

# McCallum dumps on Irving

By EDISON STEWART  
The Daily Gleaner, and perhaps more important the Irving media as a whole, has often come under attack for what many term a flagrant abuse of the monopoly that Irving holds. This topic has come into the forefront once again with the recent court charges against the various Irving papers. Just before that, however, Sam McCallum, a senior re-

porter with the Daily Gleaner, resigned and was fired from the Gleaner. In a province-wide CBC Spectroscope interview last December 7, he told newsman Ross Ingram the story behind it all, while leaving some critical words for Irving. He began his testimony by saying that as a result of his actions he expected a character assassination from the Irving chain -- something which has

not developed -- at least publicly -- so far. He admitted that he had a certain affection for a certain bar stool, but he added that many a news story had come had come out of his conversations at that stool. McCallum severely criticized the Irving media for a number of things -- among them their failure to have the government release all government Orders-

in-Council to members of the press. This was something that McCallum says he pushed for while he was at the Gleaner. He adds that he was prepared to give the Hatfield government plenty of time to formulate a policy on the matter as long as it appeared that they would allow the orders in council to be seen by the press. At present, said McCallum, only five or six orders to open to any single

member of the press. Approximately 85 are passed by the government each month.

He cited the lack of coverage by the Irving press of last fall's Kent county elections -- McCallum calls those the "upset of the century," and credits him-

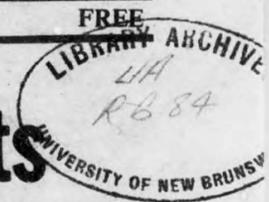
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## THE BRUNSWICKIAN

New Brunswick's largest weekly newspaper

VOL. 106 ISSUE 15

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1972



## Language requirements dropped in Arts

Arts students enrolling at UNB in 1972 will have no language requirement. This and other curriculum changes gained senate approval in a series of December meetings.

Other important changes include introduction of a new math course for Arts and Business students, a physical education 1000 course and an overhaul of the Spanish program.

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The major portion of curriculum changes will affect students in Arts. The general structure of the program is unchanged. The first two years of the program are general and the last two years are more specialized. Concerning the two year period of general studies the Senate curriculum committee report stated "the student should be encouraged to study widely and to experience something of the modes of thought and expression reflected in the several disciplines through which man has traditionally examined himself, his society and his physical universe. The purpose of the Arts degree is neither professional nor vocational."

The thrust of the changes is to minimize "the element of compulsion" without leaving the freshman with no guidance as to program. First year course offerings are divided into four groups. Students will choose one course from each of three groups and two additional groups and two additional courses from any of the groups. The four groups are as follows:

- Group 1-- Classics, English, French (for French-speaking students), German 1500, History, Philosophy,
- Group 2-- English, (for non-English-speaking students), French, German 1000, Greek, Italian, Latin, Russian, Spanish;
- Group 3-- Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology;
- Group 4-- Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geology and Physics may be selected from group 4. No first year student may select more than one course from a single discipline.

A regulation permitting students who enrolled before 1972 to qualify for a degree under the new regulations was not considered by the Senate. This

regulation had not been approved by the Arts Council before coming to Senate. The Senate may approve the regulation if it is approved by the Arts Council. The Arts Council

will consider the regulation at its January 13 meeting.

The new physical education 1000 course is entitled Perspectives of Human Movement. It will replace one of the Arts

and Science electives offered in the freshman year. "This course has been designed as a theory course to provide the foundation for all courses to follow in the program."



Winter Carnival Committee: seen here are some of the people responsible for Winter Carnival 1972. Under discussion at that moment were plans for the parade which is to travel downtown during Carnival. This year the events have been chosen with the aim of insuring everyone a good time.

## Senate plans May-June intersession

By ANDY WATSON

The UNB Senate has decided to go ahead with an intersession in May and June of this year. At its Dec. 7 meeting the Senate approved a report "as the basis of implementation" of such a program.

The approval of the Board of Governors is pending. The proposed intersession was presented to the Executive of the Board of Governors who felt that a meeting of the Board was necessary to fully evaluate the project.

The Senate had approved the idea in principle at an earlier meeting. This second report on the subject provided the in-

formation which was requested at the earlier meeting.

The intersession will run from May 15th until June 27th. Examinations will be held on the 26th and 27th of June. Class periods will be from 4:30 to 7:30 and from 7:30 to 9:00. Most classes will meet four times a week, though some may require five meetings per week.

A tentative list of course offerings includes: business administration 2302 Introductory Marketing management, BA 3411 Introduction to Business Finance, Computer Science 2001 Introduction to Computer Science, CS 2002 Computer Science Concepts, Economics 1000, English 2000 Survey of

English Literature, Eng 3-4300 Seventeenth Century Prose and Poetry, History 1-2000 Europe Since 1789, History 3010 Britain and the Rise of the New Nations Overseas 1783-1960, Math 1000, Political Science 1-2000, Psychological -2000, Psychology 2-3200 Psychological Statistics, Sociology 1000 and Sociology 2000 the Sociology of Deviance.

The University has reserved the right to courses for which the registration is less than ten students. This may be necessary to keep the costs of the intersession within reasonable limits. The Board of Governors makes the final decision as to financial stability of the program.

Photo by Ken De Freitas

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Phillip Hon Sang, third year Engineering student, Guyana, Living in the Co-op, Phil found that there were many foreign student around but just a handful of Canadians. Life around here was a type of hell. The whole place closed up for their holiday.

## A Solitary Christmas

By JEFF DAVIES

It was a boring Christmas. At least this was the case if you were one of the students who remained on campus during the vacation.

A number of overseas students were interviewed by the BRUNSWICKAN, and the consensus of opinion among them was that few provisions were made by the university for recreation and entertainment during those three weeks. In fact the only diversions were a party and a tour of Saint John. The experience was particularly difficult for those students in first year, separated from their families for the first time.

A few of those interviewed were fortunate enough to have friends in the vicinity with whom they visited. Others, who were sufficiently well off, did some travelling. Those who did not fall into either group had to be content with vegetating in their residence rooms.

Even this presented its problems, for, as a pair of Nigerian students explained, the university ceases to provide its food service between the terms. In fact the campus virtually shuts down, resulting in a situation which the Nigerians described

as being "terribly boring".

Almost all of the students spoken to took advantage of the party and tour and were appreciative of both. Featured at the party were music, films, dancing, and "good drinks". A number of students commented that the tour of Saint John was "interesting", but one observed that it is the same every year and wondered aloud if there weren't other places of interest they could be shown.

The students had little choice but to band together in an effort to start a few parties and other activities. One mentioned having received a few dinner invitations. Another said that he had spent some time working out in the gym or swimming. He also had the good fortune of spending some time in Saint John with friends.

While on the campus, however, most of his time was spent alone in his room, the fate of most of the overseas students.

When confronted with the question of whether they thought the university should attempt to make available more activities for them, all of the students affirmed that this would be an excellent idea.

## Early morning explosion at CHSR

By CHRIS FLEWWELLING

While original estimates for repairs to CHSR's recently damaged production room ran into the thousands of dollars, CHSR officials now state that the damage will likely be closer to \$100.

Campus radio station CHSR was the scene of an early morning explosion, probably sometime between two and four a.m., on Thursday, December 16.

According to director Bill Akerley, the power supply in the production control room blew, knocking out the electricity in that room.

It will take at least five weeks for the delivery of parts for the power supply, and until it is restored, Akerley stated, it will be difficult to determine what further damage may have occurred.

The production control room contains, besides the power supply, a General Electric console, worth about five thousand dollars, an RCA

cartridge machine, valued at about twelve hundred dollars, and two Ampex tape-recorders, worth about three thousand dollars. Any further damage, he stated, would probably be to the audio console. The equipment is insured against fire.

Until repairs are completed, commercials announcements, and programs cannot be pre-taped, unless this is done in the master control room after broadcasting hours.

Akerley stated that the explosion could probably be attributed to the age of the equipment, which has been used on an average of fifteen hours a day for the last eleven years. There were some traces of fire but this was contained within the power supply box. Because of the early hour of the explosion, no one was present and no injuries occurred.

## Supplementals

By ANDY WATSON

Supplemental examinations will be written in early August this year. Arrangements will be made so that exams can be written in centres other than Fredericton and Saint John.

The examinations committee which recommended the change felt that holding the examinations in other areas would eliminate the need for students to leave summer jobs early in order to return to Fredericton. In other years, supplemental

examinations have been held early in September in Fredericton and Saint John. Students were faced with the extra cost of an early return to campus.

The text of the committee recommendation is as follows: "that the next supplemental examinations commence on August 9, 1972 and that arrangements be made by the registrar's office to set up such external examination centres as might be generally convenient."



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The years of student unrest have passed, but this is not because our discontent has been rectified. We students now express our discontent with the "system" by our non-involvement in the affairs of the "establishment," and our boredom with the events of the world. It's not so much that we no longer care about the war in Vietnam, student power or more relevant courses, it's just that we are so bored with the whole thing. The problems facing students now are of more personal concern to us than the problems that so riled the students of a few years ago. Instead of the interesting high-paying jobs that most of us expect after graduation, it looks as if we are going to have to settle with six month projects that are designed mainly for the purpose of keeping us off the welfare list and give inadequate time to accomplish anything in the community.

This situation is a result, in part, from the federal government's mishandling of the economy. At least 1400 families have recently lost their breadwinners to unemployment in the Bathurst area. Most of the workers involved are skilled labour who have never before been out of work. They have grown accustomed to a high standard of living.

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour has called a moratorium on this situation in Bathurst on Sunday, January 16. Paul LaPage, President of the Federation, has asked for student support for this "Day of Concern" saying that the unions give their support to student protests. The support that the unions have asked for is simply for students to participate in the March of Concern in Bathurst at 1:30 p.m. this Sunday and to attend the moratorium afterwards at Le College de Bathurst. Speaking at the moratorium will be Premier Hatfield, Provincial Opposition Leader Robert Higgins, Federal NDP leader, David Lewis, and hopefully Federal Regional Expansion Minister, Jean Marchand, as well as several union leaders from the Bathurst area.

It is essential to the success of the Day of Concern that a large number of people are present to show the

provincial and federal governments that this is a situation they cannot treat lightly. New Brunswickers are concerned that this province consistently has the second highest unemployment rate in Canada, a rate that for the past several years has been at least 3 percent above the national average. The only way this concern will register in the often thick heads of the government is for an impressive number of people to indicate their support for the workers of Bathurst by taking part in the Day of Concern.

This demonstration is in no way similar to the meagre little marches we have seen in Fredericton. This is not an attempt to stop a strong international power from acting as in the recent Amchitka march. This is a demonstration to our own government which will hopefully affect the economic future of New Brunswick. Mr. LaPage is predicting an attendance of 10,000 people. He is confident that the demonstration will bring results. It is modelled after a demonstration in Sydney, Nova Scotia, in 1967 on a similar problem which resulted in the nationalization of the steel company. DOSCO is now producing a profit for the Nova Scotia government. Nationalization is not among the suggestions the Federation of Labour is making to remedy the situation in northern New Brunswick. However a Fredericton committee of union leaders, students and other concerned persons, is advocating. Their views are expressed in the Brunswickan supplement in this issue.

The unemployment situation in Bathurst is explained in the Supplement and the Federation of Labour's suggestion for an end to this situation with a view to making the whole north shore area more productive, is expressed. Whatever one's personal views on the means needed to correct the situation you are urged to support the workers of Bathurst and the N.B. Federation of Labour's Day of Concern in Bathurst. It is obvious that some decisions have to be made and it is equally obvious that the government has to be forced into making them.

Dear Sir:

TO ALL FRESHMEN

You will by now, or very shortly, have received the results of the examinations which you wrote before Christmas. Some of you have done exceptionally well (quite a large number, in fact), many of you have passed everything, and you may or may not be satisfied with this, but apart from offering my congratulations,

this letter is not being addressed to you.

Many of you, however, will have been disappointed, although some may not have been surprised, to find that you have failures. I expect that, as in former years, a few of you will come to me to withdraw from the University.

Before you take such a step, I strongly urge you to consider the matter carefully, and to talk to faculty advisors, or to

the professional counsellors in the counselling service. It may be that you are going about your work in a wrong way, and that you are not using the most effective study methods. It is possible to improve these.

A good many of you will probably readily admit that the main reason for your disappointing marks was that you did not do enough work, and some may feel that it is because you are unable to study

properly.

Over the past few years, I have seen a number of students withdraw in the middle of the year, only to return the following year agreeing that it would have been better if they stayed.

If you need to come to terms with yourself, if you need to learn to discipline yourself, if you need to find out what your real interests are, I suggest that it may be better to do it here and now, and not postpone it in the hope that, through some magical process of maturing, you will be better prepared in a future year. Many students, who started out rather disastrously in their first term at University, have retrieved their position, even before the end of the first year.

It may be that you are in a position now where you cannot possibly hope to salvage every subject. Even then, it would be better to end the year with two or three credits than with none. If you leave now, you are throwing away not only a considerable investment in time and money, but a year of your life, which you may come to regret later. If you stay and partially succeed at least, you may be able to retrieve missing credits through summer sessions and other ways, and graduate with your classmates. Half the year has gone, but the other half remains. If you settle down now to do the best you can, you may end up doing better than your greatest

expectations at the moment.

Many of you know the answer to your problems, but might I suggest to those who never thought about study habits, that the way to study is to set yourself a definite target each day, or each evening. It is a good rule not to set out to work for so many hours, but rather to set out to learn a certain amount of material. Once you feel you have learned it, you can stop with an easy conscience regardless of whether you have spent one hour or three. If you try to work by the clock, you will spend most of the time watching the clock. Do not be put off by the vast amount of work that remains to be done. If you have learned something properly, it will stand you in good stead, and you will be surprised to find that after a period of steady study, things begin to come much more easily to you. Most students can do a great deal with the last few weeks of the term if they have put forward a reasonably steady effort throughout it.

If you have never learned to study, try setting yourself a simple goal each day and keep a record of your progress over the next two or three weeks. Once you develop the habit, you may even find that you come to enjoy it.

Good luck!

D.C. Blue  
Registrar

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One hundred and fifth year of publication. Canada's Oldest Official Student Publication. A member of Canadian University Press. The Brunswickan is published weekly at the Fredericton campus of the University of New Brunswick. Opinions expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the Student Representative Council or the Administration of the University. The Brunswickan office is located in the Student Union Building, College Hill, Fredericton, N.B. Printed at Bugle Publishing Limited, Woodstock, N.B. Subscriptions, \$3 year. Postage paid in cash at the Third Class Rate, Permit No.7.

**Photo**  
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 The Inside Staff

Dear Sir: **WOMEN IN RESIDENCE PART II**

With reference to last week's third letter in FEEDBACK, the following misprint "What a divine job" should read "What a divine joke". I had finished this letter by asking girls to stand on their own two feet but if you go over to these two residences you will find that some girls will have difficulty



## Mugwump Journal

By EDISON STEWART

Hello there again. Nice to see you back in one piece. First on the chopping block this week is the staff at the UNB health centre - so named, apparently, because they're supposed to take care of us when we get sick. (Misconception number 1)

Yours truly was in just such a position (sick, I mean) during exam week. I phoned the centre one day to try and see a doctor (Mistake number 1). I was told that no, the doctor wasn't in, but that he would be in for his daily morning rounds the next day.

So what time would that be? Well, came the reply, if he goes to Oromocto he'll be an hour late, and if he doesn't he'll be early. Still no indication as to what his regular arrival time was.

Completely baffled, I gave the centre up for lost and began to suffer for several days through what I assumed to be a sore throat. Days later, I decided to pay a visit to the centre in the afternoon. As you might have guessed, the doctor wasn't there. But the nurse, being a helpful old soul (Mistake number 2) told me to stay in bed and chew lots of Aspergum. I should also try and come in the next day to see the doctor. As usual, he would be in in the morning, she informed me.

Believing and trusting her (Mistake number 3) I phoned the centre at 10 a.m., the next day to try and see the doctor. No go. The doctor, said the nurse, has already enough patients and can you come in tomorrow? With this I terminated all contact with the health centre (Good move number 1) and kept chewing Aspergum. (Mistake number 4)

Several days later my gums were getting very sore from chewing that stuff and finally, after arriving in Montreal and trying other sore throat remedies, I went to see a doctor. Was I given some miracle cure for a sore throat? No. I didn't have a "sore throat", but tonsillitis. All the time at UNB I had been lead to believe my sore throat was due to a cold.

At this point, the only advice that I can offer is that if you even have a minor ailment, you should go to Montreal to get help. If you put your life in the hands of the so-called "qualified" people at the health clinic, you may end up 6 feet under.

That being an unrealistic proposal, I think we should do some investigating at the health centre. One doctor for 2-3 hours in the morning is not good enough to serve a town of 5,000 people or more. Perhaps if a few more of you folks complained out there we could get the health people off their butts. What do you say? - It only takes 5 minutes to write a letter to the Bruns and register the way you feel.

I had occasion to visit the health centre again last week, and treatment was substantially different. It was true that episode began with a different nurse, but, as someone once said, "nothing is all good or all bad." So it is with the health centre. I think it should be looked into, though, so that these "fluctuations" in health care occur less often.

The student elections will be coming up soon and already the politicians are making their moves. Before Xmas Rick Fisher and Roy Neale announced their intentions to run on the same ticket as Comptroller and President respectively. That deal is off now, for some reason or other. It's hard to tell who dropped who.

There has been some talk of Carnival Chairman Chris Franklin going for President, but he so far denies it. It would seem to be a logical step, though. Bob Poore did it last year and became President.

Allen Black's name has been mentioned as a candidate for comptroller and Dan Fenety, this year's comptroller, was thought by some to be seeking the Presidency, but he says he's getting out of student politics. Bill Akerley, the Director of CHSR, is rumoured to be running for President, but he won't say either way.

Whatever happens, I sure hope a lot more of you people get off your butts and vote this time. Support the candidate of your choice - join his or her campaign team - GET INVOLVED, PARTICIPATE.

doing this, so in order to keep girls as they are, this being a result of their sheltered life, the residence system has so called reasonable rules that will permit girls to remain exactly as they are. And how are they? - Walking down the hall of any floor in the evening, (Friday, Saturday and Sunday only) a girl appears in sleeping garments, she hides somewhere in horror, you laugh and ask yourself "why?" So what if she has washed her hair or is wearing curlers. She may be clothed with a robe, pyjamas, baby dolls etc.... or nothing at all. She is still a woman I hope. Woman is beautiful and adding to this beauty there are certain things she does, (eg. wash, fix her hair etc.) to attain what man looks at and appreciates and too often takes for granted. Is he in for a surprise when he gets married. The bathroom has been classified as the death chamber of love. Girls many times tend to look at guys as evil, this being fear crystallized, because through him she will lose her virginity. Look girls, it's either that, certain exercises, or masturbation - the choice is yours. My sister once commented: "Virginity ... what's that?" Think about it. It was said that people rather die than think, so I'm probably asking too much of you as UNB students, who on the whole are too vain to think anyway. One of the main reasons give for women's residence rules is that they will have to live under rules when they leave UNB. How ludicrous. The rules at this stage of the game are the rules imposed on oneself and one will only attain this by not being under over-protective rules. If parents would learn only this if nothing else in raising a family, many of our first year students wouldn't be as screwed up as they are. Another argument is noise, ie. that some girls will not appreciate open rooms if they are trying to sleep as a result of having intoxicated idiots roaming around in the halls. If the body is tired one will sleep even if there is noise once one realizes that it is only ones curiosity keeping one awake and/or that one was catered to in this respect when one was living home. People behave most peculiarly when their sleep is disturbed by noise.... that is why many babies end up in the hospital. One also hears that girls will not be able to study if the rooms are open but most girls go to the library to study. There are also girls who don't go out with guys and feel that the removal of existing rules would constitute an infringement on their privacy (a word used too often by hermits). Man is supposedly a social being and this has a tendency to behave as one. Last week-end I was appalled to hear of an argument from a sophomore living in Tibbits. She expressed the feeling that the curfew be removed for everyone except

freshettes because she had to go through it last year. You cannot kick people like that because they are so stupid that they will not realize why you kicked them. In order to omit most of the above reasonable problems, I would like to suggest the following: "That curfew be abolished for girls of any academic year and that guys be signed in the residence by a resident but that there be no

Dear Sir:

Do we really need an SRC? This is to call to the attention of the students the manner in which the SRC can be "led like sheep" in decision making. I refer in particular to the Edward English case. Here the SRC voted two hundred dollars (\$200) "honoraria" to a man they knew virtually nothing about. In case that doesn't register it means they voted away the student fees of nearly six of us, money out of our pockets to a hustler who lives on money he manages to bleed from groups like us. As it

specific time set for his departure. This in turn would help individuals attain, on their own mistakes or by other peoples' mistakes, the wisdom needed to grow up and develop as a thinking being. This, I think, the university is afraid of; it would be better if we were all near little machines.

Society for the restoration of man and woman.

turned out however Mr. Fenety on reconsideration tried to reduce the sum to fifty dollars (\$50) after English's presentation. For this he deserves credit, but the fact remains that it still our money and the principle of the issue that pisses me off.

For the past year I've observed at first hand delinquent voting by SRC members who don't give a damn about the issues. All one has to do is talk as convincingly as Mr. Poore did for English and the measure is well under way to being accepted.

Steve Chase  
SRC Rep at Large

# SALE

## on winter stock items



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# First impressions of Cologne, December 1971

By KEVIN MCKINNEY

Arriving in Cologne by train in the evening, one is first struck by the immense spires of the superb Gothic Cathedral stretching in illuminated tension into the mists and fog of the December sky. One disembarks at the railway station, adjacent to the cathedral, amidst throngs of hustlers, pimps, ordinary travelers, and Spanish and Italian youths who have migrated to the Rhine Valley in search of jobs and better pay.

From the main concourse of the station one can ascend to the square of the cathedral with its surrounding shops, restaurants and hotels, or descend to a very clean and logically designed underground tram stop. You must purchase tram tickets, three for two marks, in advance and stamp them on machines when entering a bus or a tram, so that normally no money passes hands on the public service vehicles themselves. The honor system is used, but the transit Authority employs plain clothes spot checkers who may demand to be shown a validly stamped ticket. Public transportation is, on the whole, efficient and well run.

At first glance, Cologne is much like any modern European or North American City. There is a preponderance of modern

buildings, due in large part to the destruction of 75 per cent of the city during the last war. Miraculously, the Cathedral survived with no extensive damage, and many other historically important buildings remain. The overall impression, though, is one of modernity. The central shopping district is a maze of pedestrian walkways, formerly streets, that have sensibly been barred to vehicular traffic. The Newmarket Square at the center of the shopping district becomes a Christmas Bazaar in December, with wooden and canvas booths clustered together in carnival effect, dealing in bric a brac, antiques, novelty items, a vast assortment of wursts, breads, and pastries and complemented by ferris wheel and merry-go-round rides for the kids.

To a maritimer, part of the charm of the city is the array of items available that one simply never sees here. As one would expect, there are great quantities and varieties of beer. There is Kölsch, a local specialty, Alt, a dare variety and slightly bitter, Pils, and many other beers from all over the country. Each German city and region has its own beer varying in sweetness, color, consistency, and taste, of course. Variety in wine is, Perhaps, even greater than in beer, and the natives of the Rhine Valley are known

for their love of wine. An old drinking song declares: "If the Rhine were wine, I would rather be a fish." Rhine wines, Mosel, Liebfraumilch, literally "Virgin's Milk", are among the favourite white wines.

There are as many types of wursts, sausages and meat pastes or spreads as the imagination can conjure. The complete spectrum of edible meat products is blended with vegetables, broth, truffles, mushrooms, pickles, schmalz and many other palatable and not so palatable food products in an endless variety of concoctions that are then stuffed into sausages, rolled into loaves or packed into jars to be dealt to the consuming public. There is obvious delight in good food and good drink among the German people which is again

apparent in the abundance of fresh breads and pastries to be found in the many bakeries and food stores of Cologne. The variety is once more striking to the North American, as one is tempted by black bread, pumpernickel, combinations of the different wheats and spices, cookies, rolls, pies and tarts made with fresh fruit and cream and seasonal specialties such as Christmas stollen and spice cookies. The partaking of these baked goods is complemented with generous measures of filtered mocha coffee, so rich and full-bodied as to shame our watered down version of the same drink. The tea is equally various, running the gamut from peppermint to a thorough inventory of flower, fruit and herb teas.

Of the many musical events

available, I chose to see J.S. Bach's Weihnacht Soratorium, a powerful Christmas piece performed by full orchestra and chorus in the acoustically excellent trinitatiskirche. There was a very fine graphics exhibition at the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, and in another gallery of the same museum I was surprised to find New Brunswick artist Alex Colville's "Truck Stop" as well as Malcolm Morley's "St. John's Yellow Pages".

Shopping bargains in the city include the famous 4711 Eau de Cologne and the related flower essences which have become a world famous trademark of the city. Finally, cameras and photographic equipment are excellent bargains, and even Japanese cameras can be got at very good prices, as they must compete with the fine German products.

## '71 yearbook all sold out

By MARIA WAWER

Yearbook '71 - all sold out! According to Mr. Wayne Charters, SRC Business Administrator, the 210 books still up in the SRC offices have all been pre-paid by students, but not as yet picked up.

"We're advertising in the Bruns and on CHSR to have them picked up. Last year, a total of 30 books were not called for. We tried to contact those who had ordered them, but were unable to do so. We dare not dispose of them in case some of these people do reach us, so we're keeping them in storage for such an eventuality."

Each year, as well as the 1,500 or so books pre-ordered by student, 100 extra are brought in and then sold at cost. Mr. Charters said that these are disposed of easily. Students who ordered the '71 yearbook in advance paid \$5, a saving of \$3 over the cost price, the SRC subsidizing the test. Buyers who did not order early dished out the full print-

ing price of \$8.

The total number of '71 books brought to UNB was 1,550, which means about one third of the student body showed an interest in obtaining one.

Mr. Charters went on to say the '72 book will be a slimmer volume, at a lower cost. A contract has already been made with National School Services for 1,500 copies at \$6,325. He expressed the hope that this yearbook will almost be able to break even, what with students paying \$3 per copy, and advertisements. Subsidization would be needed only to cover yearbook expenses. However, the other form of subsidization not often thought of by students is the

free mailing of books to graduates. This comes to about 60 cents per book.

The forthcoming book, although it will have fewer pages, should carry a broader coverage of student activities - social and club activities. There will be a greater emphasis on cut-lines. Sports pictures, for example, might include the location and date of the game pictured.

But that's next year's book... At the moment, the SRC office staff is interested in seeing last year's yearbooks disappear from the office. If you have ordered one, and have not yet picked it up, why not help them out. Trot up to the SRC offices, second floor of the SUB. They are waiting for you.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1972

8:00 P.M. S.U.B. ROOM 26



THE COLLEGE HILL SOCIAL CLUB, INC.  
COLLEGE HILL, FREDERICTON, N.B.

# International lounge having its problems

By VAL CARSON

As of November 5th, 1971, the International Student Lounge, situated on the first floor of the SUB has been open daily from 11:30-1:30 and on selected evenings during the weekend. As with any new endeavor, problems do arise - our main problem being to attract students into the lounge, which up to this point has been used by very few. Often, one will enter the SUB between 11:30-1:30 and find everyone crowded into the main lounge and cafeteria, yet, the International Student Lounge is open and empty. I feel the reason for this is mainly due to the

misconception that the I. S. Lounge is mainly for overseas students. This is not the case and our "Everyone Welcome" sign is true in fact, for without Canadians the whole purpose of the lounge is lost and the lounge will serve as only one other source of segregation on campus.

As to what the lounge has to offer - Starting this year from January 17th-22nd the lounge will be reopened for "Canadian Week". Several Canadian students have discussed with the I.S.L. committee what they would like to know about Canada and vice-versa. The main focus of the week will be

on a series of events planned to allow Canadians share with overseas students their knowledge of this country and compare and contrast cultural similarities and differences. For example, on Friday, Jan 22nd, a Coffee House will be held in the lounge at 9:00 p.m. during which folk-songs and folk-lore from Canada, India, Caribbean, Africa and Asia will be presented, and discussed. Saturday night, "Crossroads" from '71 will informally discuss their impressions of living and working in a different country - bringing out aspects of Canada's role in international development and overseas student

reaction to such a role. A film will possibly be presenting Wednesday, Jan 19th as well.

During this term we hope to have daily, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers from India, Caribbean, Africa and Asia, and put into the lounge on a regular basis, being financially supported by the Alumnae of this University. As well, the SUB Board of Directors has purchased a sound system for

the lounge which should presently be installed.

All in all, there is a great deal that can be accomplished with the lounge. It is a meagre "beginning" so solving a major problem on this campus - the absence of services to our overseas students from 47 nations, which are gaining their main impression of this country from this campus.

## Community paper set for Fredericton

By NEIL DICKIE

A community paper with the topic of concern "Fredericton in general" is planned to come out by the end of January. The paper, according to one of its workers, John Oliver is just in the organizational stage with about 25 people interested in, and working for

alterations to the current rules pertaining to use of the Club by both members and guests." Neale did not go into details as he felt the membership should first be informed of the conditions which make these alterations necessary.

Peter Collum, a Director of the Club, commented that he was "in favor of any proposal which would bring the club closer to financial solvency."

it. So far, the group consists of young men and women the "youngest being 15 and the oldest about 28".

The content of the community newspaper "depends on the people who write for it", anybody who does has "an influence on the paper". Articles are being prepared for the paper right now. No specific facilities have been found for the paper. Its name has not been decided yet. The main fact that has been agreed upon about the paper apart from the above is that it needs help, help in writing both in news and feature stories, help in layout, artwork and "all the other shitwork that goes with publishing a paper".

As yet the paper has no publisher or editor which required by law, only concerned people working for it.

It is thought that the paper will come in the form of a tabloid, about 12 to 16 pages in length. It will come out "at first" every three weeks. The paper should cost around 25 cents and it is hoped that it will be financially solvent.

Information on the new paper can be had by phoning INSIGHT at 454-5505.

## Social Club making changes

By PHIL SHEDD

The College Hill Social Club has affected some changes already and there will be a few more to come. This is the word from the club's President, Roy Neale. The major change to date has been the withdrawal of Doug McConnell as Secretary-treasurer and general manager. McConnell, though still on the Board of Governors of the Club, is far too busy with

his new job in the Personnel Department of UNB to carry on his previous functions. Kevin McKinney, Director of the SUB, took over as Secretary-treasurer and temporary General Manager at that time.

"The Club has applied to the NBLCC for a Club Licence and with this in mind we have to prepare ourselves and lay the framework for this new condition," said Neale. In accord-

ance with this Neale said he was pleased to announce the appointment of Michael Inman as General Manager of the Club.

"Mike now works behind the bar at the club and has worked as a bartender at the Aroostook Valley Country Club, located in the Maine-New Brunswick border. We feel that, due to his experience, Mike is the best man for the job," Neale said.

When asked what other changes are in store for the CHSC Neale stated that the Annual Meeting will take place on January 25th. "At that time proposals will be presented for

## Wobbly tables a problem

By ANDY WATSON

Somebody does care about the wobbly tables on which UNB students have been writing exams for a period of time long enough for the tables to have reached the swaying verge of disintegration. Business prof. E.D. Maher, at the Dec. 16th senate meeting asked if anything could be done about the tipping tables.

One senatorial wjt replied

that the blotters were provided for shimming the tables.

The registrar, Dr. Blue had discussed the matter with the buildings and grounds people. He informed the senate that it is cheaper to buy new tables than to buy the rubber feet that would be needed to make the old ones more stable. As the old tables wear out they are being replaced by the three legged variety.

### Comment

## Students leave lots of garbage

By PETER ASHTON

There are times where students are praised for their actions and times when they are not. This is one of those times dealing with the latter. It happened a year ago and it's happening again.

There is an alarming growth of pigs on the campus and I am not referring to the police. They seem to enjoy throwing garbage on the floor of the lounge rather than the garbage pails provided. The staff are complaining and they have a right to. Does it seem reasonable that one butts his cigarette on the arm of a chair or on the rugs. Let me put it this way, do you administer such actions in your home?

The lounge is a place for students and faculty (though they rarely show up) to read,

relax and enjoy the surroundings - why then must it be so cluttered. Director of the SUB Kevin McKinney has had too many complaints from the staff and has decided to place a Student Supervisor on duty during lunch hour. When the students realize that they are being watched like little children, maybe they will act like humans again. If they do something "bad", they might get spanked. Pretty sad for University Students isn't it? ?



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Is "the medium the message" here? President Dineen accepts a donation of cameras and equipment from, far left, John Douglas, president of Editel Productions. On the right, Norman Dann of Editel and John Webster, director of the University's audio-visual service look on. Mr. Webster hopes the equipment will soon serve all areas, including extension services and student productions.

## Women's Lib

By DEBRA and JAQUI

When Women's Liberation talks about Day Care Centres we're not talking about high priced baby-sitting or professional teachers who have all the answers. We're not talking about centres that make profits for their investors or that are part of the government run chain. We ARE talking about co-operative centres, run by parents, and subsidized by the government for a neighborhood, by a factory for its workers or by an apartment building for its occupants.

In a parent-controlled centre, parents need not feel that they are handing their children over to someone else to care for but, instead, that they are part of a community which, as a community, is caring for its children, theirs included. Where one or both parents have flexible working hours they can actively work in the centre. Where they do not, they can serve the centre in any one of a number of supportive ways: cleaning, organizing, building equipment. But the main point is that all parents involved collectively decide what kind of care they wish their children to receive.

We find that given a community environment, not only do children's relationships with each other become more important to their development, but children also learn to relate to adults in a more meaningful way. Instead of a clinging dependence on one or two parents, children learn that other adults can be relied on to look after their needs. They learn that they can have adult friends who are not their parents. As a result they are more sure of themselves, less concerned about security, more capable of autonomy, more aware of the world going on around them. This also makes a child's relationship with his or her parents less strained and allows a mother and father to feel more relaxed and capable of enjoying their child and other children. The mother's and father's realization, on the other hand, that others do care about their children, that others can have as warm and productive a relationship with them as they can, does much to overcome the feelings of guilt and anxiety they frequently encounter when faced with the need to put their children in the care of others.

Such a co-operative is presently operating in the Co-op Residence for married students and staff. Enrollment is limited to children of building occupants, since the Co-op subsidizes the center by providing a rent free bedroom apartment. One full-time teacher is hired and the rest of the work is volunteer.

A co-operative day care center is, of course, for those parents who want the responsibility of cleaning the center, including towels, sheets, dirty diaper pails, floors, etc. as well as having a say in the philosophy of education. Because of parent co-operation fees can be as low as \$12 a month (daily hot lunches included) depending on how much time a parent can contribute and children under the usual minimum of 2 years can be accepted.

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# Here's how you can help fight pollution

1. Don't use colored facial tissues, paper towels, or toilet paper. The paper dissolves properly in water, but the dye lingers on.
2. Don't buy anything in non-returnable containers, or, if you must, use containers that disintegrate readily. Glass bottles don't decompose. Bottles made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) give off lethal hydrochloric acid when incinerated. Don't confuse it with stiffer polystyrene plastic.
3. When you shop, take a reusable tote with you as Europeans do. Don't accept excess packaging and paper bags.
4. If you smoke filter tip cigarettes, don't flush your butts down the toilet. In water they are practically indestructible, so put them in the garbage, or best of all, stop smoking.
5. Stop littering NOW! If you see me or anybody else littering, object politely!! "Excuse me, you dropped something."
6. Discourage the use of pesticides. They can recycle, and kill plants, animals and people. Patronize stores that specialize in unpesticided, organically grown foods.
7. If you don't really need a car, don't buy one. Motor vehicles produce 1/2 of all air pollution (via the glory of the internal combustion engine) Walk or get a bicycle. It is better for you.
8. If you still think you need a car, make sure it burns fuel efficiently and it is as quiet running as possible. Get a low horsepower mini/machine for the city, and don't use the horn unnecessarily.
9. Bug gasoline manufacturers to get the lead out. Tetraethyl lead additives are put in gas to hype an engines performance, but they can build to up lethal doses in the body.
10. Use garbage cans rather than plastic garbage bags. You can tromp it down best in a garbage can.
11. If you have a fire place abstain as much as possible. If you must send up smoke burn wood not murky cannel coal.
12. Burning leaves or garbage is already illegal in many towns. Don't do it. Open fires don't burn leaves or garbage efficiently enough. Dispose of them in some other way.
13. If you see any oily, sulfurous black smoke coming out of chimneys report it to the Sanitation Department.
14. If you see a junked car report it to the Sanitation Department. If they don't care, scream until someone does care.
15. There is only so much water, so don't leave it running. If it has to be recycled too fast, treatment do a poor job of purifying it.
16. Measure detergents carefully. If you follow the manufacturers instructions you will help cause a 1/3 reduction in detergent water pollution. Since the prime offender is not the suds but phosphates, demand to know how much phosphate is in the detergent you are buying.
17. Never flush away what you can put in the garbage, especially unsuspected organic cloggers like cooking fat.
18. Protest pollution-causing and ecology killing "advances" in technology.

## FROM WHERE I SIT or my dear subjects

By SRC President Bob Poore

The Bruns staff has seen fit to allow me to write a column on a trial basis and now I have to come up with sufficient insights and observations to fill this hold in the paper every week. So far I have crumpled several efforts that sounded like toothpaste ads extolling the virtues of the SRC and destroyed others that sounded like typical Bruns copy. The purpose of this weekly blurb is to inform Joe student what is happening with his government. Most Joe students don't give a shit anyway but thats beginning to change. Ever notice in the Yearbook how its always the same people in Red N' Black, Winter Carnival, Student Government and Orientation? The whole show as far as student affairs is concerned is run by about something to the point where they will work to pull it off. A noted exception is this years Carnival, granted the same crew is still there but there are a lot of new faces as well. Interested people from residences, faculties and even a few profs are putting together a Carnival Office across the hall from the SRC Office.

The NB Federation of Labour asked the SRC this week for \$450.00 to finance two buses to transport people to Bathurst for the day of concern demonstration. The only member of the 4 man delegation that presented the request who knew what he was about was Mr. Booker. The presentation was poor and they refused what money we did offer, much in the style of a spoiled brat. I find it rather remarkable that a federation of 28000 people can't come up with enough voluntary contributions to finance a bus trip.

The housing questionnaire will be administered next week to a sampling of 500 people from the student body. The student body is being asked to determine what type of housing they want for themselves and those that follow. If you are called upon to offer your views, please do so.

If you have a bitch about the way things are run in the sub or the student government let me know. I'll put it in the column and try to get some reaction to it. Don't bother if you're not prepared to work on it yourself.

Next week - Does it pay to be honest?

### NOTICE: 1971 Yearbooks

There are 200 PREPAID 1971 Yearbooks at the S.R.C. Office, Room 126, S.U.B., a waiting pick-up by their owners. Please pick up your books at the earliest opportunity if you have not already done so.

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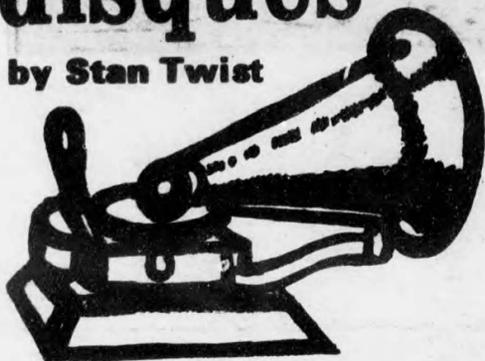
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# disques

by Stan Twist



Way back in the early days of the summer of '67, I endeavoured to learn more about the musical likings of my British counterparts. Having obtained several English musical journals, I was soon to discover that there were four names that were huge in England that were virtually unknown, up to that time, in North America. They were The Cream, The Who, The Jimi Hendrix Experience and The Move. Now, as to the success of the first three, I'm sure you're well aware; unless, of course, you've been a political prisoner in Red China for the last five years.

But what of the Move. They were classed in the "psychedelic experimental bag" (a nice way of saying drug oriented) by the English press. So why didn't they ride the same multi-colored wave of glory that the other three experienced. Well first, they only released one little 45 rpm record in North America—"Flowers in the Rain" which, despite it's acid, peace, love etc. seasoning failed to make it. And even if one were so industrious as to obtain a copy of their first LP, released only in Britain, one would not find extended guitar solos laden with fuzz tones and feedback, nor would you find 15-minute drum solos and spaced out "hippie" lyrics which were in vogue at the time. The album was a simple, though not totally unimpressive, collection of commercial radio oriented pop tunes, spiced up with a couple of expertly

executed 1950's rock and roll numbers.

Three years passed and despite a barrage of hit singles in England, the Move caused nary a ripple on this side of the Atlantic. Then in early 1970 AM records, who had had them under contract since 1967, released their first LP on this continent Shazam (SP 4259). Ranging from sledgehammer rock on "Hello Suzie" to Eastern-classical tapestries on "Fields of People", there was little ground The Move couldn't cover with prowess. Though acclaimed a musical landmark by critics and connoisseurs, the public seemed unaware of the fact that a true "supergroup" was in their midst. (they ignored Jesus too, remember).

Last summer the Move changed labels and released their second American LP, "Looking On" (Capitol ST-658) Though not up to their usual standards, it nevertheless contained some ingenious material. New member Jeff Lynn's two contributions to the LP proved that he was playing no small part in the new sound of The Move.

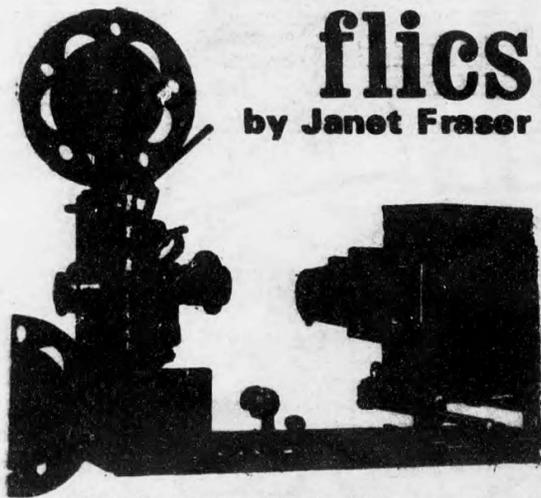
After losing a bass player and ceasing to tour, The Move released what may be their last LP, "Message From the Country" (Capitol ST-811). Since then leader-guitarist Roy Wood, pianist-guitarist Jeff Lynn and drummer Bev Bevan have devoted themselves to a musical project of Wood's called "The Electric Light Orchestra". Incorporating cellos, oboes, violas and guitars, among other things, it should prove to be an interesting event. Meanwhile we are left with the Moves' final album and may only hope that the Electric Light Orchestra be one half as good as what is represented on this recording.

The Move also have a distinctive sound to their bass guitar. Though having used three different bass players on their four LPs, they always have the same growling, percussive funk to them. Back around the time of the Jefferson Airplane-Moby Grape peak, rock bassists began to pay more attention to their friends in the jazz fields and noted that jazz bassists never use guitar picks, but their fingers to pluck the strings. And mainly because a baby-faced bass player from a Liverpool rock quartet used the

same technique, most rock bassists followed suit and soon matched the calluses on their left hand with ones on their right. There were the occasional rebels however, who refused to conform, the most important being the Who's John Entwistle and the Move's Rick Price. Though the bass was strong on both Shazam and Looking On, it's become the dominant instrument on "Message" with Wood taking over from Price. "It wasn't my Idea" is held together, with the exception of some Arabian sounding saxes in the chorus, by bass and drums alone. One doesn't even notice the lack of other instruments in the song, the bass being so powerful.

Of the albums ten songs, three can be considered novelty cuts. "My Marge" is the only throwaway of the three, an unimpressive 1920's vaudville tune about some girl who picks her nose, etc. "Don't Mess me Up" sounds so much like early Elvis Presley that if it were played to Presley he's probably think he was listening to one of his first records. Wood plays such a perfectly greasy guitar break that it would bring tears to Bill Haley's eyes.

The best thing on the LP though is also the only song that ex-Idle Racer Jeff Lynne wrote. "Message from the Country" from start to finish gives ample reason to name the LP after it. Twelve-string guitar, something that holds an infinite attraction to me for some unknown reason, gives a sunshine fullness that most of the LP does without. Lynne has a knack for writing tunes that sound immediately familiar and "Message" is more than instantly likeable. The harmonies are overpowering in a Sgt. Pepper sort of way and that guitar break by George Har...er...I mean Roy Wood is a delight to your already throbbing, smiling ears (Since when do ears smile?) I can't understand why Capitol hasn't released it as a 45. It could easily be a giant with the proper amount of promotion. In fact I can't understand the lack of promotion Capitol has bestowed upon this LP as a whole. Their sitting on a potential monster and seem to be doing little about it. Well, that's their tuff luck. Buy the LP anyway and do yourself and The Move a big favour.



# flics

by Janet Fraser

The theme music introducing Summer of '42 is like your final impression of the story—sad, gentle, a little mysterious. It was not a particularly good movie because of the hypocrisy of its basic premise—a "poignant recollection of lost innocence". Perhaps Hermie, the main character, did become a man when he realized the full implications of the war, and of his first sexual encounter, but you couldn't quite grasp the fact that he might have this much depth when he and his pals had been so childish throughout the film. The aspirations of Oskie, Hermie's best friend, didn't go beyond "making out" with a cute blonde in bright red lipstick and bobbysox. The film is carried out in a sentimental fashion, but the facts of the movie are not very sentimental. Despite the idyllic island the story is set on, the soft music score, and the naturalness of the characters, the movie seemed a little cold to me.

The movie feels in the mood of the forties when he sees a store with a soda

fountain, the boys in baggy trousers and crew-cuts, and when he hears the jukebox jive music. These are, supposedly, the "good old days" and must bring a wistful tear to the eyes of the over forty set. Personally, I would rather spend my summer in '72, if the attitudes expressed in the story were prevalent at this time. The girls were stupid enough to let the boys do whatever they wanted, and any girl who didn't looked prudish, in the movie. You can just see a girl's dreams in terms of a bungalow in suburbia, and a husband and children to serve, which indeed became the ideal woman of the fifties. The object of Hermie's youthful adoration is a young widow played by Jennifer Grimes with the right mixture of mystery and compassion. She is an intelligent woman, yet she is content to play house with her husband until he "goes off to war". When he is killed in action, she turns to Hermie for protection and comfort. Their love scene is moving and also a little strange.

There are many amusing moments in the movie you laugh at Hermie's awkwardness and shyness, but you also understand him. He envisions himself in a "mature" relationship with the woman he adores from afar. But after he finally gets his opportunity to meet her by carrying home her shopping bags, he tells her at the doorstep that she should get a shopping cart, otherwise she might get a hernia. All the way home he mutters in self-contempt, "Jesus, a hernia!"

The movie is fun to watch as long as you don't take it too seriously. There's not really much of a plot development or message. The story is schmaltzy and romantic; it is a little more believable. Even if the film does lack depth it is well-done, with very human characters, haunting photography and music, lots of laughs, and a few tears for the sentimental.

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# THE SECOND WORLD WAR

simplified version, printed in soft cover to match the author's head



a short story by  
**Phil Peterson**

Layout and graphics by Mac Haynes

## CHAPTER I

### THE BEER HALL POOCH AND OTHER MAD DOGS

In early 1939 yet another human war began. And again, we had human opponents and the war became known as World War Two. This was a fortunate war for you and I, because we won it, and so increasing our lifetime records to two victories and no defeats.

The main countries of the war were Italy, Germany, Japan, England, France, Russia, and the United States, but that old wartime favorite, Spain, did not figure nearly so prominently in this war as it had in the 1588 affair. (fortunately for Spain)



One of the villains of the war was Benito Mussolini, dictator of Italy. He wanted to be a Modern Caesar, but the closest he ever got to being that romantic figure was in being wiped out by Italians. Before this, he conquered Highly Selassy, for lack of anyone better (or easier) and engaged them in what is now known as the comic war (by Italians). The Ethiopians were excellent spear-throwers, but turned out to be relatively ineffective against tanks and tuka dive-bombers. In a short space of time arms and soaked their feet, as they had run quite a bit.

There was another bad guy a little farther north, in Germany; Adolf Hitler. Hitler didn't much like being blamed for the last war, so he decided to start one he would be proud to be blamed for.

His New Germany was supposed to last 1000 years, but Hitler had to settle for 6. This disappointed him greatly.

One of Hitler's main drives was the re-acquisition of Applesauce-Lorraine, a territory lost in the First World War (a much duller war), which the French refused to give up any more.

Joining the peck of nasties was Japan, who was planning to take a few countries herself. The Japanese people believed that Hirohito, their emperor, was descended from the Sun Goddess, and that it was his divine mission to rule the world. Beliefs like these can prove to be of a most dangerous nature, especially for the emperors concerned, and as time would tell, the divinity of the Sun Goddess is open to great speculation. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, but since there was no one living there except a few abdominal snowmen, nobody thought anything of it. (Except the snowmen who were pretty put out with the whole thing).

So the keg was ready to explode the war into full activity, and Hitler and his number one aide, his faithful dog whom he had acquired in 1923 in Munich (the Beer Hall pooch) began the wheels of regress turning.

The Austrian government conveniently resigned a day before Germany invaded, and the peace of 1918 was officially and rudely concluded.

Hitler had a lot of self-determination and seemed eager to spread it evenly all over Europe. When Hitler tried to take the Sudetenland, Chamberlain (not Wilt) and Daladier went to Hitler to beg him to stop as they were not prepared for a war (though of course they did not tell Hitler the latter). After the talks Chamberlain returned triumphantly saying he had secured "peace in our time". This peace turned out to be a rather good imitation of a World War. Some experts say that Chamberlain really knew what was going to happen and that by "in our time" meant about six hours.

Hitler's next move was Poland, but he actually feared the Poles, because they were hard to see, being a very thin race. A typical scene during the war was a German armyman claiming exuberantly "Ya, mein camarades, I shotten ten Poles today!" The group would all laugh in unison with him, but with an air of hesitancy and wonder, since it could never be actually determined if in fact one had shot a Pole or a pole.

## CHAPTER 2

### RUSSIA CONQUERS ESTONIA, ETC.

Russia was an ally of ours then by necessity rather than friendliness, and seeing how easy it was to grab things, overran Finland and a number of other North Sea countries with little difficulty.

Soon Germany took Norway and Denmark, and Chamberlain resigned and became a comedian, a professor for which he had been well trained. Winston Churchill took over, making many great speeches about chickens and necks and other important war topics. It took the British people some time before they realized that he was not a comedian as well. But he was no comedian, and the Germans found him anything but funny.

## CHAPTER 3

### BLISS KRIEG AND OTHER GENERALS

Germany had the most difficulty of all with

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countries of Holland, Belgium, and especially Luxembourg, not because these countries had armies, but because the Germans had difficulty in telling when they were in such a position, for almost as soon as they had been out again, and didn't realize what had happened. This made the Low Countries feel safe, for the enemy never seemed to be longer than a few minutes.

to help fight the Germans away from France, the British developed a new weapon, the spitfire, a very unpolite machine, but which was the dread of the German High Command and the German Sober Command as well - no one likes getting spat at, especially in the air, and many German pilots met their end at the savage drool of the Spitfire.

In 1941, urged by the Motion picture industry, the United States joined the war. Cronkite was said to have grinned when he heard the news, and for years after the war narrated every American battle of the war and sold a lot of insurance everywhere proclaimed the "America, of course, is on the side of the angels." This was very reassuring and let us know that they were on our side. "The Arsenal

But there were other hot action spots in the war, Africa being the key one. While Hitler had been getting all the glory, Mussolini was feeling left out, and though he didn't know it at the time, he would soon be feeling left over. Mussolini decided to attack another obsolete country - Egypt. Unfortunately for Mussolini, the British were there to protect the Egyptians, but the Italian leader was unaware of this fact. It was one fact he most certainly should have made a point to be aware of. At first the Italians thought the highly-coloured and savage British desert commandos were mirages and ignored them. They were overheard to say time after time following their mass surrender that they hadn't otta (Italian for ought to ignore those things again).

Then the war turned into a sort of animal act between the Aussie "Rats of Tobruk" and the "Desert Fox", Rommel. This war lingered on since one fox was a more than equal match for 30,000 rats.

After Eisenhower teamed with Montgomery to finally catch the Fox, "Ike" <sup>2</sup> invaded the Italian "Boot". The Italian turned on Mussolini and joined our side. Mussolini was heard to exclaim at this sour turn of events, "Oh gee,

Germans because the latter said it was all our forces could tell) had a bitter argument as to whether it should be called A-Day, Y-Day, Day-Day, or as Patton suggested M-Massacre or B-Blood B-Bath.<sup>3</sup> In the end it seemed more sensible to call it June 6, 1944.

All that day and the next, and the next, and the next, the invasion forces poured into Normandy and Normandy poured into them (vineyard produce). The German defenders did not give an inch without a fight - they gave approximately 500 miles.

The Allied armies were torn between home and the war, since they fanned out in half a dozen directions at once, thus greatly increasing their numbers. The losses were high and the wounded suffered without much medical aid, but fortunately there were still a few Japanese running west and were on the scene just in time to lick the Allies. (You'll pardon the apparent contradiction.)

Thousands of men and thousands of tons of heavy equipment were landed on the Normandy beachheads every day, and the armies of the allies grew stronger, excepting the ones on the bottom who were pretty uncomfortable. House by house, farm by farm, the British and American soldiers fought their way through village after village, not because they needed to, but because it sounds more poetical in textbooks. Villages with names such as Bayeux, Carentan, St. Lo, Falaise, and St. Sauveur-de-Comte - names no one had ever heard of then or will likely care to remember.

Von Rundstedt, a German general was given the job of making a last ditch effort at driving the Allies back. His counterattack met the American army on the foggy morning of December 16, 1944. The head of the American unit saw that snow lay on the ground beneath the trees but overgeneralized and decided that everything was as it should be. The Germans took this lax moment to attack and did it so swiftly that they even surprised themselves and fled. But they soon realized their genius and attacked the miserable Americans once more.

To make matters worse, some German soldiers were dressed in American uniforms and were able to speak English with an American Accent. This resulted in a lot of confusion, and one German officer was heard to exclaim "Oh, Hell!" in perfect English, as a German infantryman shot him in the pit of the stomach.

The Allies soon advanced to German soil, soil the Germans called the "holy soil", which seemed appropriate enough after a few American mortar blasts.

At this point one of the long-sought-after answers in the scientific community (who else could think of such a foolish thing) was found - "What happens when an irresistible force (Russia) meets an immovable object (American army). If you happened to be a German at that time you wind up in a cellar in Berlin.

Hitler turned out to be a rather poor sport about it all and shot himself. (thought some say he is alive and well and head of the American Army today) This made the British very mad as they had been looking forward to killing their arch-enemy themselves.

Germany had lost, but Japan was still at it. Meanwhile the United States had procured the greatest weapon ever devised - the atomic bomb. She would soon give it to the Japanese. After this, Hirohito admitted that he was not a God, at least not one that would like to be in the way when and A-Bomb (do not confuse this with B-Bomb, THE bomb) fell on him, and made the now memorable statement: "Everyone is entitled to one fatal mistake."

All the peace-loving nations of the world (4) pray that the United Nations will continue to play a vital role - and that no historian of the future will ever have to write a book about "World War III". This much I believe to be assured to our dreams, for in such an event there will be no future historians (intact).

<sup>1</sup>Japan at this time was sorely lacking in medical assistance.

<sup>2</sup>A cry uttered by the enemy when they saw his forces approaching.

<sup>3</sup>The shoe factory at Pergkeepsy N.Y., submitted the suggestion PAY-DAY as it was Wednesday and they had just been paid. On the other hand the Germans had not lost their keen sense of humor, and suggested May-Day.



ocracy" prepared to ship out. Japan moved east and attacked Pearl Harbor. The new statements now uttered by the Americans were "America, of course, is on the side of freedom, especially when Japan destroyed the entire American Fleet".

ER 4

THE JAP A SLAP IN THE YAP

At Pearl Harbor, Lieutenant Colonel C. Doolittle of the Army Air Corps had an idea. He proposed to bomb the Japanese mainland, and even Tokyo itself. Since the Army Air Corps had no bombers with a range long enough to cross the Pacific, it was indeed a bold idea, and most experts hoped that the raid would go back to doing little.

Doolittle was not to be denied his opportunity for greatness, and decided to invade Japan by air. He had a few aircraft carriers. In fact he had his own crews and flew the lead plane himself. Unfortunately he underestimated his distance from Japan by about 450 miles, and his distance drained the fuel tanks dry before they were over Japan, he followed his bombs down for the visit. But most of the bombs were shot down by Chinese patriots before they could reach their targets.

History books note that the raid accomplished little militarily, except that they hadn't tried it again.

The Battle for the Pacific had begun, and the Americans set out with a naval air force and made a surprise attack. The attack surprised the Japanese noticeably, but they got the hell out of the Americans who were practicing drills when someone noticed a ship of Japan floating toward them.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, as it was called, was a tactical draw for the United States, and the Japanese fleet returned to its bases to lick its wounds.

The next great battle in the Pacific area was the Battle of Guadalcanal. United States Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the first week of August 1942. After a week of stiff fighting the Americans had been newly trained and in good shape, the Marines captured the island and began to rebuild it for the use of our planes, since these new forces were in a pretty lousy lot.

whatta dirty trick." This strong speech did not sway his old friends, however, and he was hung, head down, in pain.

Japan now was beginning to get some stronger, and overwhelm the tiny American outposts in the Pacific. Before General Douglas MacArthur, the commanding officer in the Philippines, escaped from that island in a submarine, he made a dramatic statement: "I shall return". Time would seem to have made this somewhat less dramatic than it perhaps was at that time, for the Japanese forces had obviously already returned, and it goes without saying that Hirohito's declaration "Oi shalla (do not be confused and think that this is Italian) retanna, rotsa ruck, Amelican dummies" was not recorded with such adoration by American historians, even though his statement had a good deal more ingenuity and feeling to it than MacArthur's did. The two then engaged in one of the most biting verbal disputes in history (this one at least), and ended dramatically, thus:

Hirohito: Risterine tastes rousy.  
MacArthur: NUTS!

At this point I feel that I should mention the president of the United States at this time, Franklin Roosevelt, a man who became president because of his one burning desire - to be in Abraham Lincoln's shoes, the shoes of greatness. Soon Roosevelt found himself in an asylum claiming himself to be a woollen sock, and had to be restrained from jabbing darned needles into his head. Here Roosevelt died before the war was over, and never really savored the victory of the war or his own greatness.

Getting on to more serious things again, the war between MacArthur and the Japanese. This war was won eventually by the Americans as well, with appalling losses (for Japan) to the Japanese.

Then the forces of interest shifted to Europe once more, where Eisenhower had devised an ingenious plan - it was called "winning the war," and should have been thought of before. It was also known as Operation Overlord, in the typical American flair for the dramatic. Better yet, it was known as D-Day. (The "D" stands for the first letter in the word "day".) This phrase was obviously coined because we just couldn't call the invasion date "Day" - that would have been rather flat. And yet, the Allies (called this by the



# Songs & Poems

# For Country Winds Rosslyn

## Song

### Verse I

You stood outside my window  
I saw you in the morning  
There were many times  
When daytime belonged to you and I

By the river I have sat  
Aup to the sun it has not said  
If the days will pass on  
Or if we'll see to tomorrow

II  
Come in for a while  
Set yourself down on a chair  
You'll find your mind at ease  
To the ones you want to please

Today we took the fences down  
And the cows  
Have their own point of view  
We hope we'll know better from now on.

III  
If you ever back again  
Perhaps in late December  
Things may remain the same  
Or you may see a change

Even though the backyard  
Sometimes is neglected  
We can always take time  
To put things back in place

### Chorus

The old barn stood still  
Farm house in the field  
The meadows filled with laughter  
Tea has just been made

The pillage is near by  
Mornings early yet  
The cobbler is at work  
The milkman's on his way

Today  
I looked  
through your  
windowed shop  
but I  
could not  
come in -  
cause I  
could not  
get out -  
of me

Is there  
room for  
some more  
It's warm  
in here  
the light  
is dim  
sunshine  
candled  
on the  
wall

I like you -  
want to be your friend  
think your pretty  
flowers are  
pretty too  
I'll miss you  
when your away  
cause  
I feel close to you  
and in time  
who will we  
come to be  
I hope were  
always happy  
cause it's no fun  
to be sad

Waiting -  
for some  
Sunday afternoon  
to come  
so I'll find  
you hidden away  
where no-one  
can see -  
but I'll look  
and see your face  
in the morning sun  
and when tomorrow  
is no longer coming  
I won't  
have to  
search again

## Song

### Verse I

Cold days -  
have taken you away  
where I cannot see  
where I cannot touch

In the autumn mist  
I feel you close by me  
though you are not here  
and I am travelling on

II  
I have not learned to trust  
I have not learned to die  
sometimes it seems so hard  
just to say you love

I've hidden many times  
away from you  
so you cannot see my eyes  
and I will not touch yours

III  
There's a train -  
that leaves each daytime night  
rails clatter as you go  
along with no idea

And stories told -  
about the days of old  
and how we'll live  
in a rhyme outside of time

### Chorus

Cold wind in the park  
felt it yesterday  
blowing by the riverside  
across the long steel bridge

Together we may lose  
the love we need to own  
and never hold in our hands -  
each other's need.

# ROETTERA



### Legend of America

The wonders of peanut butter  
no one ever explored,  
to probe into its finer qualities.

Warm and sticky all over your face.  
Ah! the consistency of glue.  
To mystify the insides  
of your intestinal tract.

Run you fingers through it  
Unrivaled by any other piece of nature.

The backbone of America  
For kids and movie stars and Moms and Dads.  
Unassuming, true equality.

Peanut butter.

—Sandy

### She Seemed...

Gone now -  
Past the time she had planned on, but,  
Leaving, she took so long... scraping her feet  
On the ground... and several times  
Turning around- as though waiting for me  
(But, then, I didn't see.) to say something,  
or do something.

It could have been anything.  
But it bothers me now  
When I think about how she seemed  
to be trying  
To give me another chance to  
Make the evening meaningful.  
But only now do I know how much  
I wanted her to stay  
But, now, she's gone.

—Thomas



### Diversions

Alone  
Again with  
My thoughts  
Only  
Lonely thoughts  
Forced to the back  
Of my mind by  
everyday hustle and hurry  
of office routine  
Deadened by inane  
television programs blaring,  
Canned  
Music just to drown  
any thought that  
dare stray to the surface  
and ripple to the surface  
and rip  
and ripple the mask  
I wear to hide the fear  
of being with my  
thoughts  
Again.  
Alone.

—Ludlow

Because I turned to you  
in need;  
Because I spelled it out  
In words;  
I stand in maked light  
Before your eyes -  
Because I've given you my tears  
And fears -  
Does that make me less  
Of what I could have been?  
Its snowing out -  
You know how I feel  
When the world turns cold -  
At best  
I can hope for warmer days.

—Ora MacDonald

Ciner wears her hair  
Where she can't see it.  
She smiles without a smile  
And I follow her down the corridor  
And into a room  
Where we sit  
Children  
Playing with my yesterdays  
Like dolls  
Hers - dressed better than mine

—Bonnie Robinson

### "Ode To dy/dx"

As a Science major  
I compare my love problem to a  
Mathematical one.  
One calculus question bothers me:  
I try to ignore it, but think about it  
Every night.  
Up and at it!  
I put the problem down in step - wise fashion,  
Plug in all the formulæ I know,  
And still fail.  
But, somehow, I feel more at ease.  
To have tried and failed,  
There is nothing dishonourable in that.  
At last, I can sleep at night!

—R.I.G.



Snow angels melt away  
In spring  
The one I made took longer  
But its gone.  
Now, I know,  
I'll never make another  
For you, or anyone.  
I'll never grow  
To be so young again.

—Ora MacDonald

# OUR WAR PRODUCTION

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more dramatic research - bombs and rockets. The defence experts never refer to bombs and rockets, of course, preferring to use more delicate and precise scientific jargon. Among the projects: detonation in explosives (Calgary), slurried explosives (Queen's), response of thin dome-type shells to dynamic loading (Calgary), and electromagnetic detonation research (Carleton).

\* Political Science. Why would a military research agency be involved in studying political science? It's a necessity the experts argue, for any nation involved in warfare and weaponry research to study local and international attitudes and factors involved in disarmament policies (Queen's); to study the possibility of continental defence (Laval). One researcher is even studying people and institutions who do research on research (British Columbia).

\* Special Studies. The two big fields of special study in Canadian defence are lasers (DRB is internationally recognized as a leader in laser research) and the interrelations of plasma and fluid dynamics (this has application to space research among other things.) The military possibilities have not yet been fully

aerospace technology and aviation. This field, not surprisingly, also pays the highest dividends: the bulk of the millions that Canada earns through arms sales comes from the aircraft industry.

DRB is so interested in airplanes and aviators that they started an institute of aerospace studies at the University of Toronto back in 1951. They gave grants totalling \$2.3 million until 1968 when they passed out direct support. The Aerospace Studies Institute is, according to a DRB spokesman, of general interest to joint NATO defence. The institute has done joint space research with the American space program.

Another such institute - McGill University's Institute of Aviation Medicine Research - has been supported (and still is to the tune of \$50,000 a year by the DRB.

There are other university institutes, though not in the aerospace field, that have received Defence Research Board grants during recent years. One of them is the Nuclear Reactor at McMaster University. DRB gave \$50,000 a year until 1968 to McMaster's nuclear studies program. It was supported heavily during the 1960's when Canada's defence experts felt it was suicide not to have personnel trained in the use of nuclear energy.

Another is the Institute of Upper Atmospheric Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. The studies done by DRB there (direct support was again phased out in 1968) revolved around ionized particles in the air that often garbles radio transmission. The defence people were interested in the possibilities of being able to jam lines of electronic communication.

The final two institutes do research of a more general and basic nature. The Lady Eaton Laboratories at McGill study microelectronics and the Universite de Montreal has an Institute for Mathematical Research. Both institutes have had considerable financial support from DRB.

All these technical institutes, whether or not they continue to receive annual DRB grants, still receive a large number of specific research grants and contracts from the defence research coffers. This is where up-and-coming defence personnel learn the tricks of the trade.

Despite this massive industry that DRB has built up around Canada's booming business in other countries' wars, there are a few other areas that the defence scientists would like to explore. Among them:

\* Sociology. The Department of National Defence is proud of what it calls "disciplined mobility" when it was called into help with domestic problems (troops were mobilized during the Montreal police strike, during the Quebec Crisis last winter, and during the Kingston Penitentiary riot). DRB is now looking for universities interested in studying crowd control, group decision-making, analysis or organizations and control of

dispersed groups. \* Systems Analysis. DRB is also in-

terested in initiating university studies in the mathematics of combat, and in games theory applicable to military situations.

\* Environment (political and social). The final area of interest to defence experts is historical and geographical analysis of war and war potential. This includes a study of domestic and international hot-spots; a study of future international alliance possibilities; a survey of the public's attitude toward the Department of National Defence; and studies or riots and insurgency, and maintenance of law and order.

What happens after the university research project is completed, after DRB has filed away their new-found information and the graduate student has published his thesis and spent his research grant?

The basic research now has to be applied. The military and business interests take over at this point; the research investment is about to pay off in dollars and cents. The war machinery swings into full gear; the university has served its purpose, now there's money and power to be gained.

But first, the Defence Research Board may want to do further applied research to check that the information that they have paid for is really what they wanted. To do this they have to apply the basic research to the military problems that necessitated the original study.

Some of the research projects are earmarked for application before they are finished. The file card on each research project is coded with a call number and a lettering that corresponds to one of the seven private research establishments that DRB owns. It is at these establishments that the classified research gets done.

"After all," said a DRB spokesman, "we could never do classified research at universities. Suppose somebody got blown up by an explosive?"

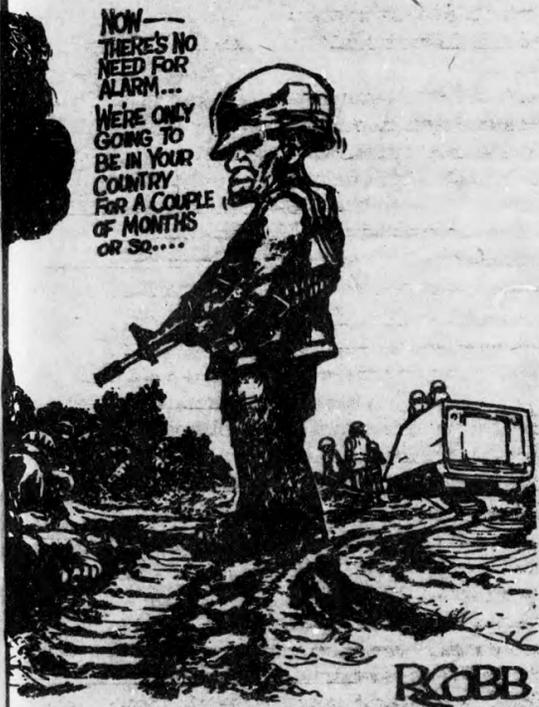
Suppose, indeed. Have to keep up the public image.

So the basic information, gleaned from Canadian universities, is shipped to one of the research establishments, far from the attention of the mass media and the people of Canada. Now the research becomes overtly military: the singular purpose of these establishments is to convert the basic scientific information into weaponry and warfare - either for use at home or for sale to some warring neighbor.

Two of the establishments, one in Dartmouth, N.S. and the other in Esquimalt, B.C. primarily study naval applications of the university research, in addition to doing research of their own. Of paramount importance to these institutes are surveillance, submarine detection, and tracking in undersea warfare.

Two others, in Shirley Bay, Ontario and in Ralston (suffield), Alberta, receive little or no public attention. There is as far as the defence people are concerned, a good reason for this quiet invisibility: these two research establishments handle the scariest research in modern day warfare. The scientists there are Canada's foremost experts in chemical, biological and nuclear weaponry.

Continued on page 17.



NOW—  
THERE'S NO  
NEED FOR  
ALARM...  
WE'RE ONLY  
GOING TO  
BE IN YOUR  
COUNTRY  
FOR A COUPLE  
OF MONTHS  
OR SO....

The key radiation underwater ne. d materials) of the few ch. Studies all, airplane tresses and and elect- comes the

explored in these areas, but DRB is confident that they are on the verge of major breakthroughs in warfare research. This list (which is not complete: there are too many projects to list them all) is a good indicator of research policies within the Department of National Defence. Chemical and biological warfare is still a consideration, as is atomic warfare. New areas of exploration are submarine and Arctic research. The single biggest field of study is

# Legal Aid a reality : students eligible too

By MAURICE GAUTHIER

As of new year's day, no New Brunswicker will be obliged to appear in a provincial court without the benefit of legal assistance. This right, proclaimed by the new Legal Aid Act, is designed to provide all

provincial residents with an "equal right to justice" and was initiated through the cooperation of the provincial government with the assistance of the Barristers' Society.

If and when a resident of New Brunswick finds himself in a jail or lock-up, charged

with a criminal or quasi-criminal offense, he must appear before a provincial court judge. Under this new system, patterned closely to Legal Aid Ontario, a lawyer, referred to as "Duty Counsel" will be on duty at each provincial Judges' court at least an hour before court

opens.

Duty counsel is there to advise the accused concerning his rights under law and no question of financial eligibility is raised. This service is totally free to every resident of the province.

Duty Counsel renders on-

the-spot assistance to the accused, may speak to the judge on the matter of remand, adjournment, or bail and if the accused pleads guilty, the Duty Counsel may speak to the judge on behalf of the accused, concerning sentence.

If Duty Counsel advises the accused to plead not guilty or arranges for a remand, he will probably also, if conditions seem to demand, assist the accused to complete an application for Legal Aid. This would occur when it appears to Duty Counsel that the accused should engage the services of a lawyer to conduct his defence and that the accused has need of legal aid because he cannot afford to pay for his defence, either in whole or in part.

Any accused whether he has seen Duty Counsel or not may make application for legal aid. This is done simply by completing an application form and directing it to an area director's office. There are eight such offices in the province, located in Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton, Woodstock, Edmundston, Campbellton, Bathurst and Newcastle. The applicant is required to make a sworn statement that the information given on the application is true. The area director, following the information on the application and applying the rules set out in the legal aid regulations, decides whether or not to issue a legal aid certificate entitling the applicant to legal aid, and also whether the applicant can and shall make some contribution to the cost of his defence.

If the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision, he may appeal to the area committee which is made up of residents of the area and must include at least one lawyer. The area director must comply with the decision of the committee.

When the applicant receives his legal aid certificate, he is shown an up-to-date list of lawyers who have agreed to serve on a criminal legal aid panel. The applicant may choose his own lawyer from that list. When he presents his certificate to the lawyer of his choice, he becomes a client of that lawyer just the same as any client with his own means. The only people who know that he is a legal aid recipient are the area director, the client's lawyer and the client himself. By proceeding thru these channels, the apprehended resident is able to avoid the humiliating situations common to welfare situations.

Upon completion of the case, the lawyer prepares his account according to a tariff contained in the regulations. When this account is approved by the provincial director of legal aid, in Fredericton, it is paid to the extent of seventy-five per cent. This money is provided by the Government of New Brunswick through the Legal Aid fund. The remaining twenty-five per cent which is not paid represents the individual lawyer's contribution to Legal Aid, New Brunswick.



The Government of New Brunswick

The Barristers' Society of New Brunswick



## LEGAL AID NEW BRUNSWICK

*Do you need a lawyer?*

*Can you afford one?*

**YOU CAN NOW!**

If you were charged with a criminal offence that could lead to imprisonment and loss of earnings (and that can happen to anyone) your defence might cost more than you could afford.

Yet, justice demands that you be defended.

Inability to pay a lawyer is one of the last remaining obstacles to criminal justice within the law.

This problem is being removed in New Brunswick.

On January 1, 1972, a new Legal Aid Act will become effective. It guarantees that no resident of this province shall be denied his defence because of the lack of money.

### How The Legal Aid Act Works:

Application for Legal Aid is made to an area director. (see below) He decides what portion, if any, of the legal costs you can pay. What you cannot pay is provided from the Legal Aid Fund set up by the Government of New Brunswick.

Neither the court nor the public knows you have received the assistance. That's a private matter between you and the lawyer you choose to defend you. Remember the choice is yours.

The plan is administered by the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick. Its purpose is to render justice to every person under the law, regardless of his financial means.

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A BROCHURE that fully explains the Legal Aid Act is obtainable free from Area Directors.

**Legal Aid New Brunswick  
Effective January 1, 1972**

# Universities

Continued from page 11.

Why is Canada so involved in chemical and bacteriological weaponry research?

There are two reasons: first, Canada was one of the first countries to explore the military possibilities of this type of warfare and has an international reputation as being a pioneer in the field. Second, nerve gases, chemical defoliants, non-lethal gases, and viruses are saleable commodities with an immediate market in the United States' war in Vietnam.

And every time Canada sells weapons, the university research is paying off for DRB. War is good business.

Two of the other three research establishments, at Ottawa and Downsview (just outside Toronto), study current problems in the Canadian armed forces. Among the projects now being done are studies of human capabilities and limitations, plus other behavioral studies.

The final establishment, at Valcartier, Quebec, again does marketable research. The scientists there study lasers, armaments, surveillance equipment, explosives, and they do weaponry systems analysis.

From these seven defence research establishments come the finished weapons, ready to be mass produced and sold.

At this point, the 2,500 employees of DRB have performed their functions well: the ultimate decisions involving contracting (for mass produced weapons) and selling, rest with the actual board members of the Defence Research Board.

The actual board is split in two parts: ex officio members (government representatives) and appointed members who represent universities and industries. These men are very powerful: they decide what research should be pursued and which universities and what industries receive defence contracts.

Not surprisingly, there is a substantial amount of patronage toward the institutions these men represent.

Board members at present include high administration officials from University of Winnipeg, University of Saskatchewan, Université de Montreal, and Laval University.

Industrial representatives include or have included directors of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, ATCO (Calgary), Canadian Westinghouse, and RCA Victor Company of Canada. All these corporations are major recipients of defence contracts.

Most corporations receiving Canadian defence contracts are foreign-owned and controlled, with the bulk of them in the US and others scattered around Britain and Western Europe.

Among the major contractors are General Electric, Westinghouse, Hawker-Siddely, Litton Industries, Bendix, Sperry

Rand, and General Dynamics (America's biggest defence contractor). All business with these companies is done, of course, through their Canadian subsidiaries.

Most of these corporations do research, design, and mass production in the electronics and aerospace industries. The more overt weaponry contracting is done through crown corporations like Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Canadian Arsenals Limited.

The research done and the weapons produced, the final step for the Department of National Defence and the rest of the government is to find a country at war who needs a stockpile of arms.

The days of smuggling guns to banana republics is long gone. Today, in the sophistication of power-bloc warfare, there are treaties and alliances and defence-sharing programs that are socially acceptable. The two main markets for Canada's military exports are NATO and the United States.

In 1970, Canada made over \$400 million by selling arms to other countries.

The Defence Production Sharing Agreement signed by Canada and the US in 1959, while touting mutual defence for the protection of North America, binds Canada to American foreign policy. Canada, is, as Canadian defence analyst William Cobban says, a contracted appendage of the American military machine.

How this agreement works is quite

simple. The US is fighting a war, so they need certain weapons. Under the Defence Production Sharing Agreement, there is very little duplication of work. For example, Canada is a specialist in chemical and bacteriological warfare.

If the Pentagon needs a new chemical defoliant, they get in contact with Canadian defence experts who get to work on perfecting the defoliant and then sell it back to the U.S. Or if the Americans have developed a new nerve gas, then they occasionally bring it to Defence Research Establishment Suffield (in Alberta) and have it tested by Canadian scientists on Canadian soil.

So the Pentagon orders weapons, DRB produces them, and people die in Vietnam. And this vicious cycle is supported and endorsed, directly and indirectly, by Canadian universities.

It makes one wonder about the purpose of universities. The ivory-tower concept of value-free science, of research in the name of humanity, is a thing of the past.

Canadian universities serve a military-industrial complex based mainly in the US. This complex has two basic aims: to keep down any threat to the established order at home (particularly in Quebec), and to provide any equipment to anybody as long as there are profits to be made.



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# McCallum: "he left and I arrived" Morrison

continued from page 1  
self with the accurate prediction of a PC win. McCallum went to Kent county before the elections - he had to find his own way, the Gleaner apparently felt that the Kent County by-election didn't warrant the coverage.

He notes that everyone else at the time felt that was convinced the Liberals would win. "The situation was simply this," said McCallum, "the province was about to witness the political upset of the century. Moreover, it was the first test of a new government. There were issues involved. The Irving press had a responsibility to visit the riding and tell the people about the issues in this important by-election..."

He adds that the Telegraph Journal of Saint John only sent reporters in after the election. The Moncton papers, says McCallum, never had any one there at all - either before or after the elections - yet they were only 30 miles away and had collected a good deal of the advertising springing from the election.

He also suggested in the interview that the Irving papers improve their coverage of the region from Ottawa. Of the five Irving dailies, only the Telegraph-Journal has a part-time reporter there. The Daily Gleaner uses the reports of three columnists, notes McCallum, but they report on the national level and their stories are not specifically concerned with the New Brunswick region.

McCallum also goes back to last fall in describing the ripples he caused within the Gleaner

with the publication of the Welfare department's secret Tracadie welfare report. It had been offered to a Moncton paper, said McCallum, but they turned it down and it was given to the Gleaner. He and then-editor Reg Wumboldt made

the decision to publish the story at 4 a.m. one morning, said McCallum, even though they knew that certain people wouldn't like it.

"In my estimation, they (the Irving papers) seem to be more prone to operating a quiet press, one which doesn't create any controversial situations, or cause ripples in the mosaic of New Brunswick life.

He added that "Staff members in the Saint John newsroom make no secret of the fact that almost all stories which could possibly involve Mr. Irving, which are doubtful in any way, almost automatically are referred to someone who tells those on duty how to use it. The night news editor will often check with his superiors who are at home, before using anything concerning Mr. Irving..."

One of the more disturbing things in what McCallum had to say is that he alleges that his being fired was a direct result of politics. Premier Hatfield "is not that kind of man," (for political pressure) he said, adding that Unipress, which owns the Gleaner, gets a number of government printing contracts. "Would it not therefore be in the interest of a certain few to use whatever is at their disposal to shore up a greying image?" (of Hatfield,

"Why settle for four years of contracts when the prospect of eight looms?" he questioned. He was also critical of Irving's employment discrim-

ination. Once you've lost a job at one of Irving's papers, he said, you've been barred from all of the dailies in the province. McCallum is presently in

Fredericton, but could not be contacted before press time. The above information was taken from the CBC program Spectroscope of December 7.

## Weekly contest



The BRUNSWICKAN, in its efforts to please its readers, is offering yet another contest. Find the error in the photo above, be the first one to the Bruns office in the SUB, and we'll award you \$1.00 worth of jellybeans. Each week we'll run the picture, and each week there will be a new "error" in it. Be the first on your block to win those jellybeans! Bruns staffers, SRC members and associates are not eligible.

## Where are the leaders?

Anyone will tell you that the Leaders are enjoying the advantages of military training and university subsidization through the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP).

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STUDENTS R...  
Minutes...  
7:04 P.M...  
January 9, 197...  
PRESENT

ABSENT: I...  
ITEM I

ITEM II

ITEM III

ITEM IV

ITEM V

ITEM VI

ITEM VII

ITEM VIII

JANUA...

# McCallum firing a result of politics?

By LIZ SMITH

The Fredericton Daily Gleaner has taken a lot of abuse in the past from a variety of different sources. The BRUNSWICKAN has taken stabs at it upon occasion, once even devoting a special to it, entitled the Daily Cleaner. The mysterious East, a Fredericton based magazine of the Atlantic Provinces, regularly attacks the Gleaner in its back of the book section. Even the Canadian Senate has been getting into the act recently as New Brunswick's Senator McElman criticizes K.C. Irving's monopoly ownership of the English dailies in the province.

Shortly after one of the several surprise investigations of the Daily Gleaner by the Mounted Police, a new managing editor was appointed. Jim Morrison's appointment as managing editor was quickly followed by the resignation of one of the Gleaner's scoop reporters, Sam McCallum.

McCallum made his last contribution to New Brunswick journalism since his departure from the Gleaner with an interview on the CBC program, "Spectroscope." During the interview McCallum made clear that he had left the Gleaner because he could not agree with the editorial policy of Morrison. In his criticisms McCallum cited several specific incidents which

led to his departure from the Fredericton daily.

Jim Morrison's reply to these accusations was simply, "There will be no changes editorially speaking from what the Daily Gleaner's policy has been since 1951. This has been an independent paper free to support or criticize any political party and it will remain so."

Mr. McCallum left here shortly after I arrived, but I didn't have anything to do with it," he continued. "I plan to do some reorganization, but anyone on the staff is secure in their job as long as they want to stay."

McCallum complained that Morrison was introducing a new pro-government policy in the paper. He said that he had been assigned to cover Premier Hatfield's return to Fredericton from a federal - provincial conference in Ottawa which resulted

to stay."

McCallum complained that Morrison was introducing a new pro-government policy in the paper. He said that he had been assigned to cover Premier Hatfield's return to Fredericton from a federal - provincial conference in Ottawa which resulted

Continued on page 16.

## SRC minutes

STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Minutes  
7:04 P.M.  
January 9, 1972

Council Chamber  
S. U. B.

- PRESENT:** Wawer, Gamble, Knight, C. Fisher, McQuade, LeClerc, Carson, Baird, Shouldice, Fenety, Poore, Curtis, Litchfield, Richard, Neale, Stikeman, Taylor, Prevost, Hogan, Kingston, Jewett, Wright, McLellan, Chase, R. Fisher.
- ABSENT:** King
- ITEM I** BE IT RESOLVED THAT the SRC allot \$150.00 to bring in Tariq Ali.  
Wawer:Carson 10-4-5 (carried)  
Request made by Robert Elgee.
- ITEM II** BE IT RESOLVED THAT the SRC finance any paper the Fredericton Day of Concern Committee wishes to use for the Day of Concern and that a ceiling of \$50.00 be placed on the expenses.  
Neale:C. Fisher 9-2-7 (carried)  
Richard called for the question.
- ITEM III** BE IT RESOLVED THAT the SRC finance to the amount of \$217.00, one bus to Bathurst for the Day of Concern.  
Prevost:LeClerc 5-12-4 (defeated)  
Fredericton Day of Concern committee refused to accept the \$50.00 grant from the SRC.  
There was a ten minute recess (8:10)  
The meeting resumed (8:20)  
The AB report of Friday, January 7, 1972 was presented and accepted by Council  
Dr. F. Wilson, Dean of Students was introduced to Council. Discussion period with the new Dean followed.
- ITEM IV** BE IT RESOLVED THAT the SRC finance "Everyday People" at a flat rate of \$600.00 to play during Carnival at McConnell Hall dance, February 4, 1972.  
Fenety:Carson 16-0-1 (carried)
- ITEM V** BE IT RESOLVED THAT the SRC finance "Doctor Music" during Carnival for a concert on February 4, 1972, at a flat rate of \$1500.00.  
Fenety:Curtis 17-0-0 9Carried)  
Neale called for question.
- ITEM VI** Housing Project - The housing questionnaire will be administered in two weeks. Results will be available to all concerned on their immediate release from the Computing Centre.
- ITEM VII** BE IT RESOLVED THAT Article 4, Section I, subsection c, of the SRC Constitution be deleted and replaced by the following:  
"The Spring Election shall be held on or before the 3rd. Wednesday in February.  
BE IT RESOLVED THAT this amendment apply only to this Spring Election and that the original clause be reinstated automatically after the election is held.  
Richard:Poore 15-0-0 (carried)  
Curtis called for the question.
- ITEM VIII** BE IT RESOLVED THAT Ken Prevost, Rick Fisher, Maria Wawer, Steve Chase, be appointed to the Constitution Committee.  
Richard:Shouldice 13-1-1 (carried)  
Moved the meeting be adjourned.  
The meeting adjourned 9:40 P.M.

## Clean environment act in province

By CHRIS J. ALLEN

The New Brunswick Clean Environment Act came into effect on January 1. This act deals with the control of water, land and air pollution.

A five to fifteen member Environmental Council is to be formed to administer it and their duties are laid down in the legislation. These members are not to be members of the Legislature or employees of either the provincial or federal governments.

There will also be five inspectors touring the province, each one having the powers "to enter any area, place or premises, other than a private dwelling, in which he reasonably believes a contaminant or waste is being discharged or emitted, and search the place or premises."

The Act allows the government to prescribe standards "in establishing the maximum quantities of contaminants or wastes that may be discharged or emitted into the air, or deposited on the soil or into any body of water."

Fines not exceeding five hundred dollars or 6 months imprisonment for individuals and five thousand dollars for corporations may be imposed for each day violations of this Act are committed.

Environment Minister GWN Cockburn is expected to appoint the council members within a month. Representatives from conservation groups, fish and game associations and universities will comprise the council but there will be no representatives of industry involved.

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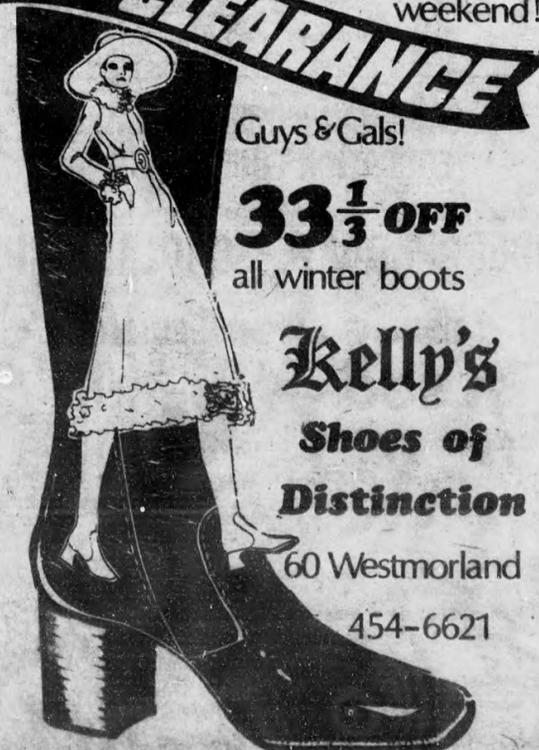
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## McCallum: "according to the situation"

Continued from page 15. Jim Morrison denies that he has any particular political affiliations saying that the differences with McCallum were a matter of editorial opinion. He says, "I'm not a supporter of either party. I'm one in a

growing number of independents. I vote as I think I should according to the situation." "Most of Sam McCallum's talk on Spectroscope is his opinion of what he believes to be the case. So in the such a

time how could he give an opinion," he continued, "I've spent nine years with the Gleaner and I think everybody knows that I'm neither pro nor anti Hatfield or Higgins."

Morrison's career has been varied. He has worked in all capacities in newspapers, including publisher, and he spent some time teaching journalism at a school in the United States. More than half of his career has been in New Brunswick and during much of this time he has worked for papers owned by K.C. Irving.

Commenting on the approaching legal investigations into Irving's monopoly of the English dailies in New Brunswick, Morrison says, "It would be crazy to say that anyone who owns a newspaper doesn't know what's going on. But I've never known of any interference from Mr. Irving. If there is a trial it will be covered and reported the same as any other trial. You can't suppress the news. The reader knows the trial is going on; the Canadian press has the stories, and why would we want to suppress it anyway?"

Many changes have been made in the Daily Gleaner since Morrison became managing editor. These changes have so far been mostly in the design of the paper: more pictures,

horizontal layout, more experimentation. The staff of the Gleaner are very enthusiastic about the changes. A more intensive coverage of local news is a goal for the future of the Gleaner.

"I feel personally that we can improve our coverage of civic news, government news, certainly of news up the hill. I want to beef up coverage," says Morrison. "We're doing a good job of covering the news as it happens. We're not doing as much digging as could be done."

Asked whether he would be giving McCallum a good reference for future employment Mr. Morrison said, "I can't give him a recommendation. He didn't work long enough for me. Perhaps the City Editor will give him one. I don't know." I do know that there was some problem with absenteeism."

On Spectroscope McCallum mentioned that he spent a great deal of time in bars, and that some discussion had been generated that this interfered with his work.

Hal Wood, City Editor of the Daily Gleaner, would not comment as to whether he would be giving McCallum a job reference. He said only, "We just came to a parting of the ways. The policy of the paper is the same as always."



Photo by Ken De Freitas

Winner of the design contest for Carnie Symbol, Laurie Wolfenden, is seen here as she accepts the first prize of \$25 from Chris Franklin, Carnie boss.

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CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH 1972

## Sp safe

By JIM HAL

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## Sport parachute-safety is the theme

By JIM HALLS

The UNB Sport Parajump Club began in March of 1961. Since then well over 250 students have been trained and have made at least one parachute descent. Some have even made enough jumps to obtain their licenses. Over 3,000 jumps within the club have been made without one serious accident. This excellent safety record is directly attributed to the expert guidance by David Corall our instructor and Tom Humes our safety officer.

As most parachute clubs operating in Canada, we are affiliated with Canadian Sport Parachute Association which lays down specific rules and regulations insuring safety among its clubs. UNBSPC is partially supported by the SAA which keeps our club alive and helps to cut costs for the students who join our club. To the new student which just joined all equipment is supplied from the boots to the parachute.

Parachute jumping is not restricted to the male by any means. Within our club there are 22 guys and 13 girls all of whom participate just about every weekend as long as the weather co-operates. Even on the coldest of days everyone is participating during the winter.

What is it really like on your first jump? As a fellow student jumper I would say that you are more excited than nervous. When you see all your other friends make their first jump on the same day you will also jump without any fear of your chute not opening. The modern parachute is virtually infallible due to strict regulations regarding the design and manufacture of the parachute and regulations concerning the jumpers themselves.

On the first jump your instructor packs your chute with you, helps put on the gear, and gives last minute instructions on exiting the aircraft procedures. Your 'static line' (a device which pulls open the chute automatically) is hooked into the aircraft and you sit in the back seat. A jumpmaster goes up with you to assist on your first exit. He points out the 'target' and tells when you should jump. On the way up

as you wait for the aircraft to reach 3000 feet the jump altitude, sometimes, if you are lucky, the jumpmaster will coax everyone to sing! This helps remove a few butterflies you may have. In about 10 minutes time the jumpmaster tells you to sit on the floor with your feet out the door! Then he yells 'cut' and the engine is throttled back. You get out onto the wheel and hold onto the strut. All of a sudden he yells 'go' and you release and kick off and away from the aircraft in a spread eagle arch. Before you can count three seconds your chute has opened with a slight nudge. By using the steering toggles you can direct yourself, by instruction from 'ground control', towards the target. As the ground gets closer to you you put your legs together and eyes to the horizon. As soon as you hit the ground you are anxious to make another jump as soon as possible!

David Corall our chief instructor is also a master rigger who can perform exacting repairs, alterations and test experimental chutes. To date he has little over 900 jumps. He has competed in and judged various world champion competitions. He competed in the French national championships in Vicky, France and was an observer for the Third World Military meet. In 1969 Dave was a team member and leader of the Canadian contingent at the Adricatic Cup Meet in Yugoslavia. Not only is David Corall a keen competitor and worthy instructor but he is also a qualified pilot who often flies our jumpers.

One of the activities planned for this winter by UNBSPC is a series of demonstration jumps during the winter carnival. The most experienced and qualified jumpers are planning to jump into the quadrangle in front of the SUB! The other less experienced jumpers in our club will (hopefully) be jumping on the river. Although details are not finalized it looks as if our club will perform in the winter carnival.

For those of you who are interested in this activity and wish to join please contact Jim Halls in Mackenzie House room 12.

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# Red Raiders up to date

By JOHN THOMSON

The Red Raiders have been a very busy lot since the last issue of the Brunswickan came out. And they have been very successful.

On December 1 they locked horns with Sir George Williams University of Montreal in an exhibition tilt played here. UNB emerged with a convincing 86-58 victory. High Scorers for us were Bob English with 20 points and Dwight Dickinson with 18.

Just prior to breaking off for exams the Raiders dropped two games in Northeast College Conference play by identical 77-67 scores. The first loss was to Ricker on the road. In that contest Tom Hendershot came on to score 24 points followed by Dickinson's 15. The second game was at home to the University of Maine at Presque Isle. Hendershot started off by continuing his hot scoring pace with 10 points in ten minutes. However, he was knocked out by a leg injury

and the rest of the team faded afterwards. Dickinson contributed 18 points to the losing cause and English 15.

After an abbreviated holiday the Raiders returned to the campus for the New Brunswick Holiday Classic on Dec. 29-30. The other teams were Macdonald College of the Quebec Universities Athletic Association, and Mount Allison University and the University of Prince Edward Island of the AIAA. In the first round, UNB took a close 85-82 decision from Mac. College. English was top gun with 35 big points followed by Dickinson's 15 and Dick Slipp's 13. The championship game matched the Raiders against UPEI. The game was not decided until the last few seconds but UNB came up with 60-57 victory. The Panthers used a zone defence which kept the UNB scorers at bay. As well UPEI scored most of their points on long shots. Rick Anderson was a key factor in the win as he came off the bench to score 10 points in a

little more than ten minutes. Dickinson and Hendershot both pumped in 15 points. Mt. A. beat Macdonald in the Consolation Play. Both Bob English and Dick Slipp were selected to the All-Star team.

Last Friday, the Red Raiders continued their winning ways into second term trouncing the University of Maine at Machais 101-87. They came out fast in the first quarter and built up an early lead. For the rest of the game they maintained at least a ten point lead. English tallied 15 points in the first half and tacked on another 16 in the second to lead all scorers. Hendershot aided the cause by meshing 22 points. Ken Pike was another key player - he played the role of field general and contributed 14 points along the way.

Tonight UNB tangles with last year's Canadian champs Acadia Axemen. The game starts at 8:00 P.M. Tomorrow Dalhousie Tigers are in town for a 4 PM fixture. Both of these teams are rated highly.

## INTRAMURALS

### Ladies'

**ICE HOCKEY**  
Monday, January 17 7:30-9:00 P.M.

**SWIMMING**  
Wednesday, January 19 7:00-9:00 P.M.

### Men's

#### INTERCLASS BASKETBALL Tuesday, January 18

**RED DIVISION**

7:00 Phys. Ed. 1 vs Science Grads  
8:00 Phys. Ed. 3 vs Eng. 3  
9:00 Faculty vs Arts-Business 12  
10:00 Law 1 & 2 vs Elect. Eng. 5

**GREEN DIVISION**

7:00 Phys. Ed. 2 vs Bus. Admin 34  
8:00 STU Arts vs Science 3  
9:00 Phys. Ed. 4 vs Eng. 2  
10:00 Law 3 vs Eng. 4

#### INTERCLASS WATER-POLO Saturday, January 15

1:30 Law vs Phys. Ed. 2  
2:30 Engineering vs Forestry  
BYE: STU Arts

#### Wednesday, January 19

9:00 Engineering vs STU Arts  
10:00 Forestry vs Phys. Ed. 2  
BYE: Law

#### INTER-CLASS VOLLEYBALL Thursday, January 20, 1972

8:00 P.M.

Court No. 1. Forestry 15 vs Civil Eng. P.G.  
2. Elect. Eng. 3 vs Phys. Ed. 4  
3. Forestry 1 vs Phys. Ed. 2  
Bye: STU Arts 4

9:00 P.M.

Court No. 1. STU Arts 4 vs Phys. Ed. 4  
2. Forestry 15 vs Phys. Ed. 2  
3. Elect. Eng. 3 vs Forestry 1  
Bye: Civil Eng. P.G.

#### INTERCLASS HOCKEY

Schedule for Sunday, January 16, 1972.

**GREEN DIVISION**

9:30 Chem. Eng. vs Mech. Eng. 5  
10:30 Law B vs Eng. 3  
11:30 Bus. Admin 3 vs STU 4  
1:00 Forestry 5 vs Phys. Ed. 2  
BYE: Arts

**BLACK DIVISION**

2:00 Bus. Admin 4 vs Education 5  
3:30 Sur. Eng. 345 vs Forestry 21  
4:30 Civil Eng. 5 vs STU Arts 1  
6:00 Science 23 vs Phys. Ed. 3  
BYE: Civil Eng. 4

**RED DIVISION**

7:00 Law A vs Bus. Admin. 1  
8:30 For. 34 vs Elect. Eng. 5  
9:30 Bus. Admin 2 vs STU Arts 3  
11:00 Phys. Ed. 4 vs Science 14  
BYE: Grads

#### INTRAMURAL PARTICIPATION

Statistics are now available on intramural recreational play over the fall term.

##### I TEAM SPORTS

Soccer	9 teams	involving 183 students
Flag Football	17 teams	involving 350 students
Softball	15 teams	involving 309 students
Hockey	38 teams	involving 795 students
Basketball	17 teams	involving 244 students
Volleyball	7 teams	involving 91 students
Water-polo	9 teams	involving 130 students
Curling	20 teams	involving 80 students

##### II TOURNAMENT SPORTS

Golf	involved	30 students
Tennis	involved	40 students
Cross Country	involved	60 students

##### III INCIDENCE OF INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION

Intramural hockey 2,087 in 77 games  
Intramural hockey practices 2,193  
Free skating 400 average attendance/session  
Squash-handball-Paddle Ball 6,256 incidents  
Sir Max Aitken Pool 9,749 incidents



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JANUARY 14, 1972

A B

The Brunswickan staff of UNB are written so a particular s They are inte joy the sport The first c issue. Prof. B of Physical Devils discuss By PR The final the game of The achievement sole responsi center, winge of such a fe of important order to be The skills w through long practice and passing, recei named item cause the ina is often the minor league such as stick ions which too, only cor It has bee cent of all s in my opinio n today's ga enders, and the old axio don't shoot mind at all ti The corne areas for a g best targets. a player is n he should t

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Swimming Friday Saturd

Gymnasti Saturd

Hockey Saturd

Volleyba Friday

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# A BRUNSWICKAN

# SPORTS FEATURE

## The name of the game - scoring

The Brunswickan has invited the coaching staff of UNB to write a series of articles. These are written so as to communicate some facet of a particular sport to the general student body. They are intended to enable the student to enjoy the sport more on a recreational level.

The first of these articles is presented in this issue. Prof. Bill MacGillivray of the Department of Physical Education and coach of the Red Devils discusses scoring goals in hockey.

By PROF. BILL MACGILLIVRAY

The final and all important achievement in the game of ice hockey is the scoring of goals. The achievement of this objective is not the sole responsibility of any one player. The center, wingers, and defensemen are all capable of such a feat. However, there are a number of important factors one must keep in mind in order to be an effective scorer in ice hockey. The skills which are involved are perfected through long hours of untiring and diligent practice and include such items as; skating, passing, receiving passes, and shooting. The last named item is of the utmost importance, because the inability to shoot hard and accurately is often the difference between a major and minor league player. There are other factors such as stick-handling, agility, and quick reactions which are essential as well, and these too, only come with dedicated practice.

It has been estimated that only about 35 per cent of all scoring opportunities result in goals. In my opinion, this is an exaggerated figure, as in today's game there are so many superb goaltenders, and so few effective scorers. However, the old axiom that you cannot score if you don't shoot is still relevant and one to keep in mind at all times.

The corners of the goal are the most difficult areas for a goaltender to cover, and thus are the best targets for prospective goal scorers. When a player is moving in on the goal at top speed, he should try to shoot the puck from a full

stride, without breaking his momentum. This will catch many goaltenders unaware, and will not give them a chance to get set for the shot. As often as possible, a player should try to work to the center of the ice, so that he has more area of the goal to shoot for. By skating off to one side or the other, he reduces the open area of the goal that he will have for a target. Shots taken from thirty feet out are most effective if the player is centered on the goal. As he moves closer to the goal, he reduces the open area he will have to shoot for. Also, a smart goaltender will move out, and cut down the angle, as well as the openings available to an attacking player.

It is an excellent policy to study the opposing goaltender prior to the game. During the pre-game warm-up, watch him for signs of weakness, which you can capitalize on later. If he has a tendency to drop to his knees frequently, the natural reaction would be to shoot the puck to the top corners with a flip or short snap-shot. If, on the other hand, a goaltender is the stand-up type, it is best to shoot hard and low to the corners of the net. One will often encounter a goaltender who has a habit of charging from his crease (eg: Gary Smith of the Chicago Black Hawks). In this situation, a player on the attack would be well advised to feint a shot to one side or the other by dropping his head and/or shoulder to one side, and then moving the puck to the opposite side and shooting it behind the goalie and into the net.

One of the most common problems players have around the opposing goal, is the inability to get a shot away fast enough. In such situations, a quick snap shot or slap shot with an abbreviated back swing will be helpful. Once again, a player must have a knowledge of the way the opposing goalie will react. If he has a tendency to drop to his side, a quick shot to the top corners can be most effective. If he stands up, again, a hard low shot to the corners is effective. If a player practices getting his shots away quickly in front of the net and to a pre-deter-

mined spot, he should have no difficulty in scoring. Proper alignment of the body and the stick in relation to the goal is most essential in shooting on goal after a pass-out from the corner or behind the net. All too often a player is poorly positioned and shoots the puck harmlessly against the back boards.

The most effective scorers in modern hockey are those who make the opposing goaltenders commit themselves before executing a shot or feint. When a goaltender doesn't go for a feint, it is essential that the player have an alternate course of action. In most cases, a good player will execute his manoeuvres far enough out from the goal to allow him a second choice if the original idea doesn't work. At this point, the old axiom should be remembered, You can't score if you do not shoot. The chances that you will score are far better when you shoot than when you try to consistently draw a goaltender. However, it is important for a player to make himself aware of which goalies are susceptible to the draw, and which are not.

A major problem that most novice players have, is that they shoot without looking. It is essential to pick a spot, and shoot the puck hard and accurately to that spot. Too often players shoot with their head down, or else shoot right at the goaltender. There are some hard shots in existence today, but as yet, no one has put a puck through a goaltender. Once again, look, and shoot.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that only with effort, and diligent practice will a player improve. Each time you get a chance, work on some of the points I have mentioned. Practice shooting, not only for a hard shot, but also to improve the speed with which you get your shot away, and also the accuracy with which you hit your target. Work on shots on goal from all distances and all angles, and when you come up against a goalie in your next game, study his weaknesses, and work on them.

### UNIVERSITY ACTION

### VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY

<b>Basketball (Men)</b>				
Friday, Jan 14	Acadia	at	UNB	8:00 p.m.
Saturday, Jan 15	Dal	at	UNB	4:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Jan 18	UNB	at	Fort Kent	7:00 p.m.
<b>Swimming</b>				
Friday, Jan 14	UNB	at	Acadia	7:00 p.m.
Saturday, Jan 15	UNB	at	Dal	12:15 p.m.
<b>Gymnastics</b>				
Saturday, Jan 15	Invitational at Acadia			
<b>Hockey</b>				
Saturday, Jan 15	UNB	at	UPEI	7:00 p.m.
<b>Volleyball (Men)</b>				
Friday-Sat, Jan 14-15	Invitational at UNB			

The Lady Beaverbrook Gym will be the scene this weekend of the 5th Annual UNB invitational Volleyball Tournament. The hosts of the tourney are the Red Rebels (men's varsity) and the Red Rompers (women's varsity).

Play will commence on Friday evening at 6:30 p.m. in the West Gym, and continue Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. in both gyms. There will be three sections, Section A will be comprised of CFB Halifax, U de Moncton, Shearwater Flyers, Fredericton Junction Piranhas, Mt. Allison, Fredericton Grizzlies and the UNB Red Rebel 'A' team.

In Section B there are U de Moncton B team, CFB Gagetown, Fredericton Junction Juniors, Les Etoiles (from PEI) STU, and UNB 'B'. The Women's Section will be made up of U de Moncton, Caraquet Juniors, a team from Halifax and the UNB Red Rompers.

Competition is expected to be intense in all sections. There will be three play-off games. At 2:30 on Saturday the finals of the 'B' section and the women's section will be held in the West Gym. The Finals in the 'A' section will be played at 3:30 pm, also in the West

Gym. This will be the first action of the new year for both coaches Mal Early's Rebels and Cathy Halkett's Rompers. Both teams will be in close association with each other over the next few weeks as they will be travelling to Halifax for the Dalhousie Open, and to Moncton for the Tough Teams Tourney.

A good turn-out is hoped for at the UNB tournament, because volleyball is on the upswing in the province and, the more people that can be educated to the fine points of the game, the more support that will be offered its competitors.

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Civil Eng. P.G.  
Phys. Ed. 4  
Phys. Ed. 2

Phys. Ed. 4  
Phys. Ed. 2  
Forestry 1

Mech. Eng. 5  
Eng. 3  
STU 4  
Phys. Ed. 2

Education 5  
Forestry 21  
STU Arts 1  
Phys. Ed. 3

Bus. Admin. 1  
Elect. Eng. 5  
STU Arts 3  
Science 14

al recreational play

183 students  
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309 students  
795 students  
244 students  
91 students  
130 students  
80 students

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RTICIPATION

games  
193  
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# Devils fare poorly in US

By JOHN THOMSON

Just to bring all you lads and lassies up to date on the activities of the Red Devils, the Brunswickan is publishing the results of games played since our last issue.

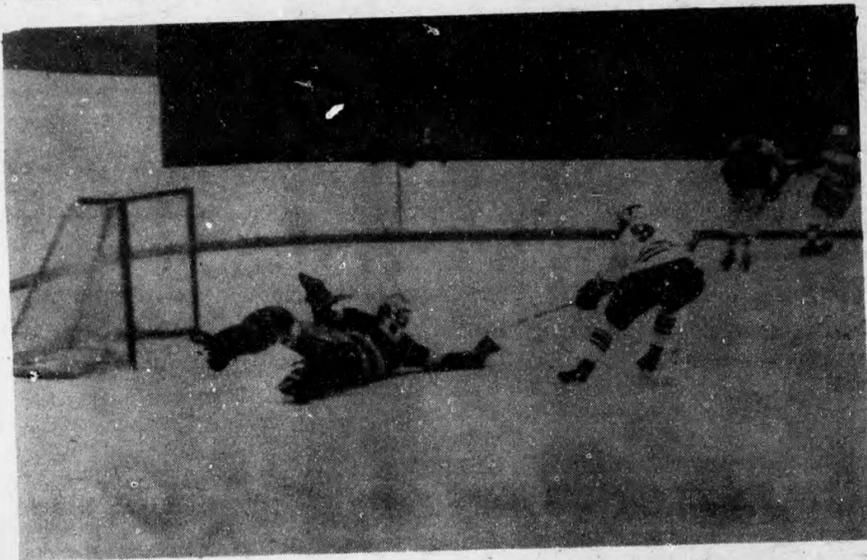
Prior to disbanding for exams UNB managed to accumulate a winning record by posting two victories. On Friday, Dec. 3, the Universite de Moncton was in town. The Devils arsenal proved to be superior to that of the Blue Eagles as they skated off with a 5-4 decision. The following night UNB came

right back to beat Mt. Allison 4-2 in a hotly-contested game. The highlight of this game was the atrocious display refereeing put on by Cameron of the NBAHA.

Two days after Christmas, the Devils left town to compete in the 21st Rensaellar Polytechnical Institute Invitational Tournament in New York. The team did not fare too well as it dropped all three of its games. In the first game, Clarkson College pumped in 7 goals in the second period en route to a 9-3 trouncing of UNB. The shots on goal tell

the score as Lelievre made 43 saves compared to 19 for Clarkson. RPI was the next opponent and despite a fantastic 60-14 advantage in shots they barely eeked out a 4-3 win. Needless to say, Lelievre was the big stumbling block. In the final game UNB came to life offensively but lost the game 5-4 as Ohio University potted two late goals.

Keith Lelievre was the individual standout as he was selected to the tournament's first all-star team. As well, Larry Wood made the second team at left wing.



Unfortunately Phil LePage missed this chance as Brian Gervais Dal's goalie and all-canadian football player made the stop. photo by Phillip Hon Sang



This worried skier is Gary Brown, UNB's ski instructor, here anticipating his landing after flying off Buchanan Glacier, located on campus. Photo by Ken De Freitas



## COLLUM'S COLUMN

by Pete

Hope you all had a 'good' holiday, doing alot of people, and seeing alot of things.

A few events took place over the hols that were of note, the basketball tourney that the Red Raiders won. They defeated UPEI in the final game.

The Red Devils were not so lucky as they lost the RPI Tourney in the first game, they lost to Clarkson College 9-3.

Back to more recent developments, the Raiders broke the century mark against U of Maine Machias, as they whipped them 101-85. The Raiders have a tough weekend ahead of them at home. They face Acadia on Friday nite, and Dalhousie on Saturday afternoon. They both should be tough games as both teams are at the top of the league.

The Devils evened their mark at 4 wins 4 loses, going down to defeat at the hands of the Dal Tigers. It was an enjoyable game to watch with plenty of close calls around both nets. I still maintain that the Devils don't shoot enough and if you don't shoot it follows logically that you won't score.

Big things in the Volleyball world this Friday and Saturday, the Red Rebels, and the Red Rompers, the Varsity men's and women's volleyball teams take part in the 5th Annual UNB Volleyball Tourney. Most of the action will take place in the West Gym, with the finals in all divisions being held on Saturday afternoon, again in the West Gym. There will be some very good volleyball being played, so why not come down and cheer the home teams, both of which are expected to do very well.

The moment you have all been waiting for, Peerless Prediction time. The subject this week is of course the Super Bowl, between the Cowboys and the Dolphins. Both teams have been doing great things all year, and they will continue to do so in the Super Bowl. However this, Ladies and Gentlemen is the Year of the Cowboys. There it is folks, Dallas by at least a touch-down. Say goodnite Pete.

## &no better here

By TREVOR PARROTT

After defeating STU on Friday night 7-3 Dal University completed their weekend in Fredericton victoriously by defeating the UNB Red Devils 3-1 on Saturday in a well played game.

The first goal of the game came in the second period at 9:29 when Dal's Gagne scored on a long shot against UNB's Gord Hubley who seemed screened on the shot. He had made many good saves previous to this. UNB got on the score board at 17:54 to tie the game when Wood scored assisted by Archibald and Parks.

In the third period at 6:54 during a mad scramble in front of UNB's net which left UNB completely disorganized Dal's Sean scored assisted by MacDonald and Ellis. In an attempt to tie up the game in the re-

maining minute of play Gord Hubley was pulled. This maneuver failed however and Dal got their third goal with only a second remaining in the game. Dal's twenty-nine year old captain, Naud, scored this final marker assisted by McCullough and McCully, seconds earlier a shot on the open net missed by several feet.

UNB's Gord Hubley made 46 saves in the game, 10 in the first period and 18 each in the second and third periods. Dal's Brian Gervais made 25 saves, 7 each in the first and second periods and 11 in the final stanza.

There were remarkably few penalties in the game, 7 in all, 5 of these being to Dal. A very good crowd turned out to see the excellent hockey and stayed until the last minute as UNB tried vainly to force an overtime game.

### Free Ski Instruction

on Buchanan Field ski hill for faculty, staff and students of UNB & STU registration closes Monday Jan.17

# BRUNSWICKAN

## SPECIAL ISSUE

### 'DAY OF CONCERN'

# Labour Federation lists demands

A special meeting of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour held in Bathurst with Local Union Presidents has decided:

1. That the entire labour movement of New Brunswick will stand together, union by union and member by member to end the unemployment crisis.

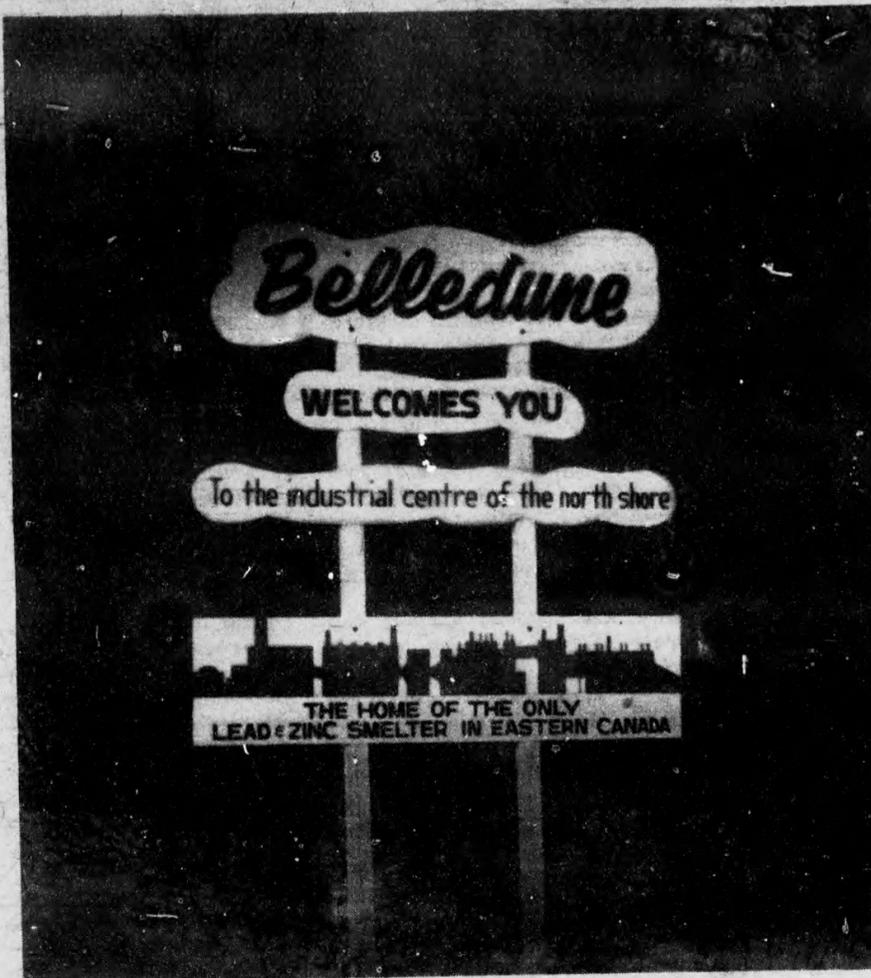
2. That there shall be an immediate moratorium on ALL lay-offs and that where necessary the Federal Government will underwrite the costs of keeping the men at work.

3. That we call on the Provincial Government to immediately petition the Federal Government to make the counties of Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawaska and Northumberland A SPECIAL AREA within the already designated area under the Government Organizational Act or amend the Regional Development Incentives Act. This would then permit the Provincial Government to negotiate with the Federal Government for capital to be invested in various projects in the area that will mean jobs for our people and a return to prosperity in the area for all.

4. We propose that immediately the above counties are designated as a Special Area the following projects and measures will be put into effect:

(a) That the paper mills of Consolidated Bathurst and Fraser's in Bathurst and in Atholville be rebuilt by a Federal investment, on a modern basis and with possibilities of diversification so that IT CAN COMPETE IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS and provide a long term and stable future for the workers and the community.

Such modernization will lead to a possible reduction in the work force, but this can only be allowed to happen as a result of retirements, quits or other natural causes. No one should be laid-off and those already laid-off should be recalled immediately until this program is underway. **cont on page 2**



A picture is worth a thousand words.

Courtesy of Bathurst Tribune

# Crisis in northern New Brunswick

The sudden rash of layoffs in northern New Brunswick are part and parcel of the economic recession affecting the whole of the western multi-national economy. Company closures and worker layoffs are occurring across Canada at an increasing rate. Being an "underprivileged" region, New Brunswick, and especially northern New Brunswick, is being particularly hard hit.

Also, due to the "underprivileged" nature of the economy, companies are allowed to get away with some of the most exploitative practices of capitalism in the pursuit of the maximization of profit. The best example of this is the mining complex of Belledune.

Noranda Mines is the number seven profit maker in Canada, amounting to 52 million dollars in 1968. Their property in New Brunswick, Brunswick Mining and Smelting, is part of the largest mining company in Canada (Noranda).

Brunswick's conglomerate on the North Shore includes the wholly owned East Coast Smelting and Chemical Co., Belledune Acid Co., Belledune Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Belledune Housing and Enterprises Ltd., Bay Steel Corp. Ltd., and Chaleur Developments Ltd.

Although it is part of the largest mining company in Canada, Brunswick has not made any profits. This is because of the arrangements in multi-faceted corporations, like Noranda, where it is the parent company that must make the profit,

not necessarily the subsidiary. The losses of subsidiaries, however, exist only on paper - the subsidiary may buy from the parents (equipment, services, etc.) at an inflated price and sell to the parent (ore, metal, etc.) at a depressed price, thus showing a loss on its own books (good for a tax write-off) but resulting in a net profit for the parent.

In "underdeveloped" NB companies are given a good helping hand from the government. Brunswick had been given a low fixed tax rate until 1993 with a maximum of fifty-six thousand dollars a year, which seems a bit low for a company with assets of \$150,000,000. Further, the province put up the guarantees for the bonds released by East Coast Smelting and Chemical and Bay Steel. Finally, the government gave Noranda a smelting monopoly. East Coast has exclusive rights to smelt lead and zinc concentrates in New Brunswick until 1976.

Nigadoo River Mines Ltd. is owned (91 per cent) by Sullivan Mining Group which made 2.7 million dollars in 1968. They enjoy similar taxation and grants privileges as Noranda.

Anacosta American Brass Ltd. is a well known giant, receiving much publicity recently for the expropriation of their Chilean Copper Mines, the world's largest. Their subsidiary Cariboo Mines is laying off all of their workers except the bare minimum necessary to legally maintain the generous mineral rights granted to them.

Fraser Company Ltd. has done well over the past years. They have expanded to now include three pulp mills, one paper board mill, and three lumber mills in NB as well as two paper mills in Maine, turning in a profit of \$6.4 million in 1969. They are also the chief polluters of the St. John River.

Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd. is the largest employer in Bathurst. The controlling interests are owned by Power Corporation, of LaPresse fame. They have forest rights equal in size to Nova Scotia.

Why are these major industries now laying off workers? It is because of the particular relationship of capital between the major capital centres (Toronto, New York, London, Bonn) with the underdeveloped region. The underdeveloped region provides capital with a reserve pool of cheap labour and a buffer for the ups and downs of the capitalist economy. During periods of expansion, such as the early and mid sixties, capital would expand into the underdeveloped regions and during recessionary periods, such as is now occurring, withdraw to the capital centres.

The industries involved in contraction on the North Shore are all super-exploitative of the resources being extracted. Because of the special privileges enjoyed for establishing in the region,

cont on page 3

# Management vs Labour = Govt Intervention

By ELIZABETH SMITH

Until a few months ago, Bathurst was a prosperous and growing city. The population growth rate was forecast at 15 per cent per decade. The average weekly wage was reported as \$119.99 in 1970, the second highest in the province, compared to the national average weekly wage of \$126.77 the same year. Confidence in the city's further growth is indicated in the opening of two new shopping malls for the small (pop. 16,400) city.

In the past few months the situation in Bathurst has radically changed. Seven hundred working men have been laid off since early December with at least that number again to be out of work by the end of February. The situation is critical, not just for the 1400 families directly affected, but for the service industries that have sprung up in the area. The NB Federation of Labour predicts a net cost to the province in excess of \$36 million in the next three years if the problem is not solved immediately.

The Federation of Labour puts the responsibility for the crisis in part on the industries involved for poor management, but in bulk on the federal and provincial governments for lack of economic planning and short-

sightedness as to the future of the pulp-and-paper and mining industries in the world markets.

The lay-offs in the area were initiated by Consolidated-Bathurst Limited, which is in the process of reducing their labour force by 320 employees. The production of speciality linerboards and sulphite market pulps will be discontinued and woodland operations will be cut back. The manufacture of kraft pulp and semi-chemical corrugating medium is to be continued.

The Company's Vice-President, Manufacturing, J.B. Sweeney, said the change was necessary because of heavy operating losses at the mill. The company reported a loss of \$1.1 million on sales of \$250 million in the first nine months of 1971.

"The prospects of dramatic improvements in process or markets that would salvage the situation in the near term just do not exist," continued Mr. Sweeney.

The international market for many paper products is poor. There is an excess of paper and paper producing plants, while there is a decrease in the consumption of one of the most lucrative paper products, newsprint, due in part to the recycling of newsprint by major newspaper groups. However, the demand for paper is still great and the problem appears to be basically the need for being competitive in the search for new markets.

Eric A. Love, manager of the Consolidated - Bathurst mill,

says the company is trying to penetrate the European market, and was making overtures to Pakistan which have been disrupted by the recent political difficulties.

The Federation of Labour recognizes the international problems in the paper industry, but blames the federal government for the current crisis in it's irresponsible attitude to the international situation. In a recently released brief the Federation says:

"The federal government shares a large part of the responsibility for the worsening situation. Rather than helping existing mills to modernize and meet competition, large grants have been allocated to the construction of new mills. Proctor and Gamble Co., for instance, has received a federal grant of \$12 million to build pulp facilities in Alberta. Another company, Rayonier of Canada, may soon be guaranteed grants totalling \$40 million from the federal and Quebec governments to build a large textile pulp mill in Quebec.

"The necessity of new, modern mills is not in question. If new mills are not built in Canada, it is likely that they will be built elsewhere in North America. However, given the overcapacity in the industry, pulp and paper unions stress the view that new enterprises should be built only if it is not feasible to modernize an existing facility. In this case the new mill should be located near the site of the one being phased

out. Further, to the extent that the government provides financial assistance there should be a public equity feature. In summary, the unions believe there should be more concern with saving jobs rather than simply creating new ones; they would also like to see an end to cash giveaways."

There has been some speculation in the press and among the workers in the Bathurst mill, one of the company's eight pulp and paper mills in Canada, might eventually close completely. The mill has been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that both labour and management say that modernization would be unfeasible. Much of the modern machinery has been moved to the Company's branch in Grand Mere, Quebec.

Mill manager, Eric Love, says, "The company is not interested in losing the asset we have but we have no crystal ball. We'll stay as long as the market holds up." It is expected that a work force of about 500 will continue to be employed.

The company is negotiating with the unions to provide early retirement or separation pay programs for about 190 of the 320 men laid off. The others are entitled to the new Unemployment Insurance Benefits which initially pays two-thirds of the unemployed person's last salary. Many families have not yet received cheques owing to them since early December according to union representatives. They

blame the new computer system in Moncton for the delay.

Nigadoo River Mines announced recently that it was closing indefinitely with a loss of 300 jobs to the Bathurst area. The Company announced that it was losing \$70,000 a month and after examination of the books, union officials confirmed this figure.

About 248 employees, members of the United Steelworkers of America, had been on strike against the company since October demanding wage equity with similar jobs in the area. Union members felt they were personally subsidizing the plant by accepting lower wages. Union officials insist that the strike did not affect the plant's closure.

Mr. Ed Leverett, a Steelworker's official, said, "We asked the company if they would take the men back even at the same rate of pay as before, which was low; but the company said there was no way to take them back."

An attempt was made by the union to subsidize the company through DREE grants for an on-the-job-training program, and although this was agreed to on the provincial level, it was rejected by the federal government.

East Coast Smelting and Chemical Co. Ltd is closing down for a period to phase out its zinc operation and allow the smelter time to convert to a lead only operation. One factor in the company's decision to cease refining zinc is the rise in the price of coke from \$30 a ton to \$46.

The layoff is expected to effect about 280 employees, some of whom will be rehired when the conversion is completed.

In their recent brief the N.B. Federation of Labour calls for federal funds to build a modern zinc refinery. A refinery using electricity would remain competitive in the market.

Gorton-Pew Ltd. fish-processing plant, the largest employer in the town of Caraquet for twenty-five years, is for sale. The company plans to consolidate its operations at its plant on the Magdalen Islands which can supply the plant with all the products it needs.

Caraquet Mayor Lorenzo Morals says that he fears if a buyer for the plant is not found soon the operations will close, resulting in the loss of 280 jobs.

Also involved in the massive layoffs in the Bathurst area are Anaconda American Brass Company in Gloucester County which is expected to close at a loss of 100 jobs and a layoff of about 375 employees at the Fraser mill in Atholville.

The brief of the N.B. Federation of Labour says the layoffs are "evidence of the lack of foresight on the part of both management and government leaders (federal and provincial). The brief continues,

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## .....lists demands

(b) We propose that for the Forest products industry there will be no further mills built in Canada except within the framework of an over-all and planned development based on market requirements, resources and above all the continuing employment of the workers in the industry. We further propose that FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETING BOARD be immediately established to effect an equitable distribution of market possibilities during periods of economic slump. In that manner the closure of mills anywhere in the country can be effectively avoided.

(c) That the Federal Government immediately make available sufficient capital to build a new and modern ZINC REFINERY at the Belledune works. We demand that existing plans to refine zinc abroad be scrapped. We insist that there will be no further lay-offs at East Coast Smelting & Chemical Company and that those already laid-off be recalled.

(d) We propose that the Federal Government immediately announce its decisions regarding the establishment of a mine training program at Nigadoo River Mines. (This can be done without reference to above demand for special legislation to make the counties a SPECIAL AREA)

We also propose that a comprehensive plan for mineral development in New Brunswick be instituted immediately so that worked out properties can be properly phased out and new ones brought into production with the minimum of displacement of the work force. We most strongly urge that a MINES PRODUCTS MARKETING BOARD also be established that will serve the same purposes as mentioned above for woods industry products. This should similarly, be federal in scope.

5. The New Brunswick Federation of Labour stands firmly on the position that the working people of this

province must be given the fullest opportunity TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL ECONOMIC WELL BEING OF CANADA. The investment of Federal funds in the above projects will provide an equity for all Canadian citizens in an ongoing, developing and healthy economy for our area, and provide the sinews that will ensure that all New Brunswick citizens can look to the future with hope and a secure knowledge that they will not have to suffer the terrible blights of enforced idleness. We insist that such a development must take place with proper safeguards against pollution and on the basis of avoiding any distorted and one sided economic development that has lead us to the present crisis. We will no longer accept the notion or the practise that either foreign or Canadian blocks of corporate capital will have the sole right to decision making and mastery in the economic field. Industry is to serve the needs of the workers and community and not just profits. We appeal to all citizens of good will to join with us in effecting the above program of action.

6. The Federation is laying the entire program outlined above before both the Provincial and Federal Governments this week.

7. We will provide an opportunity for the top leaders of both governments to meet the citizens of Northern and North Eastern New Brunswick to give their answers and decisions to the people here. This opportunity will be provided at a MASS RALLY FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL in Bathurst in the near future. Dates will be announced with in a few days.

8. Again we urge and appeal to ALL Citizens and sections of the community to support our struggle to END THE CRISIS AND AVERT DISASTER FOR ALL. WORDS WILL NOT SATISFY US WE DEMAND JUSTICE.

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# Voice of Women suggests effective action

The Fredericton Voice of Women/La Voix des Femmes joins with those who are expressing their concern at the vast number of people who are or soon will be without work in Bathurst, New Brunswick, area. Our immediate concern is for these people and the community of Bathurst who are the victims of forces they do not control. The provincial and federal governments do have some power not only to ameliorate the present situation but to influence the economic forces which created a town dependent primarily on one industry. We strongly urge go-

vernment to take effective action to meet the immediate crisis. We further urge government to exercise their power as they have not done in the past to insure that some of the profits of primary resource industries be used to create secondary and tertiary industries in the communities involved.

We recognize that the problem is a large one and that some of its causes are international. We believe, however, that there is much that government could and should do. We suspect that there are three primary factors behind the layoffs at Consoli-

dated Bathurst: a depression in the market, some obsolescence in the physical plant, and the large holdings of this company outside the province. It is in the self interest of locally owned industries to try to survive during a period when the demand for their goods is depressed, whereas it is in the interest of companies with large holdings elsewhere to close down some plants at such a time. Our government is continually frustrated in its attract outside capital to provide jobs, and what capital it does attract nearly always involves primary resource industries

which may, well result in situations such as that at Bathurst. Surely the people of New Brunswick would be better served if their government owned the majority interest in such companies.

Further, government could encourage and support modest community enterprises which are labour intensive. Government could help communities to acquire the majority control of such existing industries as fish plants and to look within their own people for management. It could assist in the setting up of small tourist and craft industries (pottery, boat-building, etc.) also involving community ownership and management. Although we are a depressed region, there are many people who wish to live and work in New Brunswick. The government could do much more to insure that its people profit from their industry.

The Fredericton Voice of Women is also deeply concerned with the broader problems which lie behind unemployment in Canada. It is outrageous that a country as relatively prosperous as Canada should tolerate any unemployment at all; it is unacceptable that, while some Canadians enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living, others are denied the opportunity to work, many lack proper housing and the other amenities of a decent life, and all must endure an endless spiral of recession and inflation. That government,

despite obvious effort, is largely unsuccessful in solving these problems suggests that they are not due to a malfunction of our economic system but are a necessary part of our system as it now functions.

The central purpose of the Voice of Women is to work for peace. It is a horrible irony that only in war-time does Canada seem able to achieve full employment without inflation. In peace-time our economy, to the benefit of some and the social distress of others, is an integral part of an international economy dominated by multi-national corporations and fuelled to a large extent by production for war. It is a priority of our present government to compete successfully within this economy. We sell arms and the vital materials for war production to dozens of countries. Moral outrage is muffled, as in the case of South Africa, when it interferes with 'good business'. The argument that a country which becomes prosperous by such means will be a stronger voice for peace seems hollow indeed when we look at social distress at home and the continued threat and practice of war throughout the world.

We believe that our government should have as its first priority the creation of a decent life for its people in a peaceful world. We have some to believe that this will only become possible if Canada makes substantial changes in its domestic economy and in its economic relations to world economy.

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## Management vs Labour.....

"Although seasonal and cyclical factors may account for some of this unemployment there seems to be little doubt that the heart of the matter is structural in nature. In other words, the economy of the Northeastern region has not been sufficiently diversified; it has been based almost entirely on two industries which are facing soft markets in the short run and eventual phasing out (or at least an inability to absorb an ever-increasing labour force) in the long-run.

The Federation has arrived at specific short-run and long-run suggestions to alleviate the situation in the northshore area.

In the short-run they suggest:

1. an immediate freeze on layoffs
  2. an amendment to the Regional Development Incentives Act so that its provisions extend to the pulp and paper industry and to all stages of mineral processing.
  3. designation of the counties of Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawaska and Northumberland a Special Area under the DREE legislation and thus upgrade the capital equipment of the paper mills of Consolidated-Bathurst and Fraser's in Bathurst and Atholville through RDIA investment. Under this legislation the Federal Government should immediately make available sufficient capital to build a modern zinc refinery.
- A federally sponsored Forest Products Marketing Board and a comprehensive plan for the development of the mineral

industry were cited as short-term necessities in the brief.

For the long-run solutions to the areas employment problems the Federation makes three suggestions:

1. the formation of an Export Marketing Board to determine suitable markets
2. a feasibility study on an industrial complex for the area with the inclusion of modern shipping facilities
3. the establishment of a tripartite Industrial Commission to define the areas in which the regions natural competitive advantage lies.

These suggestions will be presented by the President of the N.B. Federation of Labour, Paul LaPage, in an address at the "Day of Concern" in Bathurst on January 16.

from page 1

## Crisis in .....

they are free to maximize profits at the expense of the workers. Brunswick, Nigadoo River and Anaconda use high-grading methods of extraction. That is they mine only the purest ores, until the best deposits are depleted, and then beg for massive government support to underwrite the losses in mining the cheaper grades. The rational manner of mining is to extract both the better and poorer grades at the same time, underwriting the losses on the latter with the profits of the prior, thus assuring a longer term operation and more efficient use of the resource. However, this method doesn't earn as much profit.

Still, the ore being mined is sufficiently rich to make a profit for at least another five years of high-grading. All three companies are planning on continuing operations in the future, when the market price rises. Anaconda is maintaining a skeleton staff legally required to hold their mineral rights, while having suspended all work.

Consolidated-Bathurst's mill requires \$100,000,000 worth of modernization in order to remain competitive. The reason is that they have allowed the mill to become obsolete without spending money on continual modernization or maintenance so that they can hit the government to underwrite the extra costs by pleading poverty when the estimate rises above what they can afford. Thus they make greater profits.

The cutting practices of Consolidated-Bathurst are of the worst sort. They cut in concentric circles away from the plant and do not even attempt token re-forestation. This is, of course, the cheapest manner of cutting, with no concern for the geological damage done or the future of the forest resources and the jobs they provide.

Both Consolidated-Bathurst and Fraser are known to be behind schedule on a deadline for pollution control devices. They are using the layoffs as a bargaining device against being forced to spend money to fight pollution.

The move of Gorton Pew Ltd. to Quebec because of higher government benefits is indicative of the type of blackmail practised by the companies in underdeveloped regions seeking the most profitable assistance from local and provincial governments.

The most blatantly horrendous elements of the operations of these companies, however, is their subservience to the whims of the market fluctuations of international capital. They are but the mere tip of the tentacles of a system so far-reaching that few individual companies can exercise control over their own operations any longer.

Given this information, it is obvious that government aid is only giving in to the companies own interests, at the tax payers expense. Further, it does nothing to assure the continued operation of these plants, and thus continued employment, for more than a few years at best.

**TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM APPLIED**

The Young Socialists are actively involved in building for the "Day of Concern" in Fredericton, as members of the Fredericton "Day of Concern Committee". The FYS supports the call of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour for the Bathurst mobilization on January 16 and the demands of the FDCC united front for a moratorium on layoffs, opening of the books of East Coast Smelting and Chemical, Belledune Fertilizer and Fraser, the immediate nationalization of Cariboo, Nigadoo River, and Gorton Pew, and opening of the books of Consolidated-Bathurst with serious consideration of nationalizing it.

The only answer to the problems posed by these companies, which are basic contradictions of the capitalist system, is the establishment of

a socialist society. The task of revolutionaries in this struggle is to win the working class to a socialist perspective. This is achieved through a program of transitional demands for the labour movement designed to appeal to the immediate consciousness of the workers and at the same time bring about a raising of that consciousness.

To complement the demands of the committee, a program is proposed that would allow the workers of the community to be involved in a direct way. Everyone should continue to work—a moratorium on layoffs—keep the plants open—shorten the work week to provide full employment—30 hours work for 40 hours pay. When the company shuts down or claims it can no longer afford to operate without assistance—open the books. If the books prove the bankruptcy of the operation, its continued operation should be assured with the government underwriting the operation—nationalization. Compensation would be rejected as it serves only to appropriate even more profits for the corporations than they have already taken. Further, for those companies that remain solvent, workers should have control over layoffs and plant shutdowns, control over company organization to prevent the super-exploitation of resources, which is against their long-term interests, and finally, control over the investment of public funds to assure that they go towards the planned development of productive capacity and are not used to bolster the profiteering of private capital.

As students, we are directly affected by the dangers, both immediate and future, in these company shutdowns and must support New Brunswick Labour in their protest. The turnout of a large number of UNB students can have a profound effect on the labour movement and the people of Bathurst both in terms of moral support and in strengthening the ties between students and the external environment.

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# 'Day of Concern' needs your support

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour has called for a 'Day of Concern' march and rally in Bathurst on January 16 to protest the large scale layoffs facing the workers of the North Shore. The president of the N.B.F.L., Mr. Paul LePage, has estimated that up to 10,000 workers, students and other New Brunswickers will be participating in the 'Day of Concern' actions. The layoffs from seven companies could affect more than 1,600 workers and would severely cripple the entire economy of the region as well as having an adverse effect upon the province as a whole.

## BREAKDOWN OF THE COMPANIES INVOLVED

Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd., that cities largest employer, is laying off 320 workers from its pulp and paper mill and cutbacks are expected to continue.

A strike at Nigadoo River Mines ended when management's stand that it could not afford wage increases was backed by an industrial inquiry commission and the firm suspended operations, laying off more than 300 workers.

Anaconda American Brass Ltd.'s wholly owned Cariboo Mines is laying off 110 men, all but the handful required to legally maintain their mineral rights.

East Coast Smelting and Chemical Co. Ltd. is laying off 230-280 workers in a reduction of operations from lead and zinc processing to simply lead processing.

Belledune Fertilizer Ltd. has laid off 65 workers until March when "most, if not all" will be recalled for the peak market period. Belledune will likely layoff more shortly afterwards.

Gorton Pew Ltd. is moving its fish plant at Caraqueet to the Magdalen Islands because of better facilities and increased assistance from the Quebec government. If a buyer cannot be found 280 seasonal workers will be unemployed.

Fraser Co. Ltd. has suspended operations at its Atholville pulp mill for the sixth time in the past year resulting in the temporary layoff of 350 workers. The future operation of this mill is anything but assured.

and federal governments. The FDCC also feels that the Federation should clearly and publicly oppose suggestions that 'Department of Regional Economic Expansion' (DREE) grants to the companies is the best, or even a viable, solution to the problems of shutdowns and cutbacks. DREE assistance would amount to little more than providing the forest and mining industries with 'free' money (taken from the pockets of working people through taxes) to continue their super-exploitation of the forest and mineral resources of the province. In three years time the workers of the North Shore could find themselves in the same position as they are in now.

The FDCC feels it is necessary to publicly oppose all suggestion of DREE aid and to present an alternative means of keeping the plants in operation.

## OPEN THE BOOKS!

Several of the companies involved are pleading high production costs and other factors leading to low profits, as an excuse for shutdowns and layoffs. Why should the people of New Brunswick take the company's word at face value? The FDCC challenges the companies to open their financial records (including those of parent companies) to public inspection by the workers of the North Shore and New Brunswick in general. If the companies are telling the truth, they have nothing to hide. The FDCC call for this step in the case of Fraser's, Consolidated-Bathurst, Belledune Fertilizer and East Coast Mining and Smelting Companies.

## NATIONALIZATION!

The saving of hundreds of jobs in the Sydney area of Nova Scotia through the nationalization of the DOSCO steel mill shows what can be done. Corporations whose only interest is a fast buck can never run forest and mining industries in a way that will guarantee jobs and prosperity. After much thought and discussion the members of the FDCC are unanimous in calling for the nationalization of Cariboo Mines and Nigadoo River Mines, and the return of all their claims to the province--which granted them to the companies (often at little or no charge) in the first place.

If an examination of the books of Consolidated-Bathurst--and those of its real owners--shows it needs massive public money to continue in Bathurst, why should the taxpayer stand good for a free gift--most of which will go out of the province (and out of Canada) as profit?

Doesn't it make more sense to nationalize the operation, and take back its forest holdings (among the richest in the Province)--build a new mill and start a properly planned program of cutting and replanting? That way, New Brunswick's most precious resource is steadily renewed, and steady jobs are always there for the workers, while profits don't drain continuously over the border.

The FDCC also calls for the nationalization of the Gorton Pew fish plant whose owner said recently, 'it was a good buy'.

**ALL OUT ON JANUARY 16!**

Negotiations and talks between representatives of labour, business and government have been tried without avail. The march and rally called for January 16 is an attempt to force government and management to respond to the needs of the North Shore workers by a show of strength. As such it will be only a successful as the workers themselves and those who support them make it. The FDCC calls upon the students of UNB to support the workers of the North Shore and the New Brunswick Federation of Labour by joining them in their demonstration in Bathurst this Sunday January 16. Transportation (either free or with a minimal charge) to and from Bathurst is being arranged by the FDCC. For information about time and place of departure phone - MONDAY to FRIDAY 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 454-4419 and in the evening 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. 454-9270 or 472-9907. There will be a car pool leaving Sub parking lot at 8:30 a.m. Sunday January 16 to return at night. Financial contributions to help cover the costs of publicity, transportation and placards are desperately needed - make cheques payable to the Mr. Ron Lees, c/o Physics Department, UNB.

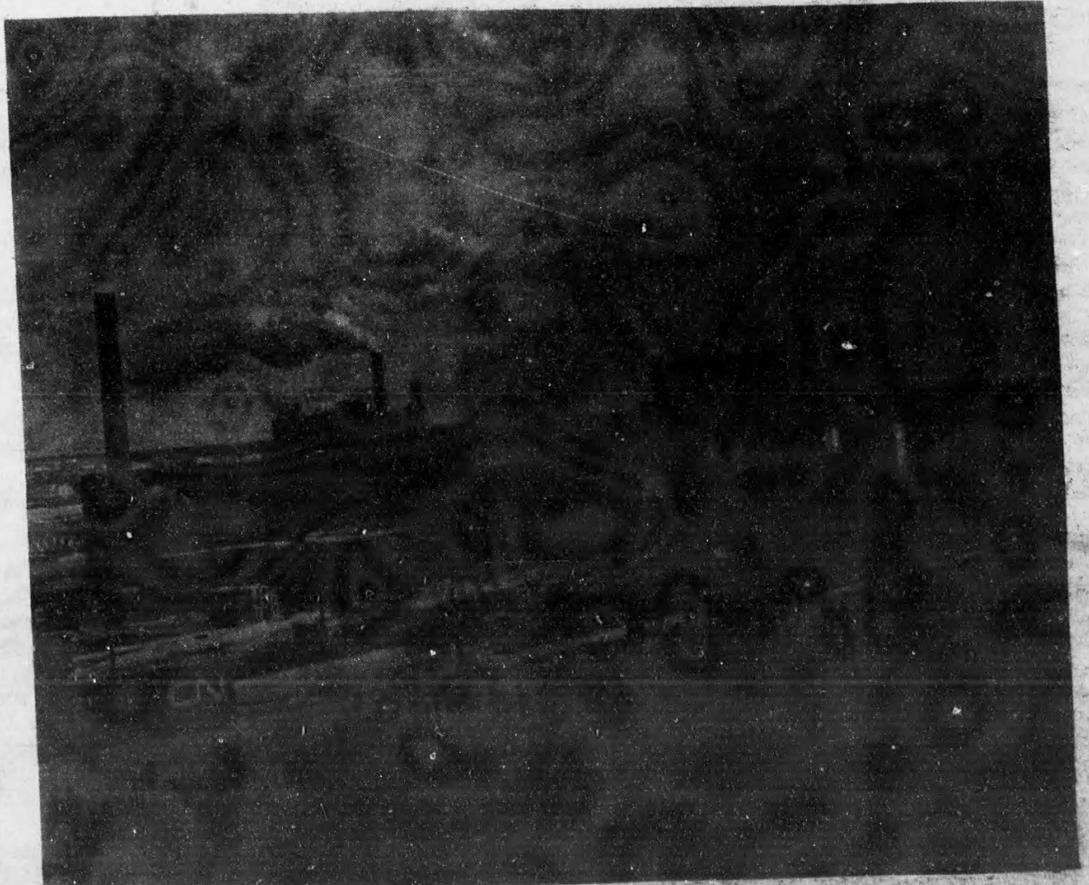
**THE BRUNSWICKAN**  
New Brunswick's largest weekly newspaper  
Editor-in-chief Peter D.E. Collum  
Published weekly by the SRC of UNB. Printed at the Bugle Publishing Co., Woodstock, N.B.

## ORGANIZED LABOUR AND OTHER GROUPS RESPOND TO THE CRISIS

In response to the appeal for support issued by the N.B.F.L., district labour councils and union locals throughout the province have been issuing statements of solidarity and drawing up plans to organize contingents to march in Bathurst on the 16th. It appears, to date, that the Day of Concern will be the largest mobilization of labour in New Brunswick in over thirty years.

In Fredericton members of the local Labour Council, the York-Sunbury New Democratic Party; the Young Socialists, the Voice of Women; high school, junior high and university students; women's liberationists; independent socialists; professors and housewives have united to form the Fredericton Day of Concern Committee (FDCC). The FDCC steering committee represents the diversity of the coalition. Steering committee members are - Jay Baxter (a UNB student), Phillip Booker (a vice-president of the NB Federation of Labour and a regional representative of the Canadian Union of Public Employees), Greg Corey (a F.H.S. student and a member of the Fredericton Young Socialists), Ron Gaudet (organizer of the Fredericton Young Socialists), and Ron Lees (a member of the NB New Democratic Party and a Waffle supporter). During the past two weeks the FDCC has active in mobilizing support for the 16th and has received province wide publicity.

The FDCC, although giving full support to the NBFL's call for a Day of Concern and for a moratorium on layoffs feels that the Federation's leadership has not gone far enough in its demands upon the companies and the provincial



Consolidated - Bathurst mill in Bathurst.

Courtesy of Bathurst Tribune