

THE TRAGEDY OF PIERRE LAPORTE & QUEBEC

SEE PAGES 5, 6, 7, AND INSIDE PAGES 1 & 2



IT DID HAPPEN HERE

Last week's brutal murder of Quebec's Labour Minister, Pierre LaPorte, shocked and angered most Canadians. The senseless assassination has and will have amny effects on the future of Canada. Unfortunately many in this country seem to have missed the significance of the tragedy.

....How Canadians can continue to be so smug and naive after what has happened in this country is beyond belief. Attributing the murder to an international conspiracy and to mad men, has allowed many to shift responsibility for this horror rather than realizing that the whole of Canadian Society

must bear in part the blame for Pierre LaPorte's death.

....The murder was most assuredly an act of incredible brutality performed by demented men whose political ideology is similar to other terrorists throught the world.

Yet these men grew up in a country which incessently criticizes its neighbours to the south for their violence-torn society and attribute higher social and humanitarian values to the people of this country. But who's materialistic, cut-throat, competitive and so-called democratic country produced these warped assassins? Please turn to page 2 of the Inside

BRUNSWICKAN

VOL. 104 October, 1970 No 5

THE MAGIC NUMBER IS 1

The Red Bombers virtually clinched their second consecutive Bluenose Football Title last Saturday, as they defeated Dalhousie Tigers 21-16 in Halifax.

A win over Mount Allison Mounties tomorrow afternoon would insure a trip to Halifax to the Atlantic Bowl, where they will face the top team from the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Football Conference. From there, Coach Underwood said, "We're going to Toronto".

It did not look as if UNB would be going anywhere by their play in the first quarter. The defense held Dalhousie to no gain. After the kick-off after the punt, Dave Shields fumbled the ball at the Dalhousie 50 yard line, where the Tigers recovered. Dal moved to the UNB 18 yard line on two successful pass plays. Peter Billings then stepped in front of Gervais, the Dal offensive end and intercepted the pass and ran it back to the Bomber 20 yard line.

The Bombers then moved the ball down to the 34 yard line where they were forced to punt. It should have been a simple single point, but the snap sailed over the head of UNB punter Bob Kay. He could not get the kick away, and Dal took possession of the ball at the UNB 45 yard line.

The Tigers went nowhere and punted to the Bomber 3 yard line. The Bombers in turn were held for a gain of one yard, and forced to punt. Again there was a bad snap and Kay was lucky to get a six yard punt away. Dal took possession at the 11 yard line. The strong Bomber defence line stopped two ground plays for no gain, and an alert UNB pass defender knocked a pass away from Lewington, the Dal half-back.

Ken Walsh attempted a field goal. The strong Bomber rush

seemed to unnerve Walsh and the kick was low and wide. UNB conceded the point.

Three plays later, Dalhousie intercepted a Peter Merrill pass and returned it to the Bombers 25 yard line. A running pass and a completed pass and moved the ball to the 5 yard line. From there the half-back Mal Patterson then scored an off-tackle smash; he went into the end zone standing up. Walsh converted to make the score 8-0 for Dalhousie.

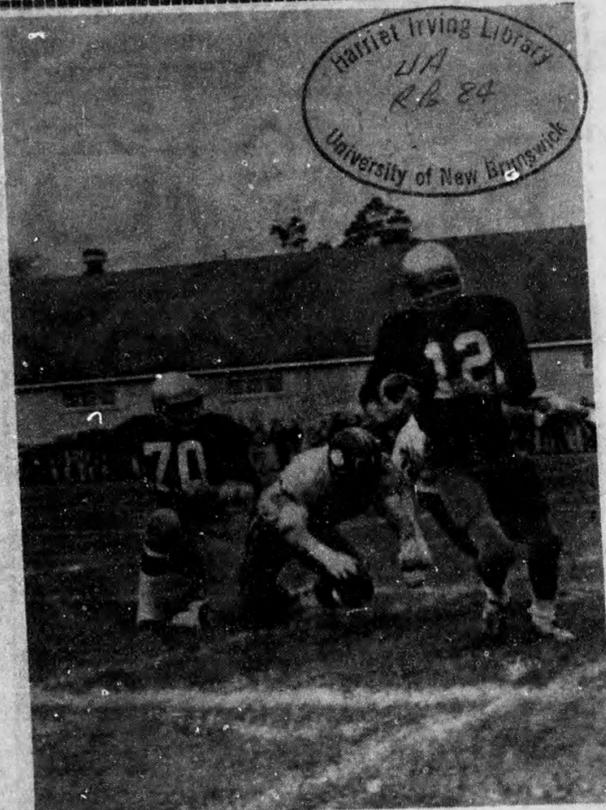
UNB's first big break of the game came late in the first quarter when Peter Harding tried a 40 yard field goal. Farrell ran the ball out to the ten yard line, where he was hit by Harding and Glenn Edison and fumbled the ball. Both Dick Flynn and Rick Walker fell on the ball. Two plays later, Bob Kay took an 8 yard swing pass from rookie quarterback Don Davis and sprinted into the end zone. Harding's convert was good, the score 8-7 in favor of Dal.

Midway through the second

quarter, Dalhousie defensive back, Steve Neil intercepted a Don Davis pass and ran it back to the Dal 45 yard line. A rather questionable roughing penalty moved the ball to the UNB 50 yard line, from there the Tigers moved to the Bombers 42 yard line and then scored on a pass from Rivers to Canditto. Walsh's convert made the score 15-7. From that point, there were a series of penalties and good defensive plays. Then the tough Bomber defence finally began to harass Tiger quarterback Rick Rivers. Chuck Poirier hit Rivers and forced him to fumble the ball which was recovered by Don Aikens.

Don Davis moved the Bombers from the 35 yard line to the 19. Two running plays were not successful enough to earn the first down. Davis gambled on third down and hit Jamie Porteous with a nine yard pass and from the ten he broke four tackles to score the touchdown.

PLEASE TURN TO
PAGE 12



Pursuit pays off as Dal's flanker John Farrell is shown being run out of bounds. Tony Proudfoot 24, is obviously being clipped on the play but this was just another another of the calls missed by the officials. Photo by Collum

16 MILLION DOLLAR BUDGET FOR UNB

The University of New Brunswick is operating under a budget of \$15,853,935 for operating expenses in the fiscal year 1970-71.

Figures obtained in the Senate Budget Committee report to the University Senate show an

increased budget provisions of \$1,763,644 over last year's budget, with most of the increase coming as a result of salary increases to faculty and staff. The bread allowed in the bud-

get includes only that money which includes ordinary operating expenses and ancillaries expenses, and it does not include funds for research projects or gifts from the University.

Most departments received as much money as they asked for in submitting a detailed request to the budget committee, but some, notably fine arts, economics, philosophy and in particular, Biology had to make large postponements in expenditure due to lack of funds and were budgeted less.

Biology had almost \$80,000 of their requested \$445,723 cut off; fine arts lost one-third of their requested \$22,100 budget.

The cuts were made for the most part when departments made allowances for expenses that the budget committee decided that were unnecessary this year. The committee made more than \$1.5 million worth of such cuts.

10 ACCLAIMED IN SRC

The following students are by acclamation members of the Students' Representative Council of UNB for the academic year 1970-71.

Forestry: Martin Litchfield
J.D. de Lindvan
Wijngaarde

Arts: Dan Fenety
Michael Peter Richard
Robert Charles Elgee
Rita Dillon

Post Graduate:
Nandkumar Khemchandani

John Schell Lewis
Law: Harry G. Stevenson
Engineering: Susan Wright
Seats which will be contested in the Oct. 28th UNB SRC

election are:
Business Administration:
Thomas Richard Fisher
Thom Evans

Vice-President:
Don Olmstead
Donald Joseph Gaudet
The following vacancies were left with the close of nominations Oct. 15th:
two (2) science
one (1) education
one-half term in School of Graduate Studies
one-half term in Law
one-half term in Arts

classifieds

FOR SALE
 For Sale: Complete ski equipment. Skis-Erbacher Blitz (Austrian). Double release bindings (COBER). Boots-Alpina by Daoust. Poles. All items in excellent condition. Andy McIntosh. 242 Regent St.
 For Sale: Before Nov. 1. Peugeot 404 Station wagon. 1966. 454-3079.
 For Sale: 1968 Honda. CB 350. \$550. 475-3608.
 For Sale: Slide Rulers. (1) Rich. 23 scales. (2) Wade - 10 scales. 210 Neill House.
 For Sale: 1968 Triumph Spitfire Mk 3. 357-5757 after 5:00 PM.
 For Sale: Furniture, Marconi TV. 24" cabinet model. \$80.00 Chesterfield and armchair (comfy). \$20.00. 475-3277 or 475-8685.

For Sale: 1 Philco 8 Transistor radio. New batteries; excellent condition. 1 Phillip's cassette Portable tape recorder. 6 months old. Used very little. Peter McKelvey. 454-8475
 For Sale: Checkmate Amplifier plus all the extras. \$250. Rick. 475-3964.
 For Sale: '66 VW motor or entire car minus transmission. Jim. 454-9492.
 For Sale: UNB Red leather jacket. Science Crest. '71. (small size) \$22 or best offer. Les Bowser. 475-5109
 For Sale: '63 Vauxhall (Vx-4/90). Excellent mechanical condition. Needs body work. 454-9867.
 For Sale: UNB jacket. Medium size. Good condition. Bernie MacDonald, 290 York St. or Richard Moffat, 129 Harrison House.
 For Sale: Jensen 'Stero 1'. Speaker enclosure. 35 watts/channel. Gerald. 475-7661.
 For Sale: Wide angle Lens. 28 mm. Asahi Pentax. Super Takumar; f/3.5 lens. Lens fully automatic. 750 angle of view. f/ stops from f/3.5 to f/16. Minimum focusing distance 1.3 ft. 454-3882.
 For Sale: UNB Blazer. Black Trim. Size 12. 475-9389.
 For Sale: 1965 MG Midget-Soft-top. Wire wheels and radio. \$800.00 Phone 475-7973 or can be seen at 698 Brunswick St.

WANTED
 Family (husband, wife and two children) need a drive to New York (around 24 or 25 October and back to Fredericton (27 or 28). The driver can stay (free of charge with our family in New York). Gas expenses shared. Please contact: Mr. Vijay Bhatnagar, Apt. 305, Montgomery cooperative 780, Fredericton. Tel: 454-3914.
 Wanted: Male apartment mate. 270 Connaught St., Apt. 2. 454-6717.
 Wanted: Girl to share bachelor apartment. \$9.00 per week. 454-6760.
 Wanted: Male singer for well established rock group. Phil. 454-4061.
 Wanted: Female student to share apartment with four other girls. 10 minutes from campus. 454-2493.
 Math major graduate student wishes to tutor first or second year students. Call Jeffrey Lubin, 454-5712, Rm. 1 between 6:00 - 7:00 PM. and leave message.
 Part-time employment. Anyone wishing to act as statistician for intramural Hockey contact John Thomson, at MacKenzie House. Rate of pay is \$1.50 per hour.
 Wanted: Typing to do at home. 475-5155.

LOST AND FOUND
 Slide-Rule. A new slide rule was left in my office. Owner can claim by calling Professor D. Scott Ext. 270 or office at Head Hall E-45C.
 Found: Would the girl who left her slacks, dress and coat in the back seat of my car while hitchhiking to Moncton please contact Dave at 454-9278.

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DIXIE LEE 8:30 - Weiner Roast (Woodlot)

Provincial Elections - VOTE!

Tuesday, October 27

6:30 pm U.N.B. Nursing Society (SUB)

7:00 pm Chess Club (SUB, Rm. 26)

7:00 pm Radio U.N.B. Meeting (SUB)

7:30 pm SUB Board Meeting (SUB)

Forestry Week

Friday, October 23

12:30 pm Music at Noon (Memorial Hall)

4:00 pm Soccer M.U.N. at U.N.B.

6:00 pm Atlantic Provinces Physical Education Student Conference (West Gymn)

9:00 pm S.T.U. Dance "Liberty" (SUB)

Saturday, October 24

8:30-1:00 pm Queen's Social (Tartan Room)

9:30 am High School University Day (Tilley Hall)

10:30 pm Pre-game warm-up, 100 Forest Hill Rd. - bring your own booze - ALL WELCOME

1:30 pm Football Mt. A. at U.N.B.

1:30 pm Cross country A.I.A.A. Championships at U.N.B.

Sunday, October 25

6:00 pm Red & Black Practice (SUB)

6:30 pm Annual meeting of the N.B. Residence Co-operative Ltd. 810 Montgomery St.

6:30 pm Three Penny Opera (Memorial Hall)

7:00 pm U.N.B. S.R.C. meeting (SUB)

Monday, October 26

7:00-9:00 pm Canadian Crossroads International Meeting. (SUB, Rm. 102) Preliminary Applications Available

7:30 pm Women's Liberation (SUB)

Forestry Week

6:30-7:30 pm Field Hockey Foresters vs Red Sticks (Buchanan Field)

8:00 pm Student Wives Bridge Club (SUB)

8:00-8:00 pm S.R.C. Election Returns (SUB)

8:30 pm Mass (S.T.U.)

7:00-11:00 pm Faculty Woodsmen Competition (Faculty Night) College Field

8:00 pm Phys-Ed Ball & Buffet (SUB)

7:00-9:00 pm Canadian Crossroads International Meeting. (SUB, Rm. 102) Preliminary Applications Available

8:30-9:30 pm Volleyball Foresters vs Nurses (West Gym)

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PRESS CENSORSHIP

The Freedom You Didn't Mind Giving Up

Selective harrassment of student newspapers under provisions of the War Measures Act was charged Tuesday night by the vice-president of the Canadian University Press.

Susan Reisler said in an interview. "It's a dilemma. We don't really know what to do. Why some papers and not others?"

She said the newspapers were being closed because they were publishing all or sections of the manifesto of the Front de Liberation du Quebec.

Under the War Measures Act, invoked last Friday, it is illegal to support the FLQ or to disseminate its philosophies.

But, Miss Reisler said, there appears no pattern to the newspapers' closing, or to warnings received by student editors.

"We feel it's harrassment of certain papers and editors. We think the authorities are just using the act to hassle editors they don't like and to threaten them."

MENTIONS NEWSPAPERS

Miss Reisler said the Dalhousie University paper

PRODUCTION PLANS ALTERED BY E.M.A.

Production plans of the Brunswickan were changed hurriedly when it was revealed that several university papers had been warned to cease publication of articles either reporting the FLQ Manifesto or containing editorial opinion against the actions of the Trudeau government in dealing with their insurrection in the province of Quebec.

The Brunswickan had originally intended to keep the students of the University of New Brunswick informed of the opinions and desires of the dissent minorities in the police run state of Quebec, but the Editorial Board of the paper "decided to suppress the information in case the government made it impossible to continue providing communication for the campus."

"A Canadian Press report stated that several University papers had been seized for printing such material, including the Dalhousie Gazette in Halifax which had its papers seized for such action. Natur-

ally we regret such unexplainable action on the part of authorities for it is still the right of the press to explain and present the views of even the most violent extremists," said Editor in Chief David Jonah.

The fact that this suppression is so apparent to us while numerous classmates states that they do not mind giving up their civil liberties make the issue a great deal more severe" said Mr. Jonah.

The Brunswickan will return to normal production plans as soon as the authorities decide what copy students may or may not read.

Special effort was made to include as many articles on Quebec as possible for publication although we have no assurance that they will not spark a reaction from the authorities.

"So we really don't know what to do. It's a dilemma. Who decides if it's illegal?"

advertisement

ON THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION

Elections will come and go and every once in a while one is called which has particular and special significance for our people and our province. On this latter category falls the current election called for October 26th. As we move into the decade of the seventies we are caught up in a period of tremendous change. Governments have become complicated bureaucracies, and the status of the individual and the quality of his life have received somewhat less than fair consideration. Computers rattle their solutions without emotion and your code number calls you to pay and obey.

The times call for vigilance, re-assessment of our provincial goals and readiness for change. We cannot afford to be stagnant or stale with entrenched ideas. Questions must be asked and positions must be challenged.

The seventies call for the involvement of our young people - it is your contribution, your vigour, idealism and intelligence that will in the final analysis bring this province to the full realization of its potential.

It is our fervent desire to give our young people a role to play in our party and in the government of New Brunswick.

Dr. G. Everett Chalmers and Lawrence Garvie welcome your support on October 26th.

(Inserted by the Greater Fredericton Progressive Conservative Association.)

FEED- BACK

Letters to the Editor
should be addressed to:
The Brunswickan
SUB, UNB

Dear Sir,

In reply to your article in last week's Brunswickan re: "JUDO DEMONSTRATION BY PRO'S," may I say that by presenting an "anti-establishment" report on this event does not enhance the good name of our university.

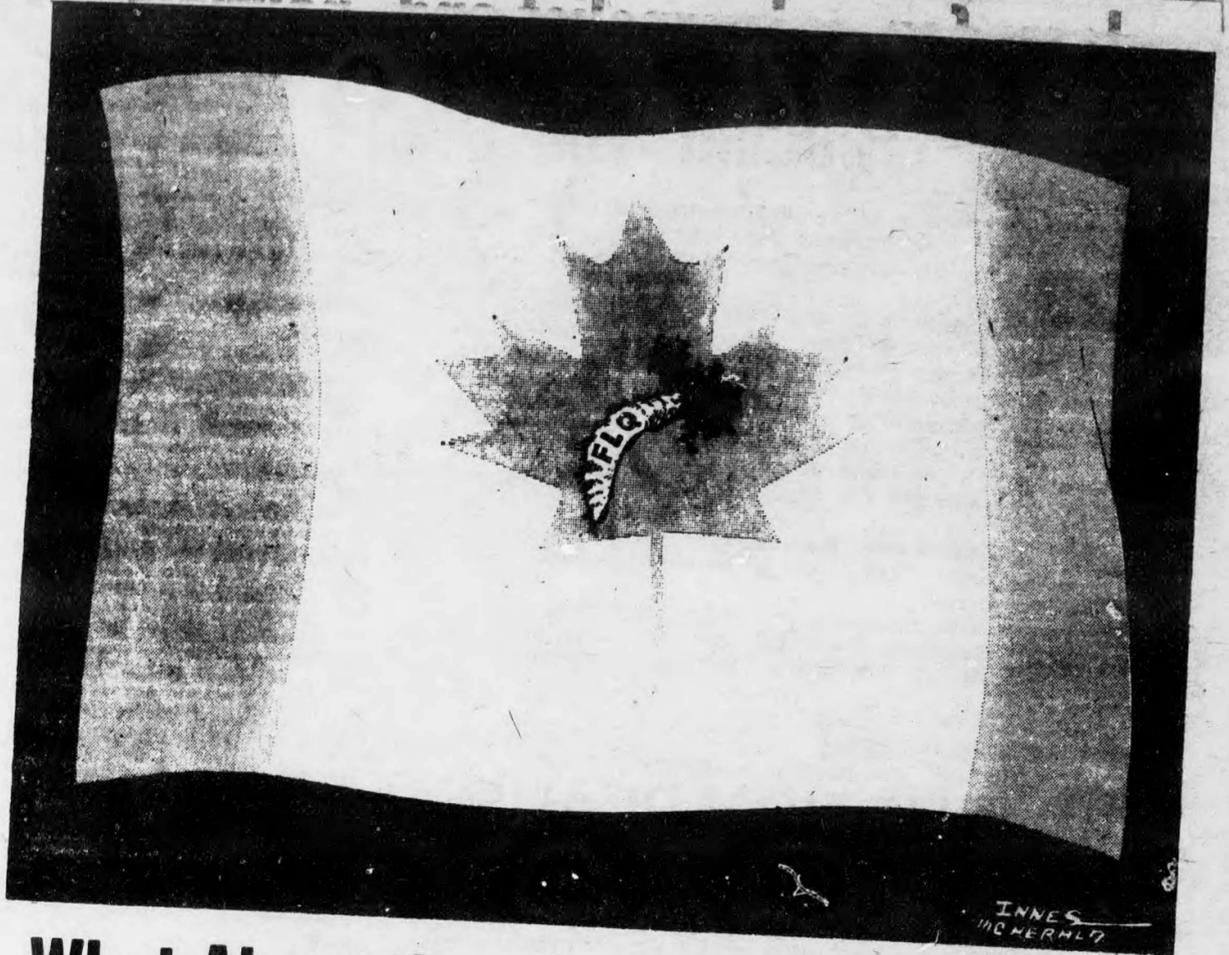
As one of the participants last Saturday I would like to point out that we of the club were very honoured and grateful that these people took time out from their itinerary to work out that we of the club work out with us. When reporting on the attendance you did not consider the time of the event which was late Saturday afternoon and that it was a long weekend. Many students went home. Those who participated (7) of us lived in town.

Sarcasm does not belong in a newspaper sports write-up. e.g. - "Guess who won... the mission representatives of course." This to my mind is entirely unnecessary. Our fellows did very well considering we won one of the three matches. The other two individuals who had considerably less experience than their opponents fought exceptionally well.

Those of us who participated considered taking the members of the goodwill team out to dinner but there were fourteen of them and seven of us. There were no funds available to do this.

In closing, sir, may I suggest that before reporting on a occurrence with those who participated and with those who have the facts.

Yours truly,
Harvey Bist
President, UNB Judo Club



What About the Next time ?

It's been a hard week for bleeding heart liberals who have been placed in the position of being subversive if they voice any degree of opposition to the recently imposed Emergency War Measures Act. This in itself has been a cause for serious misgivings.

The debate centering around whether or not the measure should have been imposed and whether civil liberties are more or less important than the safety of the whole nation. The staff of this paper serve as an example as the opinions diversify day by day with increasing intensity.

We make no value judgement on whether or not the action was correct for this will have to be the decision of historians who will possess better hindsight than the government had foresight.

Answering a localized threat with a generalized action may turn out to be the wrong decision but who can say which method of action is right. What the average Canadian knows about the situation is precious little and this makes it very easy to seek the security of the government leaders infinite wisdom that they must know more hence they must have made the correct decision.

We think it wrong to judge so quickly but we also think it is wrong for a society to so quickly and easily turn its basic tenets over to men who yell wolf and react when no one knows the extent of the wolves involvement.

Firstly we feel that members of a democratic society must remember that democracy, true democracy works for all times and all people. It is supposed to be open to all and for all but it is apparent that it is not.

Roger Chartrand, controversial labour leader in Quebec is a Quebecer who feels strongly, rightly or wrongly concerning the state of his nation and he does not subscribe to what is sometimes considered the normal aspirations for Quebec.

Yet he is in jail for his expressions of his opinions which happen to be against the government. Just where does he and hundreds like him stand in the Canada today.

If they can be justified in jail for their actions now how much easier is it going to be for another Prime Minister to suspend the civil liberties of this nation and justify the imprisonment of yet another controversial spokesman. A Prime Minister like the Mayor of Vancouver for instance.

This is what many bleeding heart liberals the country wide are asking themselves. What of the next time and don't let anyone be so naive as to think that there won't be a next time with those hardened radicals. How easy it will be will, depend on what public outcry does now and what citizens do between now and the next time.

First people of Canada must be taught more about their humane and civil rights and be taught to attach more value to them than they apparently have at this time.

We must be better informed as to the nature and extent of any future threats.

The remaining time must be spent legislating special laws to be only invoked by the parliament of this nation during time of real consequence.

It is not popular to be against the cool hand of authority that the Prime Minister is displaying at the present time for he if anything breeds the kind of trust (non political) that a leader needs at this time but if we are to continually be on a guard against unnecessary terminations of our rights then we must act on these proposals.

However no matter what is done, regardless of what the outcome is to this period of special laws in this country, two kidnappings and the murder of one man who knew the risks of the game before he started to play are hardly justification for suspending the liberties of every Canadian in any area of the nation.

BRUNSWICKAN

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eulogy for a journalist and politician 1921 - 1970

BY CLAUDE RYAN EDITOR

Two weeks after the act which opened the Cross-Laporte drama, the cloud which, from the start enveloped this tragic story, far from dissipating, has continued to thicken.

The kidnapping affair at first took on a suspenseful air that everyone thought would end happily. Since the terrible Saturday to Sunday nits, there is no doubt whatsoever as to the seriousness of the events. The first actions of the drama had whipped us like no other story had before. All this was yet nothing. The cruel assassination of Pierre Laporte hit us this time like a dagger, pitilessly cutting into what we considered most sacred in such cold blood that it brought about repulsion and horror.

The death of Pierre Laporte deprived the government and parliament of Quebec of their most vigorous and most efficacious members at the very time when the traits of experience and realism of the minister of Labour and Immigration were so indispensable. This death deprives thousands of collaborators,

old and new, of a friend whose loyalty and dedication were universally appreciated. It deprives, particularly, the family of the assassinated minister of an exemplary head, a father, a son, a brother and a husband, who had always valued family activities.

If deep regret exists today in the Province of Quebec, it's undoubtedly because of the thought of all this man has done and could have done for the service of his people. But maybe it's also because of the tragic way this result came about as it constitutes very little for the dignity and freedom of public liberty in our society. Our public men are certainly not perfect. It even happens now and then that some are crooked.

But an old law has always said that, in case of defiance, they be subject to the same treatment as any one of their fellow citizens, i.e., the most absolute equality before the law. And an old custom has always wanted that violent measures of any kind, not be directed to their

families. The assassination of Mr. Laporte is the first since the death of Thomas D'Arcy McGee in 1868, to victimize a Canadian politician. How could we not be upset?

Getting away from politics, there was in Pierre Laporte, a quality of attention and action which made each of his citizens feel like friends. This minister had known, since his admission to the Bar in 1945, two principal careers: journalism and politics. In each, he had to meet up with hundreds of adversaries and to come in contact with people of all kinds at all times, in all conditions. However, as much as Pierre Laporte was criticized (for all he knew he could take it and answer) also, by divergence of idea, were all personally attached to him. He was characterized by overbounding goodwill, a burning desire to help his own move forward and a definite worry about democratic discussions that the bridges of communication were never completely broken down, even amidst the worst of disagreements. At the Liberal congress for the Leadership in January, we, at the "Devoir", had supported Mr. Bourassa rather than Mr. Laporte. Ex-journalist for the "Devoir", Laporte was shocked and certainly didn't hesitate to let us know. However, a quick exchange of a few words, a few hours before the results of the election, buried all traces of grudge.

This man was a hardy player. At times, his opinions seemed to waver too easily as events progressed. But he had a heart of gold, a gushing vitality, a stunning knowledge of the rules of politics and especially in the rules of the game of politics and especially an indefectible attachment to Quebec and her essential values. This is why his loss will be felt by all. Never has a blow against one man ever been felt by so many fellow citizens as an attempt at their own lives.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION

The worst part in the assassination of Pierre Laporte isn't that a public man fell under the blows of the aggressors. In the United States, among others, it has often happened that public figures were molested by murderers. But where the assassinations of the Kennedys were complying with obscure individual motives, that of Mr. Laporte is essentially political.

Not only do the authors of this act give an ethical justification; they threaten to multiply the figure. And they seem to be ready to use these means to count on larger support whether they are partial or impartial, the latter which one tends to believe.

Facing this perspective, it is of immediate importance to reinforce the protection given to those who

- by a close friend - le devoir

TRANSLATED BY KAREN MIMÉAULT FROM LE DEVOIR

serve their fellow citizens in public functions. We must not hesitate, either, to increase the severity of justice of the authors and accomplices of such a repugnant action. The federal government has conceived of resources which we judge are excessive in their possible consequences.

But this could not make doubtful the necessity of forceful measures of authority during an indefinite period, to favor the work of the police forces. The democrats will have to see to it that the application of these measures be done with the maximum amount of discernment.

DESIRE FOR OBSTRUCTION

It would seem inappropriate (foolish) to interpret such a vigilance as systematic desire of obstruction.

The too exclusive recourse to dispositions of protection and to criminal chases, however, will not settle the matter over a long period. If a citizen is found guilty of crime, one risks, if the powers are not careful, cause a certain climate of exasperation which is in no way a stranger to the emergence of a phenomenon like the FLQ.

The tense hours which Quebec is experiencing presently once again brings the question, whether we

like it or not, concerning the political regime and socio-economic structures under which we have lived for nearly one century. Troubles of this nature are not born spontaneously: they grow in fertile ground. It matters more than ever, during the crisis that the citizens give support to the reasonable decisions of the legitimate political leaders, and, at times when complete explanations cannot be given immediately, a certain benefit of the doubt. But it is equally important that the political leaders become aware of the fragility of their leadership and occupy themselves without delay to its consolidation by associating with those, from diverse sections, whose social influence and moral authority are of another form different from politics but often not recognized by political power. Right now, it's not the prestige or authority of any one person but that of the democracy of Quebec that must be saved. That is the objective to which we must cling throughout the thickness of such a night as Quebec has lived.

To Pierre Laporte's family, particularly to his courageous wife, to the colleagues and collaborators of the assassinated minister, we wish to express our deepest sympathy and consternation. May this test, rather than ruin Quebec serve as a purification in view of a true reconstruction.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

THIS IS WORTH paying attention to. It was last published in The Glynn Reporter, Brunswick, Ga. It was first printed in the Bartlesville (Okla.) Examiner-Enterprise, 51 years ago. It was later editorialized as follows in the Concrete (Wash.) Herald, as follows:

"Your enemies are patient but thorough. Your greatest enemy, however, is your disregard of the danger signs."

This was summed up by the Glynn Reporter which said: "If you think most of the problems that beset the world and our nations today just happened that way; if you think it is a natural trend born of the modern age; if you think that it will suddenly all dissolve when we, the people, get tired of being bothered, then read an excerpt from a file on The Communist Rules for Revolution published before 1919!

"THE FILE WAS OBTAINED by the armed forces in Dusseldorf, Germany. These were the instructions issued to those who were to bring about world revolution:

"A. Corrupt the young, get them away from religion. Get them interested in sex. Make them superficial, destroy their ruggedness.

"B. Get control of all means of publicity and thereby: "Get people's minds off their government by focusing attention on athletics, sexy books and plays, and other trivialities.

"Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.

"Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding the latter up to contempt and ridicule.

"Always preach true democracy but seize power as fast and ruthlessly as possible.

"By encouraging government extravagance destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

"Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

"By specious argument cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues; honesty, sobriety, continence, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

"Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext with the view of confiscation of them and leaving the population helpless."

BRUNSWICKAN'S NEW SECTION

This issue of the Brunswickan has the second edition of Inside which is devoted to what we feel is one of the most important documents ever to fall in the hands of a newspaper. The report on the over production of PhD's in this country may serve to help some people make up their minds about what they want to do with their lives.

Inside will be weekly and will be our pride and joy in that it will contain as many creative works of this university as we can find but that means the Insight Editor will need public contributions of poetry, prose and graphics.

The Brunswickan will now be a standard 12 pages of increasingly better news copy once we get the technical bugs out and an eight page supplement designed to hold solid literary and intellectual content.

Read this weeks it has something for everybody.

DON'T MISS
GERHARD LENNSEN
Performing
THE THREE PENNY OPERA
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1970
in
MEMORIAL HALL
at 8:00 p.m.

Sponsored by
The Department of German
and
The Creative Arts Committee

No knowledge of
German necessary
to enjoy this performance.

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ALL PURCHASES AT
HERBY'S MUSIC STORE
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WITH I.D. CARDS

THE FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC has an action filled ten year history.

The group of revolutionary youth was started in 1960 by George Sheesters, a Université de Montreal student who felt that the "time had come to sow in the province a spirit of independence."

The small group emerged from under the dictatorship of former Premier Maurice Duplessis, and there was a strong taste among university radicals for a state of liberation.

Too often they had seen French Canadian workers engaged in bitter, bloodshed, battles with the police force of the province over the rights to strike for better wages and living conditions.

Because of the colonial situation, Quebecois were worse off than workers in Canada. As a conquered nation, Quebecois were oppressed as workers, and as Franco-phones.

A NUMBER OF SPORADIC BOMBINGS in the posh English suburb of Westmount sparked fear among the Montreal ruling classes but the revolutionary group then lacked training, discipline, and money, and as a result, many of their attempts proved to be abortive.

Soon, however, the FLQ invoked strict disciplinary measures on those members of the group and the group became much more selective in its recruiting campaign.

What followed in the next four years were holdups of large banks, financial houses owned by English Canadians or Americans and large department stores, all of which have helped finance the organization against the English ruling class.

With the inflow of discipline, a firm revolutionary ideology and more financial backing, the FLQ has been able to extend its operations into cells technically free from each other with members not knowing the members of others. This cell network has made the work of the federal authorities an "almost unsurmountable task."

EARLY MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, James Richard Cross, senior British Trade Commissioner in Montreal was kidnapped from his plush home on the foothills of Westmount.

The FLQ demands were:

- 1) The publication of a manifesto they had prepared.
- 2) The liberation of 23 political prisoners in Quebec.
- 3) The freed political prisoners to be placed aboard an aircraft bound for Cuba or Algeria.
- 4) The Post Office must reinstate all 400 Lapalme employees who suffered when the government refused to re-employ them.
- 5) Payment of \$500,000 in gold to be placed aboard the aircraft carrying the released political prisoners to either Cuba or Algeria.
- 6) Identification of the most recent man to inform of the activities of the FLQ and publication of his name and photograph in all Quebec newspapers.
- 7) Immediate calling off of any police activity in the hunt for the kidnapped diplomat.

The first waves of concern immediately rippled through government chambers at both the provincial and federal level and what was to follow was a chess game between flabbergasted government officials and the organized FLQ members.

On Tuesday Oct. 6, word was passed on by federal authorities to federal provincial and local police in Montreal and Quebec City to impose tight security measures but "to play it cool and don't panic the abductors."

That same day the Quebec government held an emergency three hour session in an attempt to come to grips with a situation they claimed "threatened" the freedom of Canadians.

Since Oct. 5, the provincial and federal authorities have been holding hands. The attempt to root out the FLQ abductors and halt "subversion" in Quebec has been carried on mainly by undercover police who are in touch with the FBI, Scotland Yard and Interpol.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp immediately called for police protection of all foreign diplomats in Canada and guards to watch the premises of every embassy and consular office.

THE MILITANT REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS by the FLQ shocked top government officials around the "Free World".

Canadian officials had considered the thought of any threat to their embassy or personnel had little part in the discussions that led to the establishment of a special 700 man executive protection service.

"But I guess this brings us very much into play," one official commented. "We're no longer simply observers."

Not before too long the newspapers across the country printed the manifest of the FLQ.

"THE FLQ is neither the Messiah nor a modern day Robin Hood," says the manifesto.

"It is a group of Quebec workers who have decided to get everything in motion so that the people of Quebec may definitely take their destiny into their own hands."

The FLQ describes itself not as a movement of aggression but "the answer to aggression, the one organized by high finance through the intervention of federal and provincial governmental puppets."

Reference was made in the manifesto to Premier Bourassa's promise to provide 100,000 new jobs in Quebec by 1971. The document states

"BOURASSA WILL MATURE in the year ahead when he sees 100,000 revolutionary workers organized and armed.

"We are fed up and so are more and more Quebecois with a spineless government which makes 1,000-and-1 somersaults to charm American millionaires while begging them to come and invest in Quebec."

Tuesday Oct. 6, Sharp informed the abductors that the federal government would in no way comply with the ransom demands. But he added he was ready to make some kind of a deal with the FLQ.

And Tuesday night the government announced its agreement with Ottawa that the ransom price would be impossible to meet.

AT THE SAME TIME lawyer Robert Lemieux, legal counsel for many "felquistes" held his first press conference. The conference turned into daily and international events within three days.

Lemieux said and reiterated that the government was playing games. It professed to wanting negotiations but kept up its intense police hunt.

He also continually emphasized that the FLQ had resorted to the guerilla tactics of kidnapping because of the way their colleagues had been treated in Quebec courts.

Pierre-Paul Geoffrey, for example, was sentenced to an unprecedented (anywhere in North America) 124 life sentences — 5,850 years in jail. In addition, he noted testimony from delegates to the FLQ trials from the International League of the Rights of Man which indicated that the men had been convicted — not for specific crimes, but for their political views.

TUESDAY NIGHT a second communique was received by radio station CKAC

By CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Revolution in Quebec: a chronology

in Montreal from the FLQ stating if the demands were not met by 8.30 a.m. Wednesday, "we will do away with him."

The same evening Prime Minister Trudeau stated "the will of the minority cannot be imposed on the majority by force."

Wednesday, tensions were mounting among baffled government officials taken aback by the sudden rise of militancy and in appeal to gain sympathy for the Quebec government. Justice Minister Jerome Choquette appealed to the kidnappers of Cross to call him to negotiate.

The same day another communique was found that extended the ransom until Thursday midnight. The FLQ stated it would not open negotiations with the government but asked the federal government which of its seven demands they found unreasonable.

BUT IN AN ATTEMPT to spare Cross's life, a further deadline was set. And on the same day Montreal police revealed they were searching for five prime suspects and Saturday they announced no steps had been taken by the federal government's penitentiary officials to prepare the exchange of prisoners for Mr. Cross.

Saturday, October 10, Premier Bourassa issued an initial ultimatum saying that none of the demands of the FLQ would be met by the government and he announced a final proposition to the kidnappers saying that if they would give themselves up and return the two officials unharmed they would be given safe passage out of the country to Cuba or Algeria.

The FLQ's reply to this proposition was not long in coming. Thirty-five minutes later, Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte joined the ranks of the kidnapped in the hands of the FLQ. The minister was taken by two men armed with machine guns as he was playing football on his front lawn.

Laporte's capture was followed by another communique Sunday morning from the FLQ. The handwritten note revealed the second kidnap had not been carried out by the original "liberation" cell of the FLQ but by a group identifying itself as the Chenier cell.

ALTHOUGH AT THIS POINT the price of Cross's life had been reduced to the release of 23 political prisoners and the cessation of police activities with respect to the kidnappings, the price set for Laporte was somewhat stiffer: it composed all the seven initial demands of the Liberation cell with the exception of the publication of the FLQ manifest which had already been carried out.

A further communique Monday confirmed if these demands were not met both hostages would be executed.

In the meantime radical lawyer Robert Lemieux, named by the FLQ as their "negotiator", was arrested in his \$16 per week room at the Nelson Hotel in Montreal on charges he was obstructing justice in the hunt for the kidnappers.

He was finally released Tuesday morning after the government realized he could be valuable to them in their negotiations with the FLQ.

A GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR was named. Thirty-three year old Robert Demers, a member of the Bourassa clan was to negotiate with Lemieux. The two lawyers first met in Lemieux's jail cell Monday evening. Their meeting highlighted two days of exchanges between the two cells of the FLQ and Bourassa, who broke what was a hardline government position when he announced Sunday evening that talks about the 23 FLQ prisoners could not be held until after the safe return of the two hostages.

That same day hundreds of heavily armed Canadian troops were brought into the capital city, Ottawa, to protect cabinet

ministers, diplomats, promising people and the federal buildings before FLQ attacks.

As many as 1,000 troops were sent into the capital from Camp Pelee, 100 miles north east of Ottawa.

Thousands of troops were sent to the Montreal area from Gagetown, Brunswick and others were flown to a base in Saskatchewan.

TROOPS HAVE BEEN GUARDED prominent building for the last 24 hours. Montreal and police began raiding sympathizers of the FLQ and FLQ members at the same time.

The passage of the War Measures Act through the House of Commons at 4 am Friday.

Police immediately took action to clean up all the groups they had wanted to get rid of. Drapeau warned last year of a conspiracy. They went after press shops, draft dodgers, deserters, Vietnamese students, military committees. And for safekeeping rounded up a selection of lawyers, artists, singers and doctors.

All negotiations broke down between the FLQ and the government when Laporte resigned as the FLQ negotiator. He came apparent the government would negotiate. He called the government's actions hysterical.

The action taken by the federal government shouldn't affect any peace-loving Canadian, Justice Minister Turner said in a press interview. "Who want to change the government through the ballot box have no fear the measures taken by us."

WHAT ABOUT THE MOUNTAIN RESTS in Montreal and Quebec City. "The Attorney General must have some reason to suspect them," he said with a grin.

Since the War Measures Bill was in effect, the Federal government given verbal support from Premier Robarts of Ontario, Premier Ross of Saskatchewan, Premier Strom of Alberta and Joey Smallwood, premier of Newfoundland.

But the measures taken by the government have met strong opposition from labour, student and welfare groups across the country. Demonstration of the government's actions began in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver.

In defence of their actions the government officials said they put the act in effect following the receipt of a Montreal report on subversion in the city.

THE REPORT WAS APPARENTLY UNFOLDED by Montreal police.

But little else is known. Both newspapers have had sketchy reports following a censor imposed on the government.

Saturday night at 11 p.m., Premier Bourassa told the FLQ cells they would be given safe conduct to Cuba would surrender Cross and Laporte to the police at Man And His World in Montreal.

An hour later, the body of Laporte was found in the trunk of the car used in the abduction at a military airport near Montreal. There were reports that the body had also been found but this untrue. On Sunday afternoon, a radio station received another FLQ communique and letters written by Cross that he was still alive.

WHAT IS TO FOLLOW IS AN OPEN GUESS.

QUEBEC trudeau

Pierre Elliott Trudeau Canadians to unite on his side the anglo death of Pierre L upon it to "cut out

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Is the Trudeau against the FLQ action to defend th or is it more than

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SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FINAL YEAR STUDENTS

Students interested in the prospects of a career as a CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

are invited to meet with a representative of Richter, Usher & Vineberg.

On-campus interviews will be held on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1970

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STUDENT PLACEMENT SERVICE

RICHTER, USHER & VINEBERG CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MONTREAL, TORONTO



QUEBEC....

trudeau's attack needs historical interpretation

Pierre Elliott Trudeau will be asking all Canadians to unite behind him. He will have on his side the anguish brought upon by the death of Pierre Laporte and he will draw upon it to "cut out the cancer" in Quebec.

The arrests, the censorship, etc., are expected to continue: and opposition, even of the civil libertarian — anti war measures act — kind appears still for the time being.

Is the Trudeau government's holy war against the FLQ and sympathizers simply action to defend the safety of all Canadians, or is it more than that?

The identity of many of the arrested lead one to believe that the government is attacking all left wing militant members and supporters of the entire separatist or independentist movement. It is more than an effort by legal authorities to round up law-breakers and terrorists: it is an attempt by the political authorities to eliminate and incarcerate a political opposition of a certain genre — that is to wipe out left wing Quebec nationalists.

To understand the attack of Trudeau, Pelletier, et al, on the separatist movement, we must go further back than to the kidnapping of James Cross, back further even than the birth of the FLQ in 1963.

In the 50's, Trudeau and Pelletier were among the Quebec intellectuals opposed to the conservative Duplessis regime, a group centered around the leadership of the CNTU (then CTCC) and the magazine Cite Libre.

While Trudeau acquired at this time some reputation as a radical a careful re-assessment of his writings reveals that he was radical only in his opposition to Duplessis and that his own positive ideas were more or less those of an orthodox Liberal.

With Duplessis' death in 1959, intellectual unity ended, and many of the more dynamic, such as Rene Levesque and Michel Chartrand, as well as of the new generation, like Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon turned toward Quebec nationalism.

With the failure of the Quiet Revolution to bring about real social and economic change in Quebec, this movement turned

avowedly separatist within a few years.

Trudeau and Pelletier were appalled. Their classical Liberalism as well as their hatred of Duplessis' so-called nationalism made them avowedly anti all forms of Quebec nationalism.



"The truth is that the separatist counter revolution is the work of a powerless Petit Bourgeois minority afraid of being left behind by the twentieth century revolution. Rather than carving themselves out a place in it by ability, they want to make the whole tribe return to the wigwams by declaring its independence. That, of course, will not prevent the world outside from progressing by giant strikes: it will not change the rules and the facts of history, nor the real power relationship in North America." Pierre Trudeau - Federalism and French Canadians

While some of their colleagues were going to Quebec City to work with Lesage, Trudeau and Pelletier went to Ottawa, soon to take power within the Liberal establishment which lacked at that time the intellectual capacity to do anything with their power.

Trudeau had gone from small "L" Liberal to big "L" Liberal to the biggest big "L" Liberal of them all.

Any support he might have retained among the Quebecois, intellectual left disappeared at this point.

He is a vendu — a sell out — Peter Elliot. (Gerard Pelletier was less ignored and more hated). Yet Trudeau could not abide by this fact. Even before coming to Ottawa in his late days at Cite Libre, Trudeau denounced the whole idea of independence for Quebec.

Self determination was possible, as many Cite Libre articles suggested, even desirable for the Algerians, and Latin American countries might be better off freed from colonialism. Yet the whole idea of a separate socialist state of Quebec was beyond discussion. It was heresay.

Thus the new men in power were intellectual Liberals but... some advances in civil liberties were possible. But just as Locke argued that toleration should not be granted to atheistic heretics, so his disciple Trudeau was willing to allow civil liberties to all but political heretics. Separatism was a cancer that had to be rooted out.

Yet it was not only in intellectual circles that independantisme was spreading.

In early 1969, there were "disturbing" reports that the population of Quebec was moving leftwards (and) — towards separatism.

Public opinion polls consistently showed this.

PQ membership increased, the language question grew in importance and labour and the students were becoming more militantly nationalist.

Soon there was almost no news to be heard on the national networks or in the media on Quebec. Consistently the CBC news would describe demonstrations on American college campuses but would fail to mention larger demonstrations on the streets in Quebec.

One effect of this policy has been clear. Canadians outside of Quebec have been kept essentially in ignorance about the growing movement.

Generally the only kind of information to be found has been the occasional hysterical news report of the type published by the Toronto Telegrams of the Nation. Ignorance tempered by bias.

In Quebec however the movement grew.

Even the muzzling of Radio Canada, the busts, arrests and seizures of literature of October 1969, the continued harassment of the citizens and workers committees as evidenced by the closing of CYC Quebec operations, and some hard line speeches of Trudeau have little effect. As many French Canadian voted PQ as voted Liberal in the 1970 April election.

A period of calm seemed to begin after the election. The people of English Canada were led to believe that all Quebec had united behind Trudeau and his man in Quebec — Bourassa.

Yet it was not so — and Trudeau knew it.

It is in this context that the kidnappings took place. The government waited then acted, imposing wartime emergency measures. The time had come to deal head on with this whole movement.

Not that it needed 12,000 soldiers and wartime measures.

The movement in Quebec, unfortunately perhaps, does not need an occupation army to be checked. Trudeau is just preparing Canadians for the day some time hence when the troops will be rushed in shooting. Then the shock of seeing troops around will have worn off somewhat.

Which is not to say three or four police forces are not trying their damndest to root out the cancer now, it's just that these gave a nasty habit of growing again.

But Trudeau knows that the separatist movement as a whole is a threat to his power and the Bay Street economic and political powers he represents.

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- for more Quebec coverage, see
- The "Inside"
- discussed there is:
- 1 War Measures Act
- 2 Jobless PhD's.
- 3 First printing of PhD statistics
- Room 106, SUB is an interesting place to go.

SRC Bulletin - Records Council's Budget Spending

The following motions were passed at the October 18 meeting of the SRC.

"Be it resolved that Don Olmstead attend the fall convention of Deans of Men and Women in Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 22, and 23. Total expenditures to be paid for by the SRC and not to exceed \$121.00.

"Be it resolved that a committee be established to investigate and make recommendations to the Students' Representative Council of the University of New Brunswick and the Students' Representative Council of the Saint Thomas University concerning a new agreement between the two parties for the financing and control of Radio UNB and that the two parties for the financing and control of Radio UNB and that the committee be established on the following basis:

1/ The committee shall consist of five (5) members; two (2) from the membership of the UNB SRC, two (2) from the membership of the STU SRC and William Akerley, being the only executive member of R-UNB who has been a student at both institutions.

2/ The committee shall report to a joint meeting comprised of the president, vice-president and comptroller of the UNB SRC and the president, internal vice-president and comptroller of the STU SRC, who shall present the report to their respective councils on or before Nov. 20, 1970 to seek a mandate for action on the basis of the report.

"Be it resolved that the budget of the Overseas Chinese Association be increased by \$140.00 to meet increased costs of cultural movies.

"Be it resolved that a letter of condolence be sent by the UNB SRC to Mme. Pierre LaPorte.

"Be it resolved that the following constitute the SRC policy on course and professor evaluation:

1/ That the course be evaluated in all aspects.

2/ That the professor be fully evaluated.

3/ That a system of evaluation be established at least in pilot form during the academic year 1970-71.

"Be it resolved that Rick Adams no longer be considered a member of the SRC or of the Administrative Board.

The following question will constitute a referendum which will be held in conjunction with the October 26th SRC election: "Do you favor the legalization of cannabis?" The election of student senators will also take place at the time of said election.

Statement 1

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

Current Assets	\$ 3,819.19
Cash in bank	\$ 5,808.46
Accounts receivable	\$ 368.89
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,439.57
Central Trust 7 per cent Guaranteed Investment Certificate	\$10,057.53
Prepaid expensed	\$ 3,609.18
	\$22,925.47

LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable - trade	\$ 9,434.82
Accumulated Surplus	
Deficit Balance, September 1, 1969	\$ 1,594.29
Add: Adjustment of prior years' revenues and expenditures - Note 1	\$ 929.43
	2,523.72
Less: Excess of Net Revenues over Net Expenditures - Statement 2	16,014.37
Surplus Balance, August 31, 1970	\$13,490.65
	\$22,925.47

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL FINAL BUDGET 1970-1971

REVENUE

Student Levies 4400 at \$35.00	\$154,000.00	
Investment Income	1,000.00	
Surplus Balance August 31, 1970	13,490.65	\$168,490.65
Less Payment to Student Union Bldg.	66,000.00	92,490.65
Contingency Reserve	26,119.62	76,371.03

EXPENDITURES

Amateur Radio	\$ 379.50
Band	100.00
Brunswickan	9,665.64
Business Adm. Society	1,700.30
Caribbean Circle	170.00
Camera Club	79.60
Campus Police	485.13
Conferences	5,000.00
Chess Club	214.80
C.U.S.O.	308.00
Directory	500.00
Drama Club	5,161.17
E.U.S.	2,487.00
Graduate Student Society	2,471.08
History Club	1,006.00
Honoraria	700.00
India Assoc.	1,018.00
Student Identification Cards	1,540.00
Inter-Varsity Christian Fell.	225.00
Law Society	1,424.00
Nursing Society	332.00
Overseas Chinese Society	600.00
Physical Education Soc.	898.00
Pre Medical Club	530.00
Radio U N B	11,789.89
Students' Rep. Council	24,386.00
U.N.B. Chorus	150.00
Yearbook	3,000.00

\$76,371.03

U.N.B. DRAMA

FRIDAY "WORKSHOP" WORKSHOP

including - set construction, lighting work, sound and properties.

NEEDED: willing workers to help in any aspect of this workshop —co-eds welcome

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23 6:30 pm MEMORIAL HALL

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N.B. Residence Co-op Ltd.



Classroom subject of and convers round this pertinent to ober 13 mee in the Bear This poin fessor H. S with the Academic F The facts a port state ization as i per cent noon perio in the after Of great total lac throughou cially. In T this raises further c possible, w ulty memb The re at the pr sion, a nu Particular Law, and will be lowing su a means pand ove As of wick Com ucation h the spac student closely amount o time stud Due resources or const be prop Campus the upco Altho has bee nounced comple the site Engine Electric will be to be c Hall. Of the ann Dineen from P Univer fiscal within posed Thi round port c wh:re highes ing ye eral in EM Th gathe the s on g K Plac or Resp

Sharp Questions Use of Classroom Space

Classroom utilization is a subject of growing concern, and conversation centered around this and many other pertinent topics at the October 13 meeting of the Senate in the Bearpit of Tilley Hall.

This point was raised by Professor H. Sharp in conjunction with the Report of the Academic Planning Committee. The facts as released in the Report state that classroom utilization as it now stands is at 40 per cent capacity in the pre-noon period and at 37.5 capacity in the afternoon.

Of great concern is the near total lack of utilization throughout the lunch hour (especially in Tilley Hall). However, this raises the question - is further classroom utilization possible, without increasing faculty membership?

The report also stated that at the present rate of expansion, a number of faculties (in Particular Nursing Education, Law, and Physical Education) will be restricted from following suit in the future, unless a means can be devised to expand overall facilities.

As of now the New Brunswick Commission on Higher Education has recommended that the space to be allotted per student should be pegged as closely as possible to the amount of 130 sq. ft., per full-time student.

Due to the overall lack of resources for either renovation or construction, nothing could be proposed concerning, on Campus men's residences for the upcoming year.

Although no definite date has been set as yet, it was announced that a new Physics complex will be constructed on the site of the old Electrical Engineering building. The Electrical Engineering faculty will be resituated in a complex to be constructed behind Head Hall.

Of additional interest was the announcement by President Dineen in answer to a question from Professor Sharp that the University expenditures for the fiscal year 1969-70 came to within 10 per cent of the proposed budget for that year.

This exchange centered around a discussion on the Report of the Budget Committee wherein it was announced that highest priority for the upcoming year will be placed on a general increase in faculty salaries.

EMPLOYMENT KITS

The Placement Office has gathered material relative to the search for employment upon graduation.

Kits are available at the Placement Office for any senior who didn't receive one at Registration.

In regard to this the Senate will act as a body of Appeals for salary considerations.

A Course Evaluation Committee consisting of 7 members (3 Faculty, 3 Students, Chairman) was recommended in the report of the Evaluation Committee. The Students recommended by the Committee are, J. Johnson, D. Olmstead, H. C. McLelan.

Study Lockers on the 3rd floor of the Harriet Irving Library are now being made available to Graduate Students, Honour Students, and wherever possible to Special Students it was revealed in the Report of the Library Committee.

In answer to a question from the floor, as much as possible is being done to accommodate Special Students in the Grad-

uate Carrels.

The Committee also recommended against the installation of Residence Libraries due to maintain the University Library as an Academic rather than as a residence institution. Also the prevalence of theft and vandalism were prominent factors in the Committees considerations.

Among the matters deferred until the November meeting were the Report of the Undergraduate Scholarship Committee, the proposal by Professor Baker concerning Fine Arts acquisitions and the report from Student Senator Debbie Lyons concerning the role of the faculty Advisors.

The next meeting of this body is tentatively set for the middle of next month.

1970-71 BUDGET

The possibility exists for another UNB Student's Representative Council budget surplus of over \$20,000. Last year's surplus for the SRC was \$13,490.65.

Clubs not spending all of their allotted funds was the reason for the unusually large surplus, according to Comptroller Jim Muir.

Revenue for this year's council comes from student levies (\$154,000.), investment income (\$1,000.) and the surplus balance for last year (\$13,490.65). Total revenue is \$168,490.65.

\$66,000. has been slated for the payments for the SUB. The contingency reserve for 1970-71 is \$27,749.27.

Major items on this year's budget include \$9,175.99 to Brunswickan, \$5,000. for conferences, \$5,161.17 to the Drama Club \$10,789.89 to RUNB, and the SRC received \$24,386.

The Registrar, D.C. Blue, spoke to the council concerning the lack of candidates for the office of Student Senator. "It would be a great shame" if there were no candidates for the office only one year after the students received the right to sit on the Senate, said Mr. Blue.

Another major item on the agenda of the UNB SRC was the participation of St. Thomas

University in Radio UNB.

The SRC Vice-President Don Olmstead reported to the council on his meeting with the STU SRC.

STU SRC President Smith visited the offices of the UNB SRC after his own council meeting, and talked with President MacFarlane and Vice-President Olmstead about RUNB.

At that informal meeting, the UNB SRC "got tacit approval to discuss it (STU's participation in RUNB) after all", according to Mr. Olmstead.

A committee has been formed by the UNB SRC and the STU SRC to negotiate the terms of agreement concerning the finances and control of Radio UNB.

"He (John Smith) indicated that they (STU) could be back in this year" said Kevin Dicks, the Director of RUNB, who was present at the UNB SRC meeting.

The committee's report is due on November 20.

ADVANCE POLL

An advance poll will be held at the SRC office for students not able to vote at the October 28 election. The poll will be open from 1:00 to 5:00 pm on Friday, October 23, 1970.

A referendum will be held with regards to the legalization of cannabis.

R&B OPERATES BENEFIT SHOW

The Red 'n Black executive decided to have a benefit show, explaining the need for an extra performance. Profits will go to the aid of Retarded Children, arranged through the Canadian Retarded Children's Association.

Mike Ross, Director of the Revue, said, "The Money will help the continuation of an addition to Murray Humes Retarded Children's School here in Fredericton."

At present the school has facilities for teaching children to about the age of seventeen years.

The new addition will provide a kind of secondary education, where older people may go to learn a trade, and make use of their previous learning at the school.

Red 'n Black Revue will be held at the Fredericton Playhouse. Tickets will be on sale for \$1.50, around the first of November, and all seats are re-

served.

Ross expressed hopes of sell outs for the shows, having the aid of an advertising campaign for them on Radio Atlantic.

"Red 'n Black is a very difficult thing to change, as the executive has neither the time nor the talent to write a musical review and rehearse it," said Ross.

The Revue will be similar to those of the previous years, with Anna Lee and Peggy, Paul Campbell, the Jugband, and the Kickline being among the returning acts. There will also be several skits, a probable theme for one being "Intestinal Disorders."

Executive of this year's Red 'n Black Revue consists of Mike Ross, Director, Jim Constable, Assistant Director, Dave Cochran, sound; Sheila O'Brian, Make-up; Rusty Pike, Lighting; Gord Church, business; Dave Charles, stage; Morina Roberts, costumes; and Bev Cooke, kickline and dance.

FIRE IN LAB

Last Tuesday evening, the UNB Chemistry Building was saved from possible extensive damage, due to the quick action of Arts student Dean Steeves. Steeves' account of the fire:

"While walking from the Library at 10:45 PM, I noticed yellow flames leaping from a second story window of the Chemistry Building. I ran to the front door but it was locked, so I ran to the Security Office to find some help. On finding the office vacant, I picked up a fire extinguisher and ran back to the Chemistry Building where I gained an entry through a side door.

By the time I got to the Chemistry Lab where the fire was located, flames had surrounded the oven and were

shooting up a nearby window. I emptied three fire extinguishers on the blaze to control it; the fire department finished the job, when they arrived minutes later. The cause of the blaze was an overheated oven that was left unattended."

Damage was restricted to an oven, a lab table, and a stool.

STUDENT SENATE ELECTIONS

Senate elections will be held this year in conjunction with the SRC elections. In the running for the five seats are Peter Ashton, Bus. Ad. 2, Paul Campbell, Civil Eng. 4, Michael Cochrane, Science 2, Arthur Clogg, Bus. Ad 4, Thomas Ekers, Arts 4, Robert Lee, Arts 4, and Donald MacBeth, Arts 4.

The elections will be held on October 28.

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SWIMMING AND DIVING MEET SCHEDULE

1970-71

October 31 (Sat.)	at		1:30 pm
November 7 (Sat.)	at		1:30 pm
November 14 (Sat.)	at		1:30 pm
November 21 (Sat.)	at		1:30 pm
December 4 (Fri.)	at		7:00 pm (men only)
January 15 (Fri.)	U.N.B. & at		7:00pm
	M.U.N.		
January 16 (Sat.)	U.N.B. & at	Acadia	1:30 pm
	M.U.N.		
January 23 (Sat.)	U.N.B.	at Mt. A.	1:30 pm
January 29 (Fri.)	Dal.	at U.N.B.	7:00 pm
January 30 (Sat.)	Acadia	at U.N.B.	1:00 pm
February 5 & 6	U.N.B.	at N.B. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS	
February 12 & 13	U.N.B.	at ATLANTIC OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS	
February 19 & 20	AIAA & AWIAU	CHAMPIONSHIPS	
February 26 & 27	C.I.A.U.	CHAMPIONSHIPS at U.N.B.	

THE GREAT RACE

Engineering students from UNB are to hold the second annual Great Race to raise money for the United Appeal.

The race this year will be held Saturday, October 24, at the football field, during half-time of the UNB-Mt.A game.

On Saturday morning there will be a grand parade featuring all the karts that have been constructed for the race. The parade will leave the Lady Beaverbrook Rink at 9:45, proceed through the business district and terminate at the Head Hall parking lot.

Murray Hoyt, organizer of the event for the E.U.S., explained "that the main purpose of the Great Race is to raise funds for the Fredericton area United Appeal", but it should provide a little fun for the already book weary engineers.

The rules of the event are

few. Each class entering a kart must have at least one sponsor. The class must build its own entry which must have a minimum of three wheels and be pulled manually; no motors allowed. During the race there must be at least one rider on the vehicle at all times.

The winning team will have its department and year engraved on the first place trophy which is on display in the Engineering Library. There are also prizes for the first and second place finishers, for the best buggy, and for the class raising the most money.

Any individual, residence, or local business wishing to sponsor a kart should get in touch with any member of the Engineering Undergraduate Society before the parade on Saturday morning.

Sticks Win 4

The UNB Junior Varsity field Hockey team has won its fourth game of the season beating Aroostook Teachers College 2-1. Scoring for UNB were Anne Fenety and Pat Bastarach. The single for Aroostook was by Shelley Martin.

In other games this season UNB has beaten UNBSJ (4-1), FHS (4-0) and TC (5-0). Trudy McLeod the goalie has had 2 shut-outs. In the UNBSJ game the scorers for UNB were Anne Denety-2 and Pat MacDonald-2; for UNBSJ Leslie Robson scored 1.

In the FHS game the scorers for UNB were Joan Young-1, Pat Bastarache-2 and Anne Fenety-1.

In the TC game the scorers for UNB were Sue Monty-3, Pat Bastarache-1 and Pat MacDonald-1.

This year UNB is the host for the Intercollegiate Junior Varsity Field Hockey Tournament Oct. 30-31. Six teams will be participating with Memorial, the defending champions.

On Oct. 24 UNB hosts a 2 team tournament with Moncton High School and Aroostook State Teachers College.

HOCKEY STARTS

The start of the intramural hockey league is once again fast approaching.

The entry deadline was yesterday and some 26 teams are expected to be participating this year. Each class within a faculty is eligible to form a team, however, it is occasionally necessary to combine in order to get enough participants.

Each team pays a \$12 deposit fee which is refunded at the end of the year provided the team has not defaulted more than one game. In addition a fee of \$8 per team is levied to cover the cost of statisticians. Anyone interested in working as such, should contact John Thomson at MacKenzie House. Rate of pay is \$1.50 per hour.

Games scheduled every Sunday in the Lady Beaverbrook Rink. It is tentatively planned to commence play on November 8.

Teams are requested to apply for the practice teams that are most convenient to them.

INTER-CLASS

SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS

Wednesday, October 28

7:00 p.m. Law vs S.T.U. Gold
8:00 p.m. Engineers 4 vs Chemical Engineers
9:00 p.m. Foresters 4 vs Science
BYE: Civil Engineers 5

Wednesday, November 4

7:00 p.m. S.T.U. Gold vs Foresters 4
8:00 p.m. Civil Engineers 5 vs Science
9:00 p.m. Law vs Chemical Engineers
BYE: Engineers 4

END OF LEAGUE PLAY

PLAY-Off System

SEMI-FINALS

A. 1st PLACE vs 4th Place

B. 2nd. PLACE vs 3rd PLACE
(sudden death - 1 game)

I If a tie should exist in league standings, the following criteria shall be used to decide the team which shall proceed to play-offs.

II Scores for and against when the 2 teams concerned met in league play.

III Total score average for league play. (for and against)

IV Should a tie occur in a Semi-Final game, overtime play to a maximum of 2 - 10 minute periods shall be played. The team scoring first in overtime shall be declared the winner. If a tie still exists at the end of 2-- 10 minutes overtime periods, the conditions of sections I, II & III shall be used to break the tie. EXCEPTION - in the 3rd game a maximum of 2 - 10 minute periods shall be played. Should a tie still exist an additional game shall be scheduled.

starting next week

this section will be far

more inclusive

and informative.

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THE HARVEY STUDIOS

372 QUEEN STREET DIAL 475-9415



This year U.N.B. is fortunate to have two winning field hockey teams. Both our varsity and junior varsity teams should win the title this year, a credit to both coaches and all fine female athletes. Photo by Jomini

AIAA

Last Saturday's University retained its Championship title completely outclassed up and host Brunswick.

Edward O was the mee as he grabbed third - in the jump, and trip Williams, D. ling of Dalh winners.

The only the 3 mile m ro of Dal sm cord of last to the tape i .7.

Ski

If this p serve as any winter that start taking skies and b long season

Also in co.ning ski- bers of the Patrol System. For have a lin what the our manu

"The System is ization co trained vo sional first sonnel."

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AIAA Track

Last Saturday Dalhousie University retained their AIAA Championship as they completely outclassed the runner up and host University of New Brunswick.

Edward Ogunbay of UNB was the meet's top performer as he grabbed 3 first place finishes in the high-jump, long-jump, and triple jump event. G. Williams, D. Bird, and G. Hartling of Dalhousie were double winners.

The only record of fall was the 3 mile mark. Richard Munro of Dal smashed his own record of last year as he streaked to the tape in the time of 14:46.7.



UNB'S Ed Ogunbayo shows his winning form as he lands in the jumping pit. Ogunbayo swept three events in last weekend's AIAA Track and Field Championships as College Field.

Photo by Jomini

Ski Patrol

If this past weekend is to serve as any indication of the winter that lies ahead, you can start taking the clips off your skies and begin jogging for the long season ahead.

Also in training for the upcoming ski-season are the members of the local Canadian Ski Patrol System here in Fredericton. For those of you who have a limited knowledge of what the C.S.P.S. is all about our manual will tell you that:

"The Canadian Ski Patrol System is a non-profit organization comprised of highly trained volunteer and professional first aid and rescue personnel."

We draw most of our members from the U.N.B. campus and to qualify one must be eighteen years of age and able to ski with a reasonable amount of proficiency. Each patroller must pass a rigid set of examinations covering in detail many aspects of ski safety, first aid, and skiing ability.

Those wishing to attend the first aid course leading to qualification as a registered patroller should contact Bob Lank at 454-9441 or Doug Cottrell at 454-7711 ext. 509. These sessions are held in the gym area, room 204 each Tuesday at 7:00 and will continue up until the written examination to be held near the end of November.

TRACK & FIELD RESULTS

- 120 High Hurdles**
1st. Dickinson (U.N.B.) 18.0
2nd. P. Largille (Dal.)
- 100 Yard Dash**
1st. G. Williams (Dal.) 10.2
2nd. M. Vautour (U.N.B.)
3rd. A. Shrier (Dal.)
4th. R. Harnum (St. X)
- 220 Yard Dash**
1st. G. Williams (Dal.) 23.2
2nd. C. MacDonald (St. X)
3rd. D. McLean (Dal.)
- 880 Relay**
1st. Dalhousie
1st. Dalhousie
880 Yard Dash
1st. D. Bird (Dal.) 158.8
2nd. J. Naugler (Dal.)
3rd. G. Furlong (M.U.N.)
- One Mile**
1st. J. Naugler (Dal.) 4:41.8
2nd. I. Cordner (U.N.B.)
3rd. M. Green (m.)
3rd. M. Green (M.U.N.)
4th. G. Furlong (M.U.N.)
- Mile Relay**
1st. Dalhousie

Shot Put

- 1st. G. Hartling (Dal.) 39.31/2
2nd. G. Brown (U.N.B.)
3rd. A. Fielding (S.T.U.)

Discus

- 1st. G. Hartling (Dal.) 119' 9"
2nd. G. Brown (U.N.B.)

Javelin

- 1st. D. Washburn (U.N.B.) 148' 9"
2nd. J. Naugler (Dal.)
3rd. A. Fielding (S.T.U.)

Long Jump

- 1st. E. Ohunbayo (U.N.B.)

Triple Jump

- 1st. E. Ogunbayo (U.N.B.)
High Jump
1st. E. Ogunbayo (U.N.B.)
Pole Vault

- 1st. P. Wells (Dal.) 11' 6"

- 2nd. D. Dickinson (U.N.B.)

Hammer

- 1st. G. Brown (U.N.B.) 76.4
2nd. A. Fielding (S.T.U.)
3rd. G. Hartling (Dal.)

TEAM SCORES

- First - Dalhousie 104
Second - U.N.B. 54
Third - St. F.X. 10
Fourth - S.T.U. 9
Fifth - Memorial 8



By Peter Collum

"Well it's all right" was the cheer that emanated from the players in the Bomber dressing room last Saturday; after they had come from behind to defeat the Tigers 21-16. For a while in the first half, I thought I would be writing a different headline for the game report. My thoughts changed in the second half, when I saw the Bomber's "Devastating

Dozen" (copyright) smash Dal players into the ground. Even though it was a wild finish, when the defense took the field, they instilled a feeling of confidence into the minds of the "Bomber Believers! All in one helluva ballgame!

A little sidenote to the game was that Dal supporters call their defense the "Dirty Dozen" (non-copyright). By watching the game and talking to UNB players I can see the name is well deserved. They sure wouldn't be given the Marquis of Queensbury Award for Fair Play.

UNB athletics really had Dal's number last weekend winning 3 of 4 contests, besides football. The Rugby Team beat Dal 12-3, which is a good show considering Dal has six players on the N.S. Provincial Team.

In a battle of the two undefeated Field Hockey teams, UNB Red Sticks came out on top 2-0 over Dal.

Ed Ogunbayo was the star of the AIAA Track and Field Championships. He led UNB to a second place finish behind Dal. Ogunbayo scored first in the triple-jump, broad-jump and high-jump. Dickinson, Brown and Washburn also scored firsts.

Anyone interested in trying out for the Varsity Volleyball Team--the Red Rebels (defending AIAA Champs, I might add) ---are invited to come down to the Gym on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m., and work out with the team. Coach Early is looking for replacements to fill the gap left by five graduating seniors.

Cross-country enthusiasts are welcome to watch the AIAA Championships which start at the Forest Ranger Station at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. The Red Harriers are favoured to send Dalhousie down to another defeat. Good luck chaps.

Well that's all for this week. Hope to see lots of you out cheering the Bombers on to victory (and the Conference Championship) over Mt. A. They usually bring lots of fans down so don't disappoint me by staying away. Hi-lite to the game is that former UNB defensive backfield coach John Wheelock is now Head Coach of the Mounties--so they will be out to beat the Bombers.

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VOTE

**Bill Hoyt
Dr. Ed. Reynolds**



Bill Hoyt



Dr. Ed Reynolds

Red Bombers Virtually Clinch '70 BFC Title

October 23, 1970

DEFENCE WINS IT

The Bombers attempt for the two-point conversion was thwarted, when Harding dove for Davis' pass and his arm was pulled away from the ball. The infraction went unnoticed by the officials.

UNB scored with no time remaining in the half on Harding's wide field goal attempt from the 15 yard line. UNB had reached that point on an interference call against Rick Kaupp. Score at the half Dal 15, UNB 14.

The Red Bombers started the third quarter, having shaken off their first half doldrums. The defensive team played exceptionally well. They stopped Dalhousie's running game and passing attack. Dal quarterback Rivers was constantly under a heavy rush from the UNB defensive line, consisting of Flynn, John Danaher, Gil Meredith and Aikens. They made Rivers run out of his pocket of blocking and made it difficult for him to see his recruits downfield. The defensive backs also did an excellent job they covered the Dal recruits like a blanket, and when River's was able to get an accurate pass away, they knocked the ball away from the intended player.

The Bombers defence stormed in to block a punt by Rivers and gave the offense the ball on the Dal 27. UNB gained no ground and Harding tried a field goal. The ball was straight but did not have the distance, as it bounced off the cross bar into the hands of a Dal defender.

Near the end of the quarter Merrill combined with Kaupp on a 55 yard pass and run play, down to the Dal five. Harding carried four yards to the one, he tried again to the left side, where he was stopped. Kay then scored through the right side of the line using Dick Flynn as one blocker and the goal post as the other, Harding's convert made it 21-15.

The offense did nothing of any note in the fourth quarter, except to use up time when they had the ball.

Dalhousie's best chance to score came with seven minutes left to play, Jim de la Mothe intercepted a Davis pass, which bounced off the shoulder pads of another defender. Tony Proudfoot came up with an outstanding play, when he stopped halfback Lewington on a third and one attempt, on the UNB 26 yard line.

The Bombers again had to relinquish the ball on an interception and a 25 yard "intent to injure" penalty moved the ball to the 37 yard line. Again the devastating Bomber defense held, and Dal scored a 37 yard single on a wide field goal attempt.

Bob Kay was hurt when dragged to the ground by his face guard. Dal was penalized and UNB moved to the Tiger 20 line. Merrill gambled and lost on a third and one try.

Dalhousie took possession and Dick Flynn delivered the most crushing tackle of the day, and probably the most satisfying one from a UNB standpoint. Flynn smashed Rivers for a sixteen yard loss and broke two of his ribs. With 52 seconds left in the game Dal reserve quarterback John Farrell, attempted to pull it out of the fire for the Tigers. The UNB "Fire Extinguisher" defense had other ideas. Art Stohart intercepted a desperation pass by Farrell and ran the ball back 37 yards before stepping out of bounds, as the gun sounded to end the game.

To pick outstanding players it would be necessary to list every member of the Red Bombers. All played with great determination and desire.

The leading receiver for the game was Kaupp with 127 yards on five receptions. Kay was the leading round gainer with 67 yards in 20 carries.

STATISTICS	UNB	DAL
First downs	16	15
first downs rushing	4	4
first downs passing	7	9
First downs by penalty	5	2
Yards rushing	128	108
Yards passing	193	207
Net Offence	321	315
Passes made-trying	11-25	11-33
Interceptions by	3	5
Fumbles-fumbles lost	2-2	3-2
penalized	6-88	9-134
Punts-avg. yds.	7-31.7	11-33.4
Field goals	0-3	0-3
Total offensive plays	63	66
UNB	0 14 7 0 - 21	
Dalhousie	8 7 0 1 - 16	

SUMMARY

- First Quarter
- Dalhousie, single, Simpson, 15 yd.
 - Dalhousie, TD, Patterson, 6 yd. run.
 - Dalhousie, convert, Walsh.

- Second Quarter
- UNB, TD, Kay, 8 yd. pass.
 - UNB, Convert, Harding.
 - Dalhousie, TD, Candiotta, 42 yd pass and run.
 - Dalhousie, convert, Walsh.
 - UNB, TD, Porteous, 20 yd. pass and run.
 - UNB, single, Harding, 15 yd.

- Third Quarter
- UNB, TD, Kay, 1 yd. run.
 - UNB, convert, Harding.

- Fourth Quarter
- Dalhousie, single, Walsh, 37 yd.

UNB 21 DALHOUSIE 16

ERRATUM

The Brunswickan Sports Staff would like to offer its apologies to Coach Underwood, Alex Dingwall and Bob Kay for the mix-up in pictures in the October 16th issue of the Brunswickan. The error occurred at the printer's.

WE AIN'T GUILTY!!



Part of the "Devastating Dozen" (copyright) at work: Don Aikens, 73 and Rick Walker 51, pummel quarterback Rivers, 19, Ken White, 72 crashes in from the end.

Photo by Collum

Ironmen Make It 3 In Row

Loyalists	0	UNB	16
St. Thomas	0	UNB	12
Dalhousie	3	UNB	12

After three disastrous starts in the New Brunswick Rugby Union, UNB's Ironmen settled down to play together as a team. UNB bounced back to shut off the Loyalists 16-0, and defeated Dalhousie University 12-3, in Halifax last weekend.

Coach Cockburn indicated that the first losses were due to inexperience and lack of cohesion. Exmpasis upon increases scrum support and precision backfield play corrected these errors making the Ironmen strong contenders for the New Brunswick championship.

After three years of frustrated attempts to beat the Loyalists, UNB ended its losing streak Oct. 3, defeating the Loyalists 16-0. UNB drew first blood in the early minutes of the game with a strong back movement culminating in a try for Bob McConnell. Moments later, an excellent scrum movement resulted in a try for Rick Adams. Bert Papenberg made good the conversion. Score at the half 8-0. Wing McConnell opened the scoring in the second half from co-ordinated back running. In the dying minutes of the game Tom Burley scored between the uprights

Red Sticks Continue Winning

The Red Sticks, our field hockey team has taken over sole possession of first place in the AWIAAU conference following a successful weekend trip Dalhousie and Acadia, thus completing half of their schedule.

On Friday the girls handed Dalhousie (considered to be their toughest competition) a 2-0 setback in a well-balanced game. Coreen Flemming showed the way in the first half by scoring both goals. In the second half, both teams fought to add to the scoring but the defences remained solid, preventing further change.

from a picture play pass from Grant Victorino. Bert Papenberg converted to close the scoring.

The following Wednesday UNB edged STU 12-0, in a hard fought game. Marring the game was the unfortunate number of incidents resulting in injuries to both teams. Captain Peter Pacey scored the first try of the game after an admirable individual effort. Rick Adamsran hard to score a short yard penalty, later in the game. In the second half Grant Victorino dived into the corner for three points after a strong backfield sweep. Bert Papenberg finished the scoring with a penalty kick between the posts.

On the weekend UNB continued its winning streak, travelling to Halifax to defeat Dalhousie 12-3. Hard running newcomer Bob Hay crashed through the Dal defenders to score his first try of the season. Peter Pacey scored after a perfect pass from Hay in a backfield play moments later. Bert Pappenberg kicked a 35 yard goal into a heavy wind to open second half scoring. Dal scored in the corner for their only points. UNB consistently won the set plays, scrums and line outs, forcing Dal to concentrate on the backplay. Geoft

Sedgewick capitalized on this shift of field, burst through the blind side, and beat the full back to score.

UNB's second team, led by the strong play of Rick Fisher, Mike Bridger, David Knight, and Henry Straker, have a record of four to one. They have been given the unique right to enter the N.B. Championship playoffs with the senior teams.

Tomorrow the Ironmen will meet the St. John Trojans at College Field, 4:00 PM. following the Mt. A football game.

AIAA Finals

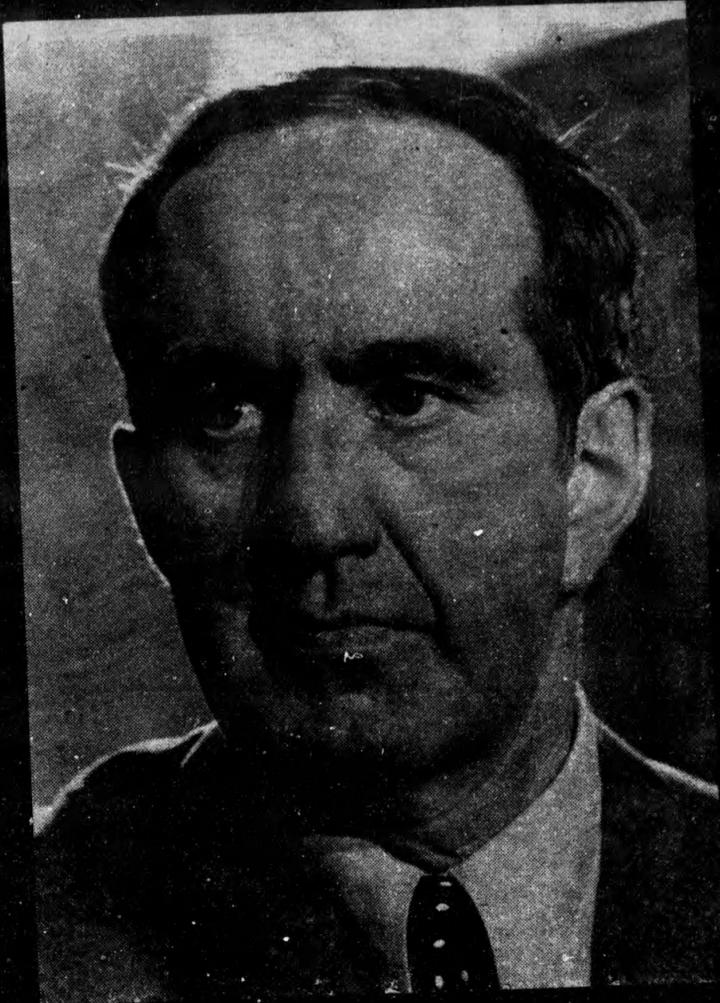
This Saturday the UNB Red Harriers will be out to retain their AIAA Cross Country Championship as they host the annual event.

UNB is again a strong contender as is Dalhousie University. Last year UNB and Dal were first and second, with a 29-36 scoring. Both teams are much stronger this year and as a result this should set the stage for the most competitive cross country race in many years. The winner will advance to the CIAA Championships to be held in Vancouver later in November.

The UNB squad will be lead by the veteran brother combination of Bob and Dick Slipp, Gerard Dupuis and Ian Corder, two pleasant surprises in this years Harrier Fortunes.

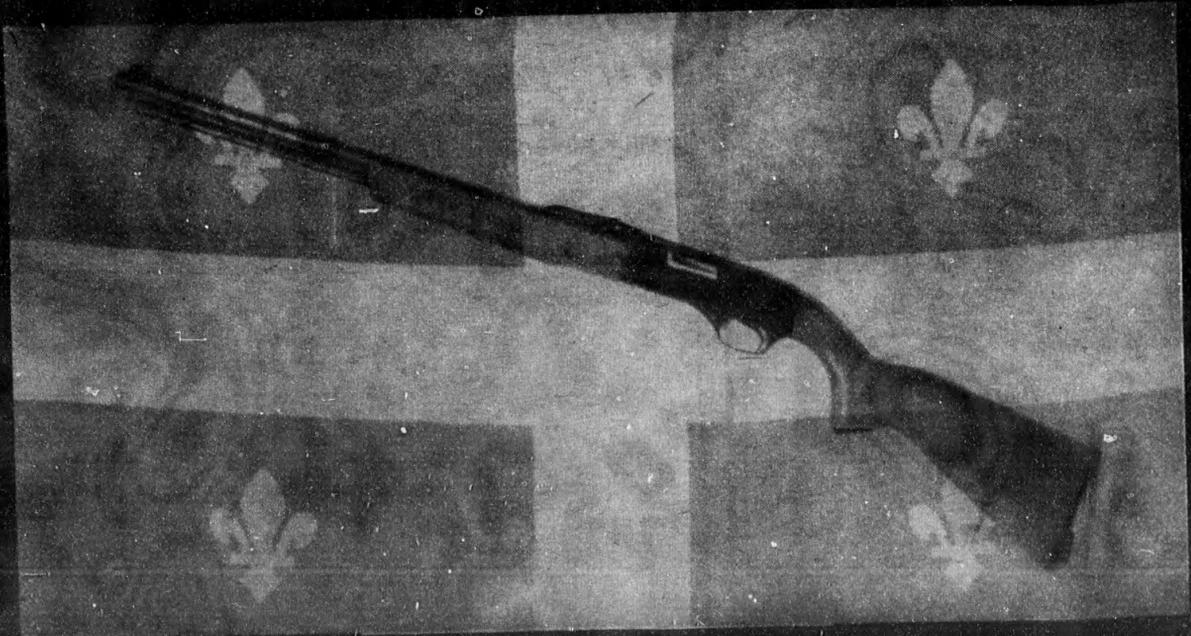
Coach Malcolm Early feels that the Harriers are the team to beat and is looking for home course advantage to help his charges defeat the Dalhousie squad of A1 Yars. Early stated, "This year not just the first five counters, but the whole team must perform well, if we are to beat Dalhousie. It will take a team effort. ...I know the boys will be ready."

Race time is set for 11:00 A.M. Saturday at the Maritime Forest Ranger School. It should be a good one.



PIERRE LAPORTE

FEBRUARY 21, 1921 - OCTOBER 17, 1970 6:15 pm.



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Just What The E.M.A. Means To You

— Following is the text of the War Measures Act which was invoked Friday by Prime Minister Trudeau against Quebec Terrorists:

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council in the event of War, Invasion, or Insurrection.

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the War Measures Act. R.S., c. 206, s. 1.

EVIDENCE OF WAR

2. The issue of a proclamation by Her Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion, or

insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated, and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists. R.S., c. 206, s.p. 2.

Powers Of Governor In Council

3. (1) The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the pow-

ers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

- (a) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- (b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- (c) control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
- (d) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
- (e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- (f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

(2) All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder, shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variation, extension or revocation. R.S., c. 206, s. 3.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

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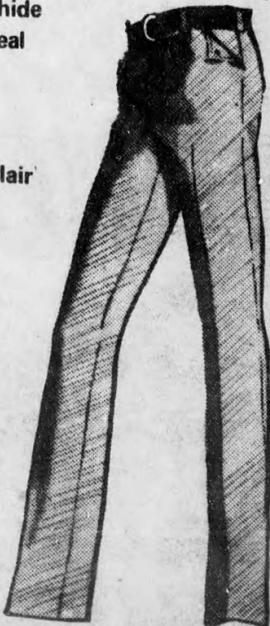
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ARE PHD'S IN SURPLUS CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT

IS THERE TRUTH TO THE QU

FROM T

NO

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not uncommon; now it frequently stretches to two, three, or even four years, as the holder looks around for a suitable job. These people show up neither in student statistics nor in employment statistics; instead, they form a holding pool of highly trained people.

There are three main causes for whatever tightening that has occurred in the job situation. First is the massive increase in the number of students with advanced degrees graduating from Canadian universities. National estimates place the

annual increase in enrolment at sciences and engineering has been higher than that of Canada's PhDs per capita. The National Research Council suggests that graduates in two fields will be in surplus by 1972.

The second world situation among developed nations is producing more than she can absorb, particularly in the States, coupled with an attractive environmental situation attracting in advanced degrees. Figures on university faculty positions in universities and employers of advanced degree holders are not available. Added to this is the large number of Canadian graduates primarily from the United States. Figures suggest that graduate students at universities are some of the best home country graduate workers they remain, they often have a job that is

The third cause is the Canadian self. There are opportunities with advanced degrees, government three of the past few years have slowed increases in straggling more colleges which type of credit facilities. The battle against costs has put new staff, replacement of Canadian income spending was has more and people with

These observations suggest: Cut back on government. Cut out it deprives the government the university. pand. Force specific program research.

PLEASE T

Early published Manpower 1972", which as the " in the Science the number degree was a certain our present under-employment considered pessimistic were accepted

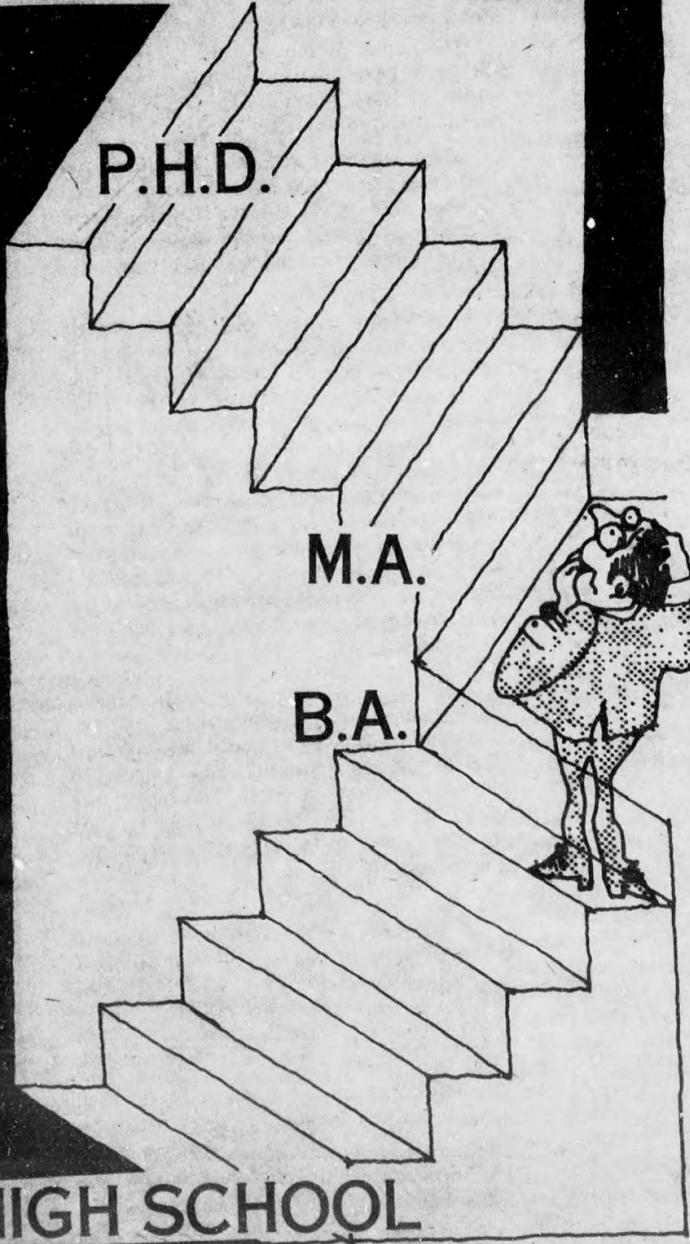
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Although see no of these was 7 percent ample, but more than 11, enrolled Canada; qualification ment man

A considerable demand for the Bonr optimistic. The annual growth and engineering

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UNEMPLOYMENT



HIGH SCHOOL

Just What The E.M.A. Means To You

— Following is the text of the War Measures Act which was invoked Friday by Prime Minister Trudeau against Quebec Terrorists:

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council in the event of War, Invasion, or Insurrection.

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the War Measures Act. R.S., c. 206, s. 1.

EVIDENCE OF WAR

2. The issue of a proclamation by Her Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion, or

insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated, and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists. R.S., c. 206, s.p. 2.

Powers Of Governor In Council

3. (1) The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the pow-

ers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

- (a) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- (b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- (c) control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
- (d) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
- (e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- (f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

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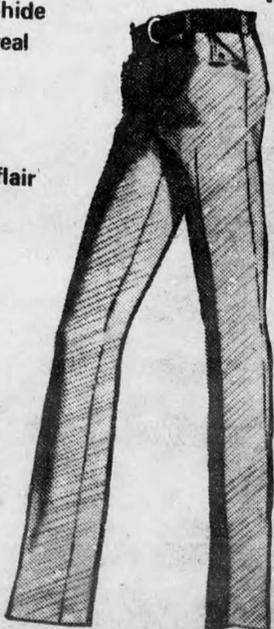
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IS THERE TRUTH TO THE QUESTION..

FROM THE UBC CHRONICLE

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annual increase in graduate school enrolment at about 20 per cent; in the sciences and in engineering, it has been higher. A recent survey shows that Canada is now producing more PhDs per capita in science and engineering than is the United States. A National Research Council survey suggests that the number of doctoral graduates being produced in these two fields will very soon exceed the number of jobs available for them.

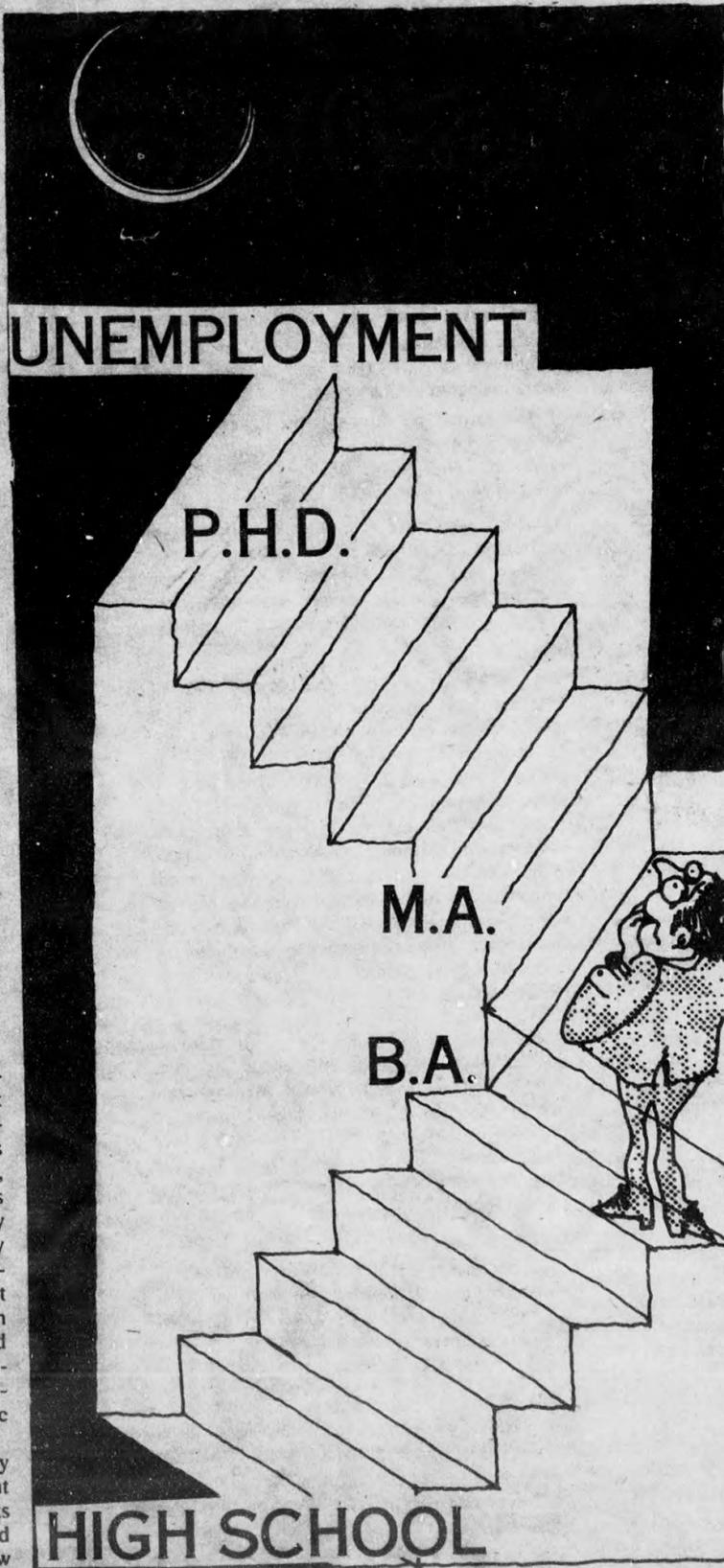
The second factor involves the world situation. Canada is not alone among developed countries in producing more advanced graduates than she can use. And the tightening job situation in other countries, particularly in Britain and the United States, coupled with what seems to be an attractive political and environmental situation in Canada, is attracting in droves people with advanced degrees from other countries. Figures on the proportion of university faculty from outside Canada vary, but they all suggest a substantial number of immigrants are taking positions in the academic world. The universities have been the main employers of Canadians with advanced degrees.

Added to this is the fact that Canadian graduate schools are attracting a large number of foreign students, primarily from Asiatic countries. Figures suggest close to half of the graduate students at Canadian universities are non-Canadian. While some of these students return to their home country after completing their graduate work, many do not. Instead, they remain in Canada, although they often have a harder time getting a job than native Canadians.

The third factor is the nature of the Canadian employment market itself. There are three basic career opportunities for students graduating with advanced degrees: the universities, government, and industry. All three of these markets have slowed the increase in their hiring over the past few years. The universities have been hit by money problems that have slowed expansion and cut increases in staff. Many provinces are relying more and more on regional colleges which demand a different type of credentials than do universities. The federal government in its battle against inflation and spiralling costs has put a freeze on the hiring of new staff, limiting itself to the replacement of departing staff. And Canadian industry, never famous for spending vast amounts on research, has more and more tended to hire people with bachelors' degrees.

These obvious causes of the problem suggest some obvious solutions. Cut back on graduate school enrolment. Cut out foreign immigration if it deprives Canadians of jobs. Lift the government freeze on jobs. Give the universities more money to expand. Force industry to spend a specific proportion of its profits on research.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 7



CONFIDENTIAL REPORT--

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WANT YOU TO KNOW

Early in 1969 the National Research Council published a report entitled "Projections of Manpower Resources and Research Funds 1968-1972", which has perhaps become better known as the "Bonneau Report." It was predicted in the report that the output of Ph. D's in Science and Engineering would exceed the number of positions for which a Ph. D degree was required. This would imply that a certain number of Ph. D's, according to our present concepts, would be substantially under-employed. These predictions were considered by many at the time to be unduly pessimistic and the authors of the report were accused of being prophets of gloom.

Reviewing the question one year later, we find that the situation is in fact appreciably worse than had been predicted. Moreover, a similar situation of "oversupply" has developed in the United States and the U.K., making emigration of appreciable numbers to these countries quite improbable. Likewise, the number of Canadians doing post-graduate studies abroad approximately equals the number of foreign students studying in Canada. Thus, we may take the output of Canadian universities as being a reasonable measure of the supply of Canadian Ph.D's in Canada.

For several years the output of Ph. D's from Canadian universities has grown at a compounded rate of 23 percent. The effect has been to make Canada technologically more self-reliant, to lessen the numbers of scientists and engineers Canada has had to import.

Despite our near realization of this goal the increase in output (corresponding to a doubling in new Ph. D's every 315 years) shows no signs of diminishing. See Table I page 6.

Although yearly fluctuations may occur, we see no reason to question the overall accuracy of these figures. The Ph. D output in 1969 was 7 percent lower than predicted, for example, but it seems likely that increased graduations in 1970 will restore the balance. More than 11,000 graduate students are currently enrolled in science and engineering faculties in Canada; sooner or later, with greater or lesser qualifications, they will appear in the employment marketplace.

A considerably more accurate estimate of the demand for Ph. D's can be made than was possible two years ago. In all employment sectors the Bonneau estimates turn out to have been optimistic.

The Bonneau Report estimates that the annual growth rate of employment in science and engineering faculties would drop from 13 percent in 1968 to 8 percent in 1973.

Actual employment rates have not, until recently, differed appreciably from this model.

There are now clear indications that the rate of increase in university funding will drop more rapidly, and to lower levels, than the Bonneau Report envisaged. The lower curve in Figure 1 shows the effect on university employment of a 13 percent growth rate in 1968, declining to a 6 percent growth rate in 1972. This is possibly an optimistic estimate, since it corresponds to a 14 percent increase

in funding over each of the next two years. Our estimate also implies that about 40 percent of each year's supply of Ph. D's will find employment in university faculty positions. This, too, is open to question: one major Ontario university, from which 112 science and engineering Ph. D's emerged in 1969, has six new Arts and Science faculty positions in 1970.

GOVERNMENT

Only a modest increase (4 percent per year, with essentially no growth in 1969-70) was forecast in the Bonneau Report. The actual increase in employment of Ph. D's has been exceedingly modest, as Figure 2 indicates. The discrepancy is unimportant in absolute numbers.

In 1968 two hundred companies were asked by the National Research Council to indicate their likely requirements for science and engineering Ph. D's over the period 1968-73.

In April 1970 sixty companies (including the thirty research-intensive companies collectively employing 75 percent of all Ph. D's in industry) were surveyed as part of a Science Council study of industrial innovation in Canada. Trends in scientific manpower, by degree level, were collected in this survey.

The results are shown as the lower curve in Figure 3. Over the two-year period the net increase in employment of Ph. D's was 40, instead of the 210 originally.

Given prevailing economic conditions, we cannot expect any significant change in this number until 1971. For the 1971-73 period a 5 percent annual increase in employment of Ph.D's seems reasonable.

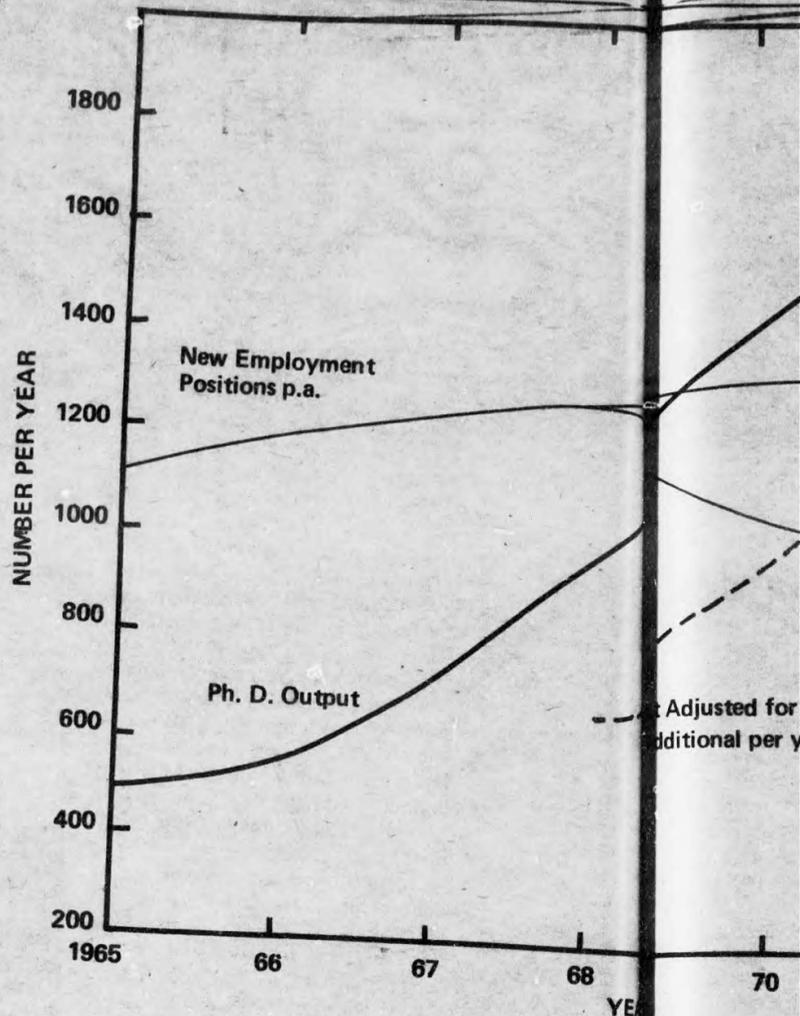
It is worth noting that the companies that are Ph.D intensive are currently showing least increase in total research staffing. Companies with a research staff of up to ten professionals expect to grow 10 percent or more each year for the next few years; B.Sc's and M.Sc's predominate in their laboratories, however, and this pattern is expected to persist.

We can now combine these sectoral trends to produce a model for total employment of science and engineering Ph.D's in research and development. Figure 4 shows the gamut of the Bonneau Report projections together with our 1970 estimates.

In deriving these figures we have anticipated (as did Bonneau) a 4 percent annual attrition rate due to death, retirement, and transfer to functions other than R&D. The importance of 4 percent of the Ph.D labour force vacating their positions each year is shown in the Table II page 6.

In summary: for a variety of reasons, the annual number of new employment positions is now declining and in 1971, may be expected to reach its lowest value since 1964.

We have presented only the gloomiest Bonneau estimate for new employment positions (BCF). Two curves are shown for annual Ph.D output: the lower assumes that 400 new postdoctoral fellowships will be created each year within



Hard Luck Story By Htereec

SALAH HASSANIEN

President Graduate Student Association

Thanks for the good planning, God blessings and our Big Brother in the South, it seems, that all problems (like pollution for instance) have been solved, Canada has reached the post industrial society with no social problems and everything is now great and everyone is now happy.

There is no need any more for people to spend 2-5 years studying to get some training in problem solving and what is called Masters or Doctorate degree. As for those who will be graduating soon, after finishing their graduate studies hard luck! there is already a surplus in all fields. If you cannot pull a few strings and get a job then do not be sad. Nothing against you, it is the law of supply and demand. You should not complain for after all you have joined graduate school with your own free will (may be under different impression), and you have enjoyed spending wastefully tax payers money doing some reading and research (it is a sort of mental exercise). Of course, if you went to graduate school to get a degree then a better job and money, then you are wasting your dreams, energy, time and tax payers money (the last thing is alright it is done all the time). You better quit or if you would end up selling ski boots or working as unskilled construction worker or on welfare (these are actual cases I know). What a graduate school calendar doesn't tell you is that by getting a higher

degree you are reducing chances to get any employment. However, and administration blame for not telling Federal government power and immigration and authorities think that the problem exists (would not raising if it does exist ever to show their there are some starting on this mably by the time atees gather the necessities they will be another 5000 Ph. Ds who graduated (an estimate for two years) so they start another study. Anyhow, what if the problem exists?!. Take old high government and professors, they degrees in the 30's conditions of employment the same, look what come of them, (I have hearing this argument would it be safe to make analogy between now? Aren't things quantitatively at least sides should the economy

cycles designed by ourators govern us, can them to our advantage wise people as we

As from the point of industry, it is doubtful a Ph. D engineer can do a better job than a B. Sc worker in the situation. more the former is paid and he is less loyal. (P

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CANADA SCIENCE COUNCIL

... Canada has phd's piled high and deep with no jobs in sight

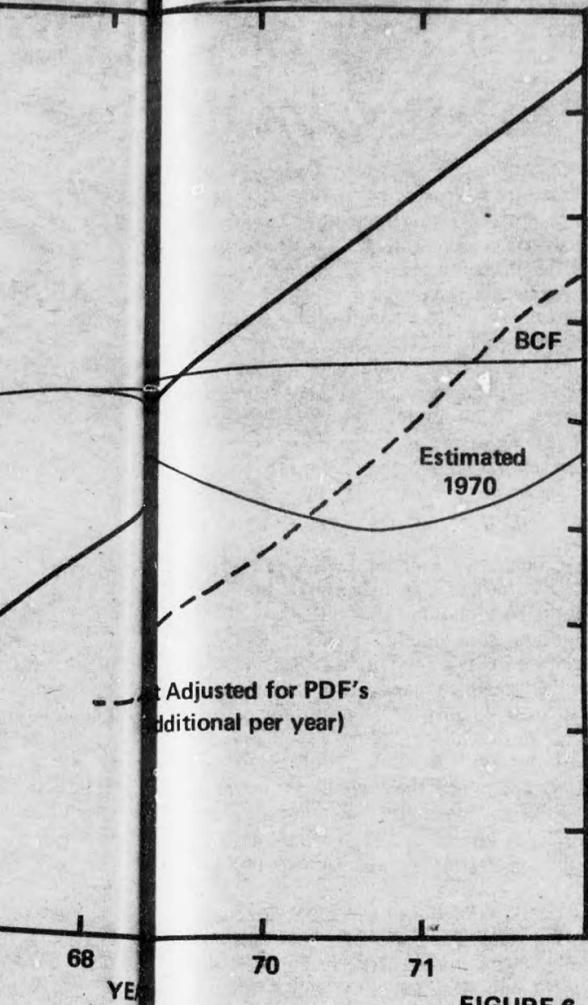


FIGURE 6

universities. We comment on the likely rate of increase in PDF's below; for the moment it is sufficient to observe that the true output of Ph.D's will lie between the two curves.

Postdoctoral fellowships can be used to absorb this surplus, but only through rapid increases in university expenditures for this purpose. Figure 7 shows two courses of action universities may choose. Model I continues the recent trend of 400 additional PDF's each year, corresponding to a 20 percent annual increase in numbers. Model II, with a 7 percent annual increase, corresponds to the likely overall trend in university funding; it implies a reduction in additional PDF positions from 400 in 1970 to 100 in 1972.

The slope of the curves is, in itself, a measure of the suddenness with which the problem has arisen. We have not attempted to extrapolate these figures beyond 1972. Measures of control initiated immediately will presumably by 1973 have reduced the imbalance between output and demand.

The magnitude of this surplus is at first surprising it must be kept in mind, however, that the total surplus in 1972 is rather less than that year's Ph.D output—that Canada is, so to speak, only one year out of step.

Two factors further complicate this situation: immigration trends and discipline imbalance. We must attempt, however speculatively, to answer the questions

- (a) For how long and in what numbers, will Canada continue to import Ph.D's?
- (b) What is the effect on the overall employment outlook of shortages and oversupply in specific disciplines?

IMMIGRATION TRENDS

Before 1969 Canada had considerably more employment opportunities for Ph.D's than the domestic supply could fill. The resulting influx of scientists to Canada bridged this gap; as Table III suggests, much of the net immigration of scientists during 1964-68 was at the Ph.D level.

Now Canada has a small-but rapidly growing surplus of domestically produced Ph.D's. How will this influence the immigration-emigration pattern?

Certainly we may expect emigration of scientists to the U.S., whether for postdoctoral training or permanent employment, to dwindle considerably. Employment opportunities in the U.S., in government, universities and industry, are currently almost negligible. Indeed, immigration of Ph.D's from the U.S. may soon reach significant levels: several Canadian universities are currently listing faculty positions and postdoctoral appointments in U.S. technical journals.

Immigration from Europe—and particularly the U.K.—may continue for a time at its former rate. This is a serious prospect—perhaps 300 Ph.D's entering each year on the basis of their intrinsic employability.

In short, the annual surplus of Ph.D's estimated earlier in this paper understates the gravity of the situation: the net immigration of Ph.D's to Canada will certainly continue at its former level, and may increase to 400 per year.

In presenting these figures it is assumed throughout that all Ph.D's are equivalent—that any Ph.D is capable of finding employment opportunity. This assumption is less valid for science and engineering than for any other professional category where employer and employee have increased expectations and requirements.

It is difficult to measure the degree of imbalance that exists between supply and demand of Ph.D's because of discipline restrictions. For some specific disciplines, such as at the present time the supply of Physicists exceeds the demand by at least a factor of three, while the supply of Ph.D's in Oceanography is only one-half the demand. Overall, we have estimated a matching coefficient of 0.80 in a numerically balanced supply-demand situation, 80 out of 100 Ph.D's are likely to find employment opportunities corresponding to their specialization.

This means that the effective new employment positions per year will be only 80 percent of the number shown in Table IV. The coefficient is increased, but only moderately. The problem is the imbalance between output and new positions, regardless of discipline matching.

In future years the discipline matching coefficient may be expected to drop as new positions (in which the matching of supply and demand by discipline is high efficient, especially for postdoctoral fellowships) reduce the rate of growth. Counteracting this trend is the availability of a larger stock of Ph.D's which to choose will ensure at least a few positions are left vacant.

Insistence by Ph.D that they work in a field closely related to the subject of their thesis has been criticized as the cause of the imbalance. It is worth pointing out that the fault is often equally the employer's: the decision to hire a Ph.D is not taken until only a candidate whose qualifications are tailored to the specific research requirements is likely to be considered.

This, then is the situation. Within six months Canada will begin to produce more Ph.D's than can be accommodated in training, research and development activities. Collectively, this occurs at the very time that proportionately more Ph.D's are being produced in Canada than in the U.S.

Awareness of the magnitude of this problem is likely to be gradual. Ph.D's emerge from a relatively steady stream from universities like the flood-tide of first degrees and find employment. Also, the postdoctoral fellowship system acts as a reserve bank, evening out and camouflaging major changes in the demand picture.

We do not envisage 1,700 totally unemployed Ph.D's roaming the streets in the near future; a certain proportion will find part-time employment; many more will perform functions which a lower degree has been considered adequate qualification. We may, however, expect a number to remain literally unemployed. We may also expect unemployment of M.Sc's to increase as they unsuccessfully compete with Ph.D's for the limited number of new employment positions. How many of these will enroll in Ph.D programs, thus exacerbating the problem in 1976, is a matter for conjecture.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 6

By Mattered Graduate

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ways like to teach in universities or sit in their little labs doing silly research to publish papers in journals that very few care to read). Anyhow, why need such a man in the industry, if research is needed to develop things then it's easier and cheaper to get it from the parent company in U.S.

Graduate students should be patriotic, may be they should

have a special thanksgiving for the wonderful planning that made them unnecessary all together. Examples of such wonderful planning are, expanding graduate studies at a rate of 23 per cent per year during the past ten years, Complete divorce between academic research and industrial and social problems, keeping most of the country industries in the primary stage (mineral exploration and export), buying all research needed from somewhere else, and giving American where else, and giving American Professors two years tac holiday if they take positions that can be filled with Canadian Ph. Ds.

For all my fellow graduate students, may I wish you happy dreams, good mental exercise and plenty of luck when looking for a job.

By the way, in case that you agree that a problem of under-employment (to be polite) of Ph. Ds exists, what are the solutions? Send your opinions to the editor.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

ARGUMENTS DO NOT JUSTIFY PRESENT POLICIES TOWARDS GRADUATE EDUCATION

One can very justly argue that Canada, as a developing nation, cannot have too many educated people; that all Ph. D's will, in fact, find employment whether it be in teaching at junior colleges, high schools or even in "sales"; that we should not interfere with the rights of individuals to determine the career of their choice. While we would entirely agree with each of these statements, they do not justify our present policies toward graduate education. This can be seen from the following rather simplistic considerations.

The production of a Ph. D implies a high cost on the part of society as well as on the part of the individual. The financial cost to society can be roughly estimated as follows: *The total expenditures of Canadian universities for the academic year 1970-71 are estimated to be \$1.78 billion (current expenditures \$1.2 billion and capital expenditures \$580 million). It was further estimated by MacDonald that "research and research training" accounted for 55 percent of total university expenditures so that for 1969-70 the total cost of "research and research training" is about \$980 million. If one divides this number by the number of Ph. D's graduating in 1969-70 (estimated to be 1,700 for all disciplines), one arrives at an astronomical figure of \$575,000.*

The cost of producing a Ph. D is, of course, much lower than this because there are other benefits derived from "research and research training" in universities, notably the intrinsic value of the research itself, benefits to undergraduate education, and masters degree graduates. However, even if only one-quarter of the cost is allocated to Ph. D training, one arrives at a cost of nearly \$200,000 per Ph. D. It would seem that a somewhat different allocation of our education dollar, far from producing fewer highly educated people, might well produce more well-educated people and these in areas more appropriate to the needs of Canada. Nor can we accept that this would represent an infringement of the personal freedom of students. The present policy of providing funds for graduate education in selected areas of learning has had the effect of producing a tremendous growth in these areas. The policy which favoured the postgraduate level, and which favoured the physical sciences, was not considered to be an infringement of personal freedom. A deficit policy perhaps favouring a different level of education and or a different discipline would no doubt be equally effective without coercion.

OFF COMMENTARY

This report has prompted other Science Council staff members to comment on the veracity and interpretation of its statistics and conclusions. See Table V page 6.

There is a good deal of confusion about the likely output of science and engineering Ph. D's. The Bonneau Report and the Economic Council of Canada (in its Staff Study No. 20) differ in their output estimates. (The E.C.C. projections are based on the assumption that the percentage of the 23-year-old population earning Ph. D's will increase from 0.26 in 1966 to 0.60 in 1976.)

On the other hand, the sum of estimates by university department heads is considerably

Table I
Ph. D. Output from Science and Engineering Faculties of Canadian Universities

Year	
1968	800
1969	1,020
1970	1,280
1971	1,460
1972	1,850

TABLE II
New Positions in R&D

Year	New Positions in R&D	
	No Attrition	4 percent attrition
1969	665	975
1970	570	905
1971	490	850
1972	490	870

TABLE III

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total emigration of scientists to U.S.	293	289	246	--	--
Total immigration of scientists to Canada	556	856	1,001	--	--
Net immigration of scientists	263	567	855	677	--
Vacancies for non-Canadian science and engineering Ph.D's in Canada.	--	400	420	490	260

TABLE IV

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total new employment positions per year	990	860	850	940
Effective new employment positions per year (discipline matching coefficient equal to 0.8)	790	860	680	750
Output of Ph.D's per year *	630	900	1,300	1,780
Surplus of Ph.D's per year	-160	210	620	1,030
Cumulative surplus of Ph.D's	-160	50	570	1,700

* Assuming 400 additional PDF positions created per year, declining to 100 additional per year in 1972.

TABLE V

Year	Bonneau	E.C.C.
1968	800	660
1969	1,020	770
1970	1,280	880
1971	1,460	980

higher than the Bonneau figures. Oscar Levine, whose data form the basis of the Bonneau Report, has applied severe correction factors to take university optimism into account, and regards the Bonneau figures as underestimates rather than overestimates. There are on file the names of 906 science and engineering Ph. D's who graduated in 1968. Federal expenditure on university research is falling off quite rapidly, and we may soon expect the Ph. D output to increase at only 10 percent per year. It is as likely, however, that new postdoctoral fellowship positions (of which we have assumed, at worst, 100 per year) will suffer in the first wave of university economies.

It is difficult to document the assertion that the Ph. D output of Canadian universities is a measure of the supply in Canada. It is true that 50 percent of all predoctoral students (and 30 percent of all Ph. D's granted) in Canadian universities are foreign. Perhaps half of these either return to their country of origin or for other reasons are not contenders in the Canadian employment market. Accurate information is needed on this point: there are large numbers (2,263 in 1968) of foreign students pursuing doctoral studies in science and engineering, with a potentially significant impact on the Ph. D supply.

At least 15,000 Canadians are currently studying abroad; it is estimated that one-half of them are graduate students. The recent drop in employment opportunities in the U.S. and the U.K. (in which most of the students are located) may be expected to increase the proportion of these students returning to Canada to seek employment.

In 1967 (the most recent year for which information is available) 691 Canadian-born scientists and engineers left Canada and were admitted as immigrants to the U.S. An additional 870 non-Canadian scientists and engineers, resident one year or more in Canada, also entered the U.S. as immigrants. The departure of these people presumably created a substantial number of employment vacancies in Canada. This mechanism is expected to become considerably less effective in view of the domestic oversupply in the U.S. In fact, it is not unlikely that a proportion of these experienced scientists will now return to Canada.

In the same year, 1,200 Canadian-born "temporary" U.S. residents (mainly students and postdoctoral fellows) changed their status to permanent immigrants. This phenomenon, too, may be expected to decline.

The dangers of overreaction have been stressed by several commentators. Measures have been suggested to iron out the present imbalance without prejudicing the long-term issues; they include

Cut-back in support for earlier stages of Ph. D work in certain programs.

Increase in the number of postdoctoral fellowships to provide a "holding tank."

Institution of Intermediate and Major Programs with considerable funding by the Federal Government.

Encouragement of substitution of M.A.'s and B.Sc.'s by Ph. D's in junior colleges, high schools and other non-R & D employment sectors.

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STUDENT EDUCATION SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE

It has been suggested at Science Council that the whole method of educating graduate students needs broadening, says Prof. Armstrong. And I think the broadening will have to start with the faculty. They graduated from the same sort of narrow system and now they are perpetuating it."

What's suggested, in short, is that society take a close look at the theory of graduate education, and decide what it wants. It's possible that some other method of broadening education may have to be developed. "We have to consider the cost of producing PhDs," says Dr. Moyls, "and ask, if they are not destined for specific jobs, are they worth the cost? We have to decide what is the best sort of education." It's a worthwhile question because estimates of what it costs to produce a PhD range to figures in excess of \$100,000 with the federal government paying 70 to 80 per cent of the cost.

Until such a re-evaluation is made, there are short-term ways of alleviating the job-shortage problem, most of them involving better communication. "I don't think any serious, bright student should be deprived of the chance to try graduate school," says Dr. Moyls, "but I do think he should be made aware that a PhD is no longer necessarily a guarantee of a job."

Already the rate of enrolment in graduate schools at UBC is decreasing. In 1968 graduate enrolment rose 26 per cent over the previous year; in 1969 it was up only 9 per cent. It is expected to increase by 6 per cent this year and by 5 per cent next year.

Prof. Armstrong also suggests the efforts to bring educated immigrants into the country should be halted. "Canadian Immigration is painting an awfully rosy picture of the job situation here," he says, "despite re-

ports of a job shortage for these people. They should not be encouraging wholesale immigration at this point."

Art Smolensky, among others, suggests that Operation Retrieval, started in brain drain days to retrieve Canadians working in other countries, be halted immediately. "There's not much point to bringing people back if we can't get suitable work for people who want to stay," he points out.

But the problem isn't that simple. If the state of the job market is cyclical in nature, cutting graduate enrolment could be a foolish move. In fact, says UBC Acting Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. Ben Moyls, "if I were a freshman right now, I'd have to give serious thought to going into chemistry. In five or ten years, there may be a crying need for chemists." And the failure of those involved throughout the world to predict the present situation suggests it will be equally difficult to predict changes in the future.

Some action, however, has been taken on foreign enrolment in Canadian graduate schools. A year ago, the NRC announced that students working on NRC operating grants had to be landed immigrants; it has been the rule for some time that students on direct NRC fellowships must be Canadians or landed immigrants. The Canada Council has also taken similar steps.

"We don't object to foreign students being educated in Canada," says Art Smolensky, past president of UBC's Graduate Student Association, "but we do feel that money for them should come out of the external affairs budget."

Adds Dr. Moyls: "I'm in favor of supporting people who come from foreign countries, because after all, our students have been educated in other countries, primarily the United States and Britain, for years. But I think our

obligation to find these students jobs is not so strong, if they do stay in Canada after graduation. And since the Canadian taxpayer is paying for the graduate schools, I think preference should be given to Canadian students."

The quarrel over whether Canadian universities should endeavor to hire more Canadians is becoming more and more of an issue on both patriotic and economic grounds. The GSA brief last year recommended that, at the very least, the practice of giving a two-year income tax holiday to foreign nationals be reassessed; a minority recommendation asked that tenure not be given to non-citizens of Canada. Other groups have asked that Canada adopt policies similar to those of the United States, whereby prospective employers must prove there is no one in the United States capable of doing the job in question.

The argument hinges on the questions of faculty mobility and faculty excellence. "We have to have the freedom to choose," says Prof. Armstrong. "Everything else being equal, I think I would hire a Canadian, but we must have that choice." At the base of this argument is the fear that faculty chosen for qualifications of birth or citizenship are not necessarily chosen on academic qualifications as well. But those who favor open hiring over a closed shop are aware of the problems it can cause.

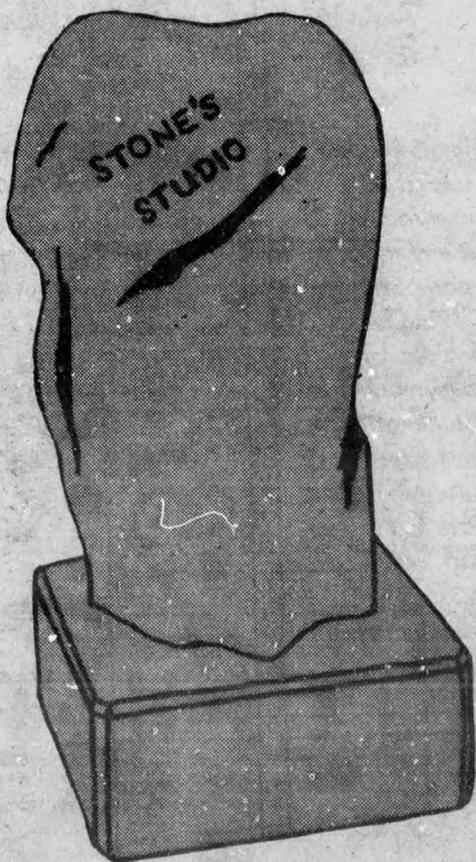
"My inclination is to get the best person for the job," says Dr. Moyls, who admits he is pulled both ways in this situation. "But the objection among graduate students is that this doesn't happen all the time, that the existence of the 'old-boy' network ensures that it doesn't. While on the one hand we want to get the best possible people to be professors, on the other hand, we can't leave the graduates of Canadian universities high and dry."

The question of foreign content also crops up in the context of the job market in industrial research in Canada. Suggestions have been made that foreign companies, with head offices in their home countries and only branch plants in Canada, tend to do most of their research at home. But if past experience is any indication, foreign ownership in this context is a non-issue since Canadian-owned companies spend a smaller proportion of their profits on research in Canada than do foreign-owned companies. And while regulations setting out the proportion of profits that must be used on research and development might help, there is a more fundamental problem involved here and in other parts of the PhD job situation.

Prof. Armstrong points out what he considers the basic aspect of the problem: "From the point of view of society, this shortage of jobs for PhDs may be quite a good thing. Perhaps the people we're graduating will now have to take a broader view of employment, take an interest in society as a whole and not just in their particular narrow area. The people we are producing have a highly narrow view; they are extreme specialists in one part of their field. The question is, 'Are these people really as useful as their degree says they should be?' Instead of training a man to do work in physics or chemistry, we are training him to work in say, metallo-organic chemistry. Well there's only one job in all of Canada in that field."

Professor Armstrong suggests that when doctoral students claim they can't get a job, they really mean they can't get exactly the job they want, in the precise field in which they did their graduate research. "They should be more flexible," he argues.

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RE-EVALUATE GRADUATE EDUCATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The facts seem to underline this argument. Seventy-five per cent of the graduate Ph.D's go into university teaching; another large group go into fairly specific research with government. It's fashionable in graduate circles to look down on the graduate who goes into industry, to suggest he's just there for the money and has abandoned "pure" (and therefore "better") research.

This year, the National Research Council made a small effort to counter this trend by offering industrial post-doctoral fellowships where the NRC would pay the salary of a PhD graduate for one year's research in industry. Despite the tight job situation, the NRC received only 25 applications; only 18 were from acceptable candidates.

It's inevitable that a growing num-

ber of PhDs will have to find work outside the universities. And most of the jobs outside universities need a broadness of approach the present doctorate programs are unlikely to engender.

The fact that more and more regional colleges are springing up across the country also demands a broadening of the PhD is people with doctorates want to teach at the college level. Colleges tend to be far more concerned with teaching than with research.

The problem, it seems, has to be attacked on a broad front. Cancellation of Operation Retrieval, reductions in immigration, advertising of university positions, reexamination of graduate education — all appear to be necessary actions. Together, say those directly concerned,

they provide a more effective answer than the other panacea often advanced, the launching of government manpower studies followed by direct efforts to reduce the flow of graduates in one field, while increasing it in another. Manpower studies, after all, may be pretty, but they're usually so hedged about by "ifs" and "maybes" that they're little more than educated guesses.

That's not to say that university officials aren't concerned about a possible waste of highly trained manpower. They are. But by their very nature, stringent manpower policies would take several years to take effect. And by then it could be a whole new ball game. Or a whole new brain drain. □

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