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New Brunswick Groups March For Abortion

By Victor C. Paul-Elias

Several Provincial "Women's Liberation" groups, participating in a "National Day of Protest for free abortion on Demand", demonstrated in front of the New Brunswick Legislature recently. At the same time, marchers assembled in Ottawa for the same purpose.

The Fredericton protesters marched downtown to the Federal building for speeches then they dismissed to the Unitarian House on Charlotte Street for discussions.

The marchers, who numbered over 50 men and women

including representatives from Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, Sackville and other areas assembled at 2 pm on Saturday afternoon. They chanted and marched some 40 minutes down Queen Street to York, then back down King to Regent and then to the Federal Building.

The woman carried a cardboard coffin symbolic of over "2000 sisters" who die annually from "botched up" illegal abortions in Canada. The coffin became a common symbol to the Women's Liberation demonstrations across the country. please turn to page 3



Above, the marchers on their way to the Legislature. Photo by De Freitas

Irving Lib
84
City of New Brunswick

BRUNSWICKAN

VOL. 105

NO. 6 FEBRUARY 19, 1971

FREE

FRAP Regards War Measures Act As Invasion

by Jim Simons

"Since the invasion, I am far less optimistic about armed intervention," said Mme. Soulonge Vincent, a member of the Montreal Socialist Party, FRAP.

Mme. Vincent, speaking before 50 University of New Brunswick students last Friday, gave a short introduction, and then invited questions from the audience.

In her opening remarks, Mme. Vincent explained the political platform of FRAP. She said that although the party is socialist, she had supported the Parti Quebecois in the last elec-

tion. FRAP is a separatist organization, but denounces the action of the FLQ because FRAP believes that changes should come about democratically.

The main objective of the party is to inform the people of Montreal of what is happening in city hall she said.

Although the party failed to elect one member to the city council, the movement has not been destroyed, and continues to provide services such as a free health clinic in St. Jacques.

Professor Juhel of the Romance language department posed the first question "Do the people talk of independence or autonomy?"

Mme. Vincent replied that no country is truly independent, but that more self-determinism and co-operation are necessary.

Mr. David MacNaughton

asked the outspoken FRAP member, how she was able to reconcile her nationalism with her socialism. "Wouldn't it be better to have a socialist movement in Canada?"

Mme. Vincent claimed that Quebec is more ripe for socialistic reform because of cultural alienation in the country. She stated that it is the English speaking elite that is the problem because of exploitation.

Mr. MacNaughton contended that perhaps the French elite would be just as explosive as an English elite. However, Mme. Vincent felt that although that could be true, her party is working for a Utopia.

The defeated Socialist candidate for the presidency of the SRC, Ron Gaudet, explained his surprise that Mme. Vincent had not used the basic Socialist reasoning for freedom in Quebec. "According to Lenin, it is the right of a nation to self-determinism." He continued by asking how she could in good faith support the right of self-determinism and the Parti Quebecois which is known to be a pretty bourgeois party.

Mme Vincent replied that she is not an Orthodox socialist. She said that the socialism for Quebec has not as yet been invented.

Assuming the Parti Quebecois supports the right of self-determinism then the defense of the party was valid, she stated.

Mr. Dave McGaw asked the guest speaker what FRAP would have done had they been elected. Mme. Vincent admitted that the party had not aspired to control the council but to infiltrate it in order to tell the people exactly what is happening.



Above, left to right, Mrs. Michael Taylor, Mme. Soulonge Vincent, and Professor John Earle.

International Drug Laws Coming

OTTAWA (CUP) - Sixty-two members of the United Nations have been meeting in Vienna, Austria since Jan. 25 to draft a protocol which would outline an international law for drug abusers.

The Draft Protocol on Psychotropic Substances which, according to Le Dain are "those drugs which alter sensation, mood, consciousness or other psychological or behavioral functions," will take a more hard-line approach to the possession and trafficking of these substances than the Interim Report of the Le Dain Commission.

It is doubtful now whether

Canada will add her name to a convention which would force her to abide by specific provisions relating to the movement of drugs, inside and outside her own territories.

If Canada did sign the protocol, for example she might have to agree not to cultivate except under the circumstances outlined in the protocol. This might mean a limitation on studies in which Canadians are involved.

Health and Welfare Minister John Munro assured members of Parliament Jan. 27 that the Canadian delegation to the conference has not been empowered to sign the protocol.

"This House will have a full opportunity to review the agreement before consideration is given to its satisfaction," he said.

Dr. R.A. Chapman, General Director of the Food and Drug Directorate (FDD) and a member of the Canadian delegation to this conference, said a number of countries, including the US, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands have taken the position that the protocol should provide "maximum flexibility" to take into account the various national drug policies.

The United States passed a new, stringent drug law this

month which makes possession of marijuana a criminal offense. But the penalty for possession would be a six-month suspended sentence. If the person were not caught again, then at the end of the six month his record would be erased.

In Canada, the option still exists for the federal government to reclassify cannabis (marijuana, hashish and their related substances) moving it from the criminal code where the offender gets a criminal record for possessing the drug, to the Food and Drug Act where possession would be a non-indictable offence.

red rebels win second title see page 16



Co-op Hopes To Build More

The New Brunswick Residence Co-operative Ltd. has disclosed the results of an analysis of the student housing situation for the next 5 years. The statistics were compiled by the Senate Sub Committee on Student Housing and was based on figures from the Registrar's Office and the Commission of Higher Education.

These figures show a projected increase of 335 students from UNB and an increase of 60 students from STU for the academic year 1971-72.

The Co-op disclosed that, in its opinion, the housing situation for students will be worse ever, next year as no new residences are being constructed, plans exist to close one down for repairs and little new construction is being done downtown.

The Board of Directors of the Co-op plans to do what it can to relieve this critical shortage by purchasing several more Houses downtown this summer and it will be considering two alternative proposals within the next three weeks.

These are: 1) a 140 unit apartment building on the Dunn Road (near the Princess Margaret Bridge) and 2) a similar project on a lot of university owned land near the Co-op's present Montgomery Street Project.

The proposed projects both involve the construction of 140 apartment units of a low-rise nature, consisting of bachelor, one and two bedroom apartments. It is anticipated that units would be available to both single and married students, faculty or staff. Expected date of completion of the

Project is for the fall or winter of 1971.

The second proposal for location of the Project off Montgomery Street has several definite advantages for both the students and the Co-op. A unified project would enable the expansion of the Co-op's present Food Depot and Child facilities. It would be of sufficient size to permit the establishment of a Co-op Bookstore, Gas Bar and Drug Store in the future. It would decrease the capital cost of the Project (and hence lower rents) due to a decrease of land costs, service costs and the availability of steam for heating from the new UNB Steam Plant.

In order for this proposal to become a reality, land would

"Canadian Mobility: Which Way in The Seventies?"

"Canadian Mobility: Which Way in the Seventies" is the theme of the Third Annual Congress of Canadian Engineering Students, to be held in Ottawa March 5, 6 and 7, 1971. The Congress is sponsored jointly by the Engineering students of Carleton University and the University of Ottawa. Approximately 250 delegates from 30 universities across Canada are expected to attend the three day event.

The format of the Congress is designed to permit and encourage students to become aware of the social and technical problems in the varied areas of transportation in Canada and to develop a proper balance between technical expertise and social awareness, says Congress organizers.

The Honourable Don Jamieson,

Minister of Transport, will have to be forthcoming from the University and in order for the Co-op to meet the expected completion date, a commitment would be required from the University within the next three weeks. The University Administration will be approached by Rick Fox, President of the Co-op this coming week to attempt to seek their approval of the Project in principle.

If the University does not agree to accept this proposal, the Co-op will be forced to locate at the Dunn Road site which is a 20 minute walk from the Campus. It might be possible to set up a Co-op Bus Service to Campus, but this would also increase the capital cost of the project.

Minister of Transport, will address delegates at the opening banquet Friday, March 5, in the Banquet Room of the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Regional study papers will be prepared by each university delegation, and a number of these will be discussed in workshop sessions. In addition, major firms involved in transportation research have been invited to send representatives to participate in discussions at the Congress. "Through this scheme both students and professional in the field should benefit from one another's ideas", said Pat Hallett, Theme Coordinator. "It is hoped that the students involved will have the opportunity to apply their imagination and knowledge to problems of the real world", he added.

where it's at

Sponsored by Le Chateau

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

Swimming AWIAU & AIAA at UNB	Legal Aid 11:00 SUB
(A) One meter diving 9:00 am Gym	IVCF 8:00 SUB
(B) Heats 1:30 pm Gym	IVCF 7:00 SUB
(C) Finals (all) 8:00 Gym	Basketball SMU at UNB 8:30
Hockey UNB at Acadia 8:00	L. Basketball Mt. A. at UNB 6:30

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Swimming AWIAU & AIAA at UNB	Action Corps 2:00 SUB
(A) Swimming heats 10:00 am Gym	UNB Swim Team Buffet 5:30 SUB
(B) Relays, diving, preliminaries 12:00 noon Gym	Hockey, UNB at SMU 7:30
(C) Finals (all) 3:00 Gym	Basketball, Mt. A at UNB 8:00

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

CSA 9:30 am SUB	Dance Class 6:00 SUB
Karate Club 2:00 SUB	Bahai Fire Side 8:00 Mem. Hall
UNB SRC 7:00 SUB	

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Legal Aid 11:00 SUB	Introductory Lecture
Woman's Lib. 7:30 SUB	Transcendental Meditation
Camera Club 7:00 SUB	8 pm Carleton Hall Rm 139

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Karate Club 7:00	TC SRC 7:00
Legal Aid 7:00	Chess Club 7:00 Stud. Cent.
Co-ed Club 7:30	Young Socialists Club 7:00 SUB
Pre. Medical Club 7:30	

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Legal Aid 11:00	Bus Admin Soc Meeting 7:00 pm Feb. 24th Faculty Lounge.
Mass 12:30	
Mass 6:30	PC Club 8:30
CSA 7:30	

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25

Legal Aid 7:00 SUB	Student Wives Bridge 8:00 SUB
Karate Club 6:00 SUB	

RAP-ROOM open every day of the week



We Have Got Styles
For Both Sides
DROP IN AND SEE US
LeChateau

Le Chateau
Men's Wear

Fredericton Mall

Le Chateau

Protesters Want "Total Victory"

Cont. from page 1

Despite being confined to the sidewalks by city police, fresh rain and deep puddles, the marchers ~~and~~ chanted slogans unmolested. Downtown, the marchers swelled as they were encouraged with their reception.

Their main theme of over 2000 deaths from illegal abortions in Canada was accompanied with slogans - "Trudeau, Turner, what did you say? How many women did you kill today?"

They set up the coffin and signs at the Federal building and gathered for speeches. Georgina Horvath from the Fredericton Women's Liberation group stated the general issue. She pointed out only eight legal abortions were held in New Brunswick last year. Rule over

our own body she said was "the first step to equality".

Sara Alexander spoke of the wide range importance of the issue. She was mainly concerned with moving toward an end of "oppression and a new socialist society".

Heather Armstrong briefly pointed to some methods the abortionist had resorted to (knitting needles, coat hangers, vacuum cleaners.....) and the obvious danger. Following a poem on abortion from the "Velvet Fist", the group broke up leaving the signs and their "coffin" in the snow on the steps with their guarantee not to stop short of "Total Victory".

Following the demonstration, an informal gathering was held at the Unitarian House.

The four key goals: Free

Abortion on demand, Free Day Care Centers, Free Access to Occupational and Educational Opportunities, and Equal Pay for equal work were discussed at length.

There was a discussion of lack of technical advances in abortion methods and the penalties levied for abortions. Day Care Centers of an efficiency and organization beyond a resemblance to the "Inadequate

school system" were discussed.

It was felt any Day Care Center at present were "authoritarian" orientated and based on too many of the ideas they were fighting against. Day Care Centers where the girls cleaned up the dishes and helped the instructor only reinforced the prejudices of modern society they saw as necessary to stop-

opportunities were discussed. The "career girl" and modern "super women" were viewed as "masculine". "Their position in society was reached by adopting masculine values". Equal pay for equal work was left to legalize itself since it didn't exist. The women compared their plight to that of the negro and took pains to point out that a married woman has, by law, no will of her own.

For One Dollar

Strax Offers To Lecture

By Liz Smith

Dr. Norman Strax has offered to teach at the University of New Brunswick for the remainder of the spring term at a salary of one dollar per year.

In a letter to Dr. James Dineen, president of UNB Dr. Strax says that he could teach in either the physics or philosophy department with the title, "Assistant Professor" or any other suitable title. "the duties of the position could be whatever you felt was most useful." Dr. Dineen has refused Dr.

Strax's offer because, "other professors would protest that Dr. Strax was being exploited if he was hired for one dollar a year."

"There are set salary rates for faculty and we must adhere to them," continued Dr. Dineen.

Dr. Strax has had lengthy correspondence with administration and faculty at the University of New Brunswick and at Saint Thomas University in an attempt to regain a teaching position in Fredericton. He was fired from the UNB physics

department in 1969 after he was involved in several politically-based disruptions on campus.

He has corresponded with the UNB Student's Representative Council attempting to enlist in his campaign to be rehired by the University. The SRC responded by offering Dr. Strax a position in the newly formed Student's Tutoring Services.

Dr. Strax has joined the tutoring service, but as yet no student has asked to be tutored by Dr. Strax.

New Tibbitt's Wing Opens

By Janice Beaugrand

The wing of Mary Tibbitt's Residence which was constructed to serve the needs of the off-campus students recently opened its doors. The extension contains kitchen facilities (stove and refrigerator), lunch room in the style of the SUB coffee shop, a quiet studyroom equipped with carrels, a spacious lounge, and a locker room. The top floor of the same building houses the also-new infirmary. All these facilities are open to non-residence students from 8:00 am until 11:00 pm each day.

The Co-ed Club will play a major role in the administration of the building itself - they have chief say in who uses the lounges and will implement on an experimental basis, various

activities such as card parties and the Valentine's Social held February 13th. Anne Byrne, President of the club explained, "All non-residence girls may join the Co-ed Club for a membership fee of \$1.00, but any off-campus student is free to use the building." The club holds various functions throughout the year, including a fashion show in Lady Dunn Hall and Co-ed Week which was held February 11, 12, and 13th. They also finance a \$200 scholarship given each year to a deserving Sophomore female student.

Mrs. Kidd, Dean of Women, commented, "It is important that the students take advantage of these new facilities. Anyone wishing to cook their lunch is welcome to use the kitchen and lunch room."

Student Injured In Fire

By Janice Beaugrand

Tibbitt's Hall, newly opened addition to Lady Dunn Hall, was the scene of a small fire in the early hours of the morning last Wednesday.

The blaze erupted in a double room and was discovered by one of its occupants who awoke to find the room smoke-filled. Miss Kippy Taylor who occupied the room, received various burns on her

hands and arms and was later taken to Victoria Public Hospital for treatment.

After the discovery of the fire, another student, resident at Tibbit's, alerted the security police, two of whom arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire in a matter of minutes with fire extinguishers. They should be praised, along with the students involved, for their swift and competent action.

The cause of the blaze is under investigation, but it appears to have been caused by an overheated study lamp. An estimate of the damage has not as yet been set, however, repairs will include new carpeting and some painting retouched.

It should be noted that this is the third fire (two of which were in the new wing of the Chemistry building) to have taken place on campus since Christmas and even though the damage was lighter than might have been, all these fires have taken place in new wings. Perhaps this would warrant a complete going-over of the buildings in question before another fire causes more drastic damage.

Senate Approves Course For UNBSJ

By Sue Morrison

Second year Engineering courses were provided for at UNBSJ by the University Senate.

Professor Yaeger moved that "the recommendations of the report from the Faculty of Engineering, a proposal to establish second year Engineering studies at UNBSJ, be accepted. Commenting on the report, Dean Yaeger Engineering Faculty, brought out several points in the favor of the report. He expressed the view that students in first year would feel isolated since there would be no upper class men. Dean Yaeger also felt this step would improve morale since there is presently only one room on the campus set off exclusively for Engineering.

In expressing his views on the subject, Dean Yaeger also pointed out that UNBSJ students miss much of the social life available to the Fredericton students, ie EUS. He also noted the rising trend in enrollment was mostly toward the Arts and that, although the Engineering faculty was growing, it could not keep pace with

other faculties.

Stipulations added to the motion by the committee included that "the two year course at UNBSJ should be acknowledged as a valid long term solution". Also that "Professors at Tucker Park should be members of their respective (Fredericton based) departments and each Professor should be responsible to his or her chairman in the usual way".

"The fate of UNBSJ should be resolved once and for all before deciding what to do about the present problem", said Dr. Mahar.

The motion was accepted by the Senate.

SRC Bulletin

The following motions were passed at the SRC meeting of February 14th, 1971:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

This council, elected February 11, 1970 turn over all our duties and responsibilities of the SRC to the new council elected February 10th, 1971.

Robert Peters be re-appointed chairman of the SRC.

The Constitution Committee be requested to reconsider the provisions in the constitution regarding elections and consider the recommendations of Mr. Richard and Mr. Jonsh.

Co-ed Week Wrap-up

By Andy Ritchie

Co-ed Week at UNB, wound up with a regal ceremony on Saturday night.

The activities, sponsored by the University Co-ed Society, included an auction campaigning for Campus King; an open house in the non-residence building; a Sew-In and a fudge sale at LBR; and the crowning of the Campus King at the semi-formal.

The male monarch was Keith Aucoin, representing the faculty of Engineering. Other contestants included Celes Davar (Science), Colin Hawkins (Business Administration) and Jim McLintock (Forestry).

Candidates were nominated by members of the Co-ed Society and were chosen by the amount of

money collected in cans bearing their respective names and faculties.

Mike Ross, auctioneer on Thursday night, provided laughs as students bid for items provided primarily by professors. Items included a pair of Valentine's day undershorts.

"A chance for the girls to ask the guys" was one description of the weeks activities.

Intended for everyone on campus, poor publicity resulted in a small turn-out at most events.

The weeks activities raised more than \$125.00. The Co-ed Society with a membership of about thirty, uses the money to support an orphan in Korea as well as provide a scholarship to one of its members.

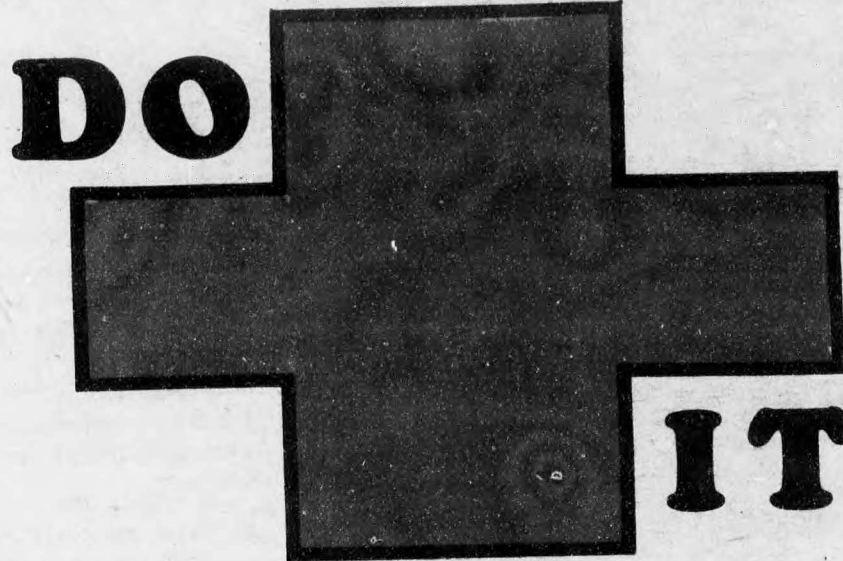
Bloody Bruns



Love in a positive vein

Did you know that.....

- 1) each year UNB loses the annual intercollegiate blood donor competition because the percentage of the student population that gives blood is so low
- 2) Acadia won the trophy this year
- 3) this is a cheap capitalist plot to save humanity
- 4) you find out your blood type immediately and your blood is given routine testing absolutely free
- 5) we don't even ask you to bring your own bottle
- 6) somebody cares
- 7) free drinks and, it's rumored, a new kind of cookie
- 8) there is a residence competition this year with the winning house receiving valuable athletic points
- 9) you will bleed to fabulous music
- 10) somebody special may be lying next to you



LOVE WITH A BAND-AID

Once again, the Pre-Med Club has become involved with the biannual Blood Donor Clinic on campus. To tell you the truth, I am a complete newcomer to the organizing of a clinic, having only been personally involved with giving blood before.

My first introduction to the Blood Donor aspect of the Red Cross was when I attended the Atlantic University Blood Donor Conference held last November in Halifax. Most of the time was spent listening to and criticizing the typical Red Cross 'propaganda' and touring the many labs of the depot. I was very impressed by the thoroughness and efficiency of the labs and I developed an appreciation for the tremendous amount of work that goes into making sure that blood transfusions are available when needed.

Resulting from that conference was a second, smaller, New Brunswick one held in Saint John in January with students from U de M., UNB, TC, and Mt. A. meeting with Mr. T.P. McCormack and Mrs. M. Stanton of the Red Cross. The enthusiasm from all sides was exhilarating. The Red Cross people were really concerned that the present Red Cross image was not reaching students, (the percentage of university donors has gone down to a very serious extent, from almost 50 per cent in 1961 to the present 10 per cent). They listened to us and were willing to support us and help carry out the plans we suggested. As a result, this clinic at UNB is going to be a pilot project for New Brunswick.

ROSES ARE RED,
VIOLETS ARE BLUE,
IF I HAD BLOOD LIKE YOURS,
I'D GIVE IT TOO.
-unknown

That's right - we offer you the ONLY sure way to lose weight without starvation diets, food pills or exhausting exercises and presto, you're one pound lighter.

If you are wondering why you should bother losing a pound, here's the answer: You have all undoubtedly heard that excess weight shortens the life span, and consequently, a pound lost may mean a year gained. Thus if you bleed twice a year you have found eternal life.

On the campus now there are approximately 4000 people over weight, over eighteen years of age. Practically speaking then, there are 52,000 pints of blood circulating the campus. Now, at first glance, this may not seem to be very impressive but on careful consideration we realize that this is twenty six tons of blood.

One ton of blood is all we ask - you will never miss it - but you will be one pound lighter and it won't have cost you a cent.

We realize of course, that we won't be able to extend this terrific bargain to everyone due to the fact that some are unable to donate blood for physiological reasons, but you lucky people who can donate blood, the rewards of this tremendous offer are unlimited.

As with all worthwhile bargains, this one offers excellent fringe benefits:

- 1. Before and after donating your one pound of blood, you will be treated to Coke and coffee transfusions.
- 2. An attractive nurse will hold your hand.
- 3. You will have the personal satisfaction of knowing that your blood may save someone's life.

To sum it all up - you could not spend a more worthwhile ten minutes - you will be providing hope where hope is lost and life is wanting.

You probably have noticed that our posters are quite different. Many complaints have been made at past clinics about lack of information about what happens to the blood after donation so a display has been worked up about the specific lab procedures, and the pint of blood that an anonymous UNB student gave at the last clinic has been painstakingly followed through the file records to find out exactly how it was used. Music is going to be played all the time to add to the atmosphere. Of course there are going to be mistakes, there always are, but all are going to be trying to do their best and we hope you will understand. Questionnaires are being printed, too, so that your suggestions can make the next clinic even better.

I really want to convey to you why I think that this is all so worthwhile. First of all, I am very proud to be a Canadian, and whether you realize it or not, Canada is one of the very few countries in the world that has free blood transfusions. Canadians care enough about each other that they will go a little out of their way for their fellow man. Call it what you want, but I still think that this is one way that people can practice brotherhood in this complex, 'rat-race' world.

A lot of people talk about apathy; it is being so bogged down with one's own problems that you can't think about anybody else, or is it really not caring about what happens to the world as long as you are safe in your own little shell? I really don't know. But I do know that many people are unfairly grouped as indifferent who just have not had the opportunity to prove otherwise. It is my sincere wish that people will see our posters and make the effort it takes to come and give blood.

Lyn MacBeath
President, Pre-Med Club

BLOOD CLINIC HOURS:

Tuesday, Feb. 23	1:30 - 4:30
Wednesday, Feb. 24	9:30 - 12:30
	1:30 - 4:30
Thursday, Feb. 25	1:30 - 4:30
	6:30 - 9:00

Students Dissatisfied With Accommodations

The following is a report from the New Brunswick Residence Co-operative Ltd. which will be presented to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

At some future date, the New Brunswick Residence Co-operative Ltd. will be asking Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for mortgage funds to assist in construction and/or purchase of existing accommodation for the purpose of providing student accommodation.

We will be asking for this assistance on the basis of the ever increasing need for student accommodation based on figures available from the Registrars of

UNB and STU, figures from the Commission on Higher Education and on figures from a "Student Housing Report" prepared for UNB by S. Harvor and C. Menendez, Architects from Ottawa.

These statistics show that as of September 1971, STU is projecting an increase of 60 students over present enrollment and UNB is projecting an increase of 395 students. A further 344 students is expected for the 1972-73 academic year.

To worsen the situation further, the number of beds available in residence at UNB will decrease by 75 this coming September to allow for renovations at Lady Beaverbrook Residence.

Enrollment will be up by 395 students and available beds will be down by 75 to leave a difference of 470.

This is only part of the story, the other side being the present 2,074 students living in private dwellings in downtown Fredericton. In the Harvor and Menendez Study (pp. 83) they report that in 1969 of students living downtown:

- 44 per cent were dissatisfied with the lighting.
- 44 per cent were dissatisfied with shelf space.
- 44 per cent were dissatisfied with laundry facilities.

33 per cent were dissatisfied with desk space.

32 per cent were dissatisfied with ventilation.

24 per cent were dissatisfied bathroom facilities.

19 per cent were dissatisfied with noise level.

18 per cent were dissatisfied with cleanliness.

16 per cent were dissatisfied with heating.

14 per cent were dissatisfied with fire safety.

furthermore;

27 per cent live one to two miles away from campus.

12 per cent live over two miles away from campus.

or

39 per cent live more than one mile away from campus.

yet only

16 per cent have cars.

and

28 per cent stated that they lived inconveniently far from the campus.

This general dissatisfaction

of existing accommodation downtown is further shown by the fact that there are 7 months left to the commencement of 1971 academic classes, yet the New Brunswick Residence Co-operative has already received enough applications to fill:

100 per cent of 780 Montgomery Street.

60 per cent of 810 Montgomery Street.

60 per cent of Downtown Project.

In view of the projected increases of student enrollments and also in view of the fact that hundreds if not thousands of students are dissatisfied with present accommodation, the New Brunswick Residence Co-operative feels that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation should see the needs to promote student housing by making mortgage funds available this year in the vicinity of \$2,100,000.00 for the construction of residence facilities for at least 150-225 students.

Drama Society Posts Filled

Behind every production of the UNB Drama Society, stands a competent production staff under the able guidance of technical director, Jim Stocker. Stage manager and set constructor, Mr. Stocker's interest in the technical aspects of a play's production began six years ago. In his last three years at Fredericton High School,

Jim progressed from stage hand to the technical production of Glee Club musicals and also helped with YMCA reviews. Now in third year Engineering, Jim joined UNB Drama Society in his first year as a lighting technician and has since progressed to his present position.

This year's lighting manager is Nigel Deighton, a second year Science student who joined the UNB Drama Society as a stage hand-lighting technician in 1969. In the past he has operated the lighting board for "The American Dream" "A Resounding Tinkle" and "Lysistrata". The job of lighting director also includes supervising the hanging of lights, keeping all equipment in good working order and carrying out the lighting plot submitted by the technical director.

The posts of Sound and

Business Managers are filled by Fraser Scantellury a new addition to the Drama Society who was introduced to his post the day before his first play, "Lysistrata". He is working with a fully operative stereo sound system as opposed to the mono system which has been used in the past two years.

The Societies most recent production, "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" by Tom Stoppard, which is this year's entry for the Dominion Drama Festival, is being directed by Dr. Edward Mulally, a former technical director of the UNB Drama Society. Dr. Mulally holds a teaching position at STU and also conducts extension courses in Moncton. This is the first year that the drama society has produced a play and the musical, the Fantastics simultaneously.

Business Briefs

For those that noticed last week's article in the Bruns we have a few changes.

Cost of the tour is \$58.00 (based on 80 people). If, however, the group numbers 40 then this cost will be reduced, as the \$1000 SRC grant will be spread among fewer people. Further, Business students have first preference, but the trip is open to any student on campus, as it should interest any student.

- The tour includes:
- (1) room (4 nights)
 - (2) transportation (to and from Boston)
 - (3) transportation for the bus tours
 - (4) one group meal

Also for a 40 student group 3 - \$15 prizes will be awarded to 3 lucky individuals going on the tour. Don't miss out ... You may be one of the lucky ones!!!

Further information can be obtained on first floor Tilley Hall. Booth will be open till February 17th as after this date we will have to pay for the rooms in Boston. Deposit is \$10.00. Sign up now. The group should be a lot of fun....

The Business Admin Society of UNB are sponsoring the first of four speakers to lecture in areas of Business on the campus on Feb. 26:9:30. This will be held in Room 303 Tilley Hall at 3:30 pm. The speaker will be Mr. R.J. Szawilowski, Director of Supervisory Training, United Aircraft of Canada. The main areas of the speech will be on personnel in relation to functions, structure, responsibility and authority in a Matrix Organization. We hope that many students attend the lecture, as it should provide an interesting and stimulating exercise in this area of Business.

Women's Lib



By Freda W. Lovedu

There has been some confusion with the supposed affiliation of Women's Liberation and the Young Socialists. There is none. There logically could not be. Y.S. in the zeal of many male dominated organizations has felt that the "revolutionary" qualities manifested by Women's Liberation can be utilized. Sorry Jack - no way.

We believe that women cannot be free until their own revolution is complete. We're not man haters. We're fighting for male liberation as well. We're fighting against the tragic contradiction that you find in cases like that of the dedicated male revolutionary who's head is so screwed up still threatens his woman like a slave.

We are charged with being elitest-white-middle-class oppressors of the true working woman. Women's Lib has, first of all, got out of that new left competitive oppression bag. We know that a woman's class is dependant on who her father was or who she marries. The things we fight for affect all women. We don't need male dominated direction YS has contended.

We know where our problems are. That is why Liberation pre-empts Revolution.



Men's Lib

John Angus McCray
President
Men's Liberation

A Spectacle is Haunting Canada, the Spectacle of Womanism. And before more of its mewing clap-trap is foisted upon an indulgent manhood and an innocent womanhood, the Men of Canada demand to be liberated. We of Men's Lib are sworn to be free:

From laws and mores that permit the distaff side to abuse the male, individually collectively, and to do so in public, and to do so with impunity, and to do so in the smirking assurance that "gentlemen" will protect her from reprisal;

From inegalitarian processes of the Law by which woman can deprive the man she's casting off of virtually every thing he owns or is ever liking to own;

From the ravishing bit of "fluff" who screams "wolf!" when the crunch comes. And for making the first move, Society and the Law label him the sexual-aggressor--while her mini-skirted aggression escapes censure because it is passive.

From the duty to provide a cage for his bird--and to keep it gilded according to her whims and canity;

From what is euphemistically known as "marital duties", whose tedium is relieved only by trying to think of someone else and by wondering where her hair-curlers are going to gouge you next.

From being a good father to the children--hers when they're good, yours when they're not.

From can-openers and bakers' bread and Betty Crocker and oven-ready and just-add-hot-water-and-serve; and from the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Ladies Aid, the Lady's Circle, the Ladies' Guild, and Ladies' Bowling, and Ladies' Bridge, and Ladies Curling, and Ladies'.....

From womanism-inspired mystique that proffers virginity but offers bovinity;

From womanism's mouth-pieces and their anile psychologizing that can't tell the difference between "furor uterinus" and "sour grapes";

From trying to play Sir Galahad to someone who insists you're Little Lord Fauntleroy;

And from all the sobbing sisterhood crying for free abortions - most of whom, by their detumescing repellance, will never be in the condition that makes one necessary (or possible).

MEN OF CANADA, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR "JANES"

Editorial

The time has come to halt or seriously restrict the take-over of our economic, political, cultural, and natural resources by outside forces, most notably American, over which we have little or no control.

Our sovereignty is not compatible with branch plant status; the greater the degree of foreign ownership and control of Canadian industry, the narrower the freedom of choice in economic as well as political matters, and the wider the influence on our culture and control of natural resources.

If we do nothing about the problem now, by the time the next decade has arrived, foreign domination will be almost complete. We are not the only country faced with this problem. By the 1980's some economists have estimated that conglomerates will control 33 per cent of the non-communist world's production. Americans will control 75 per cent of this. They will also tighten their control on advancing technology and this further centralize their strangle-hold.

We must do something about it now. We cannot afford to buy back Canada, as Walter Gordon proposed, but we can restrict and inhibit corporate mergers and acquisitions, except where it is clearly in Canada's interest. The government should set up a review board to look into and examine all take-overs. Through the board the government could bar any take-over of a Canadian company and set the limits of foreign control. It should also activate a review of our economy to make sure that the provisions of the Anti-Combines Act have not been violated and to take action where necessary. The government should also proceed with the Canada Development Corporation, and they should cut any preferential treatment extended to foreign companies where it does not benefit Canadians.



Immediately, we must identify what are the valuable parts of our economy are over which Canadian control is important. Over the years we have already established priority in certain areas where Canadian control is deemed necessary. Areas of banking, broadcasting, transportation, and uranium have been kept under Canadian control and development. These are only a few areas. Many sectors will be decided upon in the next decade as to their importance and necessity of being developed by Canadians. It is very obvious that guidelines concerning developing of our country be set by ourselves. Some areas where it is important to make deci-

sion now are the publishing, steel, and pipeline industries.

We must be sure that a policy of restricting foreign ownership doesn't seriously inhibit Canadian growth, particularly in areas of slow-growth. Foreign domination of our economy is now and has been very clear for the past decade. As early as 1913 important sectors of our economy were already in foreign hands. Branch plant economy, branch central banking, legal imperialism, and the foreign ownership of our land are only a few of the points of contention that have to be resolved in the next decade.

feedback feedback feedback feedback feedback

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to that letter you printed in last week's Brunswickan from "Arts 70". In fact, this really is directed towards her - in rebuttal or in response.

You will note that I said 'her', Oh yes, Arts '70, my dear, it was so very obvious that you are female. And chickie, I'm not sure if you are aware of it, but it showed through so well that you were not only female, but also that you had

gone through a similar crisis (if that is the correct word to use) in your own life. I assume the reason for the "Arts 70" signature was this. And realizing this, I cannot understand why you are so anti Doris. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, and their own reaction in any given situation. Obviously your reaction in that situation was different from Doris'. Are you willing to play God and tell us that your decision was THE ONLY decision to be made. Perhaps you are

misinterpreting the point of the interview. Doris was presenting her case - no one else's, just her case. I, for one of many, did not feel the urge to run to Confessional, nor to burst into sympathetic flood of tears.

Perhaps you should read more carefully. Doris said that the event took place four years ago. And did you ever take into consideration the fact that Doris may not have had the necessary connections (which money can buy) to have an abortion performed here in Can-

ada. Obviously your case was dealt with here in Canada. I also assume that you gave your child up for adoption. I admire your courage. Cannot believe that it is easy to give a child created in your own body away. Cannot say that you were wrong to do what you did, but then again I cannot say Doris was wrong. Her justification was the she did not think she did not think she could give the child away after carrying it for nine months. What was your justification? Can you say that it is absolutely wrong to abort a child that was unwanted from the moment of conception? It would appear to me that there is too much unwantedness in this world, not enough love.

"A fellow Arts woman"

Dear Sir:

On Feb 10 23 per cent of the students who voted at this university cast their ballots in favour of revolutionary socialism. An event strangely overlooked in the election coverage provided by the Brunswickan. The victors, Mr. Fenety and Mr. Poore, accredited their success to the more realistic nature of their program in comparison to that of their socialist opponents. What might we ask is realistic about ignoring the fact that about 2,000 women die annually from butchered abortions or

that our waterways and air are being polluted with industrial waste from privately owned industry? Perhaps by realism our opponents mean an acceptance of things the way they are without any effort being made to being real change to UNB. Certainly this is not realistic for the mass of students on this campus because we suffer rather than benefit from butchered abortions, pollution and war. Only the bourgeoisie benefits from this sort of 'realism' by maintaining the status quo without endangering their profit-margin. This is what more and more students on this and every other campus are beginning to realize and this is what is significant about the 23 per cent of the votes gained by the revolutionary socialist candidates.

The Bruns of the 12th does mention in passing the unusually high turnout for an SRC election however it very conveniently avoids presenting any analysis of this 'remarkable' phenomenon. No where do we find, or even suspect, a reference to the controversy and heightened discussion caused by the fact that socialist candidates were contesting the two highest position open on the SRC. For the very time in a presidential election students at UNB were given the opportunity to express their opinions on more

BRUNSWICKAN

Staff This Week

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cont'd from P. 6

ID cards and liaison committees. Every student who voted arrived at a decision on some level or other as to who should control UNB, big business interests or students themselves with the aid of faculty and staff.

Not only was the percentage of votes received by the Young Socialist Candidates at UNB the highest to date in Canada it is even more significant when you consider that the campus is going through a period of seeming 'tranquility' in which students have little opportunity to come to leftwing conclusions through their experiences in mass mobilizations. The radicalization taking place beneath the surface at UNB is an ongoing and ever broadening and deepening process. A process which may be momentarily setback, due to a lack of leadership or through a temporary stabilization gained by the administration through reforms, but which in the long run will continue because the basic causes of the radicalization - student alienation, lack of control over their education and worries about the future availability of jobs etc. - cannot be removed in a capitalist society. Instead of capitalism solving the problems of pollution, poverty, unemployment and war we can only expect them to become greater. This will become particularly obvious to students here at UNB where graduates (specially trained future workers) are being turned out at a rate much higher than that which the economy of the region can absorb.

What we can look forward to then is hardly a return to 'student apathy' or the 'jock' university but to new and more advanced upsurges in the student movement. Socialists in the meantime must work to build the leadership which will be necessary to give the new mass upsurge its most effective anticapitalist expression and to make the greatest possible gains for the student movement. Building this leadership is only possible through day to day involvement in present struggles and having a theoretical knowledge of the tasks to be performed. In Canada and Québec this is the task the Young Socialist League des Jeunes Socialistes has set itself. Here at UNB it is a goal towards which an important step has been taken by breaking through the 'return to campus tranquility myth'.

Conservative UNB is in its death agonies. Socialists must prepare for the birth of the new - For a Democratic UNB in a Socialist Canada in a socialist World.

Ron Gaudet
Presidential Candidate
UNB Young Socialist Club

Dear Sir:

Where is it written in the rules of conduct that a person cannot sit in the restaurant part of the SUB for more than an hour at a time? Tonight, I and some friends were sitting down, playing cards. We had ordered about a dollar worth of food before and now we were just listening to the music and playing a few hands of cards. Some guy then asked us politely to go to the cafeteria side if we

wished to play cards. This is very embarrassing no matter how low it is said. There was no rush for booths, there were many empty ones, no seating urgency. This was because it was in order to keep things moving. Joke right?

High-school kids come in, take a coke, sit and position themselves to entire tables, stare at each other and don't move all night. Somehow I don't see anyone tell them to keep things moving, and the college kids who helped pay for the place, set in the cafeteria side, not enough room.

How about all of those colleagues who bring in the booze, internally, as well as externally, ever tell them to sit in the cafeteria side in order to keep things moving?

On the occasion, have you ever taken a lung full of the air in that part of the SUB? I do believe that's pot, baby! How about telling the users to just move along?

I suppose if I were drunk, high, and under age, it would be much easier to stay in whichever part of the SUB I wished. I sort of wonder about it?

By the way, I let it ride, girls are supposed to be submissive, I guess it is much easier to ask a girl to leave. I don't consider myself an inferior citizen, but I suppose some still do; so I left the SUB altogether.

It might take some time before I go again, it goes the same for the other girls.

A very disgusted, but wiser student.

against water polluters. But don't hold your breath till they are enforced. They won't be! " This opinion seems to be representative of many of Canada's conservationists and ecologists.

Although we now have the legal weapons at our disposal to fight for our right to live, they are applied all too infrequently. The government just does not yet have the manpower or resources to effectively carry out their legislation

to the fullest extent desired. It is therefore up to the provincial and local governments and all Canadian citizens to draw attention to our polluters and take them to court if necessary. Unfortunately, the average citizen is rather reticent about taking some colossal industrialist to court through fear of financial loss, lack of time, or possible repercussions.

However, individuals have taken large industries to court. In Sudbury, Ontario, a smelter worker has filed suit against his own employer, the International Nickel Co. of Canada, for polluting area waterways. In Richmond, B.C., a private citizen launched a Supreme Court action against the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District for allegedly polluting beaches near a sewage treatment plant.

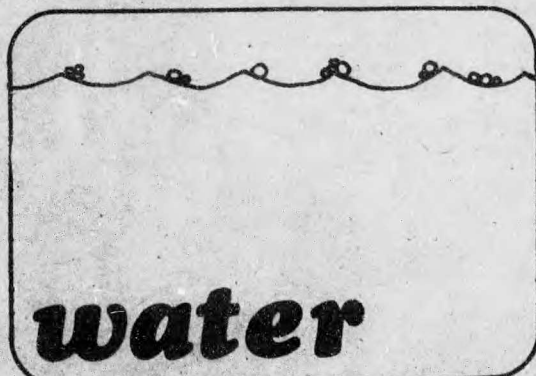
The government of our province is now seeming beginning to lay down the law to several of New Brunswick's offenders. In an interim plan for the management of the St. John River, we find about 80 per cent of the total waste in the river occurs at Edmunston, Florenceville, and Saint John. The plan specifically recommends that certain companies be ordered to have either primary or secondary effluent treatment installed by certain dates. These companies include Fraser Companies, McCain Foods Limited, Irving Pulp and Paper Limited, and MacMillan-Rothesay Limited. The plan also suggests that a sewage treatment plant for Saint John be constructed as soon as possible. It further recommends "that governments use existing legislative powers and pollution-abatement incentives to the fullest extent possible while a comprehensive pollution-abatement plan is formulated."

It would appear to the average resident of New Brunswick after hearing facts such as these, and reading of Premier Hatfield's remarks on pollution, that we have nothing to worry about; everything is under control. Unfortunately, what the government says and what actually happens are quite often two very different things. As groups such as Toronto's Pollution Probe and Vancouver's SPEC (Society for Pollution and Environmental Control) have discovered, it is quite often necessary to use public opinion and publicity to kindle and then keep the fires under the government burning constantly before any worthwhile moves are made in the right direction.

Unfortunately, in New Brunswick the government is attempting to attract big industry to the province to help alleviate the devastating unemployment situation. It has been said that to do this they are compromising environmental control-begging for industry on industry's terms. Consolidated-Bathurst has informally asked the government to extend their deadline for installation of anti-pollution equipment at their plant in Bathurst. The money they would save could then be used to increase the company's operations thereby keeping men employed.

In a recent speech, Premier Hatfield said that "the problem of pollution is now so widespread, so entrenched, and so very dangerous, that only full mobilization will gain victory for us, our children, and those who come after them." It is up to all private citizens to speak out and not let the whims of big business win out in our battle for survival. Only if everyone takes an interest and does something about it, can our rivers of garbage begin to 'freshen up'. If action is not taken immediately the human race will continue heading towards extinction.

By Chris J. Allen



Water is essential to life. Without it, neither man himself nor the animals, fish and plants upon which he depends for food could survive. The extent to which modern society depends upon water is apparent in the variety of ways in which water is used. The most obvious is the domestic requirement for drinking, cooking and washing. Just about every industry uses water to some extent in their industrial processes. Water also provides the means of diluting and carrying away our domestic and industrial wastes.

In Canada we are endowed with 25 per cent of the earth's fresh water. And in Canada, as in other nations, we have all taken this natural resource for granted until the present time. People the world over are finally waking up to this fact; and realizing that fresh water, one of our basic requirements for life, is not really 'fresh' anymore. Our lakes, rivers, and even our oceans are beginning to die. Some of them can no longer sustain the aquatic life that Nature has intricately woven into our food chain.

The slow death of our waterways began centuries ago and continues to this day. The cause

of this death is commonly referred to as 'pollution'. This contamination is due to the clogging-up of our water with our own 'affluent waste'; both domestic and industrial. Organized groups of citizens across our nation have sprung up almost overnight to combat this threat to our environment and health. The situation has become so urgent that even our federal and provincial governments are passing laws in order to curb the impending ecological catastrophe.

Our representatives in Ottawa have amended the Fisheries Act to make it an offence to deposit or permit the deposit of any deleterious substance in water frequented by fish. Anyone violating this law is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five thousand dollars, for each day the act is committed. The Canada Water Act, passed in June 1970, has similar sections utilizing the same penalties for violators. However, in this Act, persistent violators could be closed down completely. Commenting about this Act, Federal Fisheries Minister Jack Davis says that it "would let industries pay to clean up the pollution they had caused, rather than stressing prevention." Also, an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act deals quite extensively in the area of pollution.

It would seem therefore that we are now well protected by laws to combat our hydrological problems. However, in the Atlantic Advocate, Jack Fenety of the Miramichi Salmon Association, states: "Look at the record of fines levied against industrial polluters. In total for 1970, for all of Canada, they won't amount to the salary of a junior executive. The new Water Act provides for fines upwards of \$5000 a day a

TERRORISM - AN INTEGRAL

A Quebec Special Service Report

from Canadian University Press

The firebombing of three Montreal armories on March 8, 1963 was the first political act of the Front de Liberation du Quebec. Three days later, in paid commercials on local French radio, the Front promised a campaign of "systematic sabotage" directed against federal institutions (especially the Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), all information media in the "colonial" language which discriminated against Quebecois and did not use French, and finally factories which discriminated against French-speaking employees. In the two and a half months which followed, the FLQ lived up to its word. It defaced the lieutenant-governor's mansion in Quebec City and pulled down the Wolfe monument on the Plains of Abraham. It bombed the Black Watch Armory, a Royal Canadian Air Force technical service building, an RCMP garage, and an Army technical regiment headquarters, all in Montreal. It was responsible for the death of a 65-year-old night watchman at a Montreal Army recruitment centre when a bomb exploded in his face. It planted a 22-stick device at the foot of a communications tower used by Montreal police and by a major anglophone radio station, only to see the bomb dismantled by police in the nick of time. It terrorized the rich Anglo-Saxons of suburban Westmount by dropping bombs into streetcorner mailboxes - an Army bomb-disposal expert was maimed for life while removing one such device.

The response of the established order to these acts was first a shrug of disbelief and later a flash of anger. Marcel Chaput, leader of the right-wing separatist Parti Republicain, hypothesized that the FLQ was a bunch of English agents provocateurs and / or communists. A month after the bombings began, the province's police forces held a joint meeting on the problem, but still couldn't decide what to make of it:

CRANKS, FANATICS BLAMED BY POLICE FOR BOMB THREATS

Top police officers here said today they doubt whether an organized terrorist group actually exists in Quebec, and suggested that recent bombings, bomb scares and propaganda releases appeared to be the work of mentally deranged people and Communist sympathizers." (Montreal Star, April 11, 1963)

But if the police had no idea what the FLQ represented, the nascent independentist movement did. Sympathy for the FLQ, although still very limited was growing. On the evening of April 19, a few hundred students marched on RCMP headquarters in Westmount and burned the Red Ensign. This gesture of support for the terrorists, followed the next night the bombing death of night watchman Wilfrid O'Neil, hardened the Establishment attitude. Quebec premier Jean Lesage came up with "two concrete cases" of foreigners refusing to invest in the province because of the terrorism. His cabinet posted a \$50,000 reward for information about the terrorists on May 20. By June 3, an informer's tip-off had led to the arrest of nine active FLQ members; by the 7th, 17 had been rounded up and a police spokesman announced, "We've got them all."

Once the FLQ was in custody, public sympathy for its members became tolerable. The "raceless communists" turned out to be young French-Canadians (only two were foreign-born), mostly "slight of build" and several "wearing glasses" as they appeared in court. Most of the suspects were students, some from very respectable families: also in the group were an apprentice industrial designer, a house painter, a Le Devoir proofreader and an elevator boy. 80 per cent of them were members of the Rassemblement pour L'Independance Nationale, a left-leaning separatist party. In these ordinary youths, middle-class French-Canadians saw their own sons. Thus when the suspects were held for days without being allowed to contact lawyers, and later when they were forced to incriminate themselves by testifying under the Coroner's Act, a storm of protest arose in the press. La Presse editor Gerard Pelletier (now Canada's Secretary of State) and his friend Pierre Trudeau were two of the strongest voices demanding that the authorities respect the law. The issue caused polarization between the French and English communities, at least on the level of the press: the Gazette and the Star began to run detailed critiques of FLQ coverage in Le Devoir and La Presse. The French press, for its part, did not tire of printing windy analytical pieces that took the tone of parents asking themselves why their kids had turned out bad. Epithets like "strayed brothers" kept turning up, and

many commentators thought the separatist movement had been "discredited for all time" by FLQ actions. In fairness, however, several journalists and intellectuals on the French side did attempt to examine the social and ideological roots of the terrorist phenomenon in an intelligent way.

What were the politics of the 1963 FLQ? In the words of a communiqué, it believed Quebec independence would be achieved by "the violent struggle of farmers, laborers, students and intellectuals against Anglo-Saxon colonialism and its flunkies of the Quebec bourgeoisie. National independence will be social revolution." National liberation, to the FLQ, was a form of class struggle. However, the Front chose as the main symbols of colonial oppression not the apparatus of economic power - the American and English-Canadian corporations which exploited Quebec

workers - but rather the apparatus of political power: the Army, the RCMP, even the lieutenant-governor! An unsuccessful attempt to bomb the offices of a mining company represented the only FLQ attack on capitalist enterprise. (The Westmount mailbox bombings might be considered a form of class warfare only until one realizes it was postal workers and chance passersby who stood to be the victims.) Moreover, Front members seemed to operate under the delusion that the apocalypse was nigh - the people merely awaited their command to rise in armed revolt. "To arms! The hour of national revolution is at hand! Independence or death!" was the rhetoric of one communiqué.

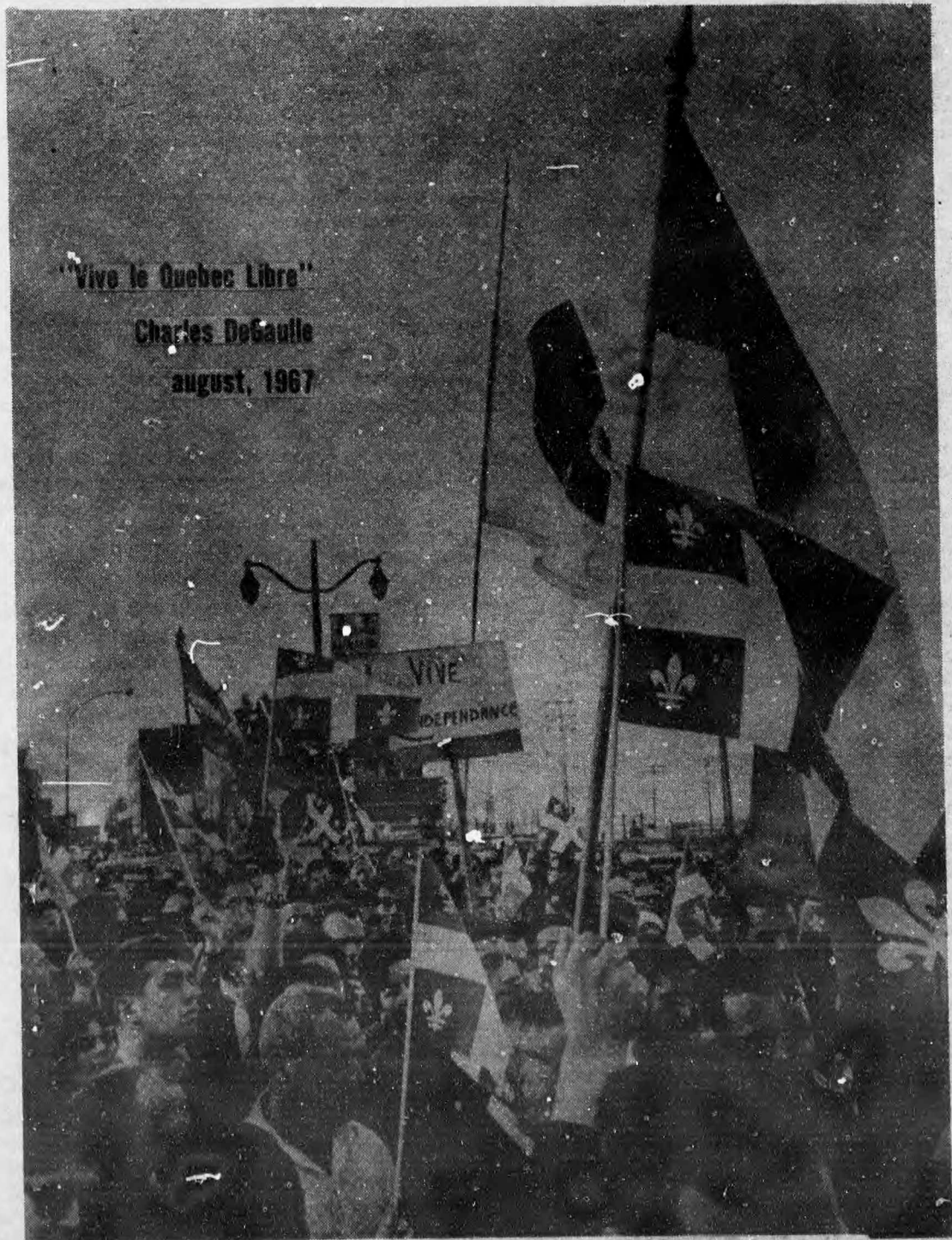
Some of the group's naiveté and ideological confusion might be explained by its composition. Its guiding light was 33-year-old Belgian-born Georges Schoeters, who after a stint at the Université de Montréal had spent three years in Cuba working as an agricultural economist. Most of those he recruited were politically inexperienced campus RIN types. One reported in court that he'd been asked upon recruitment whether his politics were socialist, communist or fascist (!). Another told a journalist in the course of a clandestine inter-

view, "Yes, we're fascist, we're revolutionary. The English dominate us, they've got to get out." Still another avowed to a judge that he was really apolitical and got involved in the Front "just for kicks". Given this motley crew, it is scarcely surprising that FLQ actions did not suit FLQ theory, and positively flabbergasting that the group was not betrayed sooner.

Despite protests against the abridgment of civil liberties and charges that police had beaten at least two of the young suspects, the Courts had little trouble disposing of the FLQ cases. The ringleaders got about ten years each; the middle-class college kids got off much lighter, a few even having their sentences suspended. During the months that followed, abortive attempts by some horsemen of the apocalypse to organize an Armée de Liberation du Québec did not prevent the established order from thinking it had the terrorist problem licked. The following report not only reflects that cosy view but also testifies to the extraordinary prophetic talent of the colonial élite in this historical period:

SHAW SAYS FLQ LIKE BEATLES - FAR OUT, NOISY

Quebec terrorists are some-



thing like the Shaw, Deputy Commissioner of the Montreal World Fair, said here.

"There are four of them, they're out, they're making a lot of noise, they're talking about the threat to civilization that we people think," Mr. Shaw told interviewers.

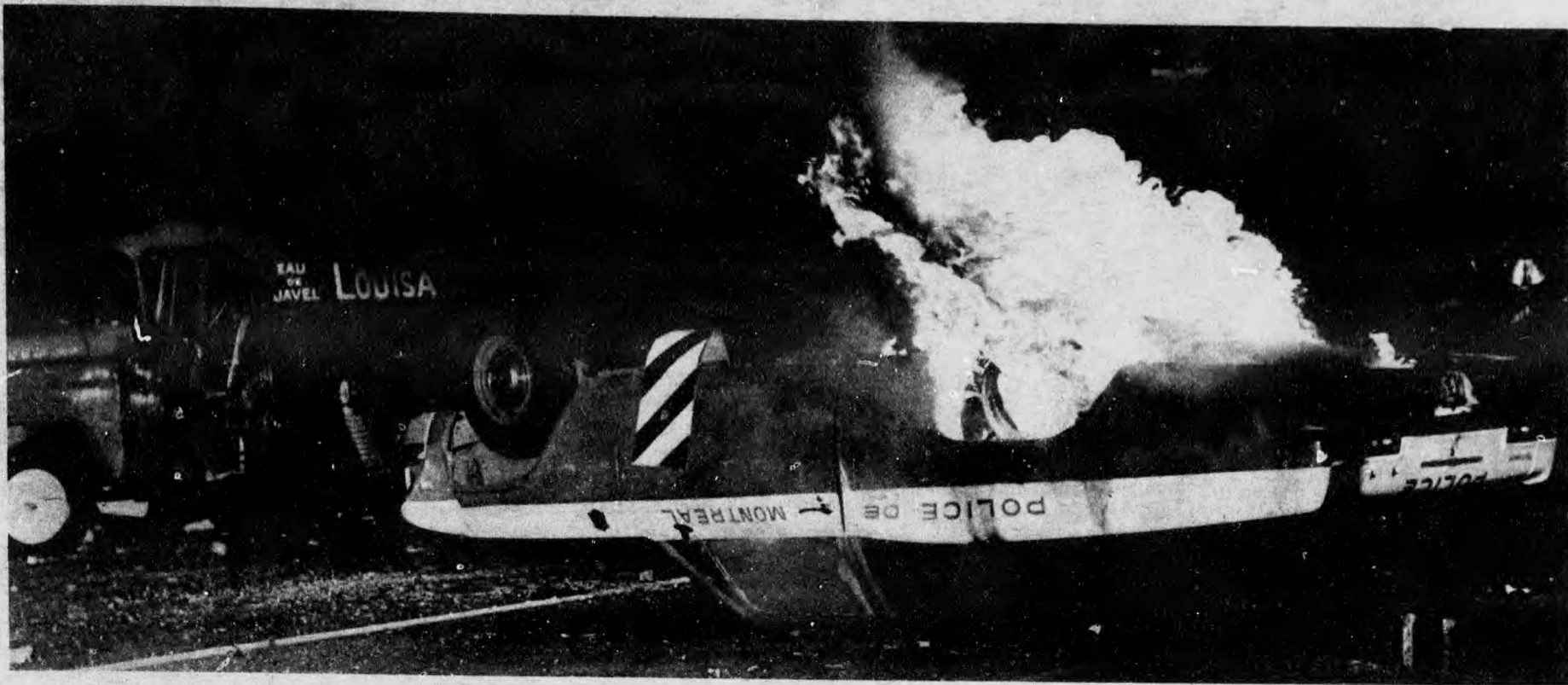
"Like the faces, they'll have disappeared from the face of the earth by now."

He was reported at a press conference to have publicized views by separatists might frighten tourists away from the city. (Montreal Star, February 22, 1964) (We need only that Mr. Shaw, now administrative vice-principal of McGill University, was referred to as a "1970 FLQ manifesto as a 'sub-ape'")

If the FLQ temporarily disappeared, Quebec left was alive and well. A number of groups were formed which emphasized the need for political work among the working class: L'Action Sociale Etudiante, L'Action Sociale Etudiante du Québec (especially its social action sector), the Mouvement de Liberation Populaire (an offshoot of the socialist-independent review Parti Pris), and the Comité des Chômeurs. These groups organized, picketed, demonstrated in support of workers' demands for decent wages and living conditions, fought for the right to unionize, and alongside workers' bosses brought in strikes for the protection of union thugs and often could only swallow the government kept off and "public opinion" silent. Only after having diligently with in workers, and having seen their faces ignored the law and they turned in.

It was thus experienced groups of militant workers which formed the 1966 Front de Liberation du Quebec. The targets of the bombings were all factories where striking workers had been oppressed. The reasons for the attacks were explained in propaganda releases, and the workers were phoned in where they might be endangered. The FLQ's propaganda in La Cogne was published in four editions a month before direct actions were feasible. It was a longed-for strike at the shoe factory which housed the Front's Command. On May 5, 1967, an explosion killed a worker and a Grenade secretary. The Mo-

EGRAL PART OF FLQ HISTORY



thing like the Shaw, Deputy Commissioner-General of the Montreal World Fair, said here.

"There are four of them, they're out, they make a lot of everybody talks about them and they're nowhere near a threat to civilization that some people think," Mr. Shaw told interviewers.

"Like the ones, they'll have disappeared from the face of the earth by now."

He was reported at a press conference to have publicized violent separatists might frighten tourists away from the city. (Montreal Star, Feb. 22, 1964)

(We need only that Mr. Shaw, now administrative vice-principal of McGill University, was referred to as "sub-singe" which might be translated "sub-ape".)

If the FLQ temporarily disappeared, Quebec left was alive and well. A number of groups formed which emphasized the need for political work among the working class: L'Action Sociale Etudiante, the *Jeunes Etudiants du Québec* (especially its social action sector), the *Mouvement Populaire* (an offshoot of the socialist-independent *Parti Pris*), and the *Comité des Chômeurs*. These groups organized, picketed, and demonstrated in support of demands for better wages and living conditions for the right to unionize alongside workers. Gilbert Ayers, LaGrenade, International Environmental Refuse and Domestic Textile. They were beaten alongside workers whose bosses brought in security forces and thugs and often could only swallow the government kept silent. Only after having been diligently with workers, and having seen the law with it, did they turn to violence.

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rested them on charges, filed three days later, of illegal entry. They were held in the Manhattan House of Detention, where Vallieres wrote *Les Negres Blancs d'Amérique*, an autobiography telling of his childhood in Montreal slums and of his later politicization. Meanwhile, back in Montreal, police were rounding up the *Comité d'Action*. A half-dozen *Comité* members pleaded guilty on arraignment to a wide variety of charges; most are still in jail.

US and Canadian authorities apparently grew weary of the long legal battles necessary to extradite the two men they considered to be the ideological leaders of the FLQ. Finally they hit upon a stratagem that four years later was to occur to the terrorist enemy; kidnapping. On January 13, 1967, Vallieres and Gagnon were released without notice. As soon as they stepped on the sidewalk outside the jail they were picked up by US customs and immigration authorities, and put aboard a plane to Montreal.

For the forces of law and order, the battle was only half over. They had Vallieres and Gagnon behind bars, but keeping them there was still a problem. Bail was denied the pair, and the Crown asked for and received several postponements. They finally appeared together for trial on February 26, 1968, having prepared a joint defence, but were ordered to stand trial separately. Vallieres' trial for murder in the LaGrenade case lasted until April 5. Since two *Comité d'Action* members had already admitted having built and delivered the fatal bomb without the knowledge of Vallieres or Gagnon, the Crown had to build its case on a mass of circumstantial evidence, articles, pamphlets, *Les Negres Blancs*, and so on. Vallieres was found guilty on a reduced charge of manslaughter and Judge Yves Leduc sentenced him to perpetuity "given your belligerent inclinations". Seventeen months later, in September, 1969, with Vallieres still behind

Towards the end of September 1966, after Vallieres and Gagnon had been in New York nearly three months, they learned Canadian authorities wanted them for questioning. Friends offered them \$2,000 to flee, but they chose to picket at the United Nations to dramatize their cause. While picketing they granted TV and radio interviews. The next day, September 27, New York police ar-

rested them on charges, filed three days later, of illegal entry. They were held in the Manhattan House of Detention, where Vallieres wrote *Les Negres Blancs d'Amérique*, an autobiography telling of his childhood in Montreal slums and of his later politicization. Meanwhile, back in Montreal, police were rounding up the *Comité d'Action*. A half-dozen *Comité* members pleaded guilty on arraignment to a wide variety of charges; most are still in jail.

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bars, an appeal court quashed the conviction and order a new trial. One of the appeal judges explained: "...it seems to me that the appellant was condemned for his subversive ideas and seditious writings rather than for the crime of which he was accused." Another judge contributing to the joint ruling commented that: "No witness testified directly that appellant was aware of or condoned the plan for the delivery of the bomb which killed Mlle Morin." Realizing the difficulty of providing any concrete charges, the Crown decided to take a new tack. On October 31, 1969, without awaiting the outcome of the new LaGrenade trial, it filed charges of sedition based on Vallieres' book *Les Negres Blancs d'Amérique*, which had been on public sale for two years. Despite the inability of the Crown to furnish any new evidence, the LaGrenade retrial resulted in another conviction, which is still under appeal. Pending both the outcome of the appeal and trial on the sedition charges, Vallieres was released on bail this spring. He is now back in jail as a result of the proclamation of the War Measures Act October 16. The new charge against him is seditious conspiracy. His co-accused are Jacques-Langlois, chairman of the Vallieres-Gagnon defence committee; FLQ lawyer Robert Lemieux; Michel Chartrand, who on behalf of the Confederation of National Trade Unions had put up Vallieres' bail; and, of course, Charles Gagnon.

Gagnon has fared only a little better than Vallieres in his battles with Quebec justice. He was acquitted in the death of Jean Corbo; had a hung jury on a charge of conspiracy to commit armed robbery, for which he was later convicted and sentenced to two years; had another hung jury in the LaGrenade case, and was acquitted on retrial. This February, having served the armed robbery sentence, Gagnon was released on bail pending trial

on a number of relatively minor charges. His hard-won freedom was brought to an end October 16. There is little hope of bail being granted pending the seditious conspiracy trial.

There is an old saying that you can jail revolutionaries, but you can't jail the revolution. The artificial glow of prosperity and harmony that Expo '67 brought to Montreal did not long conceal the realities of class struggles; the pretty fences Drapeau built to hide the slums from the tourists did not cause those districts to disappear. 1968 brought increased unemployment and labor-management conflict ... and the rise of a new FLQ. The group began its attacks in May 1968, but not until the fall did they hit the frenetic rhythm that was the trademark of this cell. From September 1968 until March 1969, scarcely a week went by without at least one or two bombs exploding in Montreal. The list of targets is in part a history of the labor movement during that period: Seven-Up bottling plant, Lord and Co. structural steel, Victoria Precision Works, Quebec Liquor Board, Domtar, Murray Hill - wherever working men demanded their rights, FLQ bombs added noise and urgency to their cause. Towards the end of their active period, the "felquistes" launched a series of attacks not directly related to labor conflict. Shortly before 3 pm on February 13, 1969, an explosion in the visitors' gallery of the Montreal Stock Exchange injured 30 people but miraculously killed no one. An Armed Forces building and the Maisonneuve Armory were hit in the same week. These attacks seemed to represent a regression to the 1963 strategy of all-out assault on the apparatus of state. They were cut short on March 4 when police raided a "St-Dominique Street tenement" and arrested the red-bearded, 25-year-old Pierre-Paul Geoffroy. They found three bombs and 200 sticks of dynamite in his apartment. In

order not to betray any of his comrades, Geoffroy pleaded guilty to a record 129 charges. He got life.

The remainder of 1969 brought only sporadic bombings, and these were clearly linked to struggles then being waged by the left. Worth noting were the explosions at Loyola and McGill Universities (in support of French unilingualism) and the one at Mayor Jean Drapeau's home (protesting his reactionary and repressive régime). During the winter and spring of 1970, the FLQ remained silent. Through the *Parti Québécois*, young people were making a serious attempt to change the system by legal, electoral means. Apparently the felquistes wanted the young "péquistes" to learn by experience that elections were only "crumbs that the Anglo-Saxon capitalists throw into the Québécois poultry-yard every four years." Indeed, because of unfair districting and the scare tactics used by the Liberals and their wealthy friends, this was precisely the lesson that some péquistes learned. Moreover, unemployment in Quebec was reaching a new high. The government's only response was to go begging for more American capital, and to clamp down hard on strikes that would "erode the confidence" of investors. These developments set the stage for the events we know to well ...

The development of FLQ ideology from 1963 to 1970 has followed clear lines. The class line has superseded the race line - there is no longer any doubt whether FLQ politics are "fascist or socialist". Moreover, the messianic, apocalyptic vision has been abandoned: "The FLQ is not the messiah nor a modern-day Robin Hood." The FLQ now calls on workers to organize themselves to take control of what is theirs. The imposition of the War Measures Act testifies eloquently to the fact that their calls beginning to be heeded...

CAMPUS CANADA

Students On Same Footing As Faculty

EDMONTON (CUP) - Students at the University of Alberta have received parity with faculty on the General Faculties Council, the major decision-making body of the university.

A special meeting which approved the step was televised to over 700 students in the Students' Union theatre. The recommendations of an ad hoc committee established in September 1969 were approved by a vote of 42 to 33.

Chaired by administration president Max Wyman the committee recommended a composition of 49 students and 49 faculty out of a total membership of 127. Although the student vote will now theoretically carry equal weight with that of the faculty bloc, it is assumed that the administration's 27 votes would tend to

swing contentious issues in favour of the faculty.

In addition to Wyman, the ad hoc committee included two faculty members, two representatives of the student council and one from the graduate students union.

The decision of the GFC came as a surprise to most as it was expected that there would be overriding support for a dissenting minority report by committee member D.T. Anderson, professor of law.

The minority report, frequently labeled insulting to students said that while there are areas in which students have shown themselves to be competent, such as food services and the organization of sporting and other extracurricular activities, it would be best to leave the situation as is.

Other opposition was based

on the premise that the university community was "not ready" for such a move. Professional faculties especially worried that increased student power on the governing body responsible for academic standards would endanger the acceptance of degrees from the U of A as valuable qualifications.

It was felt that students were at university to get credentials, their contribution coming after graduation, with the feedback of their education into the community at large. It was also suggested that the new body would be too large and unwieldy to be effective.

The GFC formerly had a membership of 82 with three undergrad and two grad students, and 49 faculty.

However, members vote on their individual preference and not on the instruction of the faculty they represent, and the new structure was passed.

In introducing the proposal, Wyman stressed that students are a constituent part of the university and not mere clients of it.

Universities, he said, must accept the challenge of the future. "The universities in the United States do not do this and are being ruled by fear. Academics fear students and both fear administrators. Society is fearful of what is happening in universities, and from legislation now being passed, universities in turn have good reason to fear society. This must not happen in Canada."

Increased student representation, he said, is a "challenge to stop complaining and protesting and start initiating and innovating."

The student council which is in agreement with the new GFC composition is opposed to the method of selection of student members. This would bypass the council in favor of direct student election from each of the faculties or schools. The council, as the officially elected representatives of the student body, wants control of the elections.

Outsiders Own 76%

OTTAWA (CUP) - A recent government report on foreign ownership of non-financial firms in Canada for 1968 indicates that slightly over 76 per cent of the country's major companies were under foreign control.

Of 362 firms with assets of \$25 million or more in 1968, 276 were under the control of a foreign country, mainly, of course the United States.

The report noted that big firms grow faster than small ones, and big firms tend to be under foreign control.

"A study of foreign ownership and corporation size for the years 1965 through 1968 underlines the importance to the Canadian economy of a few very large foreign-owned corporations, particularly those in the mining and manufacturing

industries," the government report says.

Some of the 1-year increases in foreign control were:

39.4 per cent from 38 per cent in 1967 of all non-financial firms.

62.8 per cent from 60 per cent of the mining industry.

58.1 per cent from 56.7 per cent of manufacturing firms.

Firms controlled in the US made up 75 per cent of all foreign-owned companies, with British-owned companies a poor second with 5 per cent.

US firms controlled 51 per cent of Canada's mining industry, 43 per cent of manufacturing, 19 per cent of wholesale trade, 17 per cent of retail trade, 12 per cent of service industries, 84 per cent of rubber manufacturing and 67 per cent of coal, oil and gas.

In addition, the report said, 60 per cent of Canadian research was done by foreign firms (44 per cent by the US).

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CAMPUS CANADA

Youth Are 45% Of Unemployed

OTTAWA (CUP) - As of November 1970, 212,000 citizens between the ages of 14 and 24 were unemployed -- constituting 45 percent of the nation's jobless. The Trudeau government's response to the situations has been "weak and discouraging", John Varley, president of the Canadian Student Liberals told a press conference here.

"Young people for the last ten years," said Varley, "have been promised happiness, security and material well-being if only they had the determination to stay in school."

"So the kids stuck it out. The parents in many cases sacrificed a great deal. And now they sit back watching as their children step from the graduation platform to the unemployment line."

Backing up his arguments with statistics, Varley pointed out that unemployment among the 14 to 24 age group has risen a staggering 43 percent in the last year. In addition, the unemployment percentage has risen steadily over the past six years. In 1966, the figure was 5.7 percent, in 1966 6.1

percent, in 1967 7.3 percent, in 1968 8.2 percent, in 1969 8.5 percent and in 1970 "an unbelievable" 11.5 percent.

In the spring of 1971 he said, 73,000 new graduates will be seeking jobs representing a ten percent increase in the number of graduates. Employers however, predict an increase in demand of only 3.4 percent.

"Young people are facing a crisis of unemployment nearly twice the rate existant for older workers," said Varley.

"Surely some extra attention might be generated by As a stop-gap measure, Varley urged the government to adopt the \$50 million summer youth program prepared by federal planners and leaked to the press in early January. But in addition he also had a number of more unorthodox proposals.

Among them were plans to resurrect Canada's ill-fate aeronautical and aerospace programs considerably decreased by the cancellations Avro Arrow and HARP projects, a massive anti-pollution campaign paid for out of the taxpayers pocket, and a "Go North" pro-

ject designed to develop Canada's northland along lines already set by the USSR.

Varley also charged that part of the problem for university graduates, especially in the sciences, is due to American ownership of Canadian industry. As a result foreign firms in Canada are not able to do enough of their own research work, management training and secondary manufacturing and consequently do not hire enough Canadian graduates.

Any solution to the problem would take a major shift in the thinking of the Trudeau government, he said.

"Their main response as uttered by Mr. Lang, has been a continued optimism that more of the same Manpower programs and some around-the-corner-economic boom will cure the problem. Very soon, Mr. Lang says, we will have a shortage rather than a surplus in this critical category of College graduates."

"Meanwhile Mr. Trudeau simply states that it is not within the power of the government to help this specific g p."



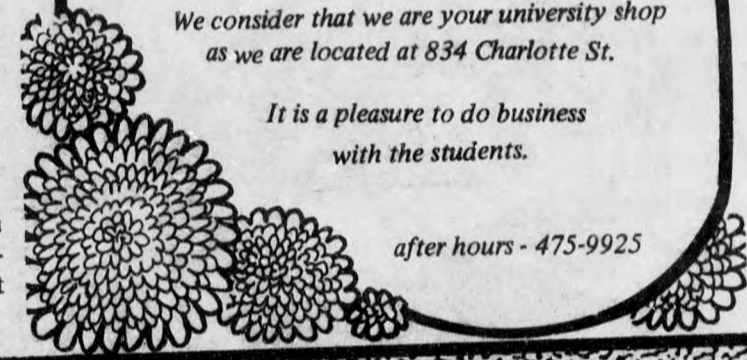
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Four Ways To Save The Environment

Four major proposals to help save the environment have been put forward by Dr. K. Mann, head of biological oceanography for the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Dr. Mann quoted the conclusions of 47 of the world's leading ecologists during a speech to the National Symposium on Engineering and Environmental Management.

He said the 47 have urged: A moratorium on technological innovations, large-scale recycling, an intensified program to curb population growth and a boycott of all processes that might benefit war-making.

Dr. Mann said there has been a "continuous stream of comment on the environmental crisis to the point where one wonders whether it is all greatly exaggerated or, alternatively, whether the problems are of such staggering proportions that the only way to stay sane is to pretend that they do not exist."

Dr. Mann said to put the matter into perspective, he would summarize a statement signed by 47 of the world's leading ecologists.

"Their basic facts are: 'The present population of the earth is estimated that 3-1/2 billion and is expected to be 6-1/4 billion by the year 2,000;

'A child born in the United States today will consume during his lifetime at least 20 times as much and contribute 50 times as much pollution as one born in India. In terms of environmental impact the most

industrialized countries are the most densely populated;

'Industrial society is using up as many of its non-renewable resources and mismanaging potentially renewable ones, so that the earth is beginning to run short of some materials of critical importance to a technological society;

'Despite technological advances, malnutrition and the threat of major famine is still with us;

'The quality of the environment is deteriorating at an unprecedented rate. The most widely recognized examples are the penetration into food chains all over the world of poisonous substances such as mercury, lead, cadmium, DDT and other chlorinated organic compounds; and;

'There is the ever present possibility of large scale nuclear, chemical or bacteriological warfare.'

Dr. Mann said that in the opinion of these ecologists, "not only the probability of vast increases in human suffering in the immediate future, but the possibility of the extinction, or virtual extinction, of human

life on earth."

He said, the groups proposals were:

"A moratorium on technological innovations, the effects which we cannot see, and which are not essential to human survival, that is, new weapon systems, luxury transport, new and untested pesticides, new plastics, and vast new nuclear power projects;

"Large-scale recycling of materials to slow down the exhaustion of resources, and the rapid establishment of international agreement to control pollution;

"An intensified program to curb population growth all over the world, accompanied by a decrease in the level of consumption by privileged classes and a more equitable distribution of food and the other goods among all people; and,

"Since the consequences of global war would be immediate and irreversible, individuals and groups should refuse to participate in research of processes that might, if used, result in the extermination of human species."

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International Jurist Critical of Judicial Procedures

MONTREAL (CUPI-LAST POST) - A representative of the international legal community expressed her concern Tuesday at several aspects of the judicial procedures currently being used in Québec.

Nicole Dreyfus, a delegate of the international Association of Democratic Jurists, told a press conference at the Confederation of National Trade Unions Building that the apparently liberal use of contempt of court proceedings in the present series of trials is highly unusual by international legal standards.

Provisions for finding an accused in contempt, she said, exist in her native France and in other countries, but "I've only seen them used very, very rarely."

In the case of labour leader Michel Chartrand, sentenced

parlez-vous français ?

MONTREAL (CUPI) - A committee set up to study the use of French on the McGill campus after last Spring's "McGill Français" demonstrations has recommended that the University should not strive to become a bilingual institution.

While strongly urging the university to devote more time to promoting the language of the Québec majority, the report also questions the viability of any bilingual university.

"Such a university is extremely expensive to operate, demanding nearly a complete duplication of staff and resources," the report said. In the so-called bilingual universities, Laurentian and Ottawa, "over a period of time, one of the languages tends to predominate the other".

last month to a year in jail for contempt, Miss Dreyfus said, the penalty seems "extraordinary and extremely heavy."

She also criticized the retroactive aspects of the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, saying that retroactivity went against accepted judicial principles.

Dreyfus had been mandated to the Association, which has members in more than fifty-five countries, to observe the seditious conspiracy trial of Chartrand, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux, and Jacques Larue-Langlois.

She may also investigate other cases, including that of Come LeBlanc, convicted last week of advocating the aims and principles of the outlawed Front de Liberation du Québec. LeBlanc's case was the first in which the retroactive provisions of the Public Order Act were applied.

Dreyfus would not say whether she thought that motions by

the accused in the seditious conspiracy case for the withdrawal of presiding Judge Roger Ouimet should be upheld.

However she noted that Ouimet's response to the defendants' presentations with respect to the judge's alleged bias in the case "shows that the questions raised by the accused don't lack some basis."

In the trial, which opened Monday (Feb 1) Judge Ouimet has defended his ability to administer justice impartially despite his expressed sentiments in favor of Canadian federalism, and his past associations with the Liberal Party.

The trial is adjourned until Thursday while Judge Ouimet considers the first of the defendants' motions for his withdrawal.

The international legal community's interest in the current Québec trials, she said, is the result of their political nature. "If it was not a political trial, the association would not have sent me here. Sedition is obviously a political charge."

In recent months, the Association has also sent observers to the trial of the Basque nationalists in Burgos, Spain and to trials in Greece and Brazil.

In each case that the Association follows, its delegate's observations form the basis for a report which receives world-wide circulation.

One could not compare the political situations in different countries, Dreyfus said. However, "there are constants of political repressions," and she noted the similarity in wording between parts of the Public Order Act and a Greek statute that has been widely used by that country's junta.

She said she was impressed with the "profound challenge to judicial procedures" that had been issued by the defendants in the seditious conspiracy trial. "The defendants are taking the offensive...that's very impressive for an observer."

At one point, someone on the audience, which included

defendant Larue-Langlois, the only one of the five who has been granted bail, political organizers, and lawyers as well as journalists, asked whether she had seen any evidence of an apprehended insurrection during her stay in Montréal.

She laughed and replied that "it is obvious you could not qualify the events that occurred as an insurrection."

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INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIM MEET

by Randy Nason

One of the largest and most interesting swim meets of the 1970-71 season, the Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association Swimming and Diving Championships are to be hosted by the UNB Beavers and Mermaids on Friday and Saturday,

February 19 and 20 in the Sir Max Aitken Pool. Teams competing are from Dalhousie University, Acadia University, Mount Allison University, Saint Thomas University, Memorial University of Newfoundland and the hosts, the UNB Beavers and Mermaids.

The swimming and diving during this two day meet will be the very best in the Atlantic Provinces. Results of this meet will be the determining factor in who will represent the Atlantic Area in the National Competitions to be held at the University of Waterloo, on February 26 and 27.

George Peppin, a fourth year Physical Education student.

Both coaches, Mary Lou Wood of the Mermaids and Amby Legere of the Beavers feel that a good number of the existing intercollegiate records are sure to fall at this meet. Their reasons are well founded.

to the exception of the two against Cronin in Acadia.

Leading the way in outstanding male swimmers is Don Hewson, from Mount Allison. Don is the first short distance free styler in the Maritimes. However, very close behind him, and an ever constant threat are Beavers, John Dowd and Allan Zajac. A good day for John or Al could be all that is needed to upset Hewson.

Gordie Cameron, who holds the NB Native Record in the 200 yard breast stroke might also be going out for an intercollegiate record. His race with Mark Boyd of Acadia, the two swimmers having one loss each, while swimming against each other, could prove to be a real thriller. They both will have their sights set on the existing 200 breaststroke and 100 breaststroke records which are a blistering 2:28:0 and 1:07:4 respectively.

Swimmers to watch in the back stroke events are Dalhousie's John March, and UNB's Brian Mosher. John March and Steve Coldwell of UNB could put up a real battle in the butterfly events.

Don Gould of STU and Dave Lingley, a Beaver could put up a good race in the Individual Medley events as well.

Both the UNB Beavers and Mermaids are highly favoured to win the championships. The Mermaids, coached by Mary Lou Wood swam to seven victories in the 70-71 season in eight encounters. Their only defeat was at the hands of Acadia in which they lost 48-46. In their second encounter with the Acadia girls the Mermaids humiliated their opponents by out scoring them by some twenty-five points.

As for the Beavers, it is all but in the bag. They had the envious record of twelve straight wins this season and not a single loss. They will be out to regain the AIAA championship which Memorial took from them last year for the first time. In the last twenty-four years, the Beavers have held the title of champions for twenty years.

Beaver Coach, Amby Legere, attributes much of the success of the team this year to his young rookie, assistant coach,

Jane Fraser, also a Mermaid, the top butterfly in the women's circuit, could also topple the existing records in her events. Other strong swimmers and consistent winners for the Mermaids are Pat McMillan in the breaststroke, and Gwen MacDonald and Mary Trenholm in the Individual Medley and Michele LaRose, the spring board diver for the Mermaids, only being defeated once this year is sure to show the winning form she has mastered on both the 1st and 3rd metre boards. Miss Susanne Fitzgerald, the Mermaid's rookie wonder, cannot be disregarded. She has won every event she swam this year

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS



For most of you, this notice is unnecessary. One reason for it is to protect your interests.

The Board of Deans has recently received many reports, and has seen evidences, concerning thefts of various types on the campus. The Board has, therefore, instructed me to make public its intention to have criminal charges laid against those responsible for theft where there is evidence, whether or not they be students.

The Board will maintain its previous policy of referring breaches of University regulations to the Student Discipline Committee, but feels that criminal actions must be dealt with in the criminal courts.

The penalties for theft can be severe, ranging up to a prison sentence of several years, but equally important from the point of view of those intending to enter professional careers, are the social consequences of having a criminal record. Regardless of the penalty imposed, anyone convicted of a criminal offence is fingerprinted, and may be debarred from entering a number of professional careers, including law and teaching in public schools. A criminal record may also prevent the possibility of emigration to the United States or to other countries. It would be a barrier to most civil service careers. In many cases, the social consequences are much more severe than the actual penalty imposed by the courts.

It is pointed out that such actions as taking books without payment from the Bookstore, and removal of even small items of property without authorization from various University buildings are thefts.

The Board of Deans trusts that this warning will prevent situations in which students acquire a criminal record as a result of petty theft.

The authorities at St. Thomas University and Teachers' College are in full agreement with this statement.

D.C. Blue
Secretary of the Board of Deans

February 16, 1971

SPORTS COLLUM

By Pete Collum

"Well all right, stop the clock, we won" was the cry that came from the Red Rebels dressing room after they had won their second consecutive volleyball Championship last weekend. They crushed Mt. A., in the semis and then beat Dal to win the whole thing. The team left for Laurentians University in Sudbury on Thursday.

The funny thing about the victory was that no one except the team members themselves expected the Rebels to win. Even though the Rebels were defending champions, Dalhousie was considered to be the favorite. They said UNB was not consistent.

I guess that was because the team did not win any tournaments during the year. They did however reach the semis in two but were defeated by Fredericton Junction.

It's my opinion that had the Junction been the opponent on Saturday, the Rebels would have beaten them. I base this on the quality of ball the Rebels were playing.

The winners of the other conferences across Canada are Winnipeg, Western Ontario, York and Sherbrooke. The competitor should be fierce and the quality of play good.

The Devils were crushed by St. F.X. last Friday, the score 8-1. Apparently the Devils deserved to lose. The sports editor informed me that they were terrible.

Again on the gloomy side the Raiders lost last weekend. They really got thumped by UPEI. I can see why - they are short three players who are on the NB Winter Games Team in Saskatoon. These players will be back for this Friday's game against St. Mary's Huskies. I predict that UNB will win the game, and urge all sports fans to come out and cheer the Raiders on to victory.

For all you swim enthusiasts the Atlantic men's and women's swimming championships will be held at the Sir Max Aitken Pool tonight and Saturday. Again I urge people to go out and watch them, because several records will fall, and a couple of swimmers participating will do well on the National level.

The Wrestling Team did well in the first year of competition, finishing third in their Intercollegiates held at "X" last weekend. The team from Memorial won the title.

The Red Romper's, the women's Volleyball team did not have as much success against Dalhousie, as their male counterparts. They lost the Moncton Invitational Tourne to Dal. in the finals. Better luck next time girls.

Have Your Parts Checked

Yes, this weekend you can have your most precise workings, oiled, tightened, loosened, and generally serviced at no cost to you and you've everything to gain.

This Saturday Feb. 20 at Crabbe Mountain there will be a "binding check" for everyone who wants to take the time to bring his skis and boots (worn) over to the Canadian Ski Patrol in front of the Chalet, between the hours of 11:30 and 12:30 in the morning and 2:30 and 3:00 in the "flat light" hours of the afternoon.

Before you put this down as a waste of time perhaps all the skiers out there with broken or once broken limbs will lend a tongue and tell the

rest just how it feels to hobble around for 6 weeks on a walking cast and let a total of 3 months pass before you can walk again normally. The point there is that 50 per cent of all leg fractures could have been avoided by proper bindings.

The "simple" ankle break, that could take about 8 weeks to knit properly, is now a phenomena of the past. As you don your new plastic boots with those high supports and built in forward lean you can consider your ankle in a cast. If your leg is going to break through the leverage action of your skis it's going to be your tibia and/or fibula that will fracture. This "boot-top frac-

ture" can take as long as 16 weeks to knit and that doesn't mean back to normal.

It might also be interesting to note here that from the accident report forms collected by the Ski Patrol (10,000 per year nationally) all indications are that if you are 18-20 years of age, female and novice skiers, odds are you'll be the next one down in the toboggan.

So girls, take a hint, present yourselves to your friendly Ski Patroller have your bindings checked and save your boyfriend the disappointment of having your wear a cast come spring; and we all know what that spells, right - spring skiing! See you on the slopes?

Golf Lessons

Golf instructions for beginners. Golf classes for beginners will commence on Tuesday, February 23 at 7 pm in the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium Studio. (Mezzanine floor over pool). These sessions will be designed to give beginners information in the fundamentals of swinging a golf club (grip).

Stance and timing of the swing plus golf etiquette on plain procedure. Clubs will be available at the studio. If you own clubs bring number 5 or 7 iron. Rubber sole shoes are recommended with loose comfortable clothing. These classes are open to students and staff. There is no charge.

Blood Drive

There will be points allotted on a percentage basis at the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic to the Men's Residences which will supplement their athletic points.

Clinic - Feb 23rd-25th, Sub Ballroom.

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HEAD HALL

2 FILMS 75¢ FROM 8:00 PM



The 1970-71 AIAA Volleyball Champions the Red Rebels - Who travel to Sudbury for the National championships. Left to right - kneeling. Steve Richmond, Gary Grey, Bob Gibbs (Cpt.) Aubrey Morris, Peter Spurway, Al McRae. Standing, Charles Gladwin (Man.), Dave Patterson (Ass't. Coach), Bob Hunt, Jim Constable, Peter Collum, Brian Noble, Phil Peterson, and Mal Early (Coach)
Photo by Rudi

Rebels Take Title In Near Sweep

Last Saturday in Halifax, the Red Rebels won their second consecutive AIAA Volleyball Championships defeating Dalhousie Tigers 15-6, 15-9 in the finals.

There were eight teams at tournament, and they were divided into two sections. Mt. A., Dal, Memorial and St. F.X. in one, UNB, Acadia, UPEI and Moncton in the other.

The Rebels opened play against Acadia and defeated them 15-6 in the first game, but had to come from 12-6 deficit to defeat the Axemen 16-14. It was apparent in this match that the Rebels were nervous and were looking ahead to the finals rather than thinking of the match at hand.

UPEI was the Rebels second opponent, and they had little trouble in defeating the Panthers, two games to none.

The last match of the preliminary play was against Universite de Moncton. The Rebels started playing excellent volleyball at this point, and demolished the Blue Eagles 15-3 and 15-

0. The Rebels covered the floor well and ran their attack to perfection. They used their short and regular sets to great advantage and Moncton could not cope with the overpowering Rebels.

The final standing in the two sections were UNB, Acadia, Moncton and UPEI. In the other section Dalhousie was first by virtue of their victories over Mt. A., Memorial was third and St. F.X. last.

The draw for the play-offs pitted first place in each section, against second place in the other section. So Dalhousie played Acadia, while UNB met Mt. A.

Dalhousie had an extremely difficult time defeating Acadia. They won the first game 15-10, lost the second 10-15 and struggled through the third to win 15-11.

The Rebels, coached by Mal Early, suffered their only loss of the day in the first game of the semi-finals against Mt. A. The score was 13-15 for the Mounties. The score however, was not indicative of the play

in the game. The Rebels fought back from an 11-4 deficit to make the score 14-13, with UNB having the serve. A very questionable call by the officials gave the serve to Mt. A., who after a long rally scored the deciding point.

The feeling on the UNB team at this point was not one of dejection, on the contrary, they knew they would beat Mt. A.

In the next two games the Rebels jumped into early leads and never let up. They completely destroyed Mt. A., both physically and mentally. The scores being 15-3 and 15-1.

UNB then advanced to the finals against Dalhousie. The general consensus of opinion among observers was that Dalhousie expected to lose. Mentally, Dalhousie was weakened after their narrow victory over Acadia. They did however, play better than what was expected of them. The Rebels defeated them handily 15-6. The second game ended 15-9, but the score was not indicative of the play. The score at one point was 9-7,

UNB. It remained that way for about twelve minutes, before the Rebels won the tenth point, from there it was all down hill for the Rebels.

The Rebels left Thursday for Sudbury, where they will participate in the CIAU National Championships on Friday and Saturday. Mr. Early took ten ball players to the Nationals. With the exception of two players this is the full team. Of the two players not making the trip, one will be in Saskatoon with the NB Winter Games Volleyball Team, and

the other is behind in his academic work.

The opposition in Sudbury will be University of Western Ontario, York University, Sherbrooke U and U of Winnipeg.

The Rebels placed fourth nationally last year. When asked about the team's chances this year, Mr. Early replied "We are going out there to win if we can. The Rebels are a better team than last year's and more mature, so they should be able to meet the competition on equal terms."

Devils Whipped By X-men

by John Thomson

The St. Francis Xavier X-men completely outclassed the Red Devils in a game (sic) played last Friday in route to an 8-1 victory. The game closed the home schedule for the UNB squad and leaves us with a 4-1 record and three games remaining.

During the first twenty minutes it appeared as though the Devils were just having trouble unwinding. However, as the game progressed, UNB's ineptness in face of the X onslaught was only further accentuated. They are a well-drilled team, proficient in the fundamentals of the game-fast skating, pin-point passing, sharp shooting,

and very effective back-checking. From the spectator's viewpoint, the game was most unexciting. The most it had to offer was an appreciation of St. F.X.'s exhibition of hockey.

During the last two frames the X-men completely dominated the Devils adding 3 markers in each frame. Thus we escaped with a final score of 8-1.

The visitors opened up an early two-goal lead before Bob Keefe narrowed the margin on a beautiful passing play with line-mates Parks and LePage. The remainder of the period saw Keith Lelievre busy tending nets and thwarting the X at-

tack. Criticism of the officiating - a regular feature of these reports- is once again in store. They could not maintain proper control over the contest. This is mandatory in a league in which players attack one another with sticks and bodies. In one such instance last Friday, Keefe and an X-man tried to take each others' heads off - an event which went entirely unnoticed by the referee. Until such time as the over-all competence of the NBAHA officials is substantially raised, AIHC games played in New Brunswick will continue to resemble butcher affairs.

INTRAMURALS

Basketball Playoffs

FEBRUARY 23, 1971

7:00	Arts 4	vs	Phys. Ed. 3	North Court
7:00	Law B	vs	Phys. Ed. 4	South Court
8:00	Science 4	vs	Law A	North Court
8:00	Engineers 3	vs	Elect. Eng. 4	South Court

Hockey Playoffs

Sunday, February 21, 1971

9:30 am	Law "A"	vs	STU 2
10:30 am	Forestry 4	vs	Survey Eng.
11:30 am	Phy. Ed. 2	vs	Forestry 125
1:00 pm	Civil Eng. 5	vs	Science 34
2:00 pm	Phy. Ed. 3	vs	Civil Eng. 41
3:30 pm	Arts	vs	Phy. Ed. 4
4:30 pm	Engineers 3	vs	Elect. Eng. 4
6:00 pm	Bus. Admin.	vs	Law "B"
7:00 pm	Bus. 2	vs	Chem. Eng.
8:30 pm	STU 34	vs	Forestry 3
9:30 pm	Eng. 2	vs	Post Grads

BYE: SCIENCE 2