 It's that pain, nagging, that makes you think.
 Your head is still a bit fuzzy, your bowels sore,
 Your eyes ache from the light filtering
 Through the windows. They're still a bit big.
 Sensitive. Your nerves jangle easily.
 And you think.

What happened:
 Nothing, really. But,
 A couple of times, you
 Nearly lost your mind, nearly got sucked into that
 whirlpool. But, you knew that
 Before you took it. Maybe
 That's what you're trying to think about. And
 What you might think about
 Next time.
 After.

— Thomas



After spending an exhausting thirty hours on planes delayed and planes re-routed, Shelia Toye, Theatre New Brunswick's first resident designer, arrived in Fredericton from Great Britain last evening.

Miss Toye, who has worked with several leading theatre companies in Great Britain, last worked in Canada two years ago as resident designer for Theatre Calgary. Her work was widely acclaimed, and it was there that she caught the attention of TNB's artistic director Walter Learning, who was determined to bring her talents to the service of TNB.

Miss Toye will be responsible for set, costume, and lighting design for TNB's productions of "How the Other Half Loves", "Leaving Home", and "The Caretaker". It is very rare to find one person who is trained to look after all three areas of design, and Miss Toye is considered outstanding in her profession.

Theatre New Brunswick will become the first of Canada's theatres to go into year 'round production with its 1973 season.

The season, consisting of seven fully-professional shows plus a local production at Christmas for children, was announced this week at the Playhouse, Fredericton, by artistic director Walter Learning. He called it "quite literally the biggest season we've ever done. We'll be doing our first Shakespearian production, and we're touring a musical - "Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" - for the first time. We are also increasing our tour from four to five shows - the extra expenditure is more than justified by the rapid increase in interest in the nine towns we play. We're very excited; it's a challenging group of plays we've got here."

TNB, the only company in Canada to tour on a regular basis, will open in January with "How the Other Half Loves", an impressively successful comedy on London's West End and in Toronto. "Leaving Home" by David French, Harold Pinter's "The Caretaker", "Dracula", "The Patrick Pearse Motel" and "Jacques Brel" fill the remainder of the season which climaxes with "Othello" in November. The Christmas show has not yet been announced.

TNB's tour includes visits to Campbellton, Bathurst, Newcastle-Chatham, Moncton, Sussex, St. Stephen, Saint John, and Woodstock over a two-week period.

Subscriptions for the 1973 season are on sale in each of these towns now.

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COMING EVENTS

Please note the following events:

- January 3 Opening of exhibition of prints by Jennifer Green, Fine Arts Room, UNB Library.
- January 8 Opening of exhibition of Aluminum Works and Prints by George Rackus, UNB Art Centre.
- January 8 Opening of exhibition by Three Artists of Barcelona, UNB Art Centre.
- January 10 Festival Singers. Creative Arts Concert, Playhouse 8-15.

Skiing

Last year was so successful... scheduled... open to... dents of... class level... accomm... For exam... no. 1 - before... no. 2 - no. 3 - christie... no. 4 - parallel... The necessa... must be limited... availabl... equipm... first co... It begin... your p... 'FREE' now.

REGI... Lady... ELIG... Facu... INST... Mon... PLA... Buch... GEN... 7:30

JANUARY 12, 1973

Skiing Instruction

Last years free ski instruction was so successful that it has been scheduled again for this year. It is open to all male and female students of UNB and STU. Various class levels will be established to accommodate for all skill abilities. For example - classifications as no. 1 - those who never skied before
 no. 2 - beginner - snow plow
 no. 3 - intermediate - stem christie
 no. 4 - advanced intermediate - parallel christie.

The only personal equipment necessary are ski boots but it must be noted that there is only a limited amount of skis and poles available from the gymnasium equipment room. Therefore - first come, first served.

It is a great opportunity to begin to learn to ski or to improve your present level - and it is all 'FREE'. Take advantage of it now.

REGISTRATION: 15-19 Jan. Lady Beaverbrook Gym.
ELIGIBILITY: UNB and STU Faculty, Staff and Students.
INSTRUCTION TIME: 7-8:30 pm Mon-through-Thurs.
PLACE: Newly developed ski hill, Buchanan Field.
GENERAL MEETING: 17 Jan. 7:30 p.m. Gym Room 207.

Athletics Dept. look out! there's going to be some shit raised.

SIR MAX AITKEN

Casual Swims
 Monday to Thursday, 12:30-1:30 p.m.
 4:30-5:00 p.m.
 Friday *3:30-5:00 p.m.
 Saturday and Sunday *3:00-4:30 p.m.
 Monday to Thursday, 9:30-10:30 p.m.

Instruction:
 Adults, Tuesday and Thursday (Registration January 16, 1973, 7:30-9:30 p.m.)
 Children, Saturday (Registration, January 20, 1973, 9:00-11:00 a.m.)

Intramurals:
 Women, Wednesday (L.B.R.) 8:00-10:00 p.m.
 Men, Wednesday 8:00-9:30 p.m.

Clubs:
 Synchronized Friday *7:00-8:00 p.m.
 Monday (L.B.R.) 7:00-9:00 p.m.
 Scuba Monday 7:30-9:30 p.m.
 Friday *8:00-9:00 p.m.

Varsity Swimming/Diving:
 Monday to Friday 5:00-7:30 p.m.
 (7:00 p.m. Wed. & Fri.)

Family Swims: (Faculty Wednesday 7:00-8:00 p.m.
 Staff and Students- Sunday 3:00-4:30 p.m.
 children to be accompanied by THEIR Parents)

Lifeguard Training: Friday 12:30-1:30 p.m.

photographic exhibition

Feb 27th through March 6th
 at the Memorial Hall Art Gallery

Sponsored by the UNB Camera Club open to Students,

Faculty and Staff of UNB, TC, and STU Monochrome

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Eng. Dept Submission Deadline is 12 Feb. 1972.

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HOURS MON-FRI 11-5 p.m.
 NIGHTS 7-9 p.m.
 SAT. 1-5 p.m.

Ladies Intramurals



UNB - STU

The women's intramural program is already to get underway for what we hope will be a more successful semester than our previous one. We are always looking up and consequently we are expecting greater participation from all houses. We hope the program will be inspiring and invigorating enough to attract all you women of UNB, STU, and TC. January and February are full of activity nights but towards the end of March things taper off. Hopefully you will consider a few hours each week for activity, and join us in some fun exercise that will be beneficial to us all. The following is a review of the program.

ICE HOCKEY

at Lady Beaverbrook Rink
 Mon, Jan 15, 9:00-10:30
 Mon, Jan 22, 9:00-10:30
 Mon, Jan 29, 9:00-10:30
 Mon, Feb 5, 9:00-10:30
 Mon, Feb 12, 9:00-10:30
 Mon, Feb 19, 9:00-10:30

BASKETBALL

at Main Gym
 Wed, Jan 24, 7:30-9:00
 Tues, Jan 30, 8:00-9:30
 Wed, Jan 31, 7:30-9:00
 Wed, Feb 14, 7:30-9:00
 Wed, Feb 21, 7:30-9:00
 Tues, Feb 27, 8:00-9:30

SWIMMING

at Lady Beaverbrook Residence Pool
 Every Wednesday 8:00-10:00
 Various activities will be programmed.

SKIING

Sun, Feb 11, 1:00-5:00 p.m.

FLOOR HOCKEY

at Main Gym
 Mon, March 5, 8:30-10:00 p.m.
 Thurs, March 8, 8:30-10:00 p.m.
 Mon, March 12, 8:30-10:00 p.m.
 Thurs, March 15, 8:30-10:00 p.m.

BROOMBALL

at Buchanan Rink
 Sun, March 18, 1:00-5:00

Please study the program carefully and if you have any requests, either in regards to the addition of new sports, the lengthening of time for the sports offered or any other changes you see necessary please send them in either by mail or phone to the Athletics Department or contact Donna or Julie at 454-9539 or 455-5620 respectively. We will be glad to listen to your suggestions.

As you can see by the program we will be beginning next Monday with the first ice hockey sessions at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink starting at 8:30 p.m. and continuing through to 10:00 p.m. The following Wednesday - January 24 - basketball will begin. Consequently your entries must be handed in immediately to your captains or the Athletics Department. Remember the House System is in full effect, therefore you must participate with members of your residence or sections of that residence. Here is a reminder of the houses and their captains:

- Maggie Jean & Murray House - Becky Reid
- LDH - River Wing - Sally Moore
- LDH - T-Wing - Charlene Rogers
- LDH - Parking Lot Wing - Pat MacDonald
- Tibbitts - River Wing - Carolyn McManus
- Tibbitts - Parking Lot Wing - Marcia Biers
- City - Andrea Hagan, Linda O'Neil
- STU - Sue Rice, Penny Taylor
- TC - Rennie Estey, Raymu Palmer

Please have all hockey entries in by Monday, January 15 at 12:00 noon so that the schedule may be drawn up and the teams notified for play that same night. Basketball entries should be in by Tuesday, January 23 at noon. Your time is limited so get to work fast in organizing your teams. In relation to swimming at the LBR Pool a program of activities will be published at a later date. It will be open, however, this coming Wednesday, Jan 17 at 8:00 p.m. for all women on campus.

As well as the schedule program the women's intramural committee is looking into such activities as snow shoe hikes, ski trips, and sport nights. As of yet, these are not organized but hopefully something can be done with them.

You can now see that there is a lot of activity, facilities, and time open and scheduled for you so please take advantage of it and participate in all activities. The committee needs such support for the organization of future activities.

Ladies there is no reason now to not participate so as a result your captain will be in touch with her to be sure that your name is on the list.

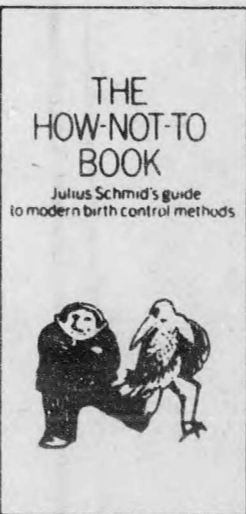
All those wishing to compete for the right to represent UNB in the Atlantic Intercollegiate Curling Bonsel should submit their team entries at the Athletics Office in the gym. Application forms are available at the office as well as eligibility forms to be completed by each member of the team. There will be a \$10.00 team entry fee which will be refunded after participation in the bonsel. Applications must be in no later than JANUARY 19, 1973. Play will be held on January 27 and 28 at the Capital Winter Club.



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CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH, 1973

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JANUARY 12, 1973

Red Raiders win tournament

By BOB MARSHALL

An upset victory over the Johnson State Indians enabled the host University of New Brunswick Red Raiders to retain their New Brunswick Holiday Classic title.

Johnson State from Johnson, Vermont were the pre-tournament favourites to take the title. On the opening evening of the tourney Johnson State came through with an 83-72 victory over a tough Thomas College club from Waterville, Maine. Ron Thomas led all scorers with 24 points for Johnson State while Antony Collier added 20. Thomas College was led by Gary Brill's 17 while Rick Renell added 13.

In the second game of the opening night the host UNB team took an easy win from an injury riddled second seek Belknap College team. The final score was 87-63 after UNB took a 48-37 half time lead. Ken Amos and Tom Hendershot led UNB with 14 points while Dick Slipp, John Wetmore, and Blaine MacDonald each had 12 in a great team effort. For Belknap from Centre Harbour, New Hampshire, Jerry Boston led the way with 25 points; 15 of them in the second half and Sal Baglione added 13.

UNB (87) Ken Amos, 14; John Wetmore, 12; Dave Seman, 4; Tom Hendershot, 14; Dick Slipp, 12; Brian Boyd, 2; Scott Fowler, 4; Blaine MacDonald, 12; Steve Ruitter, 4; Van Ruitter, 6; and Ike Gallagher, 3. Personal Fouls 19; Foul Shooting 7/12.

Belknap (63): Sal Baglione, 13; Jerry Boston, 25; Tony Curry, 4; Verne Eaddy, 9; Harvie Harris, 2; Chuck McGhee, 10; Perry Ciccatelli. Personal Fouls 15; Foul Shooting 13/18.

On Saturday in the Consolation game Thomas College showed their skills with an 84-66 victory over Belknap. Leading the way

for the Terriers, who led 45-34 at the half was Ted Bryant, a substitute in the second half, who scored 16 points. Bob Drovin had 12 points while Gary Brill, Endresen and Libby had 10 each. For Belknap, Jerry Boston had 26 while Sal Baglione and Verne Eaddy had 15 each.

In the Championship tilt, UNB went ahead early leading 17 to 16 with ten minutes gone in the first half. Johnson State came on to lead by 8 points late in the first half but UNB made a charge and by the half way mark the Raiders had a five point lead which they held until the closing two minutes. In the last two minutes Johnson State brought the score down until they gained possession of the ball by Collier when he pinned Tom Hendershot's layup shot against the boards. At that point Johnson had the ball down by a point and with 13 seconds left. After a time out Johnson State tried to work for a sure basket but tough defence held them off as Ron Thomas. Shot went astray with 5 seconds left. The rebound went out of bounds off UNB Johnson State put the ball into play with four seconds left but strong defence forced Borders to shoot from 25 feet and his shot hit the back of the rim and bounced out giving UNB the Championship.

UNB (73): Amos, 17; Wetmore, 14; Seman, 4; Hendershot, 18; Slipp, 10; MacDonald, 7; Van Ruitter, 3; Steve Ruitter; Boyd; Fowler; Gallagher. Personal Fouls, 13; Foul Shooting, 13/17.

Johnson State (72): Collier, 26; Ron Thomas, 24; Borders, 10; Elmer, 2; Perkins, 10; Lehoulier, 2; Nacasio, 4; Ward; Bob Thomas; and Smith, Personal Fouls, 19; Foul Shooting 6/15.

This weekend brings a pair of crucial games, in the Red Raider playoff hopes, to the Lady Beaverbrook Gym. The opposition will

be Northern Conference rivals University of Prince Edward Island Panthers. Coach Don Nelson feels that these two games are the turning point of the season. Victories are a must if the Raiders are to make the post season tourney.

The Raiders have a three game win streak going and have brought their record to 5-4. Nelson hopes the momentum will continue so the Raiders can even their Conference record at 2-2.

The Panthers are led by conference all-star Andy Packard who at 6'1" is one of the smallest centres. Because of his speed and viciousness on the boards, Packard has overcome his size to be a star. Other starters for UPEI are Mike Connolly, a 5'8" guard; Bob Gray, a 6'0" forward; Brian Robertson, a 6'1" forward. An interesting feature of the Panther is their 6'8" centre, Grant Canvin, one of the tallest men in the league.

Game times are 8:00 pm Friday night and 3:00 pm Saturday afternoon. Lets have a good tournament to spur the Raiders on as they prepare for defending league champions Acadia University who are at UNB Wednesday, January 17, at 8:00 pm.

ADULT INSTRUCTION

Red Cross: Beginners - Senior
Royal Life Saving Society: Bronze
Medallion Diving Instruction
Screening & Registration - Jan.
16, 1973.
Bring your bathing suit.

NEW BRUNSWICK WATERPOLO TEAM

Anyone who wishes to try out for the New Brunswick Waterpolo Team is invited to the first tryout practice on Sunday, January 14-8:00 p.m. at the Sir Max Aitken Pool of the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium.

the Midnight Skulker



Hope always springs eternal in the new year and that is the case of some of the athletic teams here at UNB. Both the basketball team and the hockey teams opened the year with game competition.

Coach Nelson of the Red Raiders has cause for hope as his team won the Fourth Annual Holiday Basketball Classic over three yankee teams.

Friday night the Raiders thumped a rather weakened Belknap College team from the wilderness of Nfld. It seems that they did not bring along some of their players. The Raiders did not have very much trouble disposing of them. The UNB'ers started to hit from a distance with their outside shooting, the same outside shooting that deserted them against Dal and Mt. A., two pre-Christmas loses.

Saturday afternoon the Raiders tangled with the Johnson State Indians. This group of expatriate New Yorkers play out of Johnson, Vt. They were a fairly large team with good board strength, they also had a flashy guard who knew how to put the ball through the hoop. He did just that in the finals, the only drawback was that even though he scored 24 points, guys like Tom Hendershot and Ken Amos netted 18 and 17 points respectively. The final score read 73-72 in favor of the Raiders.

If the team keeps up their improvement, they should do well for the last half of the season. They have some important games coming up soon. They face the University of Prince Edward Island this weekend in a doubleheader. They are also at home to the defending AIAA champions, the Acadia Axemen. If the Raiders get up for that one it really should be worth watching. Anyway only time will tell.

The hockey team, the Red Devils took on the league leading SMU Huskies. The same Huskies, mind you that defeated the Canadian champions, the U of Toronto Blues. Needless to say that the Devils had a tough time on their hands. They lost 5-3. The promising thing about the game was that the Devils were leading 3-2 until about eight minutes left in the game. Then the roof fell in with three quick goals and it was all over. Anyhow the fact that the Devils stayed so close to the Huskies is a good sign, it augers well for upcoming games.

The women's varsity volleyball team is making a change in their name, formerly the Red Rompers, they will now be referred to as the Reds. To my mind it is just as well they should get rid of some of the other tail-ending names like the Bloomers for instance, that has a real archaic ring to it.

The Reds were off at a tournament in Truro over the weekend, they fared well going through the preliminary play undefeated. They downed the Dal Tigerettes in early action, but lost to the same Dal team in the finals. According to one of the players Dal had better watch out in February when the intercollegiate take place, because they are going to have a real battle on their hands.

Devils give SMU a scare

The Devils came close to upsetting the powerful St. Mary's Huskies last Sunday, but it was not to be, as SMU pulled off three ratty goals late in the third period to come from behind to win 5-3.

The Huskies, a tremendous skating team who might just be the top college team in Canada started off slowly, as they had played the night before, and the Devils were able to keep up with SMU for the first two periods. Saint Mary's scored first from a scramble in front of the UNB net, but Steve Benoit and Jerry Bell scored midway through the period as the SMU defence was repeatedly caught out of position, SMU tied the game 2-2 late in the period, again poking one in front of the net.

In the second period, Gord Hubley was at his best, as he kept Saint Mary's from taking the lead, while the defence played well in killing off a series of UNB penalties. The Devils seemed to be waiting for a break and it came at 10:22 when Jerry Bell tipped in his second goal to give the Devils a 3-2 lead. The Devils hung on for the next nine minutes to carry the lead into the final period.

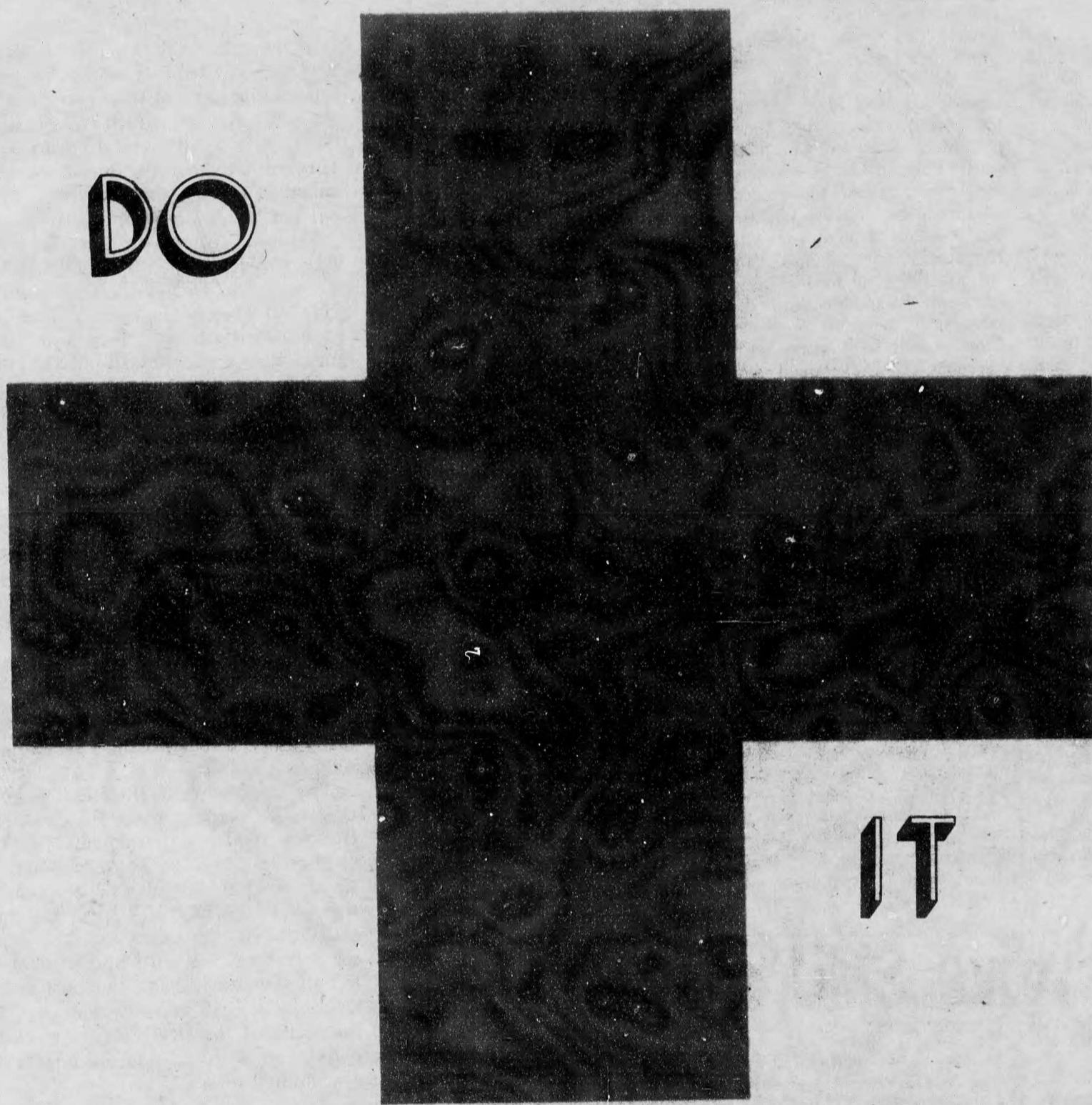
The third period saw St. Mary's pressing for the tying goal, but the Devils kept them scoreless with a close chicking style while they missed a few good chances at taking a 2 goal lead. A double penalty mid-way through the period backfired, as the Devils gave up playing defensive hockey and

tried for another goal, allowing the Huskies to break into the UNB zone and fluke the tying and winning goals past Hubley in a span of only 3 minutes.

The Huskies explosive scoring power was well known and to be expected, but the game still ended as a disappointment as a win over the Huskies would have been a great way to start the second half of the season. This weekend the Devils will have their work cut out for them as they travel to Nova Scotia to play St. F.X. Friday night and Dal on Saturday afternoon. Both teams have 3-5 records, so hopefully the Devils can bring home a few points and get closer those second place swamps.

BLOOD DONOR CLINIC

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IT

SUB BALLROOM

Tues. Jan. 16

1:30-4:30

6:30-9:00

Wed. Jan. 17

9:30-12:30

1:30-4:30

Thurs. Jan. 18

1:30-4:30

6:30-9:00

Save a Life and Try to Win a Case of Beer