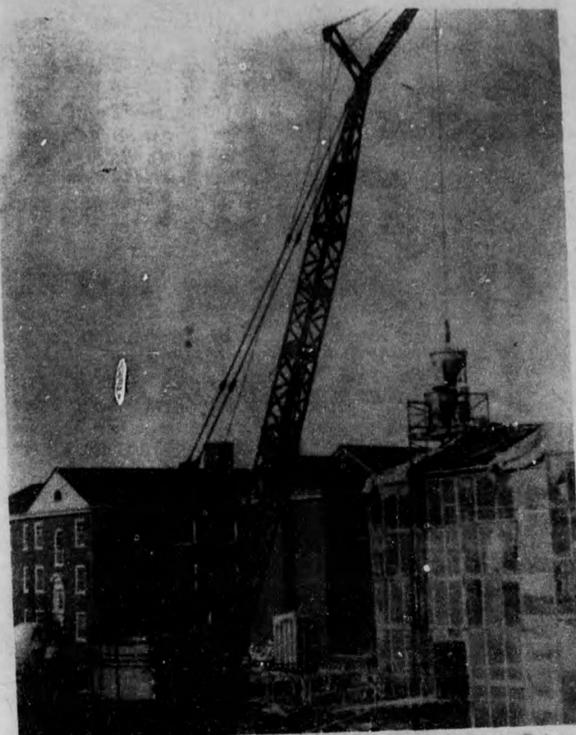
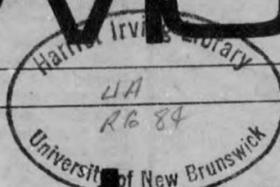


BRUNSWICKAN

VOL. 103, NO. 22

MARCH 6, 1970



LDH expansion will raise to 400 the number of co-eds living in the complex. See next week's Bruns for a report on residence housing and the student housing committee.

Fees Increase in Fall

It was announced this week that there will be a \$5 rise in tuition for all faculties in the 1970-71 academic year. The reason that has been given for the increase is, "to cover the rising costs of maintenance in the Student Athletic Association, and to allow the

SAA to sustain their present program."

The Brunswickan this week, however, contacted Peter Kelly, Director of the Athletics Department, and it was disclosed that this was not the entire reason for the increase. The University in recent

years, has found itself in a difficult financial position. In order to keep the tuition as low as possible, the University has found it necessary to realign budget considerations, placing particular emphasis on keeping the salaries of the professors at a competitive level with those of other institutions.

The SAA has suffered from this tighter budgeting. Originally, it was agreed that the University would match the funds collected by the SAA. More recently, however, the University's portion of the SAA budget has increased to about 65%. The University feels that it can no longer afford to subsidize them to the same degree.

In order to maintain the same services and programs the SAA must have the same revenue. The cutback of the subsidy granted by the administration (tuition fees are part of the universities revenue) is necessary as the budget is being pared to admit increases in professor's salaries. Tuition fees won't be raised to cover this increase but will be raised to cover the decrease in the subsidy paid to the SAA.

Condon to be Arts Dean

Dr. James O. Dineen, University president, has announced the appointment of Dr. Thomas J. Condon, as the new Dean of Arts. The announcement was made following several months of work by the Selection Committee of the Arts Council. Ratification of the appointment is expected at the next meeting of the Board of Governor.

Haven, Connecticut.

Condon served as an assistant professor of history at UNB between 1962 and 1966. He also acted as a dean in the residence system. He has further experience with Harvard University and Indiana University. He has been with the Executive Association of the American Council of Learned Societies since September of 1966.

He has published one book, *New York Beginnings: The Commercial Origins of New Netherland*, as well as several articles in history.

Dr. Condon will assume the position of Dean of Arts later this year.

Dr. Condon's experience includes a BA from Yale, MA from Boston College, and a Ph.D from Harvard University. His specialty is American colonial history.

He is a native of New

Strax Appeals Deportation

A special enquiry of the Halifax immigration office found reason to issue a deportation order against former UNB professor, Dr. Norman Strax.

D.M. Parent, special enquiry officer, from the Halifax office concluded that as Dr. Strax was not a Canadian citizen, did not have domicile in Canada (i.e. had not been in Canada five years), and had been an inmate of a jail, he be "detained and deported".

The hearing was conducted in Fredericton. Strax's lawyer, Clayton Ruby of Toronto, Strax, Parent, and a stenographer were the only people present.

"We requested that the public be permitted to attend", said Dr. Strax in an interview with the Bruns. "Parent refused. We asked to bring a tape recorder; Parent refused."

Parent asked Strax a few "biographical questions" and then called Otis Stewart, York County jailer, as a witness.

"He naturally testified that I had been in his jail for 14 days", said Strax.

Had Strax been a resident of Canada for five years he could not have been deported under these circumstances. As he did not have "domicile" and was not a citizen of Canada, the order of deportation followed automatically from his jail sentence.

Strax and Ruby argued that the enquiry should be adjourned until his appeal of the original obstruction is heard. "I don't really know

whether I was legally jailed or not", says Strax.

Parent refused and Strax argued that it should be adjourned until a transcript of the original trial could be obtained.

"The transcript would have shown that the obstruction charge for which I was jailed consisted of only taking three pictures of a policeman." "Parent again refused, replying that it did not matter how trivial the charge the fact remains that I had been in jail 14 days."

Both Strax and his lawyer are optimistic about the appeal: "We both consider it unreasonable to deport under these circumstances; for taking three pictures of a cop," said Strax.

By-elections Wednesday

3 Contest Vice-Presidency

The SRC by-elections are scheduled for Wednesday, March 11. Polls will be open from 9 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.

There are seven vacant seats - three of which are not being contested. No nominations were received for either the two post-graduate seats or the one education seat.

Elected by acclamation are Jim Love, Engineering representative, and Sharon Sellars, secretary-treasurer.

Running for SRC vice-president are Don Olmstead, Judy Mullin, and

A committee of the University Senate is currently drawing up the budget for the 1970-71 fiscal year. While it is still early to assess the University financial situation for this year, C.L. Mahan, comptroller, expressed optimism that there would be a close-to-balanced budget at the year's end.

The biggest change that will be seen in the budget that is now being drafted, is an increase in salaries to the professors of the university. The purpose in this change is to keep the salaries competitive

with those of other universities.

Mahan said that there would be no increase in tuitions to cover the increased salaries, but that a policy of "Holding the Line" would be followed where supplies and equipment are concerned.

Mahan did say, however, that there would be a probable \$5 increase in fees in accordance with the wishes of the Student Athletic Association, to cover their increased needs. He also mentioned the possibility of an increase due to the revision of the Blue Cross plan. He said

that a definite statement concerning this could be expected in the next couple of weeks.

The University has now an accumulated deficit of \$387,000. This is the result of their having been unable to operate within their income over the past several years. The expected increase in enrollment next year is slight - only 3 to 5 per cent. A larger increase would be helpful in abolishing this deficit.

The purpose of the budget and the comptroller's job, as explained by Mahan, is to keep the University solvent.



The Yearbook staff would like to connect a name with the photo of this graduate. Please contact their office if you know who this is (or you are).

RED CROSS
IS ALWAYS THERE
WITH YOUR HELP

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2113 to President of SRC

Eda's Place

ATTENTION CAMPUS CO-EDS

Eda's Place now has in stock 3 Piece Ensembles (Pant, Coat, & Dress) in Tweed and Wool.

Eda's also has in stock Dress & Coat Ensembles as well as, new suits for early spring.

For all those early spring needs drop in to EDA'S PLACE.

**69 York St.
FREDERICTON, N.B.
475-3825**

NOTICE OF MOTION

BE IT RESOLVED THAT In subsection 4 of section B of article 4 of the Constitution, the word "twenty" be deleted and replaced with the word "twenty-six."

Open Meetings

BE IT RESOLVED THAT In article 6 of the SRC Constitution, the sentence "all meetings shall be open to the student body" be amended to read: "all meetings shall be open to members of the Union and the University community."

Student Senators

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Article 4 of the SRC Constitution be amended by adding to section (c) a subsection (5) to read: "(5) all students elected to the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton."

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Article 4 of the SRC Constitution be amended by adding to section (6) a subsection (5) to read "(5)

(a) Four representatives elected by and from the student body at large.

(b) In order to be elected, each representative must receive the voting support of at least ten per cent (10%) of the student body.

(c) Each of the above representatives must be a registered student and must have paid his SRC fees."

SECONDHAND BOOKS

The Bookstore will be buying textbooks from April 13 to May 1 ONLY. This is the only time of the year second-hand books are purchased. So be sure to remember the dates.

A list of texts to be bought will be posted in the bookstore the day buying begins.

(NO BUYING IS DONE IN THE FALL)

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

A tentative timetable will be posted early next week:

1. on the main Notice Board
2. in the Student Union Building
3. in the Old Arts Building

Will all students please check this as soon as possible and notify the Registrar's Office of any conflicts AT ONCE, if possible, and certainly before March 18th.

CLASSIFIED

Brunswickan classifieds are published each week, free of charge, as a public service to all readers of the Brunswickan. Classifieds must be submitted to the Brunswickan office no later than Tuesday of each week.

FOR SALE

1969 Honda 125 SCRAMBLER, 4800 miles, excellent condition. \$275 or best offer. Call or contact Ian Marchuk at 163 St. John Street.

24 Foot Trailer, 1967 model, set up and equipped for winter, suitable for two persons, lot rent is \$27 per month. Cost-\$3500.00. Tel. 454-3450.

PEUGOT 404 STATION WAGON, very good condition, Radial tires. Phone 454-6785.

Green Eyor. Only used for 1 weekend. Like new. A bargain at \$200.00. See Ad.

ACCOMODATIONS

TWO BEDROOM APT. available, Charlotte St., May-Sept. 70, light and heat suppl., call 454-3815 at supper time.

WANTED

WANTED - Honda 50 or 90. Call Heather Armstrong, Box 289, Lady Dunn Hall.

WANTED - Girl to act in "Art" Movie. More descriptive than "I Am Curious-Yellow". Apply in person to 119 Harrison House.

1 live in housekeeper between the ages of 18 and 21. Must be attractive and a student. Female. Apply Martin and Dave, Dalhousie Gazette.

ENTERTAINMENT

More people listen to the SAXONS than any other people.

USE

**BRUNSWICKAN
CLASSIFIEDS**

107 to student's student's

WHERE IT'S AT

Friday, March 6
12:30 p.m. Duo Pach concert (SUB Ballroom)
8:00 p.m. Movie: The Yeats Country (Art Centre, Memorial Hall)
8:00 p.m. Monte Carlo (Old Stud.)
8:00 p.m. Student Swim (SMA Pool)
9:00 p.m. STU Dance (201, SUB)
10:00 10 o'clock light: Contact: Femi Ilesanmi 454-6491

Saturday, March 7
3:30 p.m. Student Swim (SMA Pool)

Sunday, March 8
10:30 a.m. Chinese Students Assoc. (102, SUB)
1:30 p.m. Duplicate Bridge (109, SUB)
2:30 p.m. Student Swim (SMA pool)
4:00 p.m. Caribbean Circle (102, SUB): Contact: Keith Douglas 454-6792
7:00 p.m. UNB SRC meeting (103, SUB)

ART DISPLAY at ART DISPLAY LOUNGS, by DEAN STEEVES. From March 2nd. to 5th., 7 P.M. to 10 P.M.

COMMENT

LEN ROBERTSON is alive and well in Jones House.

Just about a week ago a glance across the room Sentimental sailors know Rush out and hide their gloom

Monday, March 9
3:30 p.m. Student Swim (SMA Pool)
7:00 p.m. Last Meeting of SAA: Contact: Pamela Easterbrook 454-3624
7:00 p.m. UNB Chess Club (Conference Room, Old Stud)
8:00 p.m. Movie: The Umbrellas of Cherbourg: (Playhouse)
9:30 p.m. Student Swim (SMA Pool)

Tuesday, March 10
1:30 p.m. IVCF Meeting (102, SUB)
12:30 p.m. Lenten Mass (102, SUB)
8:00 p.m. Movie: The Umbrellas of Cherbourg (Playhouse)

Wednesday, March 11
7:00 p.m. Badminton - open to all (Main Gym)
8:30 p.m. Ladies Free Swim (SMA Pool)
9:30 p.m. Student Swim (SMA Pool)

SHIRTS & SKINS

The Lansdowne "Jets" challenge the Lincoln "Raiders" to a shinny tilt. Time and place at the latter's discretion.

Did you know that the sports department is about to run into a drought as far as news is concerned? If you have a story, have it on the sports desk in the Bruns office, please.

Did you know that there are only 2 issues left of the Bruns, for the academic year 1969-70?

"I'm not an SRC member now. That's not a problem, it's an asset."

**FEWER COMMITTEES,
MORE RESULTS**

VOTE
KILBRIDE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
MARCH 11

RADIO UNB

NEWLY APPOINTED DEPT. HEADS (1970-71)

CHIEF ANNOUNCER - MIKE COTTERELL
RECORD LIBRARIAN - IAN MILLER
NEWS DIRECTOR - PETE DOWNIE
TECHNICAL SUPERVISOR - MIKE FITZPATRICK
CHIEF OPERATOR - RON STEWART
TRAFFIC & CONTINUITY - KAREN DOBELL
PRODUCTION MANAGER - IAN MILLER

BUSINESS MACHINES OFFICE FURNITURE STATIONERY TYPEWRITER RENTALS

PAUL BURDEN LTD.

95 York Street

In The Spring

A Young Man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of . . . WHAT the GIRLS think about all winter! Or so, the poets say.

In any event, spring is just around the corner, and we now have a store filled with new spring merchandise in every category. So, it will pay you to come in for whatever you may need, whether it be one of the new short-sleeved jerseys, Levi's jeans, a sport coat or a dressy suit, or just a handkerchief.

It will be a pleasure to serve you in the

GAIETY MEN'S SHOP

546 QUEEN ST. (Next to Theatre)

SDC to handle student discipline

The Constitution Committee is presently reviewing the schedule of regulations concerning students. The Committee is not expected to add any new rules - its purpose is to clear up any ambiguity as to what constitutes an offense.

At the SRC meeting Sunday, February 22, amendments to article III of the Constitution were passed. These clarified the jurisdiction of the Student Disciplinary Committee:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Article II be amended to read:

1. The S.D.C. shall have jurisdiction to hear alleged violation of the Regulations involving a student.
2. The S.D.C. may:

(a) Conduct a hearing into allegation that a student has violated the Regulation and impose a penalty upon the student if it finds the allegation true; and

(b) Render an advisory opinion on the validity or interpretation of the Constitution By-laws, or other legislation or action of the SRC, its Committees, or any student organization.

The S.D.C. can exercise its jurisdiction when the Chairman receives a letter from a UNB, STU, or TC student or from the Board of Deans, accusing a UNB student of violating the regulations. When the Board of Deans requests a hearing, "it shall be considered . . . a student whose letter has alleged a violation of the Regulations," according to a further amendment of Article III.

The amendments were carried by a vote of 13-0-0.

Penalties to students may be either a fine (up to \$100.) or a recommendation to the Board of Deans for suspension or expulsion. If students neglect to pay their fines, the S.D.C. can request the Board of Deans to withhold the offender's marks. If a student refuses to appear before the S.D.C., the hearing can either proceed without him, or drop the matter - depending on the seriousness of the charge.

People's Bookstore to Close— will try new system

The fate of two important issues is yet to be decided after a five hour marathon meeting of the SRC last Sunday night.

The Student Bookstore will probably operate next year, dealing only in paperbacks, texts, and other books, as demand requires. The SRC approved the Administrative Board's recommendation that Council NOT set up a student bookstore, as the SRC would have to sponsor \$60,000 venture.

It was the feeling of Council that a student bookstore could not operate in an efficient manner, or get books cheaply enough to afford any real saving to the students. The

only profit would be in dealing with texts which the Administrative Bookstore will not buy back at the end of the term.

The student bookstore is, at present, ceasing operations in order to set up a new system which will deal in used books only. Under the newly proposed system students would sell their books to the store rather than give them on consignment. If this system is approved by Council, then the store will be loaned enough capital to buy the books.

Council spent over two hours debating how the students will get the Blue Cross expanded medical services

Separatistes impress Anglophiles

"All the students that we talked to were openly separatist or sympathetic to separatism. They considered Quebec the homeland of the French-Canadians, or the Quebecois, and felt that Quebec will eventually separate. They felt no responsibility for the Francophones outside of Quebec and were not impressed at all with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau," said Paul Owens, one of 25 UNB and TC students to visit Quebec last week.

Plans for the excursion originated with the political science department of UNB. Professors, Dr. G. C. Kunn and G. Allen supervised the Fredericton contingent.

The students met with Jean Noel Tremblay, Minister of cultural affairs; Mario Beaulieu, Minister of Finance and Immigration; and M. Heureux, director general of international affairs, to study the political climate of Quebec on the provincial and federal levels.

Heureux said his department existed because Ottawa left a vacuum in Francophone international relations. He explained the difference between foreign policy and international relations.

"Foreign policy, which consumes diplomatic

recognition of countries, should be a federal power while international relations, which include relations with other countries concerning powers of provincial jurisdiction, mainly education and cultural relations, should be a shared power."

He was critical on the lack of concern the External Affairs Department showed in presenting Canada's image as a bi-cultural nation and the lack of relations on Ottawa's part with the Francophone nations. He stated that while 33 per cent of the Department of External Affairs were French-Canadian, French was used about 5 per cent of the time. He quoted a study done by the B & B Commission.

It was through contact with Quebec students that their Fredericton counterparts felt the separatist influence most keenly.

"Personally, my views of federalism, as espoused by Mr. Trudeau et. al. have been seriously shaken," said Paul Owens.

"Most feel that the solution to this problem is probably the Quebec government version of federalism or outright separation. The people that we talked to felt that Levesque will get between 10-25 per cent of the popular vote and 3-10 seats in the next election.

Bisson New President of EUS

The results of the vote for the new executive of the Engineering Undergraduate Society were announced Tuesday night at the EUS's general meeting.

An electoral turn out of 35 per cent of 400 members voted Barry Bisson as the new President, while MacDunfield as vice president, Dan Good as secretary and R. Shadkar were all acclaimed to their positions on the executive council.

The new executive, concerned about the lack of student support for the Society, recently travelled to Quebec City for an Engineering Conference. It was discovered that of the approximately twenty universities that attended this conference only UNB and Dalhousie have voluntary EUS membership. As a result, the council proposed to the approval of members, mandatory membership in the EUS next year.

Admittedly next year's membership will cost more than the present \$1.50,

incidentally the lowest in Canada, but the EUS council will be a unified body of students to work with. With the increased membership the council hopes to stimulate the engineers into more activities.

Next year, the EUS will place emphasis on inter-class rivalries such as sporting and social events. It is hoped that in this way the average engineer will come out of his books and participate more in campus activities.

Hopefully, with a new editor, the Godivan, the Engineering paper, will come out on a regular basis. Mr. Dunfield, new vice-president, was quite distressed by the fact that there were only two issues this year. Mr. Dunfield expressed a desire to a greater coverage of engineering of activities in the Brunswickan, he said, "We will use the Brunswickan more often and expose to the rest of the campus what goes in that big brick monotone." As it stands

now the Brunswickan has little appeal to the engineers and vice versa students are ignorant of the engineering activities.

With the mandatory membership there will be more money at the disposal of the council and as a result the council will be able to sponsor students to travel to more engineering conferences. In the past, the EUS has only been able to send token attendance to these conferences for they have been under the gun financially. Also, the essential EUS store, which sells all engineering surplus except texts, will be in a stable

financial position.

The EUS will strive for greater co-operation with the SRC next year. The feeling now is that the EUS is left out by the SRC and there is little understanding between the two groups. There is a great difficulty maintaining an engineering representation on the council for more than a year. Mr. Dunfield feels that if there is more communication between the two, then the students will be better off.

The new council is very concerned with two problems one being student participation and the other financial stability. With mandatory membership, it is believed that both their problems will be solved. There is a conscientious effort on behalf of the new council to make the Engineering Undergraduate Society a unified, spiritual group.

withdrawn because of new information presented. Jim Muir, SRC Comptroller, mentioned the fact that Dr. Jameison, the University doctor, told him that the Administration was sincerely trying to find a way to pay for the medical program. It was also pointed out to Council that the Board of Governors would be meeting this Thursday. Council decided to wait until next week to determine its course of action.

In other business, the SRC passed a motion by Dave MacNeil, requesting that at least two Senate Committees per week have a representative reporting at the Council meetings. MacNeil saw this as a means by which Council could maintain communication with the Senate and this be better informed of its actions.

Don Olmstead tabled the report of the SRC Special Committee on Student Services, which was set up two weeks ago. The report cited students as being "woefully ignorant" of the services provided and mapped out a program to inform them.

The Committee also recommended the centralization of all student services in one building.

Robert Peters, chairman of SRC meetings was appointed to the SUB Board of Directors. Student Senator, Dave MacNeil requested that

students volunteer for the Parking Committee, which is assigned the task of improving the parking space on campus. Students interested in this Committee should contact Mr. MacNeil.

Council decided to scrap the Brunswickan Investigation Committee which was set up on December 7th, 1969, to investigate the "budget and affairs of the Brunswickan."

"The SRC is a union, not a debating club. \$144,000 should produce something."

DON'T VACILLATE, LEGISLATE

VOTE

KILBRIDE

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT MARCH 11

McKinney Says Pub Plans Going Well

According to Mr. McKinney, the SUB is proceeding rather well in their attempts to set up a pub. Letters have been written to almost all the universities in Canada and it has been found that there are few universities which have a permanent pub of any type. Those which do have a permanent pub have been reluctant to disclose much about their organizations.

Most universities encounter

a considerable amount of difficulty in establishing a pub because of their Provincial liquor control acts. The SUB has been in correspondence with Mr. McElman, a member of the N.B. liquor control commission. He has stated with optimism that a club license should be easily obtained.

The establishment of a pub may cost as much as \$10,000.

According to Mr.

McKinney, the facilities may be installed in any one of the following four places: in the basement (where the Cask & Anchor is now), the special dining room, the room next to the bookstore, or in the lounge on the top floor. It is expected that the Pub will operate on a membership basis only, with guest privileges. Admittance will probably involve showing identification issued by the liquor control commission.

Editorial

CLAIM SRC FEE

April is income tax time. A new proposal thought up by the Alma Mater Society of the University of Victoria, just may get you your \$35 dollar SRC fee back, and any other increased fees that are mandatorily imposed by our blossoming student politicians.

At the present time, it appears as if the income Revenue Robber Barons do not allow for fees to be claimed. We feel there is a solid case for the claiming of fees.

First point to be considered is that all SRC fees collected on this campus are collected mandatorily. (We haven't yet progressed to the point of the voluntary union yet, regretable).

The SRC \$35 fee is mandatory, it is a union fee, because the SRC Act of Incorporate the University of New Brunswick Student "Union" is the title to our Incorporation papers.

"The objects of the union are:"

(b) to provide for the material, intellectual, cultural, professional and physical needs of the members and promote among members a sense of responsibility and cooperation."

(e) to co-ordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students of UNB, subject to the rules and regulation of the university.

Another interesting point is that Benson and his Boy-wonder Bandit Mandarins in Ottawa are suggesting a tax proposal on scholarships, bursaries and grants.

Now if this comes into effect, the SRC fees will have to be allowed as claims.

We urge any student to fill out this year's form claiming \$35 fee as legitimate union fees for a professional group, and create an awareness in Ottawa that we students are entitled to the refund.

It's at times like these, when a national student lobbying force like the defunct Canadian Union of Students could serve a useful purpose, bring pressure to bear, organized pressure, on the government to allow claims of the \$35 SRC fees.

There is a solid case for the claim, all we can do is try.

feedback

Dear Editor:

Allow me to use your 'Letters to the Editor' column to express my thoughts on a situation which - in my opinion - is rapidly deteriorating, unless immediate steps are taken to remedy it.

As you may know, the campus is enriched by the presence of roughly 350 overseas students. I, for one, feel that they have a unique contribution to make to our campus life, and that they, in turn, can benefit greatly from association with Canadian students.

What is the situation at present? Although perhaps not all overseas students share my personal ideas, I strongly feel that 'not enough' has been done to improve Canadian and non-Canadian student relations. Firstly, overseas students are hardly ever asked to participate in annual campus events, such as 'Red and Black' (the irony of the name!), 'Winter Carnival', etc. There might have been participation in previous years, but this is certainly now lacking.

Secondly, I wish to ask the present overseas student organizations whether or not they have sufficiently tried to bring about favorable climate of understanding and what they have done to remedy the serious lack of co-operation, even among the national groups themselves.

Universities across Canada and US are demonstrating a responsible attitude towards their guests, and the hosts have gladly taken up the challenge by association and friendship among all overseas students. 'International Houses' have opened up their doors to students and the community at large. UNB - with one of the highest ratio of overseas students! - doesn't even have an office for international student bodies. Unfortunately, there are groups within and without the University who resent the 'foreigners' coming to UNB and who hamper any

sort of development in the arena of international understanding. How can anyone be so foolish and cling on to such provincial standards?

What I suggest, is a new Students' International Association. However qualified the members of the Executive are, they still have to cope with the apathy rate among Canadian and Overseas students. Besides, they are overburdened with other work. Whatever the cause of the short-circuit seems to be, I would suggest a meeting be held soon. SIA could accept recommendations made and ACT upon them. This meeting would decide on a fresh course of policies. Failing this, I would suggest that all national groups convene for a meeting to elect a representative sample of students to implant without hesitation the recommendations put forward by these students.

A large number of students have, in the past, devoted their talent, time, and effort to the vital task of promoting international understanding in a truly university atmosphere; they have done this often without even a token recognition. It would be a great disappointment (and insult) to them to have any of the national and international organizations fall into negligence.

Peace,
Will. C. van den Hoonaard.

BRUNS
staff
monday
7pm



THIS ONLY WHITE PAPER THAT IS GOOD FOR INDIAN

BRUNSWICKAN

One hundred and third 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 Company Ltd., Woodstock, N.B. Subscription, \$3 a year. Postage paid in cash at the Third Class Rate. Permit No. 7.

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- Typists Jo-Ann Tingley, Penny Adams
- Layout and Design Mike MacMillan
- Everything Barb Kelley

What's to be done

by harold cardinal

This is an abridged version of a speech given at Glendon College by Cardinal, a Cree Indian from Alberta and a leading spokesman for the rights of the native peoples in Canada. He is also the author of *The Unjust Society*, a discussion of the tragedy of Canada's Indians. — Reprint *Excalibur*.

A year and a half ago, when we met in this hall, our people were in the process of what were called 'consultation meetings.'

There, we were to embark on a new path to seek, in partnership with the federal government, those ways and means which would help our people alleviate the difficult problems that they face in all aspects of their life.

At that time we reflected a certain dissatisfaction with the consultation process.

Even then, we felt that there were indications that the consultation process was being carried out with less than the sincerity which was being publically proclaimed by different government officials.

In Alberta we spent three months in intensive local meetings with the people and local leaders, to discuss what it was we were going to propose.

After those three intensive months of consultation amongst ourselves, we entered into a week long deliberation, where we identified the common aspirations of our people in Alberta.

At that time we elected six representatives, to represent the province of Alberta in the national consultation meeting in Ottawa, where we were to meet with Indian representatives from all parts of the country.

We met for five intensive days of discussion.

At the end of that national consultation meeting, there was a unanimous decision — there was unity in spirit and in fact.

We made it very clear to the minister of Indian Affairs (Jean Chretien) what it was that we wanted.

It was made explicitly clear to the federal government that

the most basic problem that had to be tackled and solved was that of the credibility of the federal government, in as far as our people were concerned

The WHITE Paper

In June of 1969, the minister delivered in the House of Commons a paper which I have called the WHITE Paper, outlining the position of the government in relation to the Indians of the country.

Upon intensive examination by ourselves and our resource people of the WHITE Paper, it became clear to us that we had just gone through an exercise in futility for the course of one year.

It is probably the most frustrating experience an individual can undergo, when after all the work that you have done . . . that the people who you are supposed to be talking to had not listened, or if they had, had not cared.

They had made up their minds before we began to talk to them.

One of the most ironic statements, in fact, one of the most ridiculous statements of the WHITE Paper is the impression that it tries to give to the Canadian people that the contents of the paper were in response to things said by Indians throughout the consultation process

As far as we are concerned the consultation meetings were nothing but a massive public relations campaign that enabled the federal government to say that it had 'consulted' our people.

The situation has changed drastically since I was here last.

The Indian people of this country face the most serious

threat of extinction of legalized cultural genocide, the betrayal of all treaties, and all honour that had been attached to those treaties, and the destruction of our lands, our resources, our homes.

It is this threat that has angered and frustrated Indian leaders at all levels.

The authors of the WHITE Paper were probably the most expert propagandists that his

Local Conference Points

Delegates to the U.C. meeting of the Minds conference decided on 10 major recommendations arising from the weekend conference on the state of education in New Brunswick for Indians.

"We are only assuming the role in these recommendations that we, the Indian people, are capable of assuming," explained Graden Nicholas, chairman of the three-day conference held on the St. Thomas University campus.

"We want to assume our role as a responsible third party in any negotiations dealing with Indian matters between the provincial and federal governments. We will act as a bargaining power equal with both levels of governments," he said.

The ten points from the

conference are:

- We want a province-wide education committee set up immediately to take action in meeting the needs of the Indian people of New Brunswick;
- Indians should have their own school in their own community to the end of Grade 9;
- The standard in Indian schools should be the equivalent of provincial standards;
- Teachers should be specially qualified by education and attitude to teach Indian children. (Teachers who are not Indian must have special training in Indian culture);
- Research, in Indian history, language and culture is essential in the development of suitable textbooks used in the curriculum of New Brunswick

THE UNJUST SOCIETY

HAROLD CARDINAL



THE TRAGEDY OF CANADA'S INDIANS

country has ever created

The government relies on a lot of doubletalk and doubleplay in trying to convince the Canadian public in its mythical concept of 'equality.'

They say that Indian people are poor today because they have been discriminated against, legally and constitutionally.

While many Indian people would tend to agree that there has been legal discrimination Indian people would intensely disagree with the concept that so-called 'constitutional discrimination' has resulted in the plight of the Indian today

schools;

- Improved counselling services should be provided to meet the needs of the Indian students;
- Communication between parents, teachers and students must be greatly improved;
- Youth exchange programs should be established between Indian and non-Indian communities to improve understanding and co-operation;
- Indians must be involved in the planning and management of their schools, including curriculum development and the employment of teachers; and,
- Indians must be equal partners in all future educational agreements between federal and provincial governments where Indian people are concerned.

Land ownership

What would probably be one of the most hilarious sections of the WHITE Paper, if it were not so serious, and the Canadian public were not so gullible, is the section which introduces the concept of land ownership to Indian people.

The government says that the status of the land has had a lot to do with the poverty of the Indian because they have not had access to the normal channels of the lending agencies.

Therefore, what they propose to do is set up transitional legislation, on a temporary basis, where land ownership and land control

fine. For people who are not aware of the situation, they feel that you could not ask for a better deal.

Yet, when one considers the practical aspects, one has to come up with a different conclusion.

What does the concept of land ownership as enunciated by the WHITE Paper mean to the Indian living on his reserve?

Because of the legal set-up, all Indian people are entitled equally to reserve land.

In Alberta we look at what this meant in terms of our reserves.

When we compared the population of our reserves to the land base that is available within the confines of our reserves, we find that probably the larger reserves would have about 70 acres per individual. The average probably ranges anywhere from 3 to 10 acres per individual.

10 acres useless

So we said "Fine! At last we're going to own 10 acres of land."

But then we wonder what we are going to do with this land. What kind of living can you make from 10 acres of land, especially when you consider that from the same government, in another department, that if we rely on an agriculture base, that same government tells us that we need at least 600 acres of land in order to make that an economic unit, in other words to make a living.

We're far short with 10 acres.

If there was the proper research done, we would probably find that the taxation assessed by federal, provincial and municipal governments would be far above the possible revenue that the 10 acres of land could produce.

And if we could not pay our taxes, then the government would take our lands away.

So this is what we mean when we say that our reserves and lands are being threatened.

The government has worked out this devious plan to do a number of things beside what I have discussed

By being able to do away with Indian lands (because if all reserves were individually owned, they would cease to have the status of reserves), they would also be able to legally define the word Indian

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CSDS TO FORM COLLECTIVE

—by Dan Weston

CSDS has recently undergone a process of internal re-organization. The main area of emphasis during this process was the development of a more real and concrete subjective perspective on the politics of revolution and the role of a member in terms of his relationship to himself and thereby to other members.

This leads into what is probably one of the most basic problems in trying to organize a group such as a CSDS chapter. This is the problem of overcoming objective identification: of having quasi-members who identify in order to fulfill for the most part of social requirement or need without recognizing in a subjective way, the political circumference of what they are doing.

In other words, the problem of members lies in not realizing the extent of change in their concrete values in such a way that political activity takes on a life perspective, in comparison to frequenting room 37; an involvement determined by moods or at best "a one year club atmosphere".

In a political group that must be both fluid (non-elitist) and cohesive, these requirements easily lend themselves to a mutually contradicting situation. A person must be able to become involved in activity and available to those without any

prerequisites other than interest.

The problem then becomes one of a member feeling that he is a member in terms of the frequency of his presence rather than in terms of "constants". Because the group operates without basic ideological prerequisites such as the necessity of a knowledge of revolutionary socialism; its fluidity tends to propagate fluctuations in a person's subjective perspective of his own involvements in the group. This can make much of its composition apolitical and further encourages collective decisions only on the lowest median of political consciousness.

Consequently three weeks of intensive internal discussions managed to eradicate many of the problems by way of members realizing in a more personal way the extent of being a radical or at least having a more realistic perspective of that.

In addition the chapter has decided to proceed into the objectively logical next step. Therefore CSDS has decided to establish a "Collective" while still maintaining the concept of chapters. The "Collective" is composed of those people with a higher level of consciousness in a situation of living together in, hopefully, a more complete political situation.

All decisions that involve chapters must still be made by

everyone concerned, i.e. the Collective cannot make unilateral decisions binding on the chapters. Nevertheless the concept of a Collective in addition to chapters should instill and maintain a more complete and concrete political content and direction in the group as a whole.

The Collective should also enable a more effective and realistic approach to the problem of politicizing youth in the high school, the universities, the streets, and in young non-unionized workers.

"Summer Employment Guide" Valuable Textbook

The Canadian Summer Employment Guide, a comprehensive digest of employment opportunities for students, may become a best seller. The Guide, first published last year, has not issued the 1970 edition. Many major companies in Canada were contacted by Canadian Summer Employment Services and their student employment plans for 1970 determined. More than 10,000 jobs are recorded in the Guide.

With summer jobs for students becoming increasingly difficult to find each year, the 1970 Canadian Summer Employment Guide may become the major text for student "cramming" this spring. The Guide lists jobs available for students is organized and indexed by province and type of job. In most cases salaries offered are noted and the specific person to contact is named. An important feature of the Guide tells in each case how many positions are available, by type, for each employer. This provides the students with at least a rough estimate of the odds in this favour.

Many student job seekers are not only in need of employment but are also unfamiliar with the techniques of job-hunting. To help these students, the Guide provides samples of how to write a letter of application and what to include in the all-important resume that most potential employers require.

Employment opportunities in Government, business, resorts, camps and community service groups are all covered in the Guide.

The Guide is 128 pages in length and costs \$3.00.

The same company also sells an Overseas Employment Guide with a special Canadian

Dr. Roberts of the Alumnae Association of UNB, has announced plans of a European trip for members of the alumnae and their families. The cost of the trip, \$200, covers airfare to London, only. Participants will be leaving Halifax, July 22nd, onboard a chartered DC 8 and will be returning August 19th. Once in London, those participating will be left to plan their own itinerary.

Interested members of the Alumnae should contact Dr. Roberts in the Alumnae Office, in the old Student Centre.

U. of Maine

March 16 is the deadline for applications to the UNB-U of Maine exchange scholarship program. Application forms are available from R.W. McBryne, secretary of the selection committee, Neville Homestead.

The scholarship program is open to students entering their junior year in a program approved by their respective department at UNB. Three students will be chosen.

supplement. This Guide reports job openings in over 30 countries in private industry, resorts, archaeological excavations and many others. Information on passports, work permits, exchange

opportunities, etc., is also included. This Guide also sells for \$3.00.

Both publications can be obtained by sending a money order into Canadian Summer Employment Services at 151 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5.

Report On Summer Jobs

In a report on student summer jobs last year, it was estimated that of 10,200 N.B. University and High School students registered with Canada Manpower, 9,500 obtained jobs. 60 percent of them lasting from 2 to 3 months. The overall average income of \$885, for N.B. students, was shown to be only slightly lower than the national average of \$994, over approximately a four month period.

The number of Provincial and Atlantic Region Government summer jobs for this year is not yet available, due to changes in the method of Public Service Commission and Canada Manpower Center recruiting. Last year's placement, somewhere in the area of 9000 in the Atlantic Region is expected again this year.

University Placement offices have begun tours of industries in the area endeavouring to reach an understanding over the summer requirements and full time requirements of these industries and trying to expose the industries to the students' problem of placement.

It is interesting to note, that the regional Representative of the Atlantic Provinces for the UCPA, Mr. Parker Hamilton, is also trying to form a conference between university placement agencies and industrial concerns, to expose difficulties faced by both

parties.

The placement offices, co-operating with Canada Manpower, have developed a means by which they are able to register their requirements at the placement industries offices. In turn, these post their industries requirements on the campus.

Students are advised to regard the requirements and select work related to their course of study.

Activity Awards

Applications for activity awards closed last Saturday, February 28. At the Administrative Board meeting, the same day several applications were received.

After some discussion, it was decided that Chris MacKimmie be given an activity award. She was active on both the Censorship and Biafra Committees and has done much work during her three years at UNB.

It was also decided, that Peter MacDonald, Dave Carter, and Earl Brewer receive activity awards. Activity awards with distinction are to be given to Gordon Church and Leaman Long.

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Sub To Have Prophylactic Vending Machines

Where Do You Get Yours?



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(c) beside the waste can - so everyone will know

The SUB has agreed to have two prophylactic vending machines installed in the washrooms, on a trial basis to the end of the term. The Scoton Vending Company of Vancouver have been actively working across Canada for two

years to facilitate the installation of the vending machines in universities.

The recent amendment to the Criminal Code has greatly facilitated the selling of contraceptive devices, thus many universities have now

welcomed prophylactic vending machines.

Apparently, the students at UBC, University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan and other universities throughout the nation have been making good use of the

facilities. At UBC alone, the university has been making over \$200 a month in commission. It is unlikely that such high profits will be experienced here.

The price for a prophylactic, also known as a

condom, or safe, will only be 25 cents; the cost will be 10 cents to the SUB, which is not responsible for damage to the machine, but which is responsible for the servicing of the machines. This should only take five or ten minutes weekly.

Education & Social Change Seminar

This August, five Maritime university students will attend a seminar on education and social change, sponsored by World University Service of Canada. It will be held at the Centre Intercultural de Documentacion in Evernavaca, Mexico.

The three major themes of study will include Latin America, Political and Economic Systems, and Aspects of Education. Out of twelve courses which will be offered on these themes, each participant can register for two, both of which would probably last the full month.

The seminars will be conducted by guest lecturers, who will be invited for periods of one to three months. Interested applicants should contact Miss Nora Baker, the WUSC Field Representative, Box 347, Sackville, N.B.

Margaret Laurence To Visit UNB

Margaret Laurence, a Canadian novelist who has been described by one critic as "easily the finest prose-writer in Canada, and probably the Canadian writer of the most international significance," will be at the University of New Brunswick for two talks on Monday, March 9th.

Mrs. Laurence will hold a discussion with persons interested in African literature at 3:30 on Monday in the Art Centre of Memorial Hall on the university campus. On Monday evening at eight o'clock she will speak on "Form and Voice in the Novel" at the Arts Centre.

Both sessions are free and open to the public.

Mrs. Laurence's most recent book, a collection of interlocking short stories

entitled *A Bird in the House*, has been published this week by McClelland and Stewart in Canada, and is being released simultaneously in Britain and the United States.

Her most recent novel was the widely-praised *The Fire-Dwellers*, which came out in 1968. It was preceded by another novel of the Cameron family, *A Jest of Goa* (1966), which you the Governor-General's Award for Fiction and was filmed as the highly successful *Rachel, Rachel*. Although Mrs. Laurence was born and educated in Manitoba, her first novel was *This Side Jordan* (1960), which was set in Ghana, where Mrs. Laurence lived for five years. She has also published a collection of Somali folk tales, and a study of Nigerian writing

in English, *Long Drums and Cannon*, published in 1968. A children's novel about a mole, *Jason's Quest*, will be published later this year.

Mrs. Laurence is now Writer-in-Residence at the University of Toronto.

from page 5

out of existence.

This performs a very astute political service for the federal government - it allows them to transfer Indians to the jurisdiction of the provinces without changing the Canadian constitution.

The government knows that because of the opposition of the Indians and the provincial governments to this transfer, that for many, many years they will not be able to get agreement to change the

constitution

But they have figured out another way where they won't have to touch the constitution, through this concept of land ownership.

And yet, the honorable minister has the audacity to say that we do not understand the WHITE Paper, to say that we have not read the WHITE Paper carefully.

But how do we convince a Canadian public that is not too knowledgeable of our situation?

A Canadian public that is gullible, especially when the sacred cows of Canadian society are thrown before them - the sacred cows of 'equality' and land ownership.

How do we deal with many Canadians sincerely asking themselves: "What do these damn Indians want; we offer them equality and they don't want it - we offer them responsibility as citizens and they don't want it?"

Our problem now is what do we do to reach such a Canadian public?

POTPOURRI...

IT'S ALMOST THAT TIME OF YEAR AGAIN...



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Our Brothers

Although much public attention has recently been focused on Edgar Benson's **White paper on taxation**, there has been another white paper presented by the government, the **white paper on indian policy**, which is worthy of equal consideration by the Canadian public.

This White Paper is important in the first place sample because it proposes to legislate out of existence the roughly half-million registered and non-registered Indians in Canada, a policy that has led to the charge of "cultural genocide" from many Indian spokesmen.

Secondly, it is of great importance because it provides a classic example of how western, liberal governments forever fail to arrive at real solutions to the problems they face because they are unable to comprehend, or admit, the true nature of the society in which they exist.

The White paper on indian policy does not appear as a monstrous, immoral plan for the elimination of the Canadian Indian population.

Rather, it is more subtle. The government admits, albeit quite paternalistically that the Indian population of Canada is faced with grave problems; an incredibly high infant mortality rate, an average annual income of less than \$2,000; a life expectancy drastically less than that of white Canadians, and more.

The government also agrees that something must be done about these problems. Thus presents the white paper, cloaked in liberal sentiments, as the "final solution" to the Indian problem.

On the face of it then, there is nothing blatantly immoral about the government's intentions. But given the massive Indian outcry against this policy, it would seem obvious that something, somewhere, has gone wrong.

What is needed, then, is an examination of some of the significant passages of the government paper to see just where the problem arises.

LEGALITY DOESN'T MAKE POWER

The government opens the white paper by stating:

To be an Indian is to be a man, with all a man's needs and abilities.

This fatuous beginning sets the tone for the government's condescending approach to the Indian's problems throughout the paper. Of course the Indian is a man. Did anyone doubt that he was a human being? But the government seems to feel the need to reassure the Canadian population that Indians are people.

To be an Indian is to lack power — the power to act as owner of your lands, the power to spend your own money and, too often, the power to change your own conditions.

This again states the obvious; if the Indian had political power, then he would have no need for the government's special legislation.

But more importantly, this admission damages the government's contention that all the Indian needs is equality under the law.

Simple legal equality cannot ever guarantee the political power that the government admits the Indian lacks.

Not always, but too often, to be an Indian is to be without — without a job, a good house, or running water; without knowledge, training or technical skill and, above all, without those feelings of dignity and self-confidence that a man must have if he is to walk with his head held high.

What is important about this passage is that it exposes the government's euro-centric conception of culture; thus the government believes that

running water and good houses form the basis of all culture, without examining the indian idea of culture apart from these material things.

All these conditions of the Indians are the product of history and have nothing to do with their abilities and capacities.

This passage is crucial to the whole government argument, for by attributing the Indians' problems to an abstract entity called "history", the government mystifies the situation.

History does not produce things, men do. And the men who produced the problems of the Indians were the white men. Thus one would think that Indians might have a legitimate claim against white society for reparations for past wrongs.

However, by attributing these wrongs to "history", the Government precludes the possibility of such a claim. **Indian relations with other Canadians began with special treatment by government and society, and special treatment has been the rule since Europeans first settled in Canada. Special treatment has made of the Indians a community disadvantaged and apart.**

This passage presents the second main point of the government's argument, and it is equally as misleading as the previous one.

Special treatment did not make the Indians disadvantaged. It was only a harmful special treatment that did this — that is, the murdering of Indians and theft of indian lands by white men.

But the remedy for this negative "special treatment" is not the abolition of special treatment, but rather the institution of **positive** treatment.

Now the Indians have been reduced to a disadvantaged status, the solution to the problem is not to suddenly decide to treat them as equals without first raising them up to real equal economic status. Rather, what is required is positive special treatment, which would first provide Indians with a material basis of equality before engaging in empty egalitarian rhetoric.

This proposal is a recognition of the necessity made plain in a year's intensive discussions with Indian people throughout Canada.

This passage makes a factual claim which simply does not seem to be true.

The "intensive discussions" consisted of brief meetings with various indian bands; at no time were the indian organizations and brotherhoods consulted. And the government's claim that this policy is a "recognition" of needs brought out in these "discussions" is belied by the fact that the major point of the policy is the abolition of indian reserves; yet this was not mentioned in any of the Indians consultations hearings.

The policies proposed recognize the simple reality that the separate legal status of Indians and the policies which have flowed from it have kept the Indian people apart from and behind other Canadians.

This sample restates the government argument that special (or separate) treatment has created the Indians' problems. And as seen above, this is not the case; oppression and exploitation at the hands of the white man has done this. The remedy for this is not simply to stop the oppression, but to repair the past wrongs, as much as possible, perhaps in the form of reparations.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the Indian population. Their health and education levels have improved. There has been a corresponding rise in expectations that the structure of separate treatment cannot meet.

This claim is simply not true. As a matter of fact, the Indian mortality rate has increased by six percent over the last three years.

What is needed is immediate attention to the problem (that is, special treatment of some sort) not the governmental formula of treating everyone equally without provision for special need.

PARTNERSHIPS ARE RELATIVE

The Government states that it: seeks a partnership to achieve a better goal. The partners in this search are the Indian people, the governments of the provinces, the Canadian community as a whole and the Government of Canada. As all partnerships do, this will require consultation, negotiation, give and take, and co-operation if it is to succeed.

But unequal partners, operating from unequal economic bases, soon find that their partnership dissolves into a single-partnership, as the larger partner dominates and overwhelms the lesser. For a true partnership, the material basis of equality must first be provided.

Governments can set examples but they cannot change the hearts of men.

This statement is simply false, as any observer of modern mass media's ties with governments will well know.

Indian people must be persuaded, must persuade themselves, that this path will lead them to a fuller and richer life.

This statement seems out of place in a paper supposedly offering a tentative policy for consideration, and it contradicts the government's assertion that the "hearts of men cannot be changed." If the government claims that Indians

must be persuaded, it would seem the policy decision has already been made, and that the only task left is to implement it. This seems to be a long way from the stated government reliance on consultations, discussion, and meetings with the indian people to determine their future.

If indian people are to become full members of Canadian society they must be warmly welcomed by that society.

This again shows the euro-centric outlook of the government, since it places the burden of acceptance on the white members of that society. Nowhere is it mentioned that the Indians might not wish to join our white society.

The policy rests upon the fundamental right of indian people to full and equal participation in the cultural, social, economic and political life of Canada.

To argue against this right is to argue for discrimination, isolation and separation.

Again the government states its fundamental position on the Indians' problems; namely that they must be integrated into Canadian society. Of course, the government does not state just how "full and equal" this participation in Canadian life will be if no special treatment is given to Indians.

We may easily foresee the Indians being forced to give up what assistance they now receive and instead rely on welfare, but other than this the government seems to have little to offer.

And of course, to argue against the government is not to argue for reparations to first enable the Indians to achieve economic equality before taking away their treaty rights.

No Canadian should be excluded from participation in community life, and none should expect to withdraw and still enjoy the benefits that flow to those who participate.

This could be the giveaway to the government's reason for this policy. What is brought up here is the question of taxes.

The government is saying that it will not provide services for people who are not in a position to pay taxes. And this is crucial, not so much in the form of income taxes (since most Indians do not make enough money to pay such taxes), but in the form of land tax, which will certainly affect the Indians drastically once the reserves are broken up.

HAMBURGER IS EXPENSIVE

With this, the government concludes its basic

arguments for the policy, the specific points:

Legislative discrimination

Canada cannot discriminate against its own people. Government believes in self-evaluation.

It is all very well to talk of discrimination, but unless the fundamental principle of discrimination is not affected, it will not affect the economy.

And this will affect the Indians to the well-being of the country.

As blacks in the United States, at a lunch counter, could not afford a hamburger.

Also, the government has admitted that it is not providing some protection for the Indian during his proposed government meager protection of fulfillment of the

2. There must be recognition of the unique contribution of the Indian to Canadian society.

This is a basic principle of the Indian's contribution to the Canadian society. It is not their contribution to the Canadian society that counts, but their contribution to the Canadian society.

3. Services must be provided to the Indian and from the same source as for other Canadians.

This is an undoubted fact. It has been shown many times that the Indian follows from separate services. The argument about the Indian is right.

Here again, the government's fundamental assumption is that the Indian needs special services for the justice of the case. Equal treatment is only for the Indian.

But as pointed out, this is the case. Equal treatment is only for the Indian.

case of equal treatment. The Indian's great. Also implied is the common services provided for non-Indian people in the past. A welfare with any familiar name, you, this is surely a case.

One significant thing is that these people, although provided with the same services as other Canadians, are given separate services.

4. Those who are behind most.

This is a contradiction. The government's previous statement does not provide a solution behind.

Rather, given the services, it is apparent that the Indian be seen as welfare by poor (the furthest behind) this society witness that he is helped.

RED LANDS

An important intention may be deduced from the passage:

Private investment capital for projects pledged as security

American companies are developing of Canadian Mid-Canada Development Corporation cannot do so as long as that area are protected from government, as is the Act.

However, once protection, as it is the Indian lands security for development

's bt For Burning

The recently-announced Canadian government *White paper on indian policy* proposes to commit cultural genocide in eliminating what even now are minimal Indian rights, and completely ignores the historical fact that whites, as exploiters of Indian lands, owe financial and material reparations to every Indian. So claims the *Organization for social justice and reconstruction*, a committee of students and professors at the university of Waterloo who are beginning a program of research for the benefit of minority and repressed populations.

arguments for the specific points of policy: Legislative bases of discrimination must be removed.

Canada cannot just society and keep discriminatory laws in its statute books. The Government believes the self-evident.

It is all very well to wish the legal bases of discrimination, but not affect the problem unless the fundamental economic base of discrimination is removed.

And this will be done by relegating all Indians to the welfare state.

As blacks in the United States, the right to sit at a lunch counter or to be served if one still can not afford a hamburger.

Also, the legislation, which is admittedly unjust, still provides some protection for the Indian during his lifetime. The proposed government would abolish this meager protection and will not ensure the fulfillment of these promises.

2. There must be recognition by everyone of the unique contribution of Indian culture to Canadian society.

This is a basic principle, for it does the Indians to be patronized for their contribution to Canadian society if that society still continues to exploit them.

3. Services must be provided through the same channels and from the same agencies for all Canadians.

This is an undoubted principle of equality. It has been shown many times that separation of people follows from separation of common services. There can be no argument about the need of common services. It is right.

Here again, the government relies on its fundamental assumption that equal treatment is a necessity for the just society.

But as pointed out, this is not necessarily the case. Equal treatment is only justified in the case of equal needs.

One significant case is the case of the Metis; these people, although classified as non-Indian and provided with the same minimal services as other Canadians, are generally found to be in a worse situation than the Indian who have separate services.

4. Those who are behind must be helped most.

This is a contradiction to the government's previous statements about equality, but it does not provide a solution to help those furthest behind.

Rather, given the principle of common services, it is apparent that the help mentioned will be seen as welfare for the poor white Canadian (the furthest behind in this society) will bear witness that he is the one who has been helped the most.

5. The government must be held responsible for the actions of its officials.

6. Those who are behind must be helped most.

RED LANDS WHITE PROFIT

An important part of the government's intentions may be deduced from the following passage:

Private investors have been reluctant to supply capital for projects in land which cannot be pledged as security.

American companies are eager to begin the development of the Canadian north via the Mid-Canada Development Corridor, but they cannot do so as long as the Indian reserves within that area are protected from alienation by the present Indian Act.

However, once the government lifts this protection, as it proposes to do in the white paper, the Indian lands will be able to be pledged as security for development.

little other resources, the land is all that they themselves could pledge in order to obtain necessary development capital. The land will ultimately then be taken out of Indian control.

This is one of the weaker points of the governments' proposals, especially given the Canadian government's past history of "recognizing" legal obligations to Indians.

This history of broken treaties and false promises raises grave questions as to how these "legal" obligations are to be fulfilled. Yet this is one of the crucial issues concerning Indian policy since all Indian spokesmen seem to agree that before further steps are taken to formulate an Indian policy, it is absolutely necessary to fulfill existing treaty obligations.

However in response to this concern over treaty rights, the government simply proposes to appoint a commissioner who will: classify the claims that in his judgment ought to be referred to the courts or any special quasi-judicial body that may be recommended.

What this does is simply to remove the fulfillment of these obligations one step further from the government. In effect, the government will not only decide what is "lawful", but it will also appoint a functionary who will be the sole judge of what claims will even be considered as either lawful or unlawful.

Further, although some brief mention is made of this "lawful" claims (that is, treaty rights), no mention is made of "more" obligations. This quickly absolves the government from any responsibility for the great number of Indians without treaties. It eliminates any basis for Indian claims for reparations. And it effectively

prescribes any of the aboriginal land claims, such as those being put forward in British Columbia.

The government ends the specific mention of these claims by stating:

These are so general and undefined that it is not realistic to think of them as specific claims capable of remedy except through a policy and program that will end injustice to Indians as members of the Canadian community.

The final point of the government's proposals is perhaps the most significant, for on face value it seems reasonable and just. However, the reality of its implementation could have disastrous consequences for Canadian Indians.

6. Control of Indian lands should be transferred to the Indian people.

Thus, it surely seems just that Indians have control of Indian lands; however, certain problems quickly come to light.

In the first place, as previously noted, the government will be the final judge of what actually is Indian land.

Secondly, the question arises as to how long this land will effectively remain within Indian control.

Given the reality of expropriation, the earlier-mentioned need to pledge the land as security in order to obtain necessary development capital (most probably with U. S. corporations), and the problem of land taxes, it would seem unlikely that the land would remain under Indian control for a long period of time.

And despite its earlier claim that "those furthest behind must be helped most", the government does not intend to make special tax provisions for the Indian, as evidenced by the following:

When the Indian people see that the only way they can own and fully control land is to accept

taxation the way other Canadians do, they will make that decision.

The Government then proceeds to investigate the problems of implementing this policy.

The Government proposes to ask that the associations act as the principal agencies through which consultation and negotiations would be conducted, but each band would be consulted about gaining ownership of its land holdings.

And this, in itself, raises further problems.

The Indian associations mentioned were not consulted by the government in the formation of this policy but now they are to be consulted about its implementation. Given the past history of the "consultations" it would be quite surprising if the associations felt much would be accomplished by more "consultations" with the government, especially "consultations" concerning a policy to which they are solidly opposed.

Secondly, the Government states that each band would be "consulted" about its particular holdings.

The problem here is that the band is not an Indian organization at all; rather it is a unit of Indians set up for governmental administrative purposes, often overlooking tribal differences.

This concept is explicitly defined (by white men, of course) in the second point of the Indian Act. It is with this unit, and not with the Indian organizations that the government will discuss specific land transfers.

The Government hopes to have the bulk of the policy in effect within five years.

This passage is significant in two respects. In the first place, it seems to show that the government is not really too concerned with the proposed "consultations", and is preparing to go ahead with this policy.

And secondly, it shows that the government is not at all in touch with the reality Indians would face once this policy was put into practice.

Given the government's avowed intention to proceed, its refusal to consider special treatment of some compensatory sort for the Indians (perhaps reparations), and the reality of the class society and economy into which the Indians would be thrown; it can only be concluded that the government - consciously or not - will prepare within the next five years the final elimination of the Canadian Indian as a definable body within this society.

OTTAWA ASSUMES TOO MUCH

The government concludes the white paper on Indian policy by stating:

A policy can never provide the ultimate solutions to all problems. A policy can achieve no more than is desired by the people it is intended to serve.

This shows the government's aversion to reality, since it seems the government assumes this policy is actually desired by the Indians as the solution to their situation.

But in actual fact, this policy has been virtually unanimously decried by Indian spokesmen as a program of "cultural genocide".

Finally the government states the essential feature of the government's proposed new policy for Indians is that it acknowledges that truth by recognizing the central and essential role of the Indian people in solving their own problems. It will provide, for the first time, a non-discriminatory framework within which, in an atmosphere of freedom, the Indian people could, with other Canadians, work out their own destiny.

This underscores the whole problem of the government's proposed Indian policy, for it again shows how far removed from reality the government's assessment of its own society actually is.

The government is able to offer this policy as a framework within which Indians will work out their own destiny only because it subscribes to the myth that non-Indian Canadians, who are afforded legal equality, are able themselves to control their own destiny. However well-meaning or malevolent, no government can hope to provide a realistic solution to problems when it bases its whole approach on the assumption of a myth.

In view of this examination of the White paper on Indian policy, it is obvious that something is drastically wrong with the government's proposed "final solution" to the Indian's problems. This does not seem to result from any manifest government hostility or indifference to the problem (although this hostility very well might be present but unspoken).

And it does not result solely from the internal inconsistencies, distortions and half-truths found in the paper.

Rather, it follows from two main assumptions that the government makes - assumptions common to any liberal investigation of a problem which renders any liberal solution to the problem all but impossible.

THE FIRST ASSUMPTION is that "history" has somehow created all these problems for the Indian.

But as shown earlier, this ahistoric approach (common to most liberal spokesmen) serves only to obscure the fact that history consists in the actions of men relating to their specific socio-economic situation, and that white men (not some abstract entity called "history") have done this to the Indians. Thus, the liberal approach precludes the possibility of reparations to the Indians for past wrongs suffered at the hands of white men.

SECONDLY, THE government states that "special treatment" of the Indians has made them a disadvantaged group apart from the rest of Canadian society.

This ignores the historical fact that the Indians' plight had been created by negative special treatment (such as the payment of reparations to Indians to bring them up to a standard of life whereby they could enter Canadian society as truly equal economic partners if they so wish).

The reason the Government cannot deal with this point is that it assumes the common liberal myth that society, as it is now constituted, affords an equal opportunity to all of its members. That is, society forms an undifferentiated whole, devoid of classes, and that given legal equality, the Indian will be able to proceed up the ladder of social mobility as can non-Indian Canadians.

This liberal myth of a classless, upwardly-mobile socio-economic whole had been ably exploded by John Porter's book *The vertical mosaic*, which clearly documents the existence of rigid classes, without possibility of upward movement in Canadian society.

Thus, in the final analysis, the government white paper cannot hope to offer a viable solution to the problems confronting Canadian Indians because it is based on a mythical model of Canadian society which does not correspond to the socio-economic reality with which all Canadians, Indian and non-Indian, are faced.

Maidenhead

Poem

Ah my love, so we played a game of forever that lasted days and the morning brought reality to me on a greasy plate.
Sunlight turns with rain
Happiness shares time with sorrow
Will you walk life on the same street as I, or will the signs part us, part us in the leaves blowing clouds of yellow memories where no people exist, only wind and sea.

So fragile the day is and yet so strong in its youth. Blowing crystal clear through the sunshine the wind lets me pass after a caress like yours, my love. Or the earth rest shattered orange leaves, brilliant in the memory of their lives lost, like our innocence, my love. Walk with me but say nothing. Let us prove that the darkness of night hides nothing.

Bliss Bower

20 Years Afloat

FORGET what's outside these walls and think of the life inside us all! but here we are at a wharf no walls just a port of call. row, row, row my boat gently down the stream a stream, a dream, never ending . . . constantly requires mending am I a stitch or son of a bitch? and what keeps this boat afloat? the serial number, or, perhaps a moat? no wind, no waves, just two shores wrong or right, good or bad, why ask for more . . . my thoughts are far from shallow and my paddle just won't hit bottom expression, identity, here we are through infinity. always riding the crest of a wave this boat often takes in too much water "bail me out" I say - lighthouse and its keeper the light is there, the doubt is there, will I drown before I meet her?

Duncan Harper

And I Am No Woman

I do not love the sun because the sun like an object is an accident to my eyes. I love the sun because it is within IS, and IS is within me and without me.

Look! from where we stand on these white topped mountains. See around the blue mist bend to the curve of the earth and the deep river below with its skin of emerald green.

Believe it? This is no fairytale, when I look I see all this in your eyes, as if this was a projection of what is in you.

You too love, I feel you within me and I am no woman.

Eddie Clinton

A Place To Be

The sun yawns its first light as the morning tumbles lazily into the sky, its arms stretched along the horizon. No one has gotten up yet to turn off the street lights.

See, this is how you came upon me when you caught me half-asleep with counting stars and leaning towards the sun's light of the moon. I was believing in shadows till I noticed you woke me up to the chatter of birds. It was then I wanted to the day. On the table a half-laid our deck of cards sat from my unfinished game of solitaire.

But tell me why do you hide from the day? Why do you take to those dark places near the edges of morning and evening where the shadows can only shade and distort this born thing of ours? Here I can not give love to you, the sunlight has not yet dried the leaves. Where you go there is neither night nor day, only the periphery of love and the circumlocution of words.

Last night weren't you a falling star I wished back into the sky?

Eddie Clinton

Poem To A Girl Entering A Beauty Contest

Her name has been announced in the college paper, and her home town's aware of all this too. She sits with two companions distinctly less beautiful She is not really beautiful but her friends grace her with beauty and envious glances while she contemplates her coke in the restaurant.

Louis Cormier

Paper Flowers

She only had flowers built of string, told me how real flowers nestled within her so, that she needed to create something akin to flowers - red crepe paper and yellow string, green paper stems - bunches of them, filling her hands filling her fields.

Louis Cormier

Sunday Is For Alone

Pigeon wings threads his way among the trees rising falling seeming not to mind the snow and the children below stretch out their tongues to taste big white flakes of the stuff of snowmen and play igloos!

But it gives me only a lonely wanderlust to be gone from this place to nowhere really that I can name but somewhere with a sun and warm hand to fill my own and some rhythm within me of sea perhaps or yes the thought is real the womb again.

But God not this dead forever falling snow.

David S. Peppin

Justification

Maidenhead, be reminded, is for literary virginity. The quality of the poetry has not been up to your standards? - where is your poetry! Granted our poets are not Leonard Cohen, or even Rod McKuen! but they are attempting - and that is what Maidenhead is all about. The page will be as good as the poetry we receive and and it is reflected

and it is designed to reflect student creative activity on campus. If you want better poetry - produce it. Maidenhead Editor.

He Who Pays The Piper - Calls The Tune

by liz smith

Advertising sings —
They con you
Into thinking you're the
one.

That can do what's never
been done;

That can win,
What's never been won.

Meantime life goes on all
around you.

Bob Dylan said that in "It's
Alright Me." Most criticism of
advertising is done by
songwriters, authors and
comedians. The mass media
rarely touches the subject.

More than three-quarters of
the income of magazines and
newspapers comes from
advertising. The entire revenue
of radio and television is from
this source. The media that
reaches the most people can't
afford to criticize their life
source and so the small group
of major corporations which

"Even minor qualities of
unimportant commodities are
enlarged upon with a solemnity
which would not be
unbecoming in an
announcement of the
combined return of Christ and
all the apostles."

In *The Industrial State*
Galbraith elaborates on this.
"The market for soap can only
be managed if the attention of
consumers is captured for
what, otherwise, is a rather
incidental artifact.
Accordingly, the smell of soap,
the texture of its suds, the
whiteness of textiles treated
thereby, and the resulting
esteem and prestige in the
neighbourhood are held to be
of highest moment.
Housewives are imagined to
discuss such matters with an
intensity otherwise reserved for
unwanted pregnancy and

There are laws protecting
the consumer against unfair or
misleading advertising, but
these are vague and peculiar.
For example, in Quebec,
restriction on beer advertising
forbids the companies to
discuss the merits of their
products.

The law assumes that the
consumer is well aware that he
is being sold something and
will disregard a large measure
of what is being said. The
consumer is left to pick the
truth from among the lies.

Informative advertising is an
economic necessity. When a
new commodity is entered on
the market, wide advertising
produces a mass market which
results in lower prices. The cost
of information on the new
commodity, and its availability
is not less justifiable than the
expense in making the product
available.

The proportion of
advertising expenditure made
to provide the consumer with
information is very small. After
the mass market is created,
advertising is purely
competitive, to shift the
patronage of buyers from one
particular brand to another.
The money spent on
competitive advertising raises
the price of the commodity to
the consumer. For example in
a ten cent chocolate bar, one
third of a cent goes to the
advertising company.

Without the psychological
propaganda, word of mouth
and individual choice would
divide the market, and the
pressure would not be for the
most clever and cunning
advertisement, but for the
most meritorious product.

GOOD CITIZEN CONSUMER

The advertisers have another
motive for continuing
competitive advertising as
explained by Galbraith: "...
the wants so created (thru
advertising) insure the services
of the worker. Ideally his
wants are kept slightly in
excess of his income.
Compelling inducements are
then provided for him to go
into debt. The pressure of the
resulting debt adds to his
reliability as a worker."

The advertisers rebut the
arguments against competitive
advertising with, "So long as
competition is believed to be a
desirable factor in human
welfare, just so long will
competitive means be used."
It is rather difficult to
understand whether
competition is a natural factor
in our lives or if it has been
developed by the advertising
industry.

One must decide Mr.
Jones thought he had one-up
on his neighbour by having two
cars, before the media told him
he did.

The manufacturers and the
advertisers want the public to
evaluate human worth by the
amount of material possessions
one has, regardless of whether
they are needed or used. This
has now become an important
characteristic of the society we
live in. It appears to be most
prevalent in the lower and
middle income stratas, the
classes which are most affected
by advertising.

Many of the winners of this
game, the wealthy, find they



WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM TO BRING
YOU A WORD FROM HER SPONSOR

undertake the bulk of all
advertising are in a position
free from public restraint. This
is a position even the
government can't maintain.

Research by General Foods
Corporation (which invested
111 million dollars in 1964
advertising) showed that the
typical American family —
father, mother, two children —
is exposed to 1,500 advertising
messages every day.

WHERE THEY'RE AT

"Psychological factors,
rather than need, are the
motivation for most
purchases," says S.H. Britt in
his book *The Spenders*.

A guide for advertisers lists
these eight basic appeals:

1. enjoyment of food and
drink
2. comfortable clothes,
homes, surroundings
3. doing away with painful
things
4. winning every race,
keeping up with the Joneses
5. being wanted by the
opposite sex
6. providing the best for
loved ones
7. winning friends and
influencing people
8. enjoy life, living as long
as possible

Advertising skillfully
depraves and distorts these
popular desires, playing upon
people's anxieties and
frustrations to sell their
products.

As John K. Galbraith, a
leading U.S. economist, says,

nuclear war."

It is the housewife in her
role as consumer in this
capitalistic society, who bears
the brunt of the psychological
effects of advertising.

She is made to feel
inadequate if she doesn't add
at least four different products
(presoak, bleach, detergent,
softener) to her laundry.
Recent studies show that
despite all the new
labour-saving devices, the
housewife spends at least twice
the time doing housework that
her grandmother did.

Sex appeal is used more in
advertising than any other
appeal. Motivational analysts
discovered that a major need of
men and women in America at
mid-century was sexual
reassurance and sex now sells
everything from pick-axes to
automobiles.

Corporations feel no
obligation to be consistent,
even with their own standards, in
order to sell.

Shown on this page is an
advertisement for CBC radio
which recently appeared in a
magazine for high school girls.
It is the photo of a purse from
which spills marijuana, LSD
and birth control pills. The
title is "Your bag, our bag."
The psychological result is that
if you are a "cool", "in"
teenage girl you carry these
things in your purse.

The CBC is owned by the
Canadian government, the
institution which makes and
enforces laws against grass and
acid, and who calls sex under
18 "statutory rape."



Most raincoat companies
are so concerned how their coats
look in the sun, they forget how
they work in the rain.

The implication is to subtly slur competitors and give the
appearance that they are the only company which makes a
quality raincoat.

have not won anything and
convert their energy to public
service, and the quest for
power.

Many politicians (perhaps
most) have wealthy
backgrounds. Cyrus Eaton
went to Hanoi to investigate
the possibilities for peace, yet
he is probably making money
from the Vietnam War.
Bertrand Russell began the
International War Tribunal.
John Lennon is devoting his
time to a peace campaign.

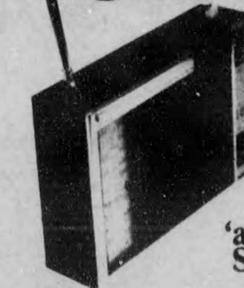
There are many more
examples.

It might appear then, that
this country's competitive
spirit was fabricated in the
name of free enterprise at the
expense, mental and physical,
of the majority. Our desire for
material goods may be
analogous to the proverbial
donkey chasing the carrot on a
stick. Soon we must reach the
enlightenment which the
donkey did, and stop chasing.

Your bag?



Our bag!



Pot, b.c. pills, acid. Some do, most don't.
They tell why on CBC Radio's Action Set.
Open minded, open ended.
Interviews with the Beatles, Dick Gregory
and many, many others who matter.
Music and the music scene from London,
Nashville, San Francisco, L.A., and Toronto.
Fashion, records, books, movies, ideas.
Features on protests,
pollution, politics...
Whatever your bag,
add CBC Radio's
'Action Set.'

CBC
RADIO

'action set'
Saturdays

This is an obvious appeal to the modern in-crowd. They
assume that the drug culture is worth advertising for and
include marijuana, bennies, LSD, and birth control pills. This
helps people who use them to relate to their product.

500 Women Take Them Off

by liz smith

In San Francisco on August 1, 500 women took off their bras in protest. Should you have been among them?

"Burn the Bra" may be a joke to most of us, but the bra industry is taking it very seriously. The above notice was not a poster for the Feminist movement but an advertisement for bras, appearing in March magazines.

Much of the rest of the ad reads like Feminist literature, too: "The feminists say, take off your bra. Supporters of women's liberation movements will tell you the bra symbolizes everything that's anti-female in our male dominated society.

A shackle, man thought up to keep you in your place and under his thumb, a weapon used to exploit the female consumer.

Take it off, they urge, let the

woman in you rise and conquer the puppet you've been.

The manufacturer's answer to this? - "All you need is the guts" - to go braless, if your body is shaped to the company's specifications as a woman should want it to be.

The *The Hidden Persuaders*, Vance Packard says, "Another difficulty harassing the cosmetics people was that modern women were no longer bewitched by a mere get your man theme or sexual enchantment promise. They wanted something more: To be accepted and respected by men as partners, and that of course was something a little more difficult for a mere perfume merchant to promise."

The cosmetics industry does not appear to have solved this problem, but the lingerie manufacturer's are trying. The Forrit Rogers campaign this year is based on the slogan "Be Somebody." An example is

pictured here

With over 30 per cent of the labour force female and at a time when women's rights are a prime social question, this pun displays cruel and degrading psychology. It encourages women to have less respect for their ability and potential as important integers of the economic structure.

This nauseating pun exemplifies the attitude society (that's male and female) have for women trying to seek an identity as a human being outside of their sexually defined role.

"Ban the Bra" originated as a publicizing slogan to bring attention to the movement. It has no significance other than instigating awareness to the real issues of social, economic, political discrimination. These advertisements provide free publicity to the movement and hopefully they will backfire and contribute to radicalizing women.



Campus Unrest Spreads in United States

by bill stevens
college press service

The American Campus (CPS) - Student unrest continues to spread to new campuses in the United States, including Ohio University, the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, Colorado State, and Philadelphia's Drexel Institute of Technology.

At Ohio University in Athens, more than 500 students were involved in brick throwing incidents at the main administration building January 30 after 150 students occupied the building January 29 to protest increased tuition.

Several students and police received minor injuries in what the student newspaper The Post termed a riot when police moved in to guard the building during the January 30 demonstration.

Ohio national guardsmen

were put on alert as students protested both the tuition increase and administration president Claude Sowle's refusal to meet with the student protest group, Coalition of Concerned Students, during the building occupation.

Forty-six students were arrested, which touched off further incidents aimed at police handling of the situation. The campus police office was teargassed, forcing it and a dormitory in the same building to be evacuated.

There also have been numerous bomb threats, including one at the campus radio station while Sowle was holding an on-the-air question session with students. Simultaneous fire alarms have set off across campus also. A city injunction was granted against nine specific students

to prevent them and 100 John Does from assembling on or near university property. This essentially made all student assemblies illegal.

Tuition at Ohio University has risen drastically in the past two years, and the state legislature has failed to increase its appropriation to higher education enough to prevent the continued fee hikes.

Students complain that the administration is not lobbying hard enough to prevent the continuous fee hikes which are making a college education for an increasing number of students.

At Santa Barbara, the UC campus which has been described as the most apathetic in the system has been severely disrupted in recent weeks.

Students have been protesting the firing of William

Allen, an assistant professor of anthropology.

A petition was circulated on campus to obtain an open hearing on Allen's dismissal after the department chairman announced he would not be rehired for next year. 7776 students out of 13,000 on the campus signed the petition.

When a group of students took their case to the administration building January 30, acting chancellor Russell Duchanan called in the Santa Barbara county Sheriff's office. Before the day had ended, police from nearby counties, a small group of National Guardsmen and campus police from other UC campuses were present.

Students continued to demonstrate despite police orders to disperse, and nineteen students were arrested stemming from their alleged leadership of state university campus, a misdemeanor, but their bail has been set unusually high at \$2500. 5000 students participated in the rally which resulted in the handful of trespassing arrests.

Students claim Allen is being fired because of his anti-establishment viewpoint. Allen has been very vocal in voicing concern over American exploitation of South American countries. Students say Allen has had several works published, has brought in the most research grants in the department, and teaches one of the most popular courses at UCSB.

On February 2, 4000 students rallied for Allen, and some temporarily occupied the Anthropology Department building. Police who have patrolled the campus constantly since the first demonstration prevented the takeover from lasting long.

But the following day 900 students occupied the faculty lounge building, cleaning out the food and bar. The students later left the building on their own.

A student strike has been considered, and students at Berkeley and UCLA may hold support protests or strikes. Berkeley students may also be striking over the institution of tuition on the UC campuses, so a strike there seems likely. Allen urged that Santa Barbara students strike until the administration is willing to negotiate.

Allen and his family have had their lives threatened. So far he has not been granted an open hearing.

At Colorado State University February 5, the most violent anti-Brigham Young University protests to date took place as a melee broke out during half-time of the two schools' basketball meeting.

At least six persons were arrested when about 50 black students and 50 white supporters (including some Denver Weathermen) tangled with the 40-member Brigham Young Pep Squad, CSU floor sweepers, and finally, 25 helmeted Fort Collins, Colorado police who were called to clear the floor. Several students and a photographer were injured by the club-swinging police.

The student protest was another in a long series in the past six months against Brigham Young's affiliation with the Mormon Church, which forbids Blacks to enter certain levels of the priesthood because of their color.

And at Northeastern University in Boston, students and police clashed January 29 during a demonstration over the appearance of S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College. Approximately 200 demonstrators tried to gain admission to Hayakawa's speech, but were driven back by police.

About 30 persons were arrested on charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

SECOND-HAND BOOKSTORE

is

CLOSING

FRIDAY, MARCH 13

*Anybody who has books in the store
should come in and pick them up.*

BUYERS:

Last chance to buy books.

CRAM EXAM

When peeking at your computer fee sheet in the upper right hand corner of your paper, put 1) your student number. 2) your protection and security dossier code number 3) the middle digits of your maternal grad grandmother's social security number.

SECTION I (Multiple Choice) (1/4 point each)

Instructions: Deliberate carefully. (But do not spend too much time on any one question).

- 1). Studies in some thumbsuckings show that
 - a) restricted sucking experienced in infancy may be an important determinant of habitual thumbsucking.
 - b) self-regulating feeding times without limit in nursing time is not a panacea for thumbsucking.
 - c) none of the children allowed to use pacifiers became thumbsuckers.
 - d) all of these.
- 2). Spiro T. Agnew is
 - a) A West African cattle disease
 - b) A Ceylonese rain chant
 - c) A neo-archaic Greek term for love between a man and an animal.
 - d) an ad-hoc apropos
- 3). Versafood food
 - a) is 100 percent pure beef
 - b) builds bodies two-and-a-half ways
 - c) is fresh daily.
 - d) is carassed by the Jolly Green Giant.
- 4). Billy Graham contends that the Peace Corps is
 - a) not a front for Baptist Student Union
 - b) brings life and culture to friendly Tanganyikan natives
 - c) helps man help himself
 - d) helps man help the United States
- 5). Brig. Mike Wardell feels that the CSDS is
 - a) badly in need of pacifying
 - b) underground and subversive
 - c) a bunch of commie, pinko, hippie radicals
 - d) anti-intellectual
- 6). Two, four, six, eight' organize and
 - a) eat a grape
 - b) masturbate
 - c) accept your fate
 - d) smash the state
- 7). A man is murdered and his heart is transplanted. The police later capture the murderer, Ontario statues provide that a man is not legally dead until his heart stops beating - therefore
 - a) the killer can't be prosecuted until the recipient of the heart dies
 - b) Hockey Night in Canada should be taken off the air because it portrays violence.
 - c) Pierre Trudeau should institute a Royal Commission to investigate immediately.
 - d) CYSF should hold a forum
 - e) a national heart control law must be enacted
 - f) in a show of good faith, the murdered should give a transfusion to a Jehovah's Witness.
- 8). Ford has a better
 - a) eligopoly
 - b) foundation
 - c) V.P. for advertising
 - d) Edsel
- 9). Residences at UNB
 - a) were never slept in by Laura Secord
 - b) were designed by Pablo Picasso
 - c) are giving aid and comfort to the enemy (narcs)
 - d) none of the above
 - e) all of the above
 - f) combination of d) and e)
- 10). Colin McKay is
 - a) acting like a lame duck
 - b) a college system chauvinist
 - c) a product of Mr. and Mrs. McKay
 - d) a better man than Judy LaMarsh

PART II (True or False) (17 points each) (do not answer all, but complete at least 10 questions.)

After careful consideration, beside each statement, put either "T" for true, TRUE for T. Me for You, You for Me, Can't you see how happy we will be dear, "ST" for sometimes true, "F" for false and "SF" for San Francisco, or any of the above combination.

- 1) The importance of understanding the beggar is to show that despite negative findings about the roll of poverty in other areas of deviate behaviour, poverty is significantly related to begin.
- 2) Compare Shakespeare.
- 3) The Canadian Sex Code which defines normal activity as genital union which is simple, direct and without variation is broken down more often by the lower, sociodeeducational groups.

4) I wish I were an Oscar Meyer wiener, then everyone would be in love with me.

5) The Fallopian tubes are a subway in Rome.

6) I wish I were an Oscar Meyer wiener, then I might get a 1-Y draft deferment.

7) Who was more alike, Antonia or Portia.

8) Omar Sharif postulated that Che Guevara might have been one of the great men of history had he not advocated violence.

9) Karl Marx might well have been a distinguished scholar had he not been a commie.

10) Block-booking is a commie front.

PART III Essay (13 points)

As you know, in constructing a response to a University-level essay question, it is more than imperative to use correct grammar, good language and a priorisyntax which, as usual, is based on the full sentence outline you will design before responding to the aforegiven query. Be sure to tactfully ponder the various angles from which you might attack the question. Do not mix metaphors. Deal only with materials dealt with in class or the texts. Do not improvise. Think, Good luck.

1) Describe some of the humorous devices used in "When the Buffalo Find the Tree" and show how some of these devices are related to realism.

2) How will you explain the slow progress of civil rights in the U.S. to an indignant African student? This student argues that the government should simply pass a law outlawing segregation and then carry it out, by force if necessary. You should try to explain to him your understanding of

- a) federalism
- b) presidential power and
- c) legislative and judicial processes.

3) From Leonard Cohen's classic poem "Susanne", we extract the following quotation "... Jesus was a sailor when he walked upon the water". Discuss the statement in relation to the contract of the Seafarers' International Union and navigational priorities on the St. Lawrence River, with emphasis on International Water Boundaries.

PART IV (know the empire)

You have been provided with a set of pastel pencils (blue, red, yellow, and black). Do not chew on or play with. Rather, use the appropriate color to shade in, on the map below.

- a) the free world
- b) the Red Menace
- c) the Yellow Peril and
- d) the teeming, uncivilized world.

If a map has not been provided with this exam, draw, with 90 per cent accuracy, a landform sketch of Prince Edward Island.

Indicate: Aegan country where the Truman Doctrine had helped restore classical democracy ... Asian Archipelago where we oversaw the elimination of upwards of a billion reds so as to show Third World nations that there's no business like American business ... Red Island which faces invasion or nuclear annihilation because its bearded, illiterate leader is unable to read the Monroe Doctrine ... Middle Eastern country where the U.S. helped the leader to overcome the folly of oil nationalization ... sprawling Eurasian monolith once seen as menacing foe, whom we now flirt with in a power alliance above indeology ... lazy latin nation which has consistently needed us to help re-define its notion of revolution ... English-speaking land whose Labor government has emulated American people's capitalism ... the U.S. leader sent marines to this Carribean Island in 1965 because 51 Reds (13 of whom were adult males) threatened to undermine U.S. tourism ... small mountainous European state which (under the tricky, dicky guise of neutrality) plays a key role in maintenance of U.S. control of world financing ... nation whose popular African nationalist leader met with a CIA assassination overseen by Columbia University president Andrew Cordelier for the good of Africa.

Keep duplicate copy of exam and send originals with answers to Bruns, SUB. It is important that you keep the duplicate copy since any or all of these questions could turn up on another exam. Those students finishing in the top six per cent will receive: a recommendation to join the student-faculty committee of their choice; an invitation to join the staff of Bruns, '71 and/or the Bruns Investigation Committee; and free subscription to Liberation magazine and UNB News Bulletin.

Muddle Rally

The UNBSCC's annual March Muddle Rally will be held on Sunday March 8. The 155 mile rally has 37 controls and promises to be interesting for driver and navigator alike. To be held over excellent rally roads in the Fredericton area, the rally will begin at 12 noon, with registration beginning at 10:30 a.m. at the Old Student Centre; entry fee is \$2.00.

Speeds will be moderate and instructions clear, but requiring some work on the navigator's part. There will be two classes, equipped and non-equipped, in order that all competitors will be afforded an equal chance to

win their class.

Cars will be required to pass a mechanical scrutineering to ensure the safety of the vehicle. Seat belts are compulsory.

Navigators will require only pencils, paper and a ruler measured in tenths in order to figure out instructions. As this should be an excellent rally, with instructions suited to both experienced and inexperienced crews will take this opportunity to further their rally experience.

For further information, contact Larry Brown at 472-4812 or Alvin Ashfield at 454-6376).

Championship Here

Coming up in the near future at this campus will be the Intercollegiate tiddley-wink championship to be held up in the SUB ballroom. This location has proven to be the most favourable because of the flatness of the floor and the ease in crowd control. There will be over 2000 participants in this Tournament, coming from such distinguished TW champions as the East St. Louis veterinary College and the Doaktown school of the performing arts, along with Mt. A's usual strong contingent of post-grad students. As in the past, the referees and judges will have to be on their toes to keep a check on the many underhanded manoeuvres used by the competitors. Some of the more common methods of cheating are the loaded winks, smuggled in by the players, and the dab of vaseline under the

large fingernail of the shooting hand to produce a 'floater'.

Also used by the less scrupulous players is the old switcheroo trick, where a potato chip, coloured like a wink, and substituted for an opponent's wink, and when after hours of setting up and casing the shot, the chip breaks the opponent usually dies of shock and frustration of course defaulting him from further competition.

It is hoped that there will not be a recurrence of last year's bad scene when the Alabama Tech team walked out of the competition because they had to play with black chips. Other than the constant accusations of cheating and unfairness which fly between the players in this the most rugged of sports, this year's competition should run smoothly thanks to the great

preparations and organization of the NBTWA. The pointing system will be the normal one point a cup with a champion declared for the greatest number of coppers by a team and also for an individual's shooting average.

This competition will be held sometime next week, weather permitting, because a sunny day is needed to help give perfect illumination of the playing floor. Until that time the competitors may be found in the SUB Coffee Shop eagerly awaiting the start of the championships. A warning has been sent to all spectators not to crowd in groups greater than 200, because the players feel that it creates too great a pressure on their every shot. The winning team this year will receive the Brian Steeves Memorial Cup, presented by himself.

Roller Derby

The current standings in the North American Roller Derby League find the San Francisco Bay area Bombers out in front, led by their perennial star, 'batling' Charlie O'Connor. For those of you who are not acquainted with this sport, there is not much to be acquainted with, the rules being few and far between. The object of the game is 'the survival of the fittest', obviously an altruistic sport.

Push-up Record

Rocky Powers, a well-known 3rd year Phys. Ed. Student here at UNB, has recently set a new world's record for consecutive push ups, at 27,634. Mr. Powers, who is not regularly seen in class, can be found most days practising in the boy's locker room, his major being Locker Room Management. His only comment after this gruelling marathon was, "I found it hard to sleep to night when I was doing the pushups."

UNB Bird Champs

University of New Brunswick won both the women's and men's badminton team championships in the annual Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association tournament staged at Mount Allison University last weekend.

Seven teams were entered in both events and all play was on a round robin basis.

While UNB won the men's championship it was veteran Ambury Stuart of Moncton who stole the show for Mount A. The defending singles champion swept aside all opposition ending with a 6-0 record without the loss of a single set. He bowled over a former nemesis, Bill Gay of UNB, 15-12, 15-2 and routed Barry Shakespeare of Halifax, 18-15, 15-7 in his toughest test.

Mike Stewart of Moncton and John Rogers, the Maritime junior champion from Sydney, playing for Acadia, rolled to the men's doubles title, also posting a 6-0 record in round-robin play.

The UNB team picked up the G.E. Leslie Tronpy in unseating Mount Allison as men's titleholders.

Sally Coughy of

Fredericton lost only one game, that to Nicole Roy of University de Moncton, in posting a 6-0 record in round-robin matches for the women's singles crown.

Sandra Robinson of Sussex and Joan Battah of Moncton also gave UNB the ladies doubles without a loss of a match. The UNB women were presented with the C.W. Argue trophy.

A new mixed doubles event was introduced for the first time and was won by the team of Roger Dean and June Saunders playing in the colors of Memorial. Twelve teams entered single knockout play with he final three survivors meeting in a round robin.

In future mixed doubles teams will be separate from the men's and women's teams and UNB badminton club trophy will be up for annual competition.

Standings, Men's: UNB 22; Mount Allison 20; Dalhousie 18; University de Moncton 16; Memorial 12; SMU 4.

Women's: UNB 28; Memorial 23; UNBSJ 21; Acadia 13; Mount Allison 12; Dalhousie 8; University de Moncton 7.

TRUMP CARD

by rick lavery

The playing of the hand is one of the most challenging aspects of the game of bridge. The student of the game may spend considerable time perfecting squeezes, endplays and coups and yet, in the actual course of play, he may fail miserably because he has forgotten the fundamentals of the game. The bidding usually gives a clue to the location of high cards and the declarer must take advantage of this information if he is to be a successful bridge player.

The following sequence of bidding occurred recently in a duplicate game with South becoming declarer at 5 spades.

South	West	North	East
1S	2D	4S	5D
Double	pass	5S	Double
Pass	pass	pass	---

West leads the Ace of Diamonds as the dummy goes down and South is faced with the problem of locating the Ace of clubs and king of hearts. After taking the ace of diamonds West continues with the king of diamonds which is ruffed in the closed hand.

North (Dummy)
S-K J 8 7 4 2
H-5
D-9 4
C-K 9 6 3

South (Declarer)
S-A Q 9 4
H-A Q J 7 2
D-7
C-J 8 3

South knows that the bidding and lead marks West with the Ace, K of diamonds and if he is to make 5 spades the West hand must also contain the Ace of clubs.

At trick 3, a spade is led to Dummy's king, and then a heart is led finessing East's king. It works! The Ace of hearts then is cashed, shuffling a low club from the open hand, and a low heart is trumped on the board. A small spade is led to South's Ace and another heart is ruffed on the board. A small spade is led to South's Ace and another heart is ruffed on the board dropping East's king. A low spade is led to South's queen and a low club is parked on the established jack of hearts. A low club is then led towards dummy's king. The defense can now take one club trick and South makes 5 spades.

The bidding and the lead gave the declarer the key to the hand. Besides, if the cards are not sitting right the hand cannot be made.

SRC BY-ELECTIONS WED. MARCH 11

Will be held for: Vice-President of the S.R.C.
Nursing Representative
and
Vice-President of the Graduating Class

The UNB CHORUS

wish to extend a cordial invitation to all who can attend a CHORAL CONCERT to be given in the SUB Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon 15th March, 1970, commencing at 3:30 p.m.

Admission Free

CO-OP NOTICE

THE N.B. RESIDENCE CO-OP LIMITED WOULD LIKE TO REMIND THOSE STUDENTS ACCEPTED TO LIVE AT 780/810 MONTGOMERY STREET IN SEPTEMBER THAT THEY MUST CONFIRM THEIR ACCEPTANCE BY THIS TUESDAY BY PAYING THE REQUIRED DEPOSIT. THE CO-OP IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT POST-DATED CHEQUES FROM THOSE STUDENTS WHO ARE UNABLE TO PAY AT THIS TIME.

Devils Lose To X 8 - 1

by rick laverty

The St. Mary's Huskies outlasted the St. Francis Xavier X-men 6-5 in Charlottetown Sunday to win the Atlantic intercollegiate Hockey Championships for the second straight year. Ed Hebert, who was chosen most valuable player of the tournament, tallied twice to pace the Huskies. Singles were scored by McNally, Darrell Maxwell, Brian O'Bryne and Gerry Cameron. Jean Payette with two markers, and Pierre Page, Terry Biopelle and Mickey Oja each scored for the X-men.

St. Mary's easily disposed of St. Thomas 7-1 on Saturday while St. Francis overpowered UNB 8-1. In the St. Thomas game the Tommies led 1-0 after the first period on a goal by Scott Harvey. St. Mary's roared back with three goals in the second stanza and added four more in the third. St. Thomas played well in the first period but tired badly as the game progressed. Callum MacPhee had little chance on the pucks that got by him as his defense allowed SMU players to park on his doorstep and pepper him with 57 shots. His play was the only bright spot for the Tommies.

St. Francis Xavier X-men scored three times in the

opening frame to set up their 8-1 victory over the UNB Red Devils. X scored their first on a powerplay with Jean Payette passing out from behind the net to Gerry Biopelle in front for an easy goal. Sixteen seconds later Keith Lelievre stopped a shot from the front but the puck was poked under him by Mickey Oja cruising by the net. Jean Payette set up Pierre Page for the third goal of the period on a 2-1 situation. The action was fast and rough throughout the whole period with 9 players spending time in the penalty box.

In the second frame, X blinked the light only once with Payette setting up Lamarche for a good shot from the right side. St. Francis exerted strong pressure during this frame as UNB were unable to mount a consistent attack.

Going into the third period with a 4 goal deficit, the Red Devils tried hard but the puck would not roll for them and X boosted the score to 7-0 before UNB finally got a goal. Lon Mullin scored late in the third period on a breakaway. Ian Lutes fed the puck to Mullin at center ice and he blasted the slapshot past the X goalie from 15 ft. out. Perhaps the weirdest goal in the hockey action this

season was scored by X in the third period. As the puck was shot from in front, Lelievre came out to cover the angle. The puck hit a defenseman's stick and flew straight up in the air and came down into the net behind a frustrated Keith Lelievre.

There is no doubt that St. Francis Xavier is a stronger hockey club than the Red Devils and on Saturday the X-men made the most of all opportunities to humble UNB 8-1. X carried the puck authoritatively and finished their plays with finesse. The Devils did their best but lost to a better team.

The final day of the two day tournament lived up to all expectations. St. Francis took a 3-1 lead in the first period, but St. Mary's fought back in the second frame out-scoring the X-men 4-1. The St. Francis goalie was lifted in the final minute of play and X forwards swarmed around the SMU net, but were unable to put the puck past goalie Chuck Goddard.

Prior to the final game, the Conference all-star team was revealed. UNB's Keith Lelievre was all-star goalie while St. Thomas placed Gordon Wheaton on left wing. St. F.X. placed defenseman Gerry MacDonald and forward Mickey Oja on the dream squad. Ron Heindson of St. Mary's received star billing at center while the other defense position went to Bill Carson of UPEI. St. F.X. and St. Mary's players won all the positions on the tournament all-star team.

Next weekend, the St. Mary's Huskies will represent the Maritimes in the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Championships to be held in Charlottetown. All Maritime hockey fans will be backing the Huskies attempt to secure the championship.

Banquet

One of the most significant athletic distinctions at the University of New Brunswick will be bestowed later this month at the annual athletic awards dinner.

The H. Kenneth Corbett Memorial Gold Medal will be awarded to UNB's best all-round male athlete at the awards dinner March 23.

The university's finest athletes will be in contention for the medal, won last year by Brian Gill of Montreal, who graduated with a bachelors degree in physical education from UNB.

The Corbett Medal is awarded by a committee made up of both students and faculty and including the university president, a faculty advisor, the athletic director, Student Athletic Association president and the president of the Student's Representative Council.

Also in contention is the Female Athlete of the Year award, donated by Miss Patricia Picard of the physical education class of 1964. It is presented on the basis of leadership, aptitude, and skill over a three or four year period of participation. It was won last year by Alexandra (Lookie)

jock talk

Now that the majority of varsity sports have come to an end, and the main event remaining this year is the Athletic Banquet, it might be a good idea to take a backward glance at the achievements of the past year.

For the first time at UNB the Red Bombers completed an unbeaten season, and won the Conference title. It was the first time any New Brunswick team even represented the province in the Atlantic Bowl. It was also the first time that UNB has not gone down to defeat to St. F.X., (a 10-10 tie), and the first time UNB has even met an outside conference team. In early September, the Bombers lost to Bishop's on a last minute field goal. This game proved to the team that they were contenders and set the mood for the upcoming season. Then in the Atlantic Bowl, the Bombers went down to defeat by a score of 20-8 at the hands of McGill. The score was not indicative of the overall play. The third quarter ended with UNB leading 8-7.

While the football season was coming to an end, the hockey season was just beginning. This year's team was better than the last two which I have seen, and proved it by finishing in third place. The highlight of this year was the series against St. Thomas. The first game ended in 4-4 tie, after one overtime period. The second game was much the same with an identical 3-3 tie after three periods. But this time the Devils came through and scored twice in overtime to give UNB a 5-3 victory.

At the same time the Volleyball team was making a name for itself. UNB didn't exactly wipe out all competition in the initial tournaments, however, they did place well. Then in the only tournament that really counted the team came through, under pressure. Then following this they represented the Maritimes in the National Intercollegiate in Winnipeg. This time they beat out York University and placed fourth overall.

The UNB Ironmen took second place honors in the Rugged competition. The Traek and Field team came second also. The Cross-country team won the Maritime section and went on to place third nationally.

The only big disappointment this year was the Red Raiders who managed a second to last finish in Intercollegiate play and only a little better in Northeastern competition.

So, from backward reflections, 1969-70 was a very good year, and 1970-71 promises to be just as successful in all areas.

Ski Trip Soon

Wreck your base at Crabbe last weekend? Join the troops on the ski bus to Squaw Mountain, Thursday March 12th.

The UNB Ski Club, after a few seasons of inactivity, got moving this year and has provided the "land locked" skiers with movies, and a social evening to keep up their strength. However on Thursday of March 12th the club heads for the snowfields of Maine for a few days of good skiing and many laughs.

The skiers will be staying at the Squaw Mountain Inn, a package deal which will include bus, tow ticket, two meals (breakfast and dinner) and a place on the floor (broadloom) to throw a sleeping bag. This will cost interested Club members \$32.00 Canadian and non-club members \$35.00. That price is pretty good for all you get!

Langley.

The Corbett Medal was presented to the university in 1954 by Garnett G. Copeland, a 1936 graduate of UNB, in memory of H. Kenneth Corbett who graduated in civil engineering in 1938. Mr. Corbett enlisted in the RCAF in 1939 and died later that year in a plane crash.

An outstanding athlete, he was the Maritime intercollegiate light-heavyweight boxing champion, a star football player and a member of the varsity basketball and track teams.

Besides the two medals for outstanding male and female athletes many individual trophies and letters will be awarded at the annual dinner.

Squaw Mountain is situated just six miles from Greenville Maine in the heart of the snow belt. The mountain prides a 12,000 foot chain (6000 feet up the mountain and 6000 feet down) and two T-bars. One trail (The Penobscot) was voted by ski magazine as one of the Top Ten Trails in North America. As the paper goes to press there is 24 inches base and 4 to 8 inches of powder snow at Squaw.

According to a skiing Business Professor, the night life at Squaw is wild. Folksingers Dick Gallant and Sheila Scott entertain in the bar and the discotheque really swings.

Anyone interested in going should contact Ski Club President Mike Ross (454-6551) before Sunday p.m. Right now there are about 15 places left on the bus, so sign up early!

Elections

The new executive, by acclamation for Women's Internurals for 1970-1971 are Chairman, Marilyn MacKay; Vice-chairman, Marlene Pitman; and Secretary, Trudy MacLeod.

Positions are still open for sport managers, and anyone interested may pick up application forms from the Athletic Office or from Margot Steeves (LDH). These forms should be returned as soon as possible.

Bloomers Champs

Red Bloomers Intercollegiate Champs with 8 wins, no loss record.

The Red Bloomers dominated the Intercollegiate Basketball again this year compiling 672 points in 8 games for an 84 point game average and having only 260 points scored against them for a 32.5 points per game average. Friday the gals hit Wolfville and whipped Acadia 93-32. This game saw forward Mary Campbell sprain her ankle and hopefully she will be ready for action on March 13th when the Bloomers compete in the Junior National Tournament.

Bloomers hitting double figures in the Acadia game were Karen Lee 18, Jean Jardine 12, Mary Campbell 10 and Joyce Douthwright 10. Saturday Dal. also fell to the

Bloomers 75-32. High scorers in that game were Karen Lee 15, Sandy Humes 12, Lesley Olmstead 11, Nancy Buzzell 11 and Joyce Douthwright 20. Knowing that neither Acadia nor Dal. would challenge the Bloomers they played an exhibition game Saturday morning against the Bedford Ladies, the best Ladies team in Nova Scotia. The Ladies were no match for the Bloomers as they easily won 77-28. High scorers in that game were Sandy Humes 18, Karen Lee 18, Joyce Douthwright 12 and Lesley Olmstead 10. Individual points for the Bloomers in three games were Karen Lee 42, Lesley Olmstead 39, Sandy Humes 35, Joyce Douthwright 32, Nancy Buzzell 27, Jean Jardine 16, Ginny Russel 15, Lynn Kirk 15, Joan Smith 14, Mary Campbell 10.

Jayvees

In the consolation final of Saturday's New Brunswick Collegiate Basketball Conference tournament held in Oromocto, the UNB Jayvees lost to the University de Moncton in overtime by a score of 63-61.

The Blue Eagles trailed 31-24 at half-time, but rallied to knot the count 53-53 and send the game into a five minute overtime.

Bernard Beubien scored only two field goals, but were key ones. With the score tied 55-55 with 2:13 left in the overtime he broke the deadlock and with 1:37 left gave U de M a 59-55 lead with his second field goal.

After the two clubs traded

field goals, Greg Gould scored for the Jayvees with nine seconds left. The Blue Eagles ran out the clock for the victory.

Ron Daigle was high scorer for the hub cagers with 18, while Len Goguen meshed 14 and Laurent Larocque, the allstar centre, sank 13.

Bob Young paced the Jayvees with 16 points, while Gould added 11 and John Wetmore 10. Gould, a guard, was the fifth man on the all-star team.

The winners, who received 17 of the 40 fouls called in the game, hit on 23 of 35 free throws, while the Jayvees were good on 17 of 28 attempts.

Canada - A Showplace of Brotherhood

"Canada is the West Berlin of the Western Hemisphere, a showplace of American brotherhood and goodwill" said Prof. Robin Mathews, co-author of the Mathews and Steel Report on de-Canadianization of Canadian universities in a recent seminar session in Hamilton.

At the universities of Western Ontario, Grant Reuber, Dean of Social Science and former chairman of the economics department, discussed foreign ownership in Canada.

Mathews' contention is that Canadians are just beginning to awaken to what he called a lie that has been told to them for 30 years. That lie is that it is all right to allow aliens to control the economy as long as one controls his native culture.

"In a technological age, culture is determined by who owns the factory," Mathews said, insisting that Canada is increasingly becoming a colony of "The American Empire."

Reuber said indications are that Canadians would have to sacrifice, at least in the short run, if they refuse foreign investment.

Mathews countered that he has been told that more dollars in profits, dividends, and interest leave Canada each year than are re-invested.

He made use of a number of anecdotes, including the Athabasca Oil Sands "incident", in which a token investment was permitted by Canadians. So many people wanted to invest so much that the Alberta government finally held a lottery to determine which Canadians would be allowed to invest a maximum of \$100 in the American backed venture which will produce between \$2.5 and \$3.5 billion worth of

petroleum products.

Another example Mathews cited was the V.C. Mercantile controversy a few years ago, in which one American financier was reported to have consistently lied to a Commons Committee and Walter Gordon kept producing memos and data to expose him.

According to Mathews, the U.S. State Department sent the Cabinet two stiffly-worded notes saying in effect, "What are you doing meddling in your own economy?"

He said Canadian sovereignty is being eroded in every sector, but that the government is gradually losing the ability to control the people.

To become masters of our own house, Mathews said "The owner will have to go to the people, hence, socialism."

"Increasingly Canada is a branch plant," he says, and the question is going to arise, "Do we want Revolution, or do we want Canada enough to fight for it? But then, it's not a question we'll have to face in the next month or two."

Mathews said the whole problem is very similar to the situation in Quebec, and he feels that if English Canadians show they want their country, the separatist problem in Quebec will dissipate.

Mathews contended Canadians should be encouraged in domestic universities.

"We are the only country which does not have some form of restriction on alien teachers," he said.

Only about 49 per cent of faculty in Canadian Universities are Canadian, he said, and he cited what he claimed was evidence to indicate that practices like grapevine hiring and the

attitude of American academics tended to make this situation worse.

He said a recent selection committee at Sir George Williams illustrated this with the comment, "Who cares about the University of Western Ontario? Rutgers is a brand new name," and they proceeded to admit the Rutgers grads.

According to Mathews "University administrators are grossly irresponsible, betraying the Canadian people as a policy."

He told of picketing a meeting of the Canadian Association of University Teachers in Toronto to which he, as an expert in the field, could not get an invitation. The Academics present were studying the effect of non-Canadian staff in Universities.

He also told of talking to a representative of a publishing company who wondered why Canadian manuscripts were only accepted if they would sell in the States, and there was no problem selling the same material in Canada because of the number of American faculty in Canadian insitutions.

Prof. Robert Butts, Chairman of the philosophy department at Wester, said he as an American, does not feel making him take out Canadian citizenship would give him any better understanding of "the Canadian fact."

He said part of the problem with non-Canadian staff was the shortage of Canadian applicants, and he said Mathews figures should include listings of whether Canadian grad students were being turned down or if there just were more places than there were Canadian students to fill them.



Mathews On Research Grants

OTTAWA (CUP) - Carleton University professor, Robin Mathews, has opened a new front in the campaign against de-Canadianized universities and scholarships by disclosing that 61 per cent of Canada Council research grants in 1968-69 were awarded to non-Canadians.

In a forum here Sunday night (February 15) the English professor said he had asked the Canada Council three times to release the breakdown figures of Canadian recipients

of the grants, but that the requests had gone unanswered. Mathews said private discussions with council personnel revealed the 61 per cent figure.

He suggested the council had "gone into hiding because they are afraid to make public the absolute disaster of granting, now going on in Canada."

Mathews has been campaigning for the Canadianization of Canadian universities since the fall of 1968.

Robin Mathews Here Next Friday

by douglas perry

Robin Mathews, professor of English at Carleton University and co-author of "The Struggle for Canadian Universities," will speak here Friday, March 13, on the increasing americanization of Canadian universities.

According to Mathews, in 1962, 75 per cent of faculty in Canada were actually Canadian. By 1968, this proportion had dropped to 49 per cent. Most of these academics were American. Part of the reason for these amazing and alarming statistics is the fact that most university administrators refuse to advertise at all in Canada, preferring to look to the United States and Britain for their staff. American and British scholars are apparently more learned and more "worldly" than their Canadian colleagues, unless of course, the latter have studied outside of Canada. Even in French studies, professors with diplomas from the Sorbonne are preferred and the "French" taught is practically incomprehensible to a Quebecois. Not only are foreign staff hired, they are

allowed to propagate the belief that "Canada is an inferior place, and Canadians an inferior people." (York University "Excalibur" 29/1/70).

Worse than foreign staff at Canadian universities, is the fact that American texts are used almost exclusively in courses in the humanities and the social sciences, courses vital to our Canadian culture.

A petition circulated this week at Teachers College for Canadian texts to replace the current American texts in first and second year economics courses netted 30 to 40 signatures. UNB students interested in getting Canadian tests here should do the same.

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