



Fall Convocation Ceremonies

... see pages
9,10,11

Brunswickian

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FREDERICTON, N.B., OCTOBER 20, 1966

The Voice of UNB

Former Editor On Campus:

DALTON CAMP TO SPEAK

Mr. Dalton Camp, National President of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada will be here at UNB to speak to the students.

Mr. Camp will be speaking in MEMORIAL HALL, UNB, this Friday, October 21, 1966 at 12:00 noon. Mr. Camp is speaking at this time so that students can have lunch before or after his talk, but will be able to come and hear him during their lunch period.

Mr. Camp is presently on a Cross-Canada tour seeking support for his idea that the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada needs a reappraisal of its leadership, i.e. John Diefenbaker. Mr. Camp wants to see Mr. Diefenbaker replaced as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party if the majority of the party so wishes. Mr. Camp is also demanding a bigger role for youth in the Progressive Conservative Party. He claims that today we are "eating our young" by not giving them a big enough voice in policy discussion.

Mr. Camp is a native of Woodstock, N. B. and is now an advertising executive in Toronto, Ontario. After schooling in the United States and Canada he entered Acadia University for his Arts degree and while there earned his letter in football. His University education was interrupted by the Second World War during which he became a Lieutenant in the Black Watch Regiment. After the war Mr. Camp returned to University

to finish his degree and to do so he came to the University of New Brunswick. At UNB Mr. Camp won a trophy for his acting ability in the UNB Drama Society. Also while "Up the Hill" he was editor of the *Brunswickian* and was elected treasurer of the Canadian University Liberal Federation.

After UNB Mr. Camp did post-graduate studying in Journalism at Columbia University in New York. He later received a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarship and studied at the London School of Economics. It was after 1948 that Mr. Camp became disillusion-

ed with the Liberal Party and it was in the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel in Fredericton that in the "lonely isolation" of his room that he decided to change parties.

In the 1965 General Election Mr. Camp ran against Mitchell Sharpe in Toronto's Eglinton riding and almost beat him, cutting Mr. Sharpe's previous majority of almost 19,000 to 1,942. It was Mr. Camp's first try in running for public office.

Mr. Camp is 46 years old, married, and has five children. The oldest, Gail, is at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

Co-eds Chained

Two UNB Coeds were hospitalized after colliding with a gate-chain last week. Carol Ann Kierstead and Faye Cameron were driving a Honda scooter when the accident occurred. The incident took place near the Forest Hill Cemetery. Miss Kierstead suffered head and back injuries and was in hospital for three days. Miss Cameron was badly bruised and injured her back. She spent four days in hospital.

The girls were proceeding toward Saint John with Faye Cameron driving. They drove up the approach to the Prin-

cess Margaret Bridge on the paved road leading to the cemetery.

"Faye had been up there the day before," said Miss Kierstead. "She says the chain hadn't been there then. It was dusk, and the chain looked like a shadow. There was no sign on the chain, or anything to show it was there," she said.

There is a chain on the UNB gate to Montgomery Street between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. The UNB chain has a sign on it, however.

More Sex On Campus

There is more sex on campus than you think.

Or there should be according to the figures of students registered here which was released by the administration last week.

A myth has evolved and rumours have spread all over the country that there are four, five, or six men enrolled here to every woman. There are actually 2.8 men to each woman.

The excuse stags offer at house socials to the effect that there aren't enough women to go around isn't as frustratingly true as it used to be. Statistically, at least, men have a greater chance to enjoy the finer things of life this year. One man of the 2.8 can rid himself of his competitor by brute force and no girl is interested in an eighth of a man, so he is home free.

There is a total of 3193 students registered here. This figure includes the graduate school, the law faculty and Teachers' College. Altogether, there are 2355 men and 838 women.

The Arts faculty is the largest faculty with 734 students enrolled. Nursing is the smallest with an enrollment of 100.

Here is a breakdown of the various faculties' enrollments: Arts, 734; Business Administration, 249; Science, 364; Civil Engineering, 225; Electrical Engineering, 210; Mechanical Engineering, 127; Chemical Engineering, 69; Surveying Engineering, 40; Mining Engineering, 5; Forestry, 184; Nursing, 100; Bachelor of Education, 20; Physical Education, 206; Teaching, 45; Law, 117; Graduate School, 303; Teach-

er's College, 195.

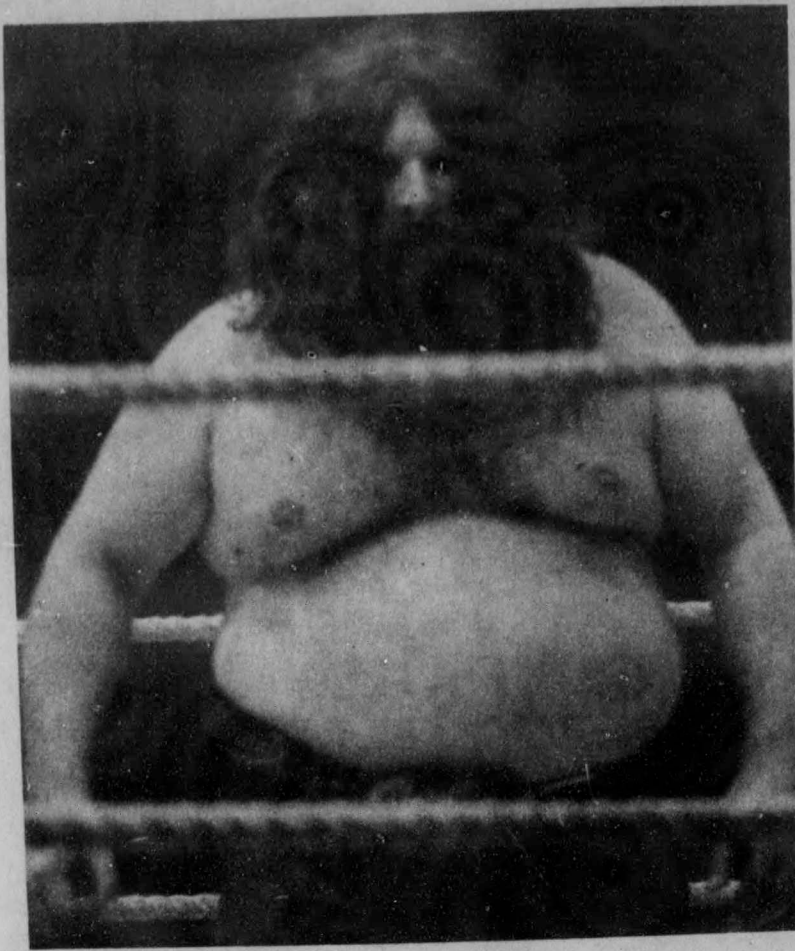
At the University of New Brunswick in Saint John 332 students are enrolled in the first two years of Arts, Science, Engineering, Forestry, Business Administration, Physical Education and Nursing. With the students at UNBSJ included, the University of New Brunswick has an enrollment of 3525.

Senate Considers UNB-EM

The Senate of the University last week approved in principle that Radio UNB should be allowed to go on the air. The announcement came after Students Representative Council President Lawson Hunter presented a brief last Wednesday.

Hunter said "they approved it in principle, with the University sharing costs, and control, and things like that."

Hunter had told students earlier in the week that there was no restriction as to when the SRC could apply for a license to go on the air. It had been reported that the University of Saskatchewan radio station would be the only university station on the air for three years. President Hunter said that the secretary of the Board of Broadcast Governors wrote to him that he knew of no such arrangement.



Unfortunately the Great Antonio is ineligible for the \$25 prize in the Winter Carnival beard growing contest. When he applied his cheeks were not clean shaven. Better luck next year, Tony.

Beard Contest

There have been no entries yet in the Winter Carnival beard growing contest. The contest has a first prize of \$25. It is sponsored by Bob 'n' Barries Drive-In in Nashwaaksis.

Carnival Publicity man Bruce Parker says he is issuing an appeal to all Foresters and Engineers, Artsmen, Business Students, Phys Edders, and all other faculties are also eligible, he said.

Second prize in the contest

is a Winter Carnival Weekend Celebration Time of dinners: free meals for the winner for the duration of Carnival. Third prize is all the winner can eat.

Entries can be made official by registering with the editor of the *Brunswickan* or with Bruce Parker. While there is no deadline for applications, the entrant must register with clean-shaven cheeks.

UNB and St. Thomas Students are eligible.

Tours Arranged

by COLLEEN SAVAGE

A committee to provide students at UNB with interesting and informative guest speakers during the year was formed at the Oct. 11 meeting of the SRC. Members of the committee, headed by Peter Blair, are: Heather Allison, Hart North, Al Pressman and Burla Gilbert.

The committee hopes to combat student apathy by exposing them to controversial speakers. The SRC has provided the committee with a budget of \$300. Speakers who would stir up interest among the not-so-active students are being approached. Proposed speakers are Dr. Timothy Leary of LSD fame, Gilles Gregoire, MP and possibly George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi party.

On a budget of \$300, it may be difficult for the committee to get the speakers they would like to have, but the committee is hoping that many of the speakers will come at their own expense. The committee feels that the type of speakers they desire will want to crusade his cause and be willing to bear his own expenses.

The committee hopes to get one or two speakers a month, beginning in a few weeks. The amount of interest shown will decide whether they will speak in Memorial Hall, McConnell Hall or the rink.

In previous years, efforts to get guest speakers were, at best unorganized. This year, with proper publicity and arrangements made ahead of time the program should be a success.

It was suggested, at the

SRC meeting, that UNB work in co-operation with the universities within the province to help cut down on the expenses.

Crossroads Africa

Crossroads Africa is an organization which is dedicated to a better understanding between the peoples of Africa and the peoples of North America. It was organized in the United States in 1958 by Dr. James Robinson a minister from New York City. In that year 60 American students were sent to various African countries to work together with African students on selected projects such as building schools, improving water supplies, etc. In 1960, 11 Canadians participated in this program for the first time. Since that time about 200 Americans and 25 Canadians have worked in Africa each summer under the auspices of this organization.

Crossroads Africa believes that an understanding between the two peoples can be obtained by working together even for the short period of four-six weeks. Many of the students who have participated in Crossroads Africa have returned to Africa after graduation with CUSO or the American Peace Corps for a longer stay.

Anyone who would like to participate in this program next summer should contact Frank R. Steward of the Chemical Engineering Department.

British Debaters At UNB

The first of a number of interesting and informative debates will be held in McConnell Hall on Friday, Oct. 21 from 7 to 9 p.m. Opposing the UNB debaters will be a team from the United Kingdom sponsored by the British Government. The team consists of two graduate students, Lord James A. Douglas-Hamilton, 24, and Ian Stewart Forrester, 21, both natives of Scotland.

Both debaters have had considerable experience in international clubs and associations and intend to become advocates at the Scottish Bar, or possibly, in the case of Lord Douglas-Hamilton, to work for a U.N. Technical Assistance Program in a legal capacity. While both men have travelled considerably in Europe, the middle and far east, this cross-country debating tour will be their first visit to Canada. Their tour, lasting a month, started at Memorial University on Oct. 15 and before reaching UNB they will have competed at St. Mary's, Dalhousie, King's College and Acadia.

Facing this somewhat impressive British team will be two veteran UNB debaters, Ed Bell, a third year Law student from McAdam, N.B. and Chip Gillespie, a third year Arts student from Montreal. The resolution, "That women should be kept pregnant, barefoot and in the kitchen." promises great potential as an entertaining topic with the British taking the affirmative and UNE the opposition. For an interval of lively, intelligent and likely caustic debate, drop in at McConnell Hall on Friday evening at 7 p.m.

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At Universite de Montreal:

Boycott Nears Third Week

MONTREAL (CUP) — The student boycott of the University of Montreal's cafeteria nears completion of its third week without any sign of the conflict between the university's student council and the administration being settled. André Deslisle, the council's internal vice-president says the administration has yet to answer three proposals put

forth by the students as a means of reopening the cafeteria.

The U de M administration closed the cafeteria Wednesday, Sept. 28, after students, refusing to pay increased prices, boycotted it in favour of temporary food services established by council.

Proposals presented one week ago by l'Association Générale des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal (AGEUM) to university authorities are:

- lowering of prices for one month on a trial basis,
- establishment of a commission to study cafeteria services,
- engagement of a professional to manage the cafeteria with his salary paid jointly by the administration and AGEUM.

The university administration said Friday it will answer the first proposal by announcing that current prices will be maintained. No reference was made to the other two proposals.

Meanwhile, AGEUM is continuing operation of its cafeteria. During its first day of operation the cafeteria served 1,200 lunch-hour patrons and 250 supper customers. The cafeteria can serve up to 2,000 dinners at a single meal hour, according to student officials.

The makeshift cafeteria charges prices used by the administration cafeteria before the rise in prices. Full course meals sell at 55 cents, sandwiches between 15 cents and 25 cents — a 10 cent decrease in both cases from new administration prices.

The temporary cafeteria is breaking even financially, says Deslisle.

Students are dealing with a Montreal catering company and if the food service were under its own administration it would "definitely show a profit" according to Deslisle.

"We are able to boycott all year if we have to," he says. The university administration blamed rising wages, food prices, and operation costs for its cafeteria's price boost.

Hunter Favours Boycott

"We are going to have to start boycotting the McConnell Hall cafeteria soon," said Student Council President Lawson Hunter late last week.

He was discussing the new menu in the men's dining hall. "All we get is beef chow mein and chicken chow mein and egg on toast," he said.

"Now they have a three-week rotating menu. It was brought in from the head office. The management here does not want it, but the administration has forced them to take it," Hunter reported. "I think it's terrible," he added.

"We can force them to take off this three week rotating menu," Hunter said. "It is being used on all the campuses in Canada that Versafoods is catering to."

The student council President said he thinks the students should protest. One suggestion he made was "to alternate daily between eating at McConnell Hall and Lady Dunn Hall." By exhausting the supplies of food at these locations, he felt, sufficient wastage would result to convince those responsible that the students mean business.

At Carleton:

Co-op Bookstore

OTTAWA (CUP) — A Carleton University student group has proposed establishment of an off-campus co-operative book store.

Claiming high prices and poor service abound at the university-operated book store group spokesmen say they intend to establish their own co-op book store by next fall.

Student support for such a project was indicated last month by sale of \$5,000 worth of books at a student-run store on campus. It was reported this operation resulted in a five per cent drop in university book store prices.

University president David-

son Dunton has said the Carleton administration is neither for nor against such a project.

Explaining the 10 to 30 per cent profit on book sales at the university store, the president said all this money is invested in student activities.

"The province does not support such activities as athletics, residences and cafeteria," he commented, "and the \$18 students pay each year doesn't cover these costs."

Dr. Dunton warned that if book store profits were eliminated, Carleton students would likely face a fee increase.



Dr. A. Foster Baird, professor emeritus of electrical engineering at UNB and member of the University's faculty from 1916 until his retirement in 1951, headed the list of cornerstone-laying guests at the new Engineering Building. The cornerstone was laid for the building's three million dollar extension, expected to be completed late in 1967.

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"Not Again! Fee Increase?"

This banner headline at Mount Allison initiated, on their campus, the yearly Battle of the Fees, a combat in which most Councils and CUS students tend to engage themselves. Agrosy Editor, Leonard, has pleaded that their Administration, if intending to raise fees, is duty-bound to make their position known to the student body. Such a statement would be "of tremendous convenience and importance to the student body," he said.

It seems apparent that Editor Leonard is requesting time for students to react in force with more protests and briefs.

It is time that students stopped involving themselves with fee increases. University administrators are too often pen-sketched as thoughtless vampires wanting to drain our bank accounts. They have the student in mind constantly, and the consequences of a fee-hike announcement are more fully understood by them than by students.

Nonetheless we protest, march on Parliament, and become thoroughly excited.

It all ends where it started. Administrations have only four sources of revenue: Federal grants, Provincial grants, gifts and students.

Federal grants are fixed. Student protestation at the Federal level is of small value. Marches are a time-consuming waste and briefs from far more authoritative bodies than students have been shuffled aside. Action from Ottawa is painstakingly slow. Students, university administrators and commissioners have advocated tremendous changes but political winds blow more favourably in other directions. The priority of post-secondary education may seem obvious to us but we're too involved to be objective. After all is considered, the mental and physical health of our nation is more pressing. Our wait may be long.

Equally useless is the protest to the Provincial government, where intricacies of University-Government relations are not going to be changed by a flock of marchers or a hastily prepared brief.

This leads to the final source of revenue, the student. The strongest argument for a fee-freeze is that of University accessibility to those with financial problems. The University cannot afford to cater to those that aren't here. Moreover, the University is not the deciding force in the issue of accessibility.

The concern of the University is to provide students attending with the best possible education available. Certain standards are realized and definite goals established. Out of their decisions on how much they will offer rises a budget. This must be met and if the governments do not supply the required dollars then those that are enrolled should pay higher tuition fees.

Only the governments have power sufficient to alter this situation. As has been stated, favourable changes will not occur due to the student lobby, because it is insignificant. It will occur due to the suasive powers of public opinion.

Man-hours of protestation should, therefore, be directed towards programs geared to inform the citizens of the value of Universities and of their need for greater government aid. This is especially true in New Brunswick where financial assistance from the Provincial government is minimal. Capital grants for construction are unknown.

When the fee increase is announced at this University later next year, let us be prepared to stop and consider the value of our course of action. Let us start now with an effort to keep the people informed about the University of New Brunswick and its needs.

Brunswickan

CELEBRATING ITS HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY WITH CANADA

Established in 1867, the *Brunswickan* is Canada's oldest student publication. It is published weekly for the students of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, N.B. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Student Representative Council. Subscriptions \$4 a year. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. The *Brunswickan* office is located at the Memorial Students Centre, UNB, Fredericton, N.B., telephone 475-5191. This paper was printed at Capital Free Press, Brunswick Street, Fredericton.

Editor-in-Chief
Robert R. Burrows

Business Manager: James H. Embury
Publications Manager: Scott Wade
Sports Editor: Terrence Thomas, Nancy Webster
News Editors: Mary Wilson, Graeme Ross
Cartoonist: Graeme Ross

Contributors: Gary Davis, Sharon Wyman, John Oliver, Steve MacFarlane, Kevin McKinney, Hugh Lloyd, Coleen Savage, John Bates, Carrie MacMillan, Geoff Green, Terry Kilbride, Beverly Cooke.

Photography: Elmer Bourque, James Northcott-Green
Typist: Jane Lawson
Circulation Manager: Barb Millar



The Socials of Wine and Roses

Letters To The Editor

MY DAD, THE EDITOR

Editor:

I would like to congratulate Mr. Bob Edwards for his well-written letter in last week's *Brunswickan*. It is obvious that he put a great deal of work into it, and much thought. It is a pity, however, that he is wrong.

He seems to think that Radio UNB would not exist if the council did not. I was here when Radio UNB was a mere baby, and I saw it grow, and I can assure you that it was built by interested and independent students, not by the Students Representative Council. The first equipment in it was secured through donations, not through the SRC. I maintain that it could have grown without the SRC, and that if it wishes it could separate itself entirely from the SRC. Consider the simple matter of (although at present it is against the station's policy) paid advertising. Certainly it would have members whether the SRC was here or not.

The same is true of the *Brunswickan*. It started almost 100 years ago, before there was any student council.

The yearbook was started in 1938 by a group of interested students. It would have existed without the SRC. I know this because my father was editor of that one.

The Red 'n' Black, Carnival, and other events of great significance are run independently of the SRC, without financial aid from the SRC, except in circumstances which could have been avoided through proper management. The committees in charge of these respective organizations unfortunately have grown to expect the SRC to bail them out in

emergencies, but a bank loan would do just as well.

And so it goes with the other activities that seem to depend on council but in fact exist under a corollary of Parkinson's Law.

The major part of Mr. Edwards' letter deals with the argument that the SRC meetings are only a small part of the council's activities.

This is an excellent point. However it is completely false.

Most council members learn nothing outside the council. Some of them appear for only part of each meeting. Few of them know anything about what they vote on other than what is brought up by council members and by a few rabble rousers in the small group of onlookers at the back (or as we prefer it, front) of the Council Chamber.

Those few who bother to look into council problems before meetings would probably be fighting for better housing, courses, food, fees, jobs, discounts, and all the other supposed necessities of student life, even if there was no Council.

The concessions council offers could be awarded by the faculties or could be let loose to free competition, neither of which would result in a poor product.

I again congratulate Mr. Edwards, but I suggest that he look outward and not try to rationalize his position on council. Just because councillors are elected, it does not mean they are doing any good.

Yours truly,
Gary Davis

Editor:

In your lead editorial of October 6, entitled "Is The

Ship Really Sinking?" you say that "nothing will be accomplished by the withdrawal of UNB from CUS." What, Mr. Editor, is being accomplished by UNB's membership?

Why is not this union of 170,000 students doing something to make it worthwhile for Memorial, Bishops, Loyola et al. (as well as UNB) to remain as members? If a union of 170,000 people is, simply by its numbers, a "powerful influencing force", worthy of our respect and admiration, then it should have something concrete under its belt. What? What have they done, and what are they doing???

I do not think ninety per cent of the students at UNB know of any good reason for remaining in CUS. I think the other ten per cent do not know what CUS is!

I have heard students say "Why don't we withdraw from CUP, CUS, WUSC, WHIFF and anything else we are in? We never hear anything about them, nor do we benefit from them."

This attitude, Mr. Editor, justified or not, reasonable or not, believable or not, is quite prevalent on the campus, particularly among Freshman students.

Instead of telling us in your editorials that a withdrawal from CUS is an emphasis of childishness, why not ask the SRC to have a report presented to the *Brunswickan* for publication telling the students of UNB why CUS should exist and why UNB should retain its membership?

Maybe then your editorial should be republished. Per-

SRC Interested:

Course Evaluation For UNB

UNB students will soon be taking part in a survey on teaching methods and course evaluation. The plan, brought before the SRC last month by Nelson Adams, has been approved and a committee is presently attempting to organize and promote the survey.

Some students are fortunate to have excellent professors and rewarding classes but there are many students who find that the instruction they receive is inadequate and their lectures are dull and confusing. As a result, in courses

of this nature, there is often a high failure rate.

Professors usually explain that the students who fail do not work hard enough, cannot adjust to college life, aren't properly prepared by previous courses or are stupid. However, poor teaching is often a major factor resulting in the failure of a student.

This survey on teaching methods and course evaluation will attempt to help the professors realize that they have faults that they are often unaware of.

The survey will not be an "anti-calender". Some large Canadian universities publish booklets for new students telling them what courses they should avoid.

The UNB survey will not be published for general circulation in the student body. Questionnaires will be completed by students on various courses. The data collected will be processed by the committee conducting the survey and the results will be presented to the instructors in their own courses, to department heads for all department courses covered and the deans will receive the completed report.

The multiple choice questionnaire will as objective as possible. It will ask about teaching methods and a specific professor, the content of the course, lab, tutorials, and the required texts and reading material. It will be prepared ask you, Mr. Nelson, how can a player, however brilliant he may be, continue to be of use to the team if he is obviously injured?

The second point concerns the refusal of the coaching staff (you are not the only coach who does this) to make use of reserve players. I counted at least five players going both ways. One cannot gain playing experience, as well you know, from warming the bench. Desire can often-times make up for a player's weakness in his position or lack of playing experience. Again I ask, how can two-way players be expected to be effective throughout a long and bruising game? They are bound to pace themselves and thus not go all out on every play in order to reserve their energies for later on in the game. Such a player, because he is tired, is especially subject to injury no matter how good his physical condition may be.

So, Mr. Nelson, how about giving the reserves (and rookies) more playing time? You never know, they just might surprise you!

Douglas Goring
(Bus. Admin.) 1



LULLABY

"Hush, my child, drift off to sleep . . . you are safe and warm here in my arms. It's cold outside, but you and I have each other. Close your eyes and rest, your day is done and I will be here to watch over you.

Your father? Your father is away, but he'll come back to you sometime. He's doing whatever men do when they go away . . . big, important things to change the world and make his fortune. Things which are necessary to make him important in the eyes of his friends. Making desperate attempts to enjoy himself and prove his manhood. But hush, my baby . . . you and I have the wisdom of the ages, he'll come back. Perhaps it will be you he returns to . . . you are a part of him as I can never hope to be. But he'll be back . . . and for now that means he will come back to both of us.

Lie back and let sleep drift over you, my child . . . tomorrow for you will be a bright new day . . . you can sleep with gentle innocence and untroubled mind for yet another night. You have a few more hours of childhood left before the world will become a difficult place for even you, my angel.

The world you will live in will be difficult for you to understand sometimes . . . perhaps you understand it best as a child, when all is seen as good or bad . . . and the good is all good and the bad is all bad. But later, great things will happen in the world, wars will be fought, protests will be made, policies will be formulated, action will be taken . . . and you will be tossed by the waves like a wooden chip battered by an ocean storm. The world will go on though, and mothers will rock their babies to sleep as I do now . . . poor and alone . . . and the leaves which fall past their windows won't seem to affect them either.

But you, my own, please be happy. I don't care whether you become a big success or a great person . . . as long as you can be contented and satisfied. Others will fight you, and you will have to fight them back. But don't ever try to fight with yourself . . . it may sound funny, but it happens to people . . . and they always lose that battle. Oh, I know that there are many things which you won't be able to learn by being told, . . . you will have to learn them the hard way, by yourself. But you will be able to do that . . . and to know when to give up the losing battles, before they destroy you.

Hush, my child, I am here. You are not alone and the night can't hurt us. Hush . . . hush . . . settle back in your crib and sleep, my love. . ."

New Service

Prices go up in the cafeteria! Prices go up in the bookstore! Prices go up downtown! Well, for once the price of something is going down. This week marks the inauguration of a new stenographic service available to students.

The venture, formed by several UNB students in the nature of a co-operative, will offer the lowest prices available for photocopying and typing. The service will be available only to students, and the low prices are possible due to the low overhead expected. Spokesmen for the Student Steno Service indicated to the Brunswickan that photocopies will be made for 15¢ each and that most typing copy will involve a charge of 20¢ per page. All work will be guaranteed, and special arrangements can be made for those who require rush service.

Letters

(From page 4)

haps, instead of total apathy, the student body will receive it with its wholehearted approval.

Mac Stevens
1st Year Arts

MEMO TO COACH NELSON

I wish to commend the Red Bombers for their playing efforts so far this season, which could not have been possible without the fine coaching of Mr. Nelson and his staff. But there are two points about the game strategy employed which puzzle me.

The first matter has to do with the continued use of a player after he has been injured. In last Saturday's game against SMU, Tetrault (no. 34) sustained what appeared to be a sprained ankle. He was limping very noticeably, and yet he was allowed to remain in the game. I also noted that there were other players, linemen, who were limping. I

Yearbook Deadlines

Yearbook Editor, Cathie Sullivan, has announced that the deadline for graduate pictures and write-ups is November 1st. Miss Sullivan stated that although this deadline was given to the graduates very few have submitted the necessary material to the Yearbook office. The editor mentioned that graduates who did not know the location of the Yearbook Office could deposit their photo and write-up in the campus mail.

This is the first of many deadlines and the staff is eager that it should be met. Late submissions may not be considered. Miss Sullivan also stated that a picture would not be printed if a write-up was not enclosed.

Fall Poll

The fall elections for vacant positions on the Students Representative Council were held this week. The results were not available at press time, but should have been announced by the time the paper hit the stands.

Council elections are held in the fall and in January to elect members to the student government. From time to time by-elections are held to fill spaces left due to resignations and other causes.

The positions contested this week were for representatives from the Engineering, Law, Business and Graduate schools. A total of five seats were contested.

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Food Brief Shortly

A group of students will submit a brief to council on the subject of cafeteria food prices. The leader of the group, John Oliver, made the announcement Sunday. "We are simply going to collect the articles that have been appearing in the Brunswickan for the last few weeks



GAUNT JOHN OLIVER

and ask why the council hasn't done anything about this problem", he said.

Oliver said, "Most of the council members are in residence, and don't realize how hard we downtowners are hit by the cafeteria's prices."

He said that he believed the residence dwellers pay equally high prices for "the same low quality food," but it is hidden in their residence fees.

"It's about time something was done," he said.

Many students have privately said they are not satisfied with the food situation on the campus.

Oliver said, "I think the food-service-people are taking unfair advantage of their monopoly position."

The brief will be submitted before Sunday's council meeting, he said.

CHINA is coming, CHINA is coming

Felix Greene's colour production of China! will be shown in the Chemistry Auditorium, Sunday, October 30, at 3:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. The admission price will be one dollar for adults and fifty cents for students. Children under twelve will be admitted free at the 3:00 p.m. showing.

Following is an extract from the Prologue by Felix Greene:

"I have been to China several times in recent years — sometimes for quite long visits to study developments there

and to gather material for my books on China.

"On this visit I went for British television. The company sent me to film not so much the political aspects of China (though in one sense of course anything about China has its political connotations) but to get as much film as possible which would show the day-to-day life of the Chinese people. We tend today to see other peoples too exclusively in terms of their politics and too little of them as fellow human beings.

"On this trip I travelled a-

bout 15,000 miles ... often by train ... by plane ... sometimes by jeep and sometimes even by camel back. I met an enormous variety of people ... the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, doctors who still practice their traditional form of Chinese medicine, and the younger doctors being trained in modern, western-style hospitals. I visited workers in their tiny apartments, I talked with students in their over crowded dormitories, met with religious leaders and with commune leaders, I spent a good deal of my time in the countryside to learn something of the life of the Chinese peasants.

"I was on the whole relatively free to film in China. I say "relatively free" because there are problems that arise when filming in China which shouldn't be minimized. The Chinese didn't appear anxious to hide anything from me — one can wander around in the cities with a camera quite alone wherever one wants to go. That's not the problem. The main difficulty is that the Chinese tend to be rather shy about having their photographs taken unless its by a member of their own family or a close friend. They feel that for a stranger to film them is an invasion of their personal life. So, its always necessary to ask permission first.

"A question is often asked. Was my film censored by the Chinese authorities before I left China? No — I brought back the cans of undeveloped film. Most of it was developed by the Rank Laboratories in England, some in California. "So you will see China as I saw it — and from the time that I first went there, I discovered a country quite different from the one I had expected ..."

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Forestry Week Oct. 17-22

Country Dance Club

by PRU EDWARDS

We held our first meeting on Wednesday 12th and had just about the attendance we expected, that is, the people who already know what it's all about! Where are our beginners? We had a lot of fun, but everybody would enjoy dancing much more with plenty of new people, beginning instruction right from scratch. The teacher of this new student group is Pru Edwards, a member of the long-established Fredericton S.C.D. Group. We danced one old favourite, "the Duke of Perth" (remember that from "Tunes of Glory"?), and learned a new dance, 'Lady Auckland's Reel', and were home by 8:45 in time for an evening of study, (or something). It's hard to get started on something entirely new all by yourself, so don't! Get a crowd together for moral support and give Scottish Country Dancing a try. Get in there with M.I.T., Harvard and Queen's! We told you something about it in the last Brunswickan, now come and see for yourself, Men, this is one kind of dancing where women are kept in their place, this is for you! We meet every Wednesday at the C.O.T.C. hut, (Naval Training Division) from 7:30-8:30.

Forestry Week Schedule Released

- SCHEDULE**
- MONDAY — OCTOBER 17**
Soccer Game — 8:30 p.m.
College Field
 - TUESDAY — OCTOBER 18**
Faculty Woodsmen's Competition — 7:00 p.m. —
College Field
 - WEDNESDAY — OCTOBER 19**
Queen's Social — 8:30 p.m.
Memorial Lounge, Forestry Building
 - THURSDAY — OCTOBER 20**
Water Polo Co-eds vs. Foresters — 8:00 p.m. —
L.B.R. Pool
 - FRIDAY — OCTOBER 21**
Open House — 1-5 p.m.
Bushman's Ball — 9 p.m.
McConnell Hall
 - SATURDAY — OCTOBER 22**
Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Competition — 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Lady Beaverbrook Rink Parking Lot. University Avenue.
Hammerfest — 6:30 p.m. Ranger Cabin, Rlanagan Road, U.N.B. Woodlot

Bushman's Ball Friday Night 9 PM

The Bushman's Ball, one of the biggest and best dances of the year, will take place Friday Oct. 21. Tony George and the Imperials are returning again this year and if they perform as last year it should be "a real big show".

Miss Forestry will be announced and crowned at the Ball. This year's candidates are: Dawn Charlton (Nur. 3), Barb Hughes (Arts 2), Cassie Lewis (Arts 2), Andie Doucet (Nur. 3) and Jeannie Millett (Nur. 2). These ladies were presented to the foresters at the Queen's Social last night. Voting for selection of the Queen takes place tomorrow morning on the top floor of the Forestry Building.

The Bull of the Woods (top performer in faculty woodsmen competitions) will also be announced at the Ball and will be presented with the double bitted axe, symbolic of such a performance.

Forestry Week Co-chairman Laird Brown advises that tickets will be available at the door for the Bushman's Ball. Admission: Forestry Association members \$1.50 per couple, non Association members \$2.00 per couple. The dance starts at 9:00 p.m. and will be held in McConnell Hall.

FORESTERS — Help stamp out segregation; take an Engineer home for dinner today! (They don't taste too bad with lots of ketchup).



The Annual Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Meet will be held Saturday, October 22.

Teams representing the Maritime Ranger School, the MacDonald Agriculture College of Montreal, the University of Maine, the Nova Scotia Agriculture College and defending champions, the UNB Forest Ranger School will compete.

Competition will be in buck-sawing, chain-sawing, axe-throwing, knife throwing, logrolling, cross-cut, axe cutting, kettle boil, and chain throwing.


An official opening is planned with government officials and faculty members to be present.

Equipment Openhouse Display

On Saturday morning (Oct. 22) at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink Parking Lot. There will be a display of commonly used heavy logging equipment. It is hoped to have several types of skidding and hauling equipment there. Local firms are, again this year making such equipment available to the foresters. The display will be set up in the same area in which the Inter-collegiate Woodman's competitions are taking place.

This Friday afternoon the forestry faculty throws open its doors to the general public. Under the direction of Steve Hoyt this year's Open House appears to be bigger and better than ever. Students from high schools across the province have been invited and guided tours for them have been arranged. Displays of various types of forestry equipment will be set up in the different labs. Dr. J. W. Kerr, Dean of Forestry, will address the students in the forestry lounge and refreshments will be served.



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Doctor Edith G. McLeod

by GEOFFREY GREEN

Miss Edith G. McLeod, Registrar of the University of New Brunswick, is, in all probability, one of the few people who have ever had the distinction of preparing the graduation list for a convocation at which she was to be honoured.

At the annual fall convocation, held last Thursday, Miss McLeod received an honorary Doctor of Law (LL.D.) degree for her deep and abiding loyalty to UNB and to the province of New Brunswick.

Miss McLeod's allegiance to the province and the University extends beyond the twenty-one years in which she has held the position of Registrar. Born in Richibucto, Kent County, Miss McLeod is proud to point out that it is also "the home of both Robichaud and K. C. Irving."

After completing high school, Miss McLeod enrolled as an undergraduate in the UNB faculty of Arts. Of her undergraduate years, Miss McLeod speaks fondly of her love for dancing and English rugby. She was also highly impressed with the academic gowns the women students customarily wore at this time, although the men had discontinued the practise several years earlier.

Miss McLeod's Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in English and Philosophy implies the presence of a superior intellectual ability as is attested by Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey, Vice-President of the Academics, was an undergraduate contemporary of Miss McLeod at UNB.

After graduation in 1922, Miss McLeod accepted the post of librarian with the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa.

In a few years, Miss McLeod returned to her native New

Brunswick to take up the position of secretary to the late Dr. C. C. Jones, president of UNB from 1926 to 1940. Dr. Jones, at the time was badly in need of someone such as Miss McLeod, because, before her appointment, the President had been typing his own letters in the morning and teaching mathematics in the afternoon. Miss McLeod served in the same capacity to Dr. Jones' successor, Dr. Norman A. M. Mackenzie.

Her appointment to the post of registrar of UNB occurred in 1945 during the presidency of Dr. M. F. Gregg, VC.

As Registrar, Miss McLeod's duties are many and varied. She is responsible for the maintenance of all academic records, the processing of all applications and admissions, the preparation of the University calendar, the compilation of statistical reports, correspondence, which runs up to over one hundred letters a day and counselling and interviewing students. Furthermore, Miss McLeod holds the position of secretary for both the University Council and the Board of Deans.

Somehow, Miss McLeod still

finds time for other activities. Two years ago, she began constructing a new home. She found this experience most enlightening when she realized as she put it, "I couldn't distinguish a nail from a tack." Now, that her home is finished, Miss McLeod enjoys, "puttering in the garden, although I wouldn't call myself a gardener," she said.

In the social sphere, Miss McLeod is a past president of the Women's Faculty Club and the UNB Alumnae Society. She is presently a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

However, Miss McLeod's main concern is the University. It is her sincere hope that UNB will strive for ever-increasing quality in both the academic field and in the caliber of students. Miss McLeod has a preference for smaller universities, and although UNB has tripled in enrolment since Miss McLeod became Registrar, it is her wish that the University will never attain the proportions of McGill and the University of Toronto.

Miss McLeod's deep involvement in the life of the Univer-

sity of New Brunswick has led her to become the most widely known and respected figure on campus. Her colleagues speak highly of her. Dean MacNutt of the faculty of Arts said that Miss McLeod has been a spectacular figure at UNB for forty years. She is liked and respected by all members of the faculty. As Registrar, she has kept the students and faculty in order during the terms of five presidents. She is possessed with immense patience which has enabled her to endure the idiosyncracies of all.

Dr. Bailey, Vice-President of the Academics said this about Miss McLeod: "She is a person who adheres to the principles, but at the same time, she understands that rules

have to be constructed humanely. If she sees that a rule is going to result in injustice, she will seek a means of setting the rule aside. This is the mark of a good and experienced administrator. Miss McLeod is blessed with that Scottish characteristic of clanishness, loyalty to chief and colleagues.

On the subject of the degree of honorary Doctor of Laws, Miss McLeod is reluctant to speak. However, she has stated that "the good wishes and warmth of friends have made it all worthwhile."

Miss McLeod, the **Brunswickan** joins the faculty and the student body of the University of New Brunswick in a salute to you!



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Too Much Of John's Bull

by SCOTT WADE

The President of our University, Dr. Colin B. Mackay has expressed concern regarding the number of students that attended the Convocation Ceremonies.

There is no doubt that the students were aware of the Convocation Ceremonies. Classes were cancelled; the library and bookstore were closed; seniors were encouraged to march in the academic procession and articles through all press media discussed specific aspects of the occasion.

The fact that many people went disguised as empty seats is, however, understandable.

The Convocation Ceremony is notoriously long and boring.

Commencing the program last Thursday was a lengthy prayer from the Archbishop of Fredericton, who proceeded to ask the Lord's blessing for all and sundry. His prayer of Invocation could have been successfully abbreviated.

Immediately following, the President and Vice-Chancellor took his place at the lectern. Whether at a sod turning, cornerstone laying, banquet, ribbon-cutting, or graduation, Dr. Mackay seems to give approximately the same speech. His remarks could have been just as successfully shortened.

The Honourable Louis J. Robichaud was to install Sir Max Aitken as Chancellor. Prior to this, however, Mr. Robichaud had many words to say. It is indeed unfortunate that the Premier spoke in English as this seemed to restrict him to a dull and monotone reading from his prepared script. His part in the ceremony, and the ceremony itself, would have been strengthened if he had read in French.

Sir Max Aitken was the most welcome speaker of the afternoon. It was indeed a pleasure to listen to a few well chosen and well delivered words. We can look forward to his part in future ceremonies.

University Orator, Professor R. E. D. Cattle presented the candidates for their Honourary degrees. It is worth attending to hear him. His wit and colourful manner are refreshing.

The established tradition at this University is an address from a prominent Briton. This practise was introduced by Lord Beaverbrook and is apparently being continued by Sir Max Aitken, his son. This practise is of questionable value. The address this year, following the pattern of previous addresses, was largely ponderous platitudes of British bull. Dr. Gordon was partially better when he spoke to small groups of students during the two days previous to Convocation. Unfortunately these discussions were kept hush-hush and very few had the opportunity to attend. When a prominent person is at this University as a guest of the entire University body, no one or two departments should be allowed to believe that he is theirs for restricted gatherings.

It seems logical that in the future, if a large student turnout is desired then the speaker must be a person whose name is familiar to a young crowd. Secondly the ceremony must be shortened.

Dr. Mackay has also stated that it is important that students attend to show our Chancellor we are indeed grateful for his interest in this campus and our hopes that his concern will continue.

This is, perhaps, the stronger argument for a student appearance. Lord Beaverbrook, and now the Beaverbrook foundation under Sir Max Aitken, his son, have shown unprecedented interest in this University and our gratitude is at times not visible. His Lordship used to become very angry when a student turnout at the Rink was low.

Again there are many reasons for lack of student concern. To ask an undergraduate to attend out of interest for continued financial support of this institution is valid, but in vain. Students, generally, are not aware of the vital role which is played by the fund raising campaign.

Neither are we aware of the part of the Chancellor accepts. Large gifts are accepted as the norm. We don't realize that these grants are few and far between. Neither is the desperate financial situation at this University understood by the students.

To ask an undergraduate to attend out of respect is also demanding much. At the University of New Brunswick students even have disrespect for their own student government. Somehow we have not

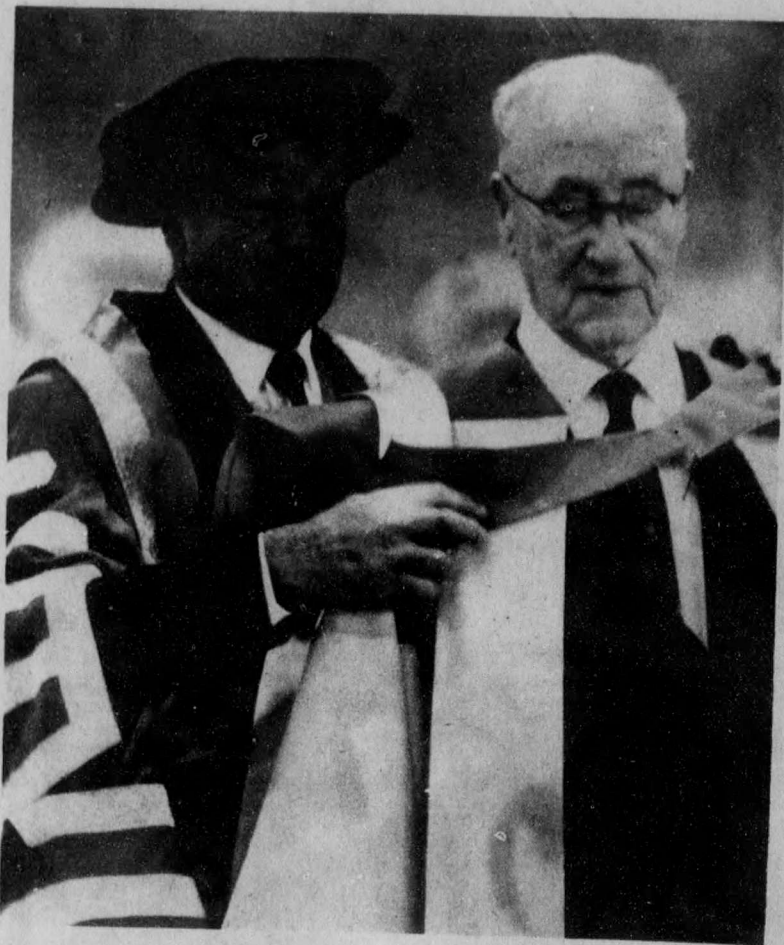
the respect for our faculty that exists elsewhere and there is a predominant feeling that the University of New Brunswick is a second-rate place.

The faculty often speak ill of each other and of the President. "He should delegate more authority." or "Why does he concern himself with the milk-containers at McConnell Hall?" How can we expect students to develop respect for those in authority above us when this respect is lacking at the faculty level.

To this must be added the student and faculty attitudes towards the Senate. There aren't a dozen students on this campus who could name six Senate members and over fifty per cent could not name more than one. A total ignorance of the role of the Senate is predominant.

Basically the spirit and ethic of deserved respect is sadly lacking at this University and it must be built. This was blatantly obvious when Sir Max Aitken attended dinner at McConnell Hall. The students did not stand. Nor have we stood when the President has arrived for a meal. At McGill and Queens they stand when a Dean appears. This is the type of attitude which, I believe, we must sincerely try to establish.

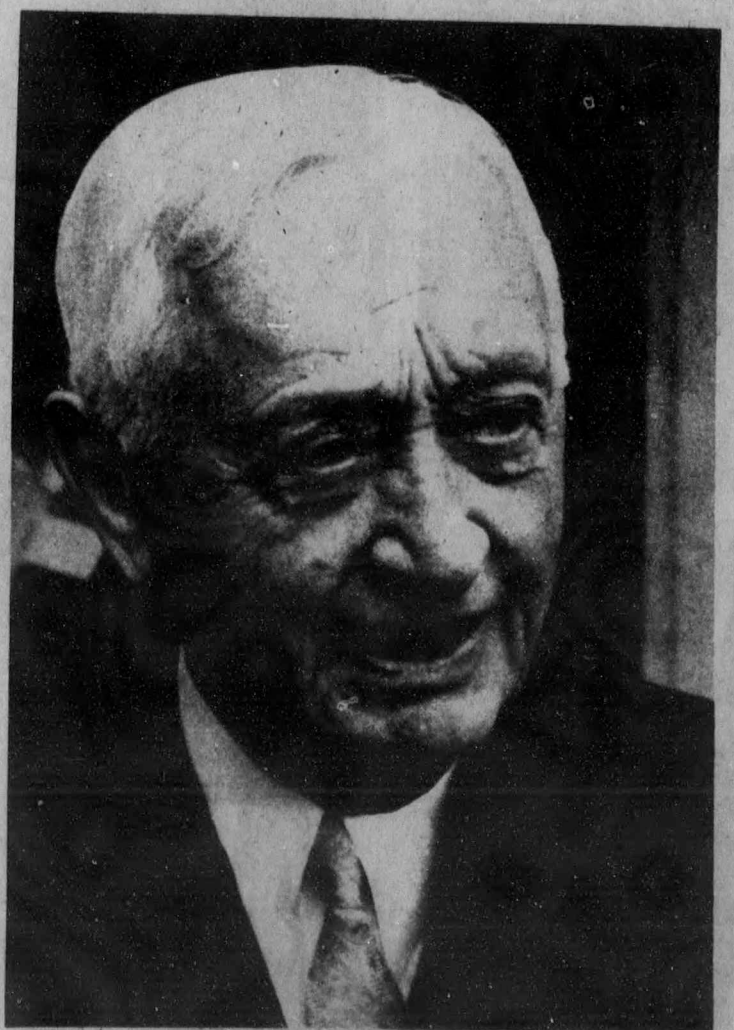
This effort must come from at least two levels. On the one hand an attempt must be made to acquaint the students with the members, obligations and concerns of the faculty, alumni, Board of Deans, President, Senate and Chancellor. On the other hand we, as students, must show respect for those in authority above us.



SIR MAX AITKEN and DR. JOHN RUTHERFORD GORDON.



Leaving the McLaren Gates are Sir Max Aitken, Dr. Colin B. Mackay, Chief Justice Bridges, Premier Robichaud, Dr. Cyrus Eaton, Premier Bennett, Dr. Philip Sherlock, and Dr. John Rutherford Gordon.



DR. CYRUS EATON

Sell the CBC For Scholarships

HAMILTON (CUP) — If the government were to abolish the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, students could have their long-promised federal scholarships, a Liberal MP told McMaster students here recently.

Ralph Cowan said finance minister Mitchell Sharp's austerity moves in postponing medicare, educare and construction of the Prince Edward Island causeway are wrong.

"They are going to save money by not spending money that has not yet been spent," the member from York Humber told students.

Mr. Cowan was taking part in a debate on the resolution: Resolved that the CBC's role as a public information agency should be terminated.



U of T Teach-In On China

Ideas, not men, were on trial at Canada's Second International Teach-In held last weekend at Toronto's Varsity Arena.

A total of sixteen experts and scholars involved their audience in the discussion of "China: Coexistence or Containment?" The title was drawn from two alternative ideas proposed originally by the United States and the USSR respectively.

The Teach-in, preceded by China Week on the University of Toronto campus, dealt with four different areas of discussion: Inside China Today; China and The Emerging Nations; China and the Industrial Nations; and World Response to China.

The Teach-in was released to Universities and cities across the continent by live radio hook-up and extensive television coverage.

It was estimated that last year's 1,000,000 viewers and listeners would be easily surpassed.

According to various estimates, there were between 5,000 and 8,000 in attendance at the Teach-in.

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this is lapinette.

lapinette is a young and frisky french type of bunny who deals with the campus branch of the bank of montreal.



happy giving the impression that she is a paragon of affluence.

this is lapinette, before checking her bank balance.



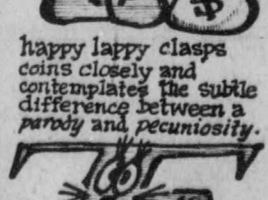
happy learns the subtle difference between a paragon and a parody.

this is lapinette, who has suddenly learned the meaning of the word *thrift*.

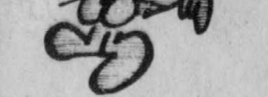


happy lappy clasps coins closely and contemplates the subtle difference between a parody and pecuniosity.

this is lapinette, who has just decided that bank managers are basically kind of kind. you see, he advised her about student loans. truth is, our bank managers can't stand to hear a rabbit cry.



all students - even rabbitic - qualify.



why not hop over?



we'll mind your money for you if you can't stay.



Campus bank

a thumping good place to bank on.

your campus bank
miss r.e.(becky) watson, manager

FALL FANTASIA

Friday, October 28, the UNB Student's Representative Council will present Don Warner and his Orchestra at this year's fall formal, "FALL FANTASIA".

Warner and his orchestra have performed throughout Canada and the Eastern United States and have given jazz concerts to numerous Maritime Universities.

Mount Allison has hosted this orchestra at their Junior Prom for many years so they are certainly not newcomers to college formals.

Tickets are available in the Student Center from 11:30 to 1:30, Monday to Friday and are on sale at the Mag and Fag and at Mazzuca's.

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UNB

PRESENTS

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BY

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and his

ORCHESTRA

FALL

FANTASIA

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THE MAG AND FAGGE SHOPPE
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Gordon

Addresses

Graduates

John Rutherford Gordon, recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, delivered the Convocation address to graduates last Thursday. Gordon, Editor-in-Chief of London's Sunday Express, has been quoted, as saying, "The secret of my success is simple: news editors have to have a common-denominator mind."

In his address, Mr. Gordon reviewed the technological advancement of the twentieth century. "I have seen life transformed by invention and discovery . . .", he said, "It has been the most exciting century in History — certainly the most revolutionary."

Mr. Gordon stressed the lack of appreciation of great minds by their contemporaries. "We laughed at the idea of traveling by air," Mr. Gordon said, and "as for the motor-car, it was a rich man's toy until Henry Ford set about to make it every man's necessity."

"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow have become blurred into one," Mr. Gordon said. "Keep your eyes open; keep your brain alert".

Mr. Gordon spoke of such major technological advancements as motion pictures, vacuum cleaners, and television as being British inventions, contrary to the misconceptions of those believing them to be American-inspired.

Gordon said that many great inventions were discovered accidentally. He cited the match as an example.

Gordon mentioned many of the most recent discoveries, such as space exploration, plastics, and radar, the inventor of which, he said, was recently fined fifteen dollars for speeding in Canada, caught by a radar speed trap.

Nylon stockings sold 64,000 pairs the year they were invented, he said. The popularity of American soldiers among British women Gordon attributed to the fact that they brought nylons to Britain.

He spoke of blood transfusions and dry plasma, invented in London, but he said that the discoveries made by many doctors were at first ignored by their colleagues.

Gordon also spoke of other frustrated inventors, such as Rudolph Diesel, inventor of the diesel engine, who was allegedly murdered by German agents while enroute to England to bring the benefits of his discovery to the world.

(SEE page 12, column 5)

Eaton and Bennett Comment

by GRAEME ROSS

Two of the most controversial guests at Fall Convocation were Cyrus Eaton and W. A. C. Bennett.

Cyrus Eaton is an industrial tycoon and an international celebrity. His wealth and position in the world are not the first things that one noticed in this gentleman, rather a very friendly man with immense intelligence showing in his keen eyes.

Of all the men he has met he feels that undoubtedly Lord Beaverbrook was the most amazing.

Lord Beaverbrook had been a long time personal friend of his. He knew him as Max Aiken and as a Peer. Eaton said that of the world leaders he has known "Lord Beaverbrook's mind was the quickest, sharpest and most determined."

Eaton said that he himself was entirely different. He has to ponder and come to a conclusion before he decides on a course of action.

"When Beaverbrook made up his mind he acted strongly and firmly. He did the most for Canada that any politician, financier, and gentleman has ever done", he said.

Eaton felt that when history comes to record Beaverbrook it will put him down as a very great man. A man that the Maritimes and Canada have been fortunate enough to associate with.

Other great men with whom he has been friends and who impressed him were Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and Winston Churchill. "Winston Churchill? I knew him and his family. He was a great man," he said.

The man whom Eaton has regretted not meeting was Mao Tse-Tung. He said Mao had a "very amazing" mind.

Dr. Bennett is Premier of British Columbia's Social Credit government. His appearance is that of a gentleman

with a politician inside. He is easy going yet always on the move.

Bennett feels that the Atlantic Provinces have a very good chance of becoming as financially secure as the province of British Columbia.

He said, "the Atlantic provinces and BC both have a lot in common. They are at the extreme ends of the two central blocks consisting of the Prairies, and Quebec and Ontario. The two extreme blocks both have their industrial and farm products to export to the world. This explains why I want to lower the tariffs, rather than raise them," he said.

The best industry for any region to become involved in, Bennett thinks, is the tourist trade. "There are many rich Americans on the Atlantic coast. The majority of them have three cars and a lot of money. This gives the Maritimes a great advantage."

"This trade is a retail trade. Therefore there are no education, job finding and job training problems. The tourists arrive and leave their mo-

ney with no strain on the natural resources and no export of needed goods in exchange."

He showed the advantages the east coast have in this trade by stating the existing qualifications of the area. He said that there is good food, good accommodations and light entertainment. He thinks that these benefits should and are being exploited.

Bennett supports the heavy foreign investment that is presently going on in Canada and notably in his own province. He feels that as long as the investment of foreign funds is in business and not in natural resources, it is good for the pro-

vince.

"This type of foreign capital investment, as long as it does not own part of the province, is welcomed. These investments can come from the USA, Japan, or anywhere else, if they are of this nature," he said.

He had recently been in Japan where he found that the Japanese were the cleanest, most brilliant people he had met. He said that the Japanese are the originators, and not the copiers. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world, and Bennett feels, this gap can be crossed with trade.

Convocation

Prize

Winners

Several Fredericton and Central New Brunswick area Students were among the prize winners at Convocation ceremonies for the University of New Brunswick last week.

The Loring Woart Bailey Prize in science went to Michael Edward Cherry of Fredericton, a third year geology student. The John Storrs Brookfield Scholarship for se-

(SEE page 17, column 1)



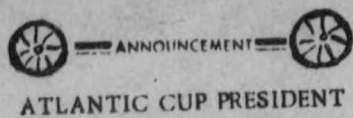
CHIEF JUSTICE BRIDGES and PREMIER ROBICHAUD



PROFESSOR CATTLEY, ORATOR and DR. D. C. W. PACEY



PREMIER BENNETT



ATLANTIC CUP PRESIDENT



M. Gary Davis
Don Sellar, President of Canadian University Press, announces the election of M. Gary Davis as President of the Atlantic Region.

Tories Back Camp

OTTAWA (CUP) — Student Conservatives polled across Canada last week have indicated by an "overwhelming" majority they support national Tory president Dalton Camp in his drive for a leadership convention.

Progressive Conservative Student Federation head Michael Vineberg Tuesday announced the poll results here.

The exact vote was not revealed, but Vineberg said the student Conservatives gave overwhelming support to Camp's bid to unseat Tory chief John Diefenbaker by a leadership vote.

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Art Impressions

by **CARRIE MacMILLAN**

Downstairs in the Beaverbrook Art Gallery there is a collection of graphics and watercolours by New Brunswick artists. It is an interesting show because of its variety and intimacy of medium. Whereas we have generally seen the more sophisticated finished canvases of the New Brunswick artists, this collection is composed of woodcuts, prints, collage, pastels, and pencil sketches. There is even a plan for a sculpture in the show.

More specifically, Miller Brittain of Saint John uses bright pastels and a great deal of imagination to come up with some very different effects — a green road, and flowers that stretch taller than man.

Marjorie Donaldson has a print, a woodcut and an etching in the show.

Thomas Forrestall has some painstakingly detailed pencil sketches — one of a ladder standing below the trap door of an attic, another a series of a dried plant, a honeycomb, and a piece of bone.

Molly Bobak has a black and white drawing of children playing in the snow beneath tall tangled trees. The absence of colour makes the contrast of snow and trees and children the more profound. She also has a delicate watercolour of a pot of flowers in feathery greens and violet-blues.

Bruno Bobak has five powerful woodcuts in the show, including a self portrait, and a stark winter orchard.

Joseph Kashetsky did a collage with matches, paper clips, and coins — and painted it all black.

Jack Humphrey entered very bright abstracts done with acrylic gouache.

I haven't mentioned half of the artists involved in this varied and excellent show.

Campus Coffeehouse Opens

The UNB campus will see its first coffeehouse when "The Happening" makes its debut this coming Saturday October 22. The show will kick off at 9:00 and continue into the wee small hours. Entrance to this evening of Jazz, folk singing and other live and recorded entertainment will be made via the back door. A special introductory rate of fifty cents for couples and thirty-five cents per single will be in effect.

The management hopes to achieve a good deal of audience participation. "The Happening" will thus provide ample opportunity for the artist to add his touches to the decor, for the singer to add to the songs, and for the poet to add to the poetry.

Coffee and tea will be served for the thirsty.

from page 11

... Gordon

The originality found in such a small country as Britain in the 80 years after 1840, which brought them from the bottom to the top in industry, Gordon attributed not to the universities, Oxford and Cambridge, but to tradesmen and merchants. The reason for this, Gordon said, was that the Church stifled learning at the colleges. The great flow of knowledge began in London among men none of whom were college-educated. These men were free from the problems confronting Continental Europe, which was engaged in a series of wars. This prevented Europeans from keeping pace with the inventions of Britain.

"How right the Church was, we do not know," Gordon said. "We may not have had the atomic bomb, but nor would we have had the medicines."

"The future is impossible to imagine", Mr. Gordon said. He spoke of the problems of housing and food, saying that the world will soon need one and three-quarter times as much food as it is now producing, especially more animal foods.

With regard to animal food, Mr. Gordon specifically mentioned the cattle in India. He said that if the Indians would stop worshipping sacred cows, "the country would move out of abject poverty and have enough to feed the nation right away."

"Medicine has advanced fantastically," he said. He named cancer, heart disease, and the aging process as the main problems yet to be solved. "If a cure for cancer were found," he said, "it would cut operations by twenty-five per cent."

Mr. Gordon stressed the fact that a discovery or an invention need not be big to become important. "If Otis hadn't invented the elevator," he said, "there wouldn't be any skyscrapers."

Gordon concluded with the wish that a process of rejuvenation would soon be invented, so that he might be around to see what those he was addressing would do with the world.



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SRC Budget '66-'67

Spring Break

Student Levies		
2670 students @ \$35.00	\$	93,450.00
273 students @ 25.00		6,825.00
		<u>100,275.00</u>
Bank Balance	Deficit	334.99
		<u>\$ 99,940.01</u>
Revenue:		
Advt. for 1966 Yearbook	\$5,625.00	
less anticipated commission	900.00	
	<u>4,725.00</u>	
Sale of Yearbook to Administration	700.00	5,425.00
		<u>\$105,365.01</u>
To Student Union Building		
2943 students @ \$15.00 each		44,145.00
		<u>\$ 61,220.01</u>
Disposable Income for Fall Budgets		

PRELIMINARY BUDGET REQUESTS

Band		
Music	\$	100.00
Cleaning Uniforms		40.00
Alterations		10.00
Transportation: UNB Saint John		85.00
		<u>235.00</u>
Brunswickan		
Office		120.00
Photos		600.00
Taxis		100.00
Postage		45.00
Reporters		200.00
Camera, Tape Recorder		195.00
Telegrams		40.00
Telephone		250.00
Typewriters		140.00
Printing		12,420.00
Advertising Commission		200.00
CUP Fees		350.00
Summer Expenses		20.00
Petty Cash		20.00
Unforseen		20.00
		<u>14,720.00</u>
Revenue from Advertising		4,500.00
		<u>10,220.00</u>
Canadian Union of Students		
National Office — 2943 @ 65¢		1,912.95
CUS Scholarship — annual		500.00
Assoc. of Atlantic Students		80.00
High School Visitation		150.00
Education Newspaper		380.00
Briefs, Offices, etc.		70.00
		<u>3,092.95</u>
Debating Society		
McGill Tournament		154.00
Inter-resident & Club Tournament		15.00
A.I.D.L. Dues and C.U.S. Dues		60.00
British Touring Team		41.00
A.I.D.L. Debates		206.00
UNB Parliamentary Tournament		204.00
Other Items:—		
Correspondence & Stamps		20.00
Duplicating paper — 4000		16.00
Telegrams		15.00
Publicity @ \$12.00		24.00
Telephone		15.00
Markers, tacks, tape, glue		4.00
		<u>774.00</u>
Drama		
Sound		320.00
Lighting		186.00
House		455.00
Publicity		725.00
Library		100.00
Shop Renovations		85.00
Administration		500.00
Production		2,105.00
Workshop		255.00
Stage		950.00
		<u>5,671.08</u>
Revenue 1500		
Total 2471.08		

Glee Club		
Music		100.00
Bus — re concert UNB Saint John		85.00
		<u>185.00</u>
Radio UNB		
N. B. Telephone		781.00
News		478.00
Technical Budget		636.00
Maintenance		1,463.00
Tax on Technical Budget (\$2,099.00 @ 3%)		62.97
Programming		39.00
Local Transportation		50.00
Record Library		677.00
Office Manager		295.54
Recording Department		193.00
		<u>4,675.51</u>
Less: Accts. receivable		1,050.00
St. Thomas approx 11.3%		553.00
		<u>3,072.51</u>

SRC		
President's Phone		75.00
Office supplies and printing		1,050.00
Campus Police		100.00
Telephone, telegrams, postage		400.00
Presentations, prizes		280.00
Clerical		3,000.00
Annual Audit		300.00
Centennial Project		1,000.00
Frosh Week		1,000.00
Corona		60.00
Incorporation		500.00
		<u>7,765.00</u>
Revenue: Sale of Expo tickets		100.00
		<u>7,665.00</u>

Students' International Association		
Stationery		25.00
India Night		30.00
Africa Night		30.00
West Indies Night		30.00
China Night		30.00
International Night		30.00
Publicity		30.00
		<u>205.00</u>

WUSC		
International Program @ 40¢		1,177.20
National Program @ 10¢		294.30
Educational Program & Newsletter		100.00
International Students' Program		25.00
Petty Expenses		50.00
Book Drive		50.00
		<u>1,696.50</u>
Rebate for Treasure Van		135.00
		<u>1,561.50</u>

Yearbook		
Contract: Printing, shipping, individual Mailing		15,567.50
Photography		1,100.00
Supplies		250.00
Administration		
Postage		50.00
Stationery		50.00
Supplies		25.00
Membership — CUPY		10.00
Telegrams		20.00
Telephone		250.00
Typewriters		25.00
Miscellaneous		25.00
		<u>17,372.50</u>

General		
Conferences		3,280.00
Speaking Tours		300.00
Law Society — 122 @ \$10.00		1,220.00
Handbook		1,257.63
Social Committee — Fall Formal		500.00
Honouraria		500.00
Unforseen Expenses		500.00
		<u>7,567.63</u>
Total Budget Requests		\$56,122.09
Working Budget		61,220.01
Requests for Budgets		56,122.09

At the first SRC meeting of this term, on September 25, it was noted that the Reading Week, the period between the last day of regular classes and the beginning of final examinations, has this year been slashed from seven to five days. A motion was shortly passed calling for either a lengthening of the week to equal that of last year or for the incorporation of a Spring Break of three class days, both without the extension of the school year.

A quick check of other Atlantic Universities revealed that Mount Allison, at eight days, has the longest Reading Week, (Memorial of St. John's ranks a close second with six days), and that with a break of only four days, Dalhousie

University has the shortest.

An even quicker check proved that Memorial is the only Atlantic University to be blessed with more than the usual Good Friday - Easter Sunday break for the Easter feasting — the Newfoundlanders return to class on the Tuesday following Easter.

SRC President Hunter told the Brunswickan that he has spent a letter containing Council's recommendations on this matter, to the Senate.

Alumni Assistance Pending

The Alumni may help to pay for the new student centre. Chairman of the Alumni Student Liason Committee, Arthur Doyle, made the announcement at the SRC meeting last week.

He was discussing ways in which the Alumni Association had helped the University. "We own a few bricks in almost every building on the campus," he said. "And we paid for half of this Student Centre. We might even help to pay for the new student centre," he said.

The Student Building Committee, organizing and planning the new building, is composed of students from UNB, St. Thomas University, and New Brunswick Teachers College. The students from these institutions had expected to pay half of the cost of the building, with the other half coming from the three administrations.

The effect of an Alumni grant was not considered. One member of the Student Build-

The Students Representative Council Centennial Committee wants more suggestions. Rob Asprey, chairman of the committee said there have been about 10 submissions so far, but more would be appreciated.

"We want to get as many ideas as we can so we can have a really good choice," he said.

Students can contact him at his residence, Aitken House.

Asprey said he has had discussions with the administration on the subject of a student centennial project. He added that he was disappointed that the students were not asked about their ideas for a centennial project before the University went ahead with its plans to rehabilitate a one-room school near the O'Brien Gates.

Earlier, the Administration had indicated that it had no plans for a project. About two weeks ago the University announced that it had been given a \$4000 grant for the school-house project.

Council has allotted \$1000 for its project, and hopes for aid from the Alumni and from the Administration.

Asprey's Centennial Committee is meeting this week.

There is no deadline for suggestions, but Asprey said they should be made soon.

(N.B. - Limited number of tickets
- All attending must be 21 years of age or older)

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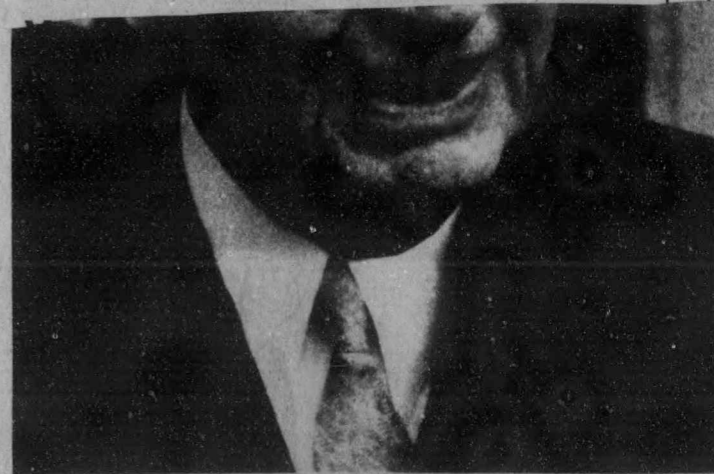
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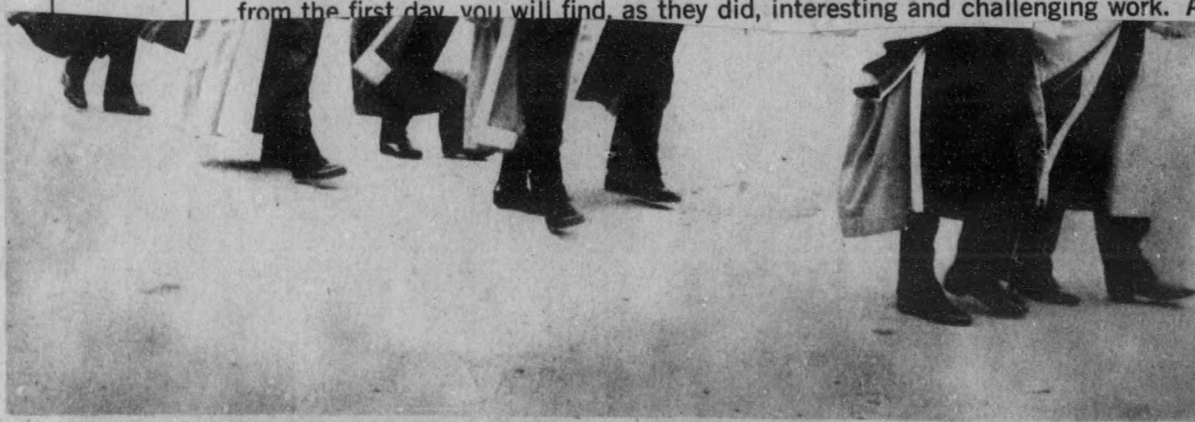
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Leaving the McLaren Gates are Sir Max Aitken, Dr. Colin B. Mackay, Chief Justice Bridges, Premier Robichaud, Dr. Cyrus Eaton, Premier Bennett, Dr. Philip Sherlock, and Dr. John Rutherford Gordon.

by BARRY RUST
(CUP Staff Writer)

OTTAWA — "How goes the battle, General?"

"The centre holds firm, we are advancing on the left and closing up the right," could well be the reply of CUS president Doug Ward.

Asked the same question a few years ago, a CUS president could equally well have responded, "I didn't know we were fighting."

A significant and very dynamic change during the past two years characterizes CUS. The "smaller and tighter" union Ward spoke of following the University of Alberta's withdrawal, is also a very different union.

The new union is definitely politically-oriented, geared, in the words of Ward, "to impinge on society". Its leaders seldom speak of the "organization" now, but rather of the "movement" of the "program".

The change has also brought with it the so-called left-right split of student leaders. (Although the term "right" is really a misnomer since those labelled with it really disclaim the union's responsibility for political expression).

The left leaders claim that students must take active roles in national and international politics. They feel CUS can enter the political field on grounds that the majority of students agree with their principles.

The right similarly advocates student responsibility in politics, but claims CUS as a national organization should not be politically involved. According to right leaders, the union can never hope to represent the political opinions of all students.

The new political direction of CUS was apparent at the organization's 30th Congress in Halifax last month. More resolutions on education policy and international affairs were passed at that congress than at any other in recent years. Of real significance are the number of directives for achieving the union's objective of universal accessibility to post-secondary education, that were given to the national

executive. Among the mandates on means are demands on government for student salaries, solicitation of support from labor unions for CUS objectives, and demands on the government to relinquish certain taxing powers to the provinces. In the past, CUS has been content to study and compile information on what it considers to be student problems, and leave means to the politicians.

The concentration on education policy and international affairs also meant a corresponding decrease in resolutions on non-political student problems. A resolution promoting student mental health, for example, was given top priority among proposals concerned with common student problems, but it only placed tenth in the overall list of priorities. It is here that the so-called student right draws its line. The Canadian Union of Students, says the right, is meant to promote the interests of all students, not to be a political sounding board or, worst of all, a political activist.

Undoubtedly the right leaders' fight to keep CUS non-political is encouraged by a fear that increased political involvement will destroy the common meeting ground of students. They can point to history to validate their fears. Traditionally, interest groups can choose between two alternatives. They either concentrate on promoting and giving expression to the common interests of their members, or they select certain specific, principled ends and stick to them come proverbial hell or high water.

Two agrarian organizations, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Progressives, learned a bitter lesson by attempting to maintain their interest groups while still giving them political expression. Despite political success, both

organizations lived relatively short political lives. UFA died because it developed a political ideology, the Progressives because they sought to operate in the political sphere without one. Interest groups, particularly agrarian ones, have made a general point of staying out of active politics since the experience of the 1920s.

Whether it likes it or not, the Canadian Union of Students may be forced to consciously choose one of the alternatives, if indeed it is not already irretrievably committed. For the astute observer, the handwriting may have been on the wall since the formation of l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec four years ago. In any event, there is no doubt that the writing is there now. It has been made very bright by the five universities who have told CUS during the last month they no longer wish to have any part of the union.

CUS was in enough difficulty to claim it was a bona fide national student organization even without the ideological split that developed in Halifax. Four universities served notice of withdrawal even before the controversial resolution affirming CUS' right to become involved with politics was passed. With the subsequent withdrawal of Alberta, CUS is now devoid of support in Newfoundland, has only token support from the English-speaking student of Quebec, and represents only a small minority of the students in Alberta.

CUS leaders explain while arguing in favour of free education and student stipends against loan systems, that the student is going to repay society for his education through taxes when he graduates, so "why force him to worry about loans while he attends university". The real point, of course, is that the graduating student is going to pay taxes regardless of how he is financed through university. Free education and student stipends really mean that the general taxpayer must bear the burden of re-

leasing the student of financial responsibility in education. Justification of this policy relies on giving the taxpayer something in return. This can be done, left leaders say, by virtue of increased economic benefits accruing to the economy as a result of the increased graduates the system will produce. The general taxpayer will be guaranteed an eventual greater proportion of the economy's wealth through government control of the economy, heavier taxation of "big business", and heavier taxation of high income groups (includ-

leaders. This they claim is a violation of a fundamental democratic right.

Right leaders maintain that political expression is guaranteed to all citizens through the right to form political parties and voluntary organizations. Even if CUS were to assume the right to give student political expression, the right says representations made on behalf of students could not be considered democratic since the main body of students do not elect the CUS executive. As well, student leaders are seldom elected along political lines but rather on their ability to administer student government. The role of student government according to the right, is to promote the general interests of the student body, not to be a sounding board for political ideologies.

The majority of right leaders feel that most universities can provide their students with enough services to make independence from the new CUS worthwhile. Alberta's withdrawal has sparked the imagination of a number of right leaders across Canada. More serious questions are being asked now about CUS than even Alberta leaders thought was possible. Now that Alberta's council is committed to withdrawal, the success of the right reaction will depend very much on the ability of Schepanovich and his executive to unite Edmonton students behind independence.

This concludes Part One of a two part CUP feature on the Canadian Union of Students. Next week the Brunswickian will conclude this supplement.



Edmonton's Schepanovich

ing, of course, the university graduate) according to the scheme.

The fact that all students do not favour such far-reaching socialism, nor are they all aligned with the left side of the political spectrum, leads to the main contentions of the right wing. The rightists point out that all students are automatically members of CUS as soon as they step on a campus affiliated with the union, and thus have no choice but to be publicly represented by the political views of CUS

"How Goes The Battle?"

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**Yearbooks
 Coming
 Monday**

The 1966 yearbook, "Up The Hill", has been shipped by the Winnipeg publisher. They are due to arrive here some time next week.

Mr. John Harrison, Service Manager at Canada Student Yearbooks, Ltd., said Monday "they have just been loaded on the truck."

He said trucks are a little faster than the Canadian National Railroad, who will not guarantee that the shipment will arrive all at once. The delivery should be made in "about a week," he said. That would be Monday, October 24.

The yearbooks are travelling by the Riemer trucking firm to Montreal, and from there to Fredericton by Muirhead Trucking.

The 500 yearbooks being mailed to graduates of the class of 1966 were mailed on Thursday, October 13, Mr. Harrison said. They will be in the hands of graduates a little earlier than the undergrads will get theirs.

He described the yearbook as "a fine book".

**Science
 Banquet**

A Science Banquet will be held at Lady Dunn Hall, Thursday, October 27 at 7:30 p.m. There will be a guest speaker in attendance and the Science Queen will be crowned at the event.

Admission for Science Students and their dates will be \$2.00-a-plate.

**Alberta
 Withdrawal
 Contested
 In Court**

EDMONTON (CUP) — The University of Alberta's withdrawal from the Canadian Union of Students will likely be tested in Alberta Supreme Court here.

A student committee has hired an Edmonton lawyer to apply for a court injunction suspending the 12-4 student council decision which severed Edmonton's ties with CUS Sept. 19.

The group, called Pro-CUS, will attempt to prove the U of A students' union, a body incorporated under the Universities Act of Alberta, is obliged to provide its members with all the benefits of CUS membership outlined on membership cards held by more than 11,000 U of A students.

Backed by a substantial donation from a prominent U of A faculty member, the group is now soliciting funds to finance its breach of contract action.

Group spokesmen say they intend to keep Alberta in CUS at least until the student body has a chance to vote on CUS membership in a referendum scheduled for March 3. The Edmonton council voted to leave CUS pending the referendum.

Meanwhile, a poll taken among a sampling of U of A students has shown the council decision has not received widespread approval on campus.

In reply to a question asking whether students approve of council's decision, 25 per cent said no; 23 per cent said yes; 51 per cent refused to comment because of a lack of information on the subject and only one per cent said they did not care.

UNB DRAMA SOCIETY
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"The Bald Soprano"-Eugene Ionesco
 directed by Graham Whitehead
 "Uproariously funny"-B.W.D.

"The Hole"-N.F. Simpson
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 November 5,7,8-8:30p.m.
 Students-\$1.00 Adults-\$2.00

Tickets available in the UNB Drama Workshop in the Memorial Hall Basement and at the Playhouse.

RESERVED SEATS

Red Sticks Spoonful Contract Forked Up:

Remain Carnival Committee Knifed

Convocation Awards

The UNB women's Field Hockey team scored two victories last weekend, as they travelled to Antigonish for a game with Mount St. Bernard on Friday, and then to Halifax to play the University of King's College the following day.

The Red Sticks defeated Mount St. Bernard by a score of 5-0. Two goals were scored by right wing, Joanne Taylor. Emoy Joshua, centre halfback, netted the ball on a penalty bully to make the score 3-0. Anne MacNeil scored the last two goals making the final score 5-0.

The UNB team then travelled to Halifax, where they won another shut-out game 7-0 against King's. Goals in this game were scored by Barb Mullaly, Anne MacNeil, Barbie Roberts, Joanne Taylor, Sandi Billings and Coreen Flemming with two goals. A great deal of credit goes to the UNB goalie, Ellen Shapiro, playing her fourth year with the Red Sticks, has had shut-outs in all four games this season.

The Red Sticks will be playing their fifth game this Friday against Dalhousie on College Field at 4:30 p.m. This should prove to be an exciting game, as the Dal team won the Championship last year.

The Winter Carnival Committee is trying to engage The Lovin Spoonful for the 1967 Winter Carnival. The Committee has already received a contract from the group's agent, but they found parts of it unsatisfactory.

One Committee member said that the major trouble was in a line defining the scheduling of performances. The contract specified two evenings with two shows each night, and the Carnival Committee wants two shows on one night and an afternoon and evening performance the second day.

The cost for the two-day appearance will be more than \$13,000.

A Law Student at the University, Gordon Betts, suggested that the Committee would be wise in enlisting help from a lawyer. "Fifty dollars for a lawyer can save a lot of trouble," he said.

One of the men arranging for Carnival Entertainment, Stan Rust, said no lawyer has been engaged yet. "We are

not too happy with the contract we have," he added. "We are going through it now. A lawyer would be a worthwhile investment," he said.

Housing Loan For Dal

HALIFAX (CUP) — The federal government has approved two loans totalling more than \$2,600,000 towards construction of student housing facilities at Dalhousie University.

married students residence as well as extend the present women's residence.

It is the first federal loan in Canada to be granted for such a project.

Both loans equal about 90 per cent of the total project cost. The loan for the married quarters was granted to the Halifax Student Housing Society, a charitable corporation undertaking the project. Both loans are for a 50-year period.

Labor minister John R. Nicholson, who is also responsible to Parliament for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, recently made the announcement which will enable Dalhousie to construct a



Pictured above is UNB's Varsity Golf team, 1966 MIAA Champions. From left to right they are Lyman Jardin, manager, Jim McLean, Darryll Waddingham, Coach Pete Kelly, Bill Marshall and Grant Forbes.

cond year science was awarded to Catherine Jean Johnson also of Fredericton. A Butterworth Prize for the second highest standing in second year law was awarded to Basil Dominic Stapleton of Fredericton. Mr. Stapleton also received a Canada Law Book Company Prize for the highest standing in any course in second year law. The Carswell Prize for the highest standing in second year law went to Karl Dore of Fredericton. The Mary Dolan Colby prize for the first year Business Administration was awarded to Edward Emerson Mills of Fredericton.

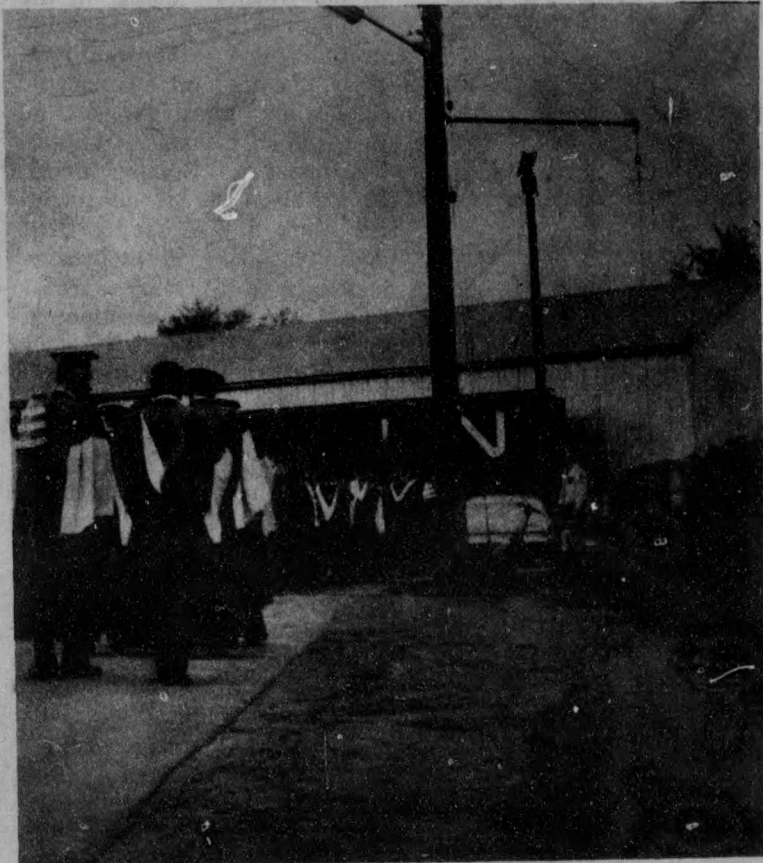
George Stephen Wheatley a fourth year engineering student shared the Engineering Institute of Canada prize with British Guianan student Samuel Archibald Hinds. Richard Frank Dunphy of Fredericton and Elizabeth Amy Waycott of Nashwaaksis shared the Dr. Berton C. Foster Memorial Scholarship awarded to first year students entering UNB from the Fredericton High School.

Catherine Jean Johnson received the Thomas Harrison Memorial Scholarship as the most promising student in Mathematics 2030. Mary Alice Willoughby of Fredericton received a Fred Magee Scholarship for third year French. The Eunice White Robinson Prize in history was awarded to Carmen Patricia Cogswell of Fredericton, while Wendy Joan Hiscott of Fredericton received the Saint George Scholarship for the highest standing in second year English.

The Noel Stone Memorial Prize for third year biology was awarded to Philipa Dawn Corning of Nashwaaksis. Two Fredericton students share the Edna White Scholarships in classical studies with a Montreal native. The Fredericton winners are Madelaine Louise Long and Judith Mary Richards.

Brian Edward Butler of Nashwaaksis received the Harry Velensky Prize for the best essay on the subject of Human Relations.

The Herbert Lipsett memorial prize in biology went to Evan Gladwyn Young of Florenceville.



... Off to Camp

Senior Class Party

October 21st

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Hayes Calls Canadian Championships



St Mary's Coach, Bob Hayes, Atlantic Provinces Football Coach of the year in 1965. "An athletic department which doesn't follow the policy of developing a winner has no justification for its existence."

A Popularity Contest

In a *Brunswickan* football feature, Sports Editor, Terrence Thomas, talks with St. Mary's coach Bob Hayes on last Saturday's game and on Maritime Intercollegiate football in general.

Hayes, a native of Perth, Ontario, has been head football coach at St. Mary's since the 1958 season. Prior to taking the St. Mary's job, Hayes spent 8 years in the Navy where he starred with the Shearwater Flyers.

Offence Disappointing

Brunswickan: What do you have to say on the game, Coach?

Hayes: I was very disappointed in our offence. Our offence has been our strong point so far this season, but Saturday they were playing way below par. They gave up the ball too often on fumbles and interceptions. Our defence really surprised me. Defence has been our big problem, but they played their best game of the year Saturday. We figured our rollout option pass would work better than it did, but we didn't reckon with the strong UNB pass defence. UNB are quite a bit stronger than they were

when they played us last year.

Popularity Contest

Brunswickan: Coach, you've been playing exhibition games with Upper Canadian teams for the past couple of years. St. Mary's are currently ranked tenth in the nation and at one time this fall were ranked fifth. How long do you think it will be before a Maritime University gets a chance at the Canadian College football Championship.

Hayes: I don't think a Maritime school will get a crack at the Canadian Championship as long as it's run as a popularity contest. Presently the finalists are picked on purely a selection basis. Personally, I can't figure out the Canadian University Press rankings. We went into the season ranked fifth behind St. FX and we were Bluenose Conference Champions last season. On the basis of our loss to McGill and three wins in the Bluenose Conference we've been dropped to tenth. The rankings can't mean much when most of the colleges play only in their own regions.

Who will they play?

Brunswickan: There have been reports that two or three of the weaker teams in the Conference are considering dropping out rather than put their players up against the bigger and more experienced teams of St. FX and St. Mary's. For instance, Bomber Coach Don Nelson went on record the other day as saying UNB doesn't belong in the same league with St. Mary's. What would be your reaction to this?

Hayes: I don't know who these teams will play. Acadia and St. Dunstan's have improved tremendously this year and will have to be reckoned with in the years to come.

Rest Between Tough Games

Brunswickan: You must find it tough, Coach, to keep your team's spirit up and keep your players in top form when you and the players know you will only be tested in one or two games a year. Surely if the weaker teams were to develop to the calibre of St. FX, St. Mary's and Acadia our league would improve tremendously and soon force selection of a Maritime team for the Canadian playoffs.

Hayes: To be honest with you, I like the competition in the league as it is now. For instance we had a couple of injuries to key players last week. I'd have hated to play St. FX Saturday instead of UNB. Playing the weaker teams gives us a chance to rest between the tough games. If, as you suggest, the weaker teams were to come up to our

calibre, I feel we would be the strongest league in the country.

No Justification for Existence
Brunswickan: What advice would you give to an athletic department intending to develop a winning football team?

Hayes: To begin with, an athletic department, which does not follow the policy of developing a winner, has no justification for its existence. A winning football team gives the whole university a tremendous lift. The big thing is getting out and talking to football prospects, at the high schools and at summer camps run by the Canadian professional teams.

I work at football at St. Mary's fulltime, 12 months a year. I make one recruiting trip a year, concentrating on the summer camps run by Toronto and Montreal. Scholarships, with very few exceptions, are out of the question. St. Mary's has less money to spend on football than almost any college in the area.

Harriers Outpace Ricker

The UNB Harriers ran Ricker College ragged for the second time in 10 days last Wednesday afternoon. UNB's cross country men duplicated their earlier perfect score win, by defeating Ricker 15-50.

Wayne Stewart led all runners across the finish line with a time of 22:38. Following Stewart were Harriers: Mike Ernst (22:46), Richard Meister (23:16), Tim Holmes (23:28), Brian McEwing (23:54), Dennis Furlong (24:01) and Peter Gay (24:23).

First finisher for Ricker was Mike White in a time of 24:08.

Companies On Campus

Following is a list of companies due on campus during the week of October 24.

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- Montreal Engineering
- Bell Telephone
- International Nickel
- London Life Insurance
- Zellers
- Fraser Companies
- Bowaters Newfoundland
- Bailey Meter
- Wabush Mines
- Polymer
- Kraft Foods
- Clarkson Gordon
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Mutual Life



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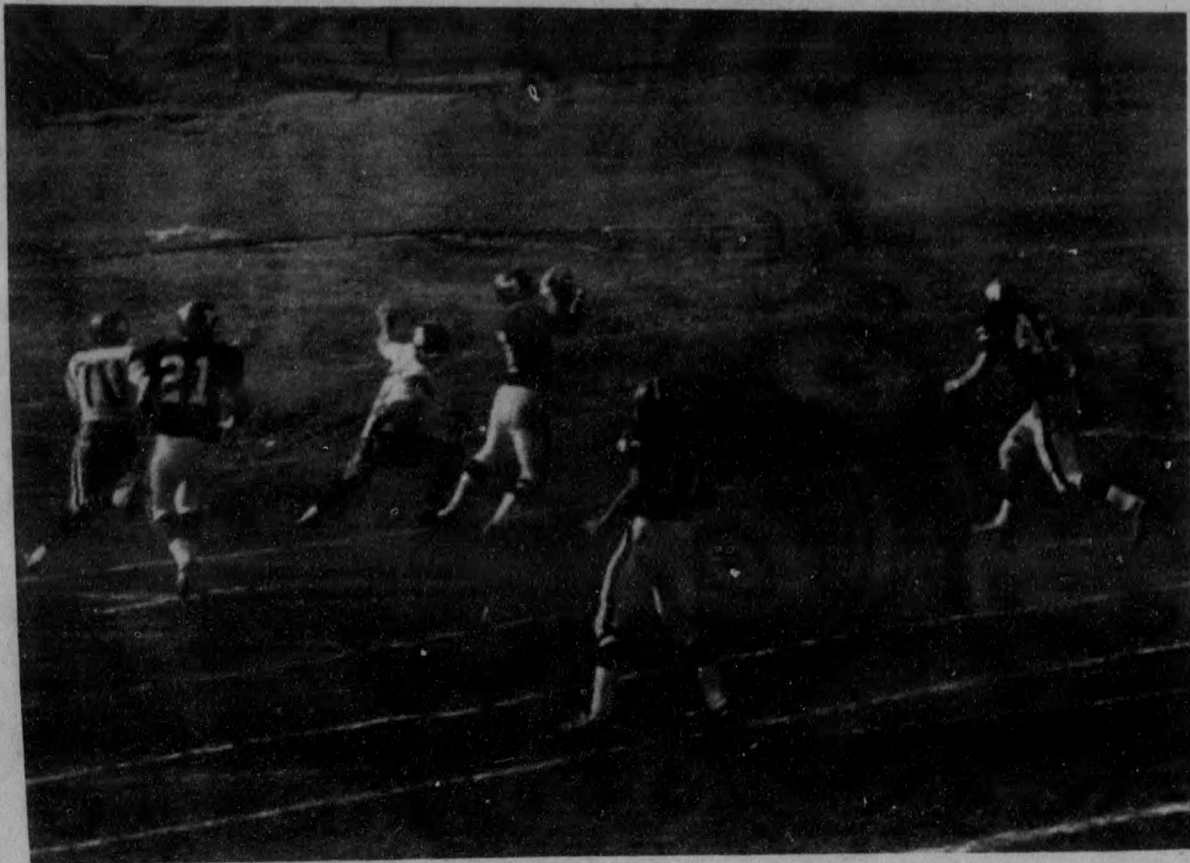
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FALL FANTASIA

Oct. 28th

SMU Conference Leaders

Strong Defense Holds Bombers



Above, a St. Mary's defensive back picks off a UNB pass deep in his own territory to thwart a Red Bomber scoring drive. Interceptions like this one were one of the big things keeping the Bombers, who picked up 17 first downs off the scoreboard last Saturday.

by PAUL COURTICE
To someone looking at Saturday's statistics alone, the 29-0 victory for SMU over the Bombers would seem unbelievable. UNB ground out 17 first downs, almost twice as many as in their game against St. Dunstan's. The Bombers drove for 266 yards, which was more pargade than they gained both passing and running in their victory over St. Dunstan's. Our team passed for 92 yards which almost doubled their efforts in the St. Dunstan's game and which was more than double that of St Mary's in Saturday's game. How then did we lose 29-0 with these statistics?

Was it because of lack of spirit or drive? It could not have been with statistics like these. Four fumbles occurred in the game and UNB recovered every one. The statistics and this type of play indicate it could not have been lack of enthusiasm. What then?

The first big factor was St. Mary's size and second our inability to push this tonnage over their goal-line.

The Bombers started strong in the first quarter on the arm of Page. Page completed passes to Cruchet and Palov for long gains. Runs by Reid, St Germain and Khoury helped UNB monopolize the ball in this quarter until the 12 minute mark when a 20 yard pass from Turek to Johnston gave the Huskies their first score.

Trailing 77-0 in the second quarter, the Bombers were a-

gain hit hard when John Dudley of St Mary's intercepted on our 21 yard line. Purnell drove off-tackle for another major. The convert gave St. Mary's a 15-0 lead.

With the minute flag up, the Bombers bounced back as Page and Cruchet combined on a 47 yard pass and run play. Unfortunately the play ended the quarter, giving the Bombers no time to finish their drive.

The third quarter was furnished with one of the Bombers' most sparkling drives. Breedon started things off, recovering a SMU fumble on the UNB 2 yard line. St. Germain carried from the two to the 35. On a fake kick Khoury bulled his way down field for 40 yards to the St. Mary's 26 yard line. St. Germain carried for 16 yards and Dudley smashed his way to the one yard line on two carries. Here the Bombers hit the Rock of Gibraltar. With a first down and 1 yard to a touchdown, the Bombers were unable to budge the Rock and were forced to give up the ball on the one.

Spirit still ran high though and heads-up play by Breedon, who recovered another St. Mary's fumble gave UNB a second scoring opportunity on the 15. From here, Page, running to his outside, moved the ball to the 3 yard line. Page was hurt on this play and was replaced by Harding. But Harding and the rest of

(SEE page 20, column 5)

Editor's Corner

by TERRY THOMAS

A study of the final statistics of last Saturday's Red Bomber — St. Mary's game wouldn't lead one to suspect an outcome, Huskies 29, Bombers 0. For the first time this season the UNB offence posed a threat all game long. The offensive unit ran and passed for 358 yards, just 22 short of St. Mary's total production, and 17 first downs. All this against a St. Mary's defence which earned their coach's praise for playing their best game of the season. UNB never said die against the heavier, hard hitting Huskies and surprised many of the spectators who expected the St. Mary's machine to roll up 40 to 50 points.

The Bomber running game came into its own with fine performances from Reid, St. Germain, Dudley, Palov and Khoury. Quarterback Page and his receivers, Cruchet, Palov, Pinckard and Cooper showed up St Mary's big weakness, their pass defence. UNB moved well till they got within striking distance of the St Mary's goal line. Then costly interceptions and the sheer bulk of the Huskie defence were all that kept UNB off the scoreboard.

Perhaps the turning point of the game came early in the third quarter when the Bombers had 7 cracks at a touchdown from inside the Huskie 5. St Mary's was leading 15-0 at the time and a UNB TD might well have paved the way for an upset.

The Bomber defence again proved weak on the end sweeps. St Mary's ran the ends consistently for good yardage. The Bombers deep defenders came through with a fine game limiting the Huskies to a mere 42 yards in the air. This feat is all the more praiseworthy considering the fact that our secondary had to be constantly on guard for the run.

If the Bombers can get a repeat performance from their offence next Saturday in Antigonish and bolster their defence against the wide run, St FX will get more than they're bargaining for.

Apology to Mermaids

Apologies from the Sports Staff go out to Coach Mary Lou Whitwill and her swimming Mermaids for the article entitled "Mermaids in the Swim" which appeared in last week's Brunswickan. Unfortunately through the course of a night's editing and layout work, the article handed in by Joan Dickison was cut down to a barely recognizable form of the original.

Those 13 dripping haired coeds you may run into trudging up the hill from the LBR pool form one of UNB's hardest working and most successful varsity team. The Mermaids practice daily from October to March. They are currently defending MIAA Champs.

Hockey Opener — Nov 18

The Red Devils have been working out for a week in preparation for the 66-67 season. The Devils have their work cut out for them as they open against defending champs, St FX, on November 18. On the following weekend UNB travels to Boston to play 2 games with the powerful Boston University team.

Harriers Host Maritime Finals

The University of New Brunswick will be the site of the one-day Maritime Open Cross-Country Championship scheduled for Saturday, November 5 at 1 p.m.

The championship, recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, is the fifth annual competition to be held at UNB. It will be sponsored by the Fredericton and Marysville branches of the Royal Canadian Legion, and is open to all members of recognized universities and colleges in the Atlantic Provinces and Maine.

Competitions will be held in senior, junior, juvenile and midget classes, with trophies for team and individual winners in each class.

Teams wishing to enter must register with the cross-country championship committee before the meet; individual competitors may register the day of the meet. No entrance fee is required.

The sponsors are expecting entrants from upwards of six Atlantic Province universities and representatives from the state of Maine. All schools are eligible to send representatives.

Application forms and further details may be obtained by writing to Stanley R. Pacey, Nashwaaksis, N. B.

Deadline for team entries is set as October 28.

LATE NOTICE!!!

As a result of an emergency postponement, the budget meeting will be held tonight (Thursday). See SRC notice board for details.



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Rally Season Opens

This weekend the U.N.B. Sports Car Club is hosting the largest rally ever sponsored by the club. The event is the annual Fall Rally, which this year is an official event in the Shell Centennial Rally Awards Program.

The rally will begin Saturday with registration com-

mencing at 6:00 P.M. in the Students Centre. Cars will begin leaving at 9:00 P.M. All interested rallyists are invited to compete in the event which is approximately 450 miles in length. Organizers of the event are Pete MacNutt and Eldon Belyea.

The club has already held

several successful events. A gymkana was held on Sept. 25 and another is planned for Nov. 6. The first hillclimb of the year attracted a large field of entrants. Results of the competition were as follows:

Sports Cars

(over 2000 cc's)

- 1) Eldon Belyea
Sunbeam Tiger 47.0 sec
- 2) Haylette Clarke
Austin Healey 55.3 sec
- 3) Dale Larsen
Austin Healey 56.0 sec

(under 2000 cc's)

- 1) Peter MacNutt
M.G.B. 54.0 sec
- 2) Bill Watt
Sprite 54.5 sec
- 3) George Phemister
M.G.B. 56.2 sec
- 4) Bob Kelly
M.G.B. 56.5 sec
- 5) Jim McLellan
M.G.B. 56.9 sec

Sedans

(2000 cc's)

- 1) Scott Rowell
Corvair 51.9 sec
- 2) Herb Walsh
Baracuda 53.2 sec

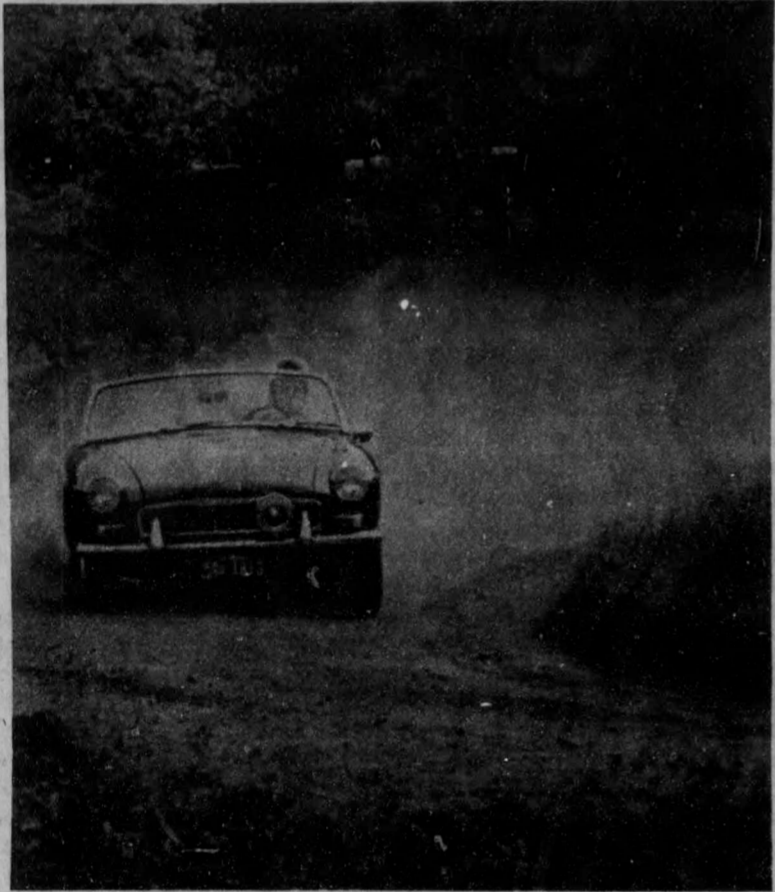
(1500 to 2000 cc's)

- 1) Henry Wilson
Volvo 544 51.9 sec
- 2) Robin Lidstone
Volvo 122S 56.7 sec
- 3) John Griffin
Volvo 122S

(under 1500 cc's)

- 1) Ron MacLean
Cooper 54.7 sec
- 2) Mike Harling
Volkswagon 59.6 sec
- 3) Gary Larsen
Austin 1100 61.9 sec

The next hillclimb will be held on Oct. 30. All types of cars are invited to enter.



Sterling Phemister negotiates a tough turn at a recent UNB Sports Car Club competition. George Phemister also drove in the Novice rally held last Sunday. He and navigator Peter Fellows commented that it was difficult, and for beginners, a real trial.

Red Sticks Blank Mt. A

The UNB Red Sticks took over sole possession of first place in the Maritime Intercollegiate Field Hockey League last Wednesday afternoon. The Red Sticks blanked Mt A Coeds 1-0 for their second consecutive win.

Dianna Jung scored UNB's only goal on a low drive early in the second half. The Red Sticks played a strong defensive game to thwart a powerful Mt A attack in the second half.

UNB goalie Ellen Shapiro was called upon to make several fine saves in gaining her second straight shutout.

from page 19

LEADERS

the Bombers were unable to crack the Huskie front wall. St. Mary's took over and scored on a 3 yard run by Turek.

In the fourth quarter SMU scored once again on a touchdown by Markowski. Purnell ran the convert for 2 points giving St. Mary's their 29 points.

With a minute to go, Fraser intercepted a St. Mary's pass and ran the ball into Huskie territory. But time ran out before the Bombers could capitalize on their break.

Even though beaten 29-0, the Bombers cannot be accused of not fighting hard. They punched out 358 yards against a team who outweighed them man for man by 10-15 pounds. Going into the game, the Huskies were ranked tenth nationally.

Special Acclaim

My special acclaim this week goes to Dan Palov, the team's leading scorer. Palov picked up 147 yards, almost half of the Bombers total yardage. Palov also was a standout on defense.

Statistics

	UNB	SMU
First Downs	17	21
Yards passing	92	41
Yards rushing	266	339
Fumbles	1/1	3/0
Penalties	10yds	65yds

Red Shirts Second

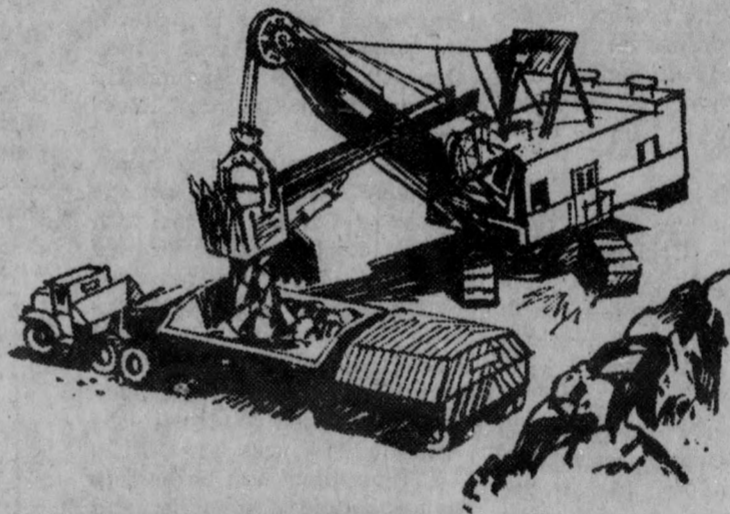
UNB's soccer Red Shirts downed Mt. A Streamers 2-1 last Friday at College Field. The win moved the Red Shirts' season record to 3-1, good for second spot in the Maritime Intercollegiate Soccer League behind the St. Mary's Huskies.

UNB suffered their only defeat at the hands of St. Mary's. The Red Shirts don't face St. Mary's again and will have to depend on an upset of the Huskies for a shot at the league title.

Dan McGaughey booted both Red Shirts goals against the Steamers. McGaughey kicked home the winner with less than two minutes remaining in the contest.

The Red Shirts see their next action this Saturday afternoon. They come up against St FX on College Field at 2 o'clock.

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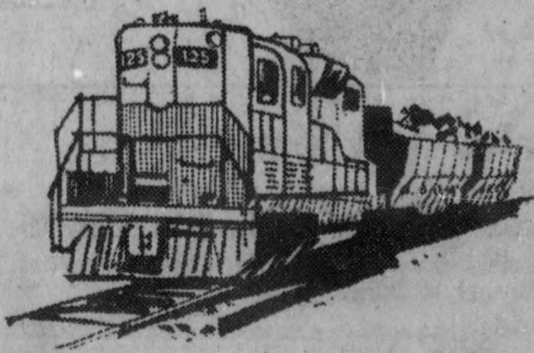
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the inside



'Miners' ... a woodcut by Bobak



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on the inside

Volume Two, Number Two

BRUNO BOBAK	4
DOROTHY LIVESAY	5
BOOKSTORE	7
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	10
SAINT JOHN	12
DEVELOPMENT BOARD	18
WELFARE SYSTEM	19
A STOCK MARKET REPORT	21
RHODESIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH	22
NEEDHAM	23

"The Inside" is a **Brunswickan** supplement. This feature section will appear at least every second week for the duration of this University year. Articles express the opinions of their authors. No prejudice is intended. Students interested in writing articles of this nature are encouraged to contact the editor.

Editor: Scott Wade

Contributors: Ed Bell, Elmer Bourque, Bob Burrows, Gary Davis, Jim Embury, Terry Fisher, Marcel Geraux, Peter Harding, Edward Hass, Hugh Lloyd, Frank Loomer, Francis Wanyeki, Sharon Wyman, the Saint John Urban Renewal Commission and Donna Holland.



Sunday morning in Saint John.

Bruno Bobak

-- An Artist

by DONNA HOLLAND

The painters Bruno Bobak admires most are Grunwald of the old Masters, and more recently, Edvard Munch, a Norwegian.

"They have done more what I want to do, more successfully than anyone I know. They have presented humanity in its simplest and most honest way with a feeling of understanding and sympathy, never really brutality."

"As a child everyone paints and I guess that this is why I became a painter." Mr. Bobak said that he paints mostly from nature, at first, plants and flowers. More recently he has begun to do figure paintings instead of landscapes. The reason for this change said Mr. Bobak is that "the only things that really mattered to me were people, their behavior, something about humanity."

Born in Poland in 1923, Bobak came to Canada while still a very young child. He studied art in Toronto at the Central Technical School and later under Arthur Lismer at the Art Centre. He also studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, England. During the war, he served as an official artist with the Canadian Army in Europe.

Since his return from overseas, he served as a designer for the Government Exhibition Commission in Ottawa and as an art teacher in the Vancouver School of Art. Mr. Bobak was awarded a Canadian Overseas Senior Fellowship in 1957. This enabled him to visit Europe.

In 1960, he came to UNB when he received a grant from the Canada Council. "The reason for this grant was to enable me to



Resident Artist Bruno Bobak, works at a woodcut in his studios at Memorial Hall.

paint without interruptions and without financial responsibilities. Since there was no Fine Arts faculty here, it was felt that an artist on campus would in some way create an interest in the arts."

Mr. Bobak is also the director of the Art Centre on campus and is therefore in contact with other artists in Canada. He is able to arrange exhibitions here as well as make the plans for the Festival of the Arts. The Festival this year will consist of a series of Friday evening lectures on the various aspects of the arts.

"There is a group of students on campus who are quite serious attending art classes on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday evenings." Mr. Bobak is much encouraged with this and the better ones meet with him where they can paint together in an informal way. Mr. Bobak is available to talk to students during university hours.

He claims that it is "how you paint it that counts, not what you paint. There is a need for expressive quality." Mr. Bobak feels that this is the attitude of the Northern Expressionist painters of Europe particularly the Germans and this is why he feels their influence in his work.

Mr. Bobak prefers to work in paintings, woodcuts and black and white drawings. He says that "woodcuts are marvellous because you can't fiddle with details: you have to get the details in."

When asked whether or not he enjoyed painting at UNB Mr. Bobak said, "I find that the Canadian mind is not geared to human minds. We live in a tradition of landscape paintings. For this reason I get far more response for my work in Europe than in Canada. It is for this reason that I feel very much indebted to the University of New Brunswick for allowing me to paint."

Miss Dorothy Livesay is the resident writer at UNB. Terry Fisher of the *Brunswickan* talked with her.

Brunswickan

Miss Livesay, what are your duties as resident writer?

Livesay

Well, I think this position is now in the process of being discovered and I believe UNB was the first to ask the Canada Council for help in this direction. I also think the University would like to see perhaps more community activity developed in relation to writing and current Canadian literature, because certainly they have had this same policy towards art and music. At present I am scheduled to give several talks to community groups in the city.

I think the Canada Council's motive in giving the appointment was simply to give the writer a chance to work undisturbed by teaching.

Brunswickan

What opportunity or financial assistance does the University give to you to initiate schemes in creative writing on campus or downtown?

Livesay

I simply have the Canada Council grant which is enough to live on, and the University then gives a travel grant which got me here from British Columbia. Beyond that there isn't any fund connected with my position to do a community job with literature or poetry.

What I would like to see, rather, is a series of workshops on contemporary writing, organized by the students themselves.

Brunswickan

What would you like to see happen at UNB that would involve you?

Livesay

I would like to see something such as developed at UBC. Three years ago we had a summer session out there where a great number of poets came up from California and gave a fascinating series of seminars on the approaches to poetry. At least five hundred students attended readings by famous poets.

'A Poem Is A Happening'

What I would like to see is a much greater participation of students in the new developments in our own poetry and in the different currents abroad.

Brunswickan

What have you seen so far at UNB that involves student creative writing?

Livesay

Well, I haven't seen the student publications yet, but I was here this summer and taught a creative writing course. I had a very nice group of about fourteen people, all of whom were, I believe, teachers returning to get an idea of how to teach creative writing in the schools. This is the newest thing now, and it is most encouraging.

I found this class of teachers very stimulating and well informed. Really, all of them had a gift for writing. We published a little mimeographed magazine you may have seen about, called "Bottlenecks".

Brunswickan

What is the present situation regarding creative writing in Canada?

Livesay

There has been a very great change in the past ten years. It used to be a real struggle to get yourself known and published. Lately there has been a great upsurge in the publishing of poetry and other literature in the coun-

try and there is now, we might say, a favourable climate for writing in Canada.

I think the Canada Council has contributed the most to this and certainly the publishers have rallied. Young people who can't

get published by the more established firms are going ahead and setting up their own presses, publishing mimeographed things, and so on.

I don't think the prose has caught up to what's happened in poetry in the last ten years though. I think that the leaders, such as Irving Layton and Earl Birney, have established a Canadian poetry that is virile and very closely connected with our own way of life and thinking, and which will eventually be considered as distinctive.

It's had very poor reception abroad, but this is partly, I think, because no Canadian book published in Canada is reviewed in the United States. The only books of poetry which the American magazines will review are those which are also published in America.

Brunswickan

Whom would you say is leading the current trend in Canadian poetry?

Livesay

I don't think there is any one

SEE page 6

from page 5

person or any one group. There are perhaps three people now doing the most interesting and refreshing work: Alfred Purdy, Milton Acorn and Alden Nowlan (of Saint John).

There is also a new, younger group, all in their twenties, of which John Newlove of Vancouver is perhaps the best.

Brunswickan

Where, then, does Dorothy Livesay fit into all of this?

Livesay

I guess I'm a real old timer. I began writing when I was about fifteen and publishing soon after. I won a poetry prize at Toronto my first year there and I've been publishing right along from about 1928 until my last short group of poems about Africa, in 1964. A volume of collected poems was published in 1957 but there will be a new collection published next Spring called "The Unquiet Bed". This title comes from an old English ballad, and I am very interested in the return to this form. I am very interested in Bob Dylan and in experiments Joan Baez has been making with the ballad.

I feel that my poetry has gone through many phases. I sometimes write with an idea in mind. I have always been a pacifist. The poem "The Colour of God's Face" deals with the whole racial problem. So I've had this kind of public poetry I've been writing, but I've also written a lot of private poetry — love poems, poems about children and married life, and so on. My newest book is very largely of love poems. It's an extremely personal book.

Brunswickan

How did your marriage affect your work?

Livesay

I was married during the depression to a Scot named McNare and we had two children, a boy and a girl. I am not a home-body and I found it a difficult experience physically, with cooking and washing dishes and the rest of it. I love children though and I think it was a very rewarding experience. I learned a lot about life and about myself.



Dorothy Livesay is the new resident writer for the University. She is here because of financial assistance from the Canada Council.

Brunswickan

What do you try to do in your poetry?

Livesay

I guess I have a lot in common with the modern school, who consider the poem a thing in itself, or something spontaneous.

A poem is a happening. It just takes place somehow. If you're in a receptive mood you begin by just noticing a very small detail, the way a man walks down the street, the way a leaf falls and then a kind of rhythm takes hold of you, words sort of cluster around this image and the rhythm then takes over and begins to dictate what you're going to say. I hardly ever know how a poem is going to end when it starts.

In other words, I experience something I'm living through.

When I write a poem, I'm learning something about myself.

Brunswickan

Can interested students get in touch with you?

Livesay

At the moment this term I am here in my office in Carleton Hall Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons.

If a student isn't free to see me at these times he can always make an appointment for another time. It's probably better for the student to submit some work first and then ask for an appointment to discuss it.

I have just had things slipped under the door anonymously which I think indicates that students are very hesitant about making use of me. I hope this will change.

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Penguins, Pelicans and Giant Cardinals

by HUGH LLOYD

University bookstores are inevitably the butt of campus criticism, the most frequent and often justified complaint being that book prices are too high, in some instances higher in campus bookstores than in those of the surrounding areas.

In an attempt to find out more details about the actual operations of the bookstore, Mrs. Logue, manager of the store for fourteen years was approached. She pointed out that primarily the bookstore is in operation to supply students with texts.

A professor, assigned to a certain course, will choose a text or texts he feels are suitable to the needs of the course. He then submits his list of texts to the bookstore sometime before the June preceeding the next academic year. The bookstore then orders as many copies as the professor thinks necessary. Then, with a reasonable amount of luck (no rail or postal strikes for example) the books should arrive by mid to late August. They are then unpacked, priced, and put on the shelves ready to be bought, returned, lost, and generally employed.

20% Mark Up

The general principle of the UNB bookstore is an automatic mark-up of 20%, a figure that is widely used on campuses across the country. Immediately one asks where does all this money go — a 20% profit is not to be scoffed at — especially when it is student money. The bookstore does the following: it pays the salaries of all its ten full time employees and three part-time students employed for three week periods at the beginning and end of each academic year. Next, it pays for all shipping charges of books and materials.

electricity and phone bills (some of which can run high with frequent and necessary calls to publishing centres). All fixtures, i.e. tables, shelves, display cases, of-

fice furniture and equipment, cash registers, in fact, everything that is not an integral part of the buildings itself, as well as ac-

SEE page 8



Mrs. Logue has been manager of the campus bookstore for fourteen years. Much of the success of the store has been attributed to her sound and sensible management.

counting services from the university, must be paid for from this profit. When all these expenses have been met, any surplus funds are then turned over to the University.

Mr. Macaulay, Vice-President of Administration, stated that the usual profit of the total gross sales runs about 7.5%. In the year 1964-1965 the operating expenditure was \$337,574 while the income was \$347,574, leaving \$10,000 profit. This then went to the University's general pool. In the year 1965-1966 the figures were \$393,612 for expenses and \$434,105 income, the profit being \$30,593. The reason for the great difference in profit is that in the former year expenses for the new expansion came from the profit. It is argued, and quite reasonably, that the bookstore is one of the few profit making operations on campus and that any profit from it should go to

help defray costs from such operations as the residence system which in 1965-1966 had a deficit of \$30,838. This money must come from the general pool. The bookstore pays for its accounting services due to the fact that the load of work from the bookstore is sufficient to, in effect, require the services of another man in the University's business office.

The bookstore has increased its selling area by about 30% with the recent addition, providing a total of 5600 square feet upstairs and 3800 square feet for storage, shipping and receiving area downstairs. This new addition is hoped to prove sufficient for at least five years. The big bottleneck in the system occurs, inevitably, in the cash register lines, especially during and immediately after the registration week. To alleviate this problem, a fourth register is being purchased for use during rush periods.

Used Books Resold

The question of used books that are bought back in the spring and resold in the fall, is of interest to most of us. The guiding principle, as outlined by Mrs. Logue, is as follows: the bookstore buys back at 55% shelf-price and then sells at 70% shelf-price. According to Mrs. Logue, the common practice across Canada is to buy at 50% and sell at 75%.

When asked whether or not it is, in fact, possible to buy certain texts cheaper in Europe than in North America, Mrs. Logue agreed that in certain cases, and even after the shipping has been paid, there can be a considerable difference in price. The big problem, she maintained, is the difficulty in re-ordering more texts. With the entire summer it is possible to get texts here on time, but if there is a sudden surge in the number of students



The UNB Bookstore contains a selection of paper back books numbering 30,000 that is one of the best in Canada. Perhaps one of the most favourable aspects of the store is that it is staffed by pleasant, helpful and competent people.

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One of the bookstores greatest services is that of providing various sundry articles, such as soap. Peter Corby shells out 99 cents for tiger power. Mrs. Isabel Scott is at the cash register.

in the course, it may take up to three months to get the additional books and it is apparently felt that the higher cost is justified by the fact that the books are more readily accessible on this continent.

This bookstore on our campus is undoubtedly one of the best campus bookstores in Eastern Canada, certainly in the Maritimes. Any one who has seen the chaos of the new McGill bookstore in the basement of their new student union building will agree. The very fact that it is in the basement with only a few windows along the front wall seems to contribute to an atmosphere of claustrophobia. The University of Toronto bookstore, while laid out along lines similar to ours, suffers greatly from overcrowding, and, on my last visit there, a marked lack of interest on the part of the staff, almost entirely student, in the customer. Toronto, though, has the advantage which every large metropolitan centre should have,

other alternatives. The best example of these is the SCM Bookstore on St. Thomas Street. Here, a wide variety of texts, predominantly non-technical, is available, along with a very good selection of paper backs. Books can be ordered and received in a relatively short time (seven to ten days). On top of this there is a 10% student discount on all texts.

On other campuses, students are complaining about prices, inefficiencies and bad management. At UBC a professor recently wrote an article chastizing the bookstore for poor organization and management and certainly the problem of books on campus is a major one. They are the tools of the trade and when one starts paying, as in many cases today, \$100 for them, it becomes a problem of universal student concern. At Carleton, a group of students have set up their own store, selling course packages in the inter-building tunnels for about 12% under the current

prices of their campus bookstore. They are supplied by the same SCM bookstore mentioned above. Such schemes are possible on a highly concentrated campus in, or near, good areas of supply, i.e. Toronto. At UNB this would present considerable difficulty. Perhaps a better solution is one which has been used on numerous campuses in the United States, namely, that students save all their cash register slips for the year, bring them in during a specified period in the spring and receive a certain percentage discount on their purchase total.

We are extremely fortunate to have the bookstore that we do have on campus now. This is due to many factors, among them the size of the University, but certainly to the very sound and sensible management of the store itself. It contains a selection of paper back books numbering 30,000 that is one of the best in Canada and it is staffed by pleasant, helpful and competent people.

by EDWARD HASS

What is happening in the field of Industrial Development in New Brunswick?

People wish to know what the province of New Brunswick is doing for them - - - not because they are entirely dependent on the government but because they do need guidance.

The government of New Brunswick is failing badly in the area of industrial development.

The initial problem of the people of New Brunswick and the government is their lack of knowledge about business opportunities. Neither the English nor French segments of the population have shown any evidence or exercised any entrepreneurial skills. This is mainly a result of the predominance of the province's available work force in primary industry.

Through the years, the governments of New Brunswick have allowed an atmosphere to exist that has hindered industrial development. Large companies have been allowed to control natural resources such as timber lands. There has been an almost complete lack of technology in agriculture and fishing and educational levels have

remained low. Also, a large proportion of the population has been allowed to depend on social benefits.

On the other hand, those who have the financial resources to invest have neither the faith nor the opportunity to invest in native New Brunswick companies. The larger New Brunswick firms are privately owned and closed to public investments (i.e. Irving Enterprises, Ganong Bros., etc.). The investors in New Brunswick have been putting their monies in such things as bonds, debentures and international companies rather than equity investments in Canadian companies.

These basic facts have been overlooked by the New Brunswick government's advisors in setting up industrial development programs.

The province of New Brunswick has several industrial agencies within its civil service complex. The most prominent of these agencies are the New Brunswick Department of Industry, the New Brunswick Development Board and the New Brunswick Development Corporation.

The province of New Brunswick Department of Industry is supposedly responsible for the co-ordination and the development of established industries in the province. This department does not possess the personnel nor does it have any formulated policies towards industrial development. The Department of Industry has no means of determining what industrial opportunities are feasible for local or outside entrepreneurs.

One director of this department is actually against assisting the expansion of old established firms in the province. He has also pointed out that he has found his department not only competing for the attraction of new industries with other provinces but also with another New Brunswick agency. This gives one some idea of the confusion in the province of New Brunswick's development policies.

The first essential step towards an industrial development program is a complete information center. As an example of the failure of the Department of Industry in this respect is the fact that it does not pub-

Government Hinders Industrial Development

lish a correct, up-to-date list of industries in the province. In true fact, the only function this department has is to act as liaison between federal and provincial governments and individuals.

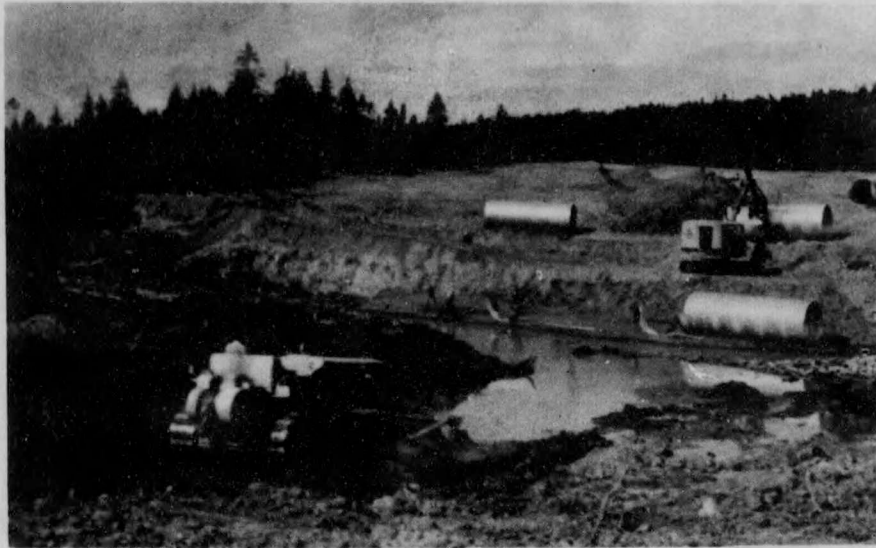
The New Brunswick Industrial Development Board was supposedly set up to assist financially small firms. However, this has turned into a court of last resort where financial guarantees are made on bank loans usually based on political considerations.

The New Brunswick Development Corporation is a Crown corporation owned by the pro-

ments but you should have something to advertise first.

The New Brunswick Development Corporation's first phase of industrial development was its so-called "Operation Prosper". Eight categories of desirable provincial industries were selected for this initial stage of development, all supposedly offering opportunities for orderly and consistent growth. These industries were to have had a wide export market. The manufacture of their products was to be based on new technology.

The first step to this program got off the ground with the establishment of the Westmorland



This is a scene of the nine million dollar Westmorland Chemical Park project (1964) which was to have attracted industry to the province. Only one industry today, employing some fifty people, has situated in the park.

vince of New Brunswick and created to attract new industry into the province. However, this agency has failed in its objectives to date.

From all indications it appears that the New Brunswick Development Corporation has switched its interests to building modern industrial parks, running fancy and expensive advertisements in magazines and newspapers, and arranging million dollar loans for large national companies. It is all very well to pour millions of dollars into industrial parks but it is to no advantage to have them empty. For example, the Westmorland Chemical Park, which was built at a cost of \$9,000,000.00, has only one industry today, employing some fifty people. It is great to spend large amounts of money on advertise-

Chemical Park at Dorchester Cape. Fundy Corporation was the first of supposedly many complexes to be built in this park. This firm manufactures nitrate fertilizer from a base chemical of anhydrous ammonia which was to be the key ingredient for several products to be produced here. (See Atlantic Advocate, Atlantic Centre, Nov. 1965)

Why has the Westmorland Chemical Park not developed further? It seems that the original concept of the New Brunswick Development Corporation has been abandoned.

An announcement was recently made by the former head of the New Brunswick Development Corporation that a similar \$4 million dollar complex in the province of Newfoundland would be built.

Why was this not built in New Brunswick?

Why has the majority of the original staff of the Corporation resigned from their positions?

The original program of the Corporation was recognized in North America business circles as a most unique and progressive step. (Monetary Times, Aug. '65' Pg. 28-32)

What has happened to this original plan today or has it been abandoned?

Federal government assistance towards economic development in New Brunswick has been to no avail. The Area Development Agency (ADA) was established by the federal government to give grants and incentives in designated areas but the capable staff of this organization is being frustrated by the lack of action at the provincial level. There is a definite lack of planning by the development agencies and entrepreneurs in New Brunswick.

The Atlantic Development Board (ADB) was organized at the federal level to encourage and plan industrial development in the Atlantic provinces. The Board has had up to \$150 million for aiding development in the Atlantic region. About \$100 million has been spent on industrial parks, highways, services, and economic studies.

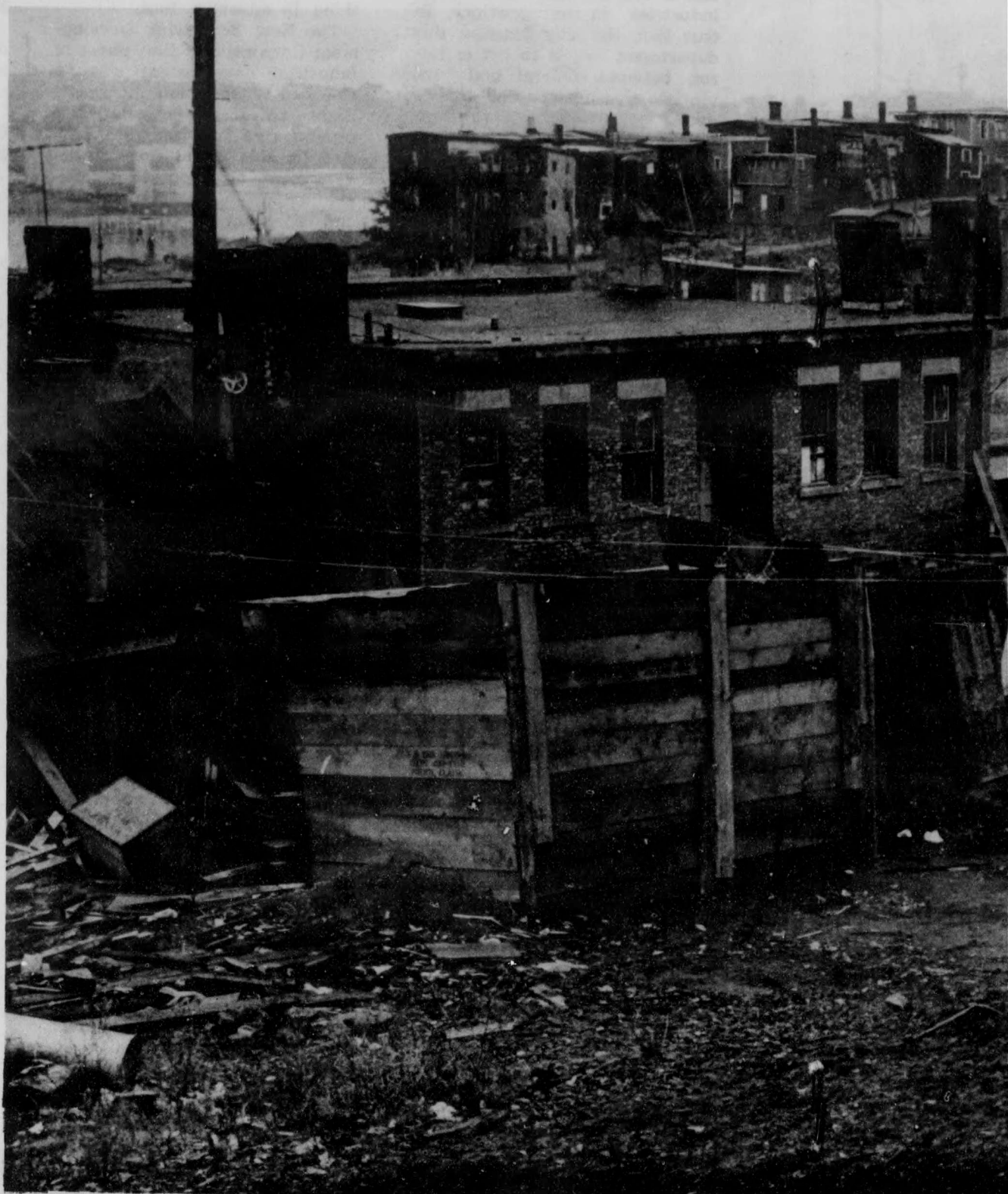
The ADB is now working on an over-all economic development plan for the four Atlantic provinces. The organization of this plan will run into great difficulties because of the differences in policies and attitudes in these provinces.

There is, therefore, great doubt whether the development agencies as they exist today in this province can solve the economic problems of New Brunswick.

There has always been the suspicion here that industrial development undertaken by government is primarily a political ploy.

Economic development must be undertaken by the private sector of the province. Combined with this, confidence in the province of New Brunswick must be instilled through the careful guidance of industrial development by the formulation of a concrete economic development program.

A view of the North End of Saint John, New Brunswick. Work done on the new Harbour Bridge may be seen in the upper left.



by FRANK LOOMER

Rubble, Rust and Rui

Saint John has always had its poor, like any other city. Yet Saint John was not always a poor city. When her founders, the Loyalists, made her North America's first incorporated city in 1784, it was with something

of a dream to make Saint John a rich city in a rich province just coming into being, with everything to win for the future. The sentiments of the most idealistic were to make New Brunswick a model nation to the

world, and to demonstrate their ability to uphold a civilized and vigorous society under a grand Empire, in what were essentially brutalizing frontier conditions. There was hope in the nineteenth century, despite recessions,

of a grand economic boom in the timber trade to make New Brunswick a fulfillment of this dream. Saint John, as the province's most valuable port city, became in a way a nexus of everything the province aspired is



ust and Ruin

ir of a grand economic boom in the timber trade to make New Brunswick a fulfillment of this dream. Saint John, as the province's most valuable port city, became in a way a nexus of everything the province aspired

to and actually was. At one time the port boasted the world's fourth largest tonnage in shipping. The best of the world's sailing ships were launched from the yards of Saint John; and it is by Saint John that we know

the name of the Marco Polo. In the days of her greatness, there must have been a considerable spirit of adventure, certainly of promise.

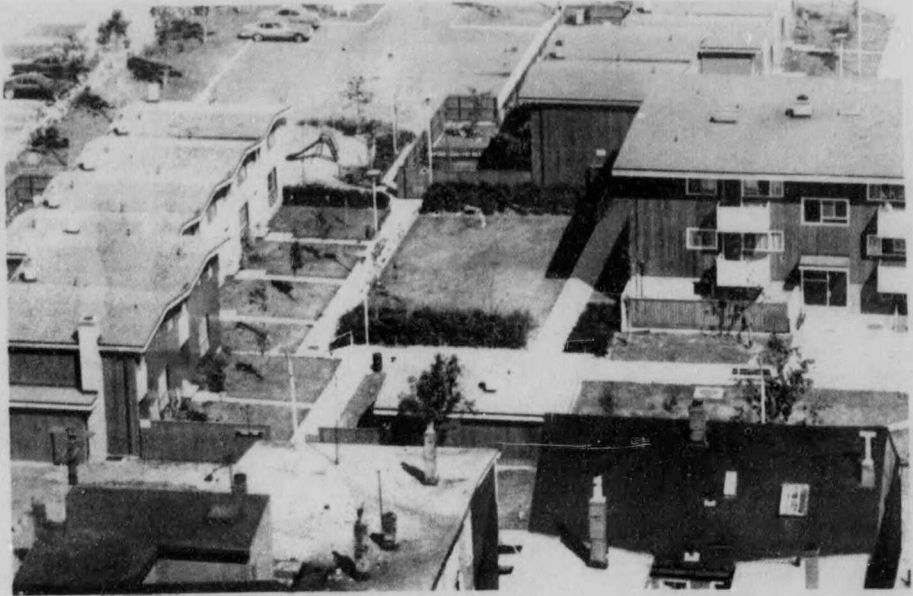
Today you may still see the remnants of rotting wharves

which belie the aspirations of the last century. In many ways, perhaps, the fate of the Haymarket Slip, where the city's founders made their landing, is emblematic of the city's demise. Allowed to fall into disrepair

and eventual ruin over the past sixty years, the Slip gradually assumed the nature of a menace. Although spokesmen repeatedly urged that the site be somehow preserved or at least honoured for its historic value, nothing was to be done, and only the filling-in of the Slip solved what had become a desperate problem. Whatever its future, it now is an unpaved parking lot. If the Slip did represent a historical statement on behalf of Saint John, then it is best that it was covered over, for it was uncomfortable to look at.

The end of the great lumber and timber era was the end of the province's high hopes. The world was entering the age of steel and steam towards the end of the nineteenth century, and New Brunswick, a province of wood and sails, floundered with few reserves to salvage its cargo. Toward the last quarter of the century, Saint John's prosperous days were numbered.

The last word of grace to be bestowed on Saint John was the Great Fire of 1877, which



This is an example of the re-development in the South End of Saint John. These are city projects that are improving vastly the living conditions and appearance of the area.

burned to the ground in two days some thousands of the city's dwellings, an unparalleled disaster from which the city has yet to recover.

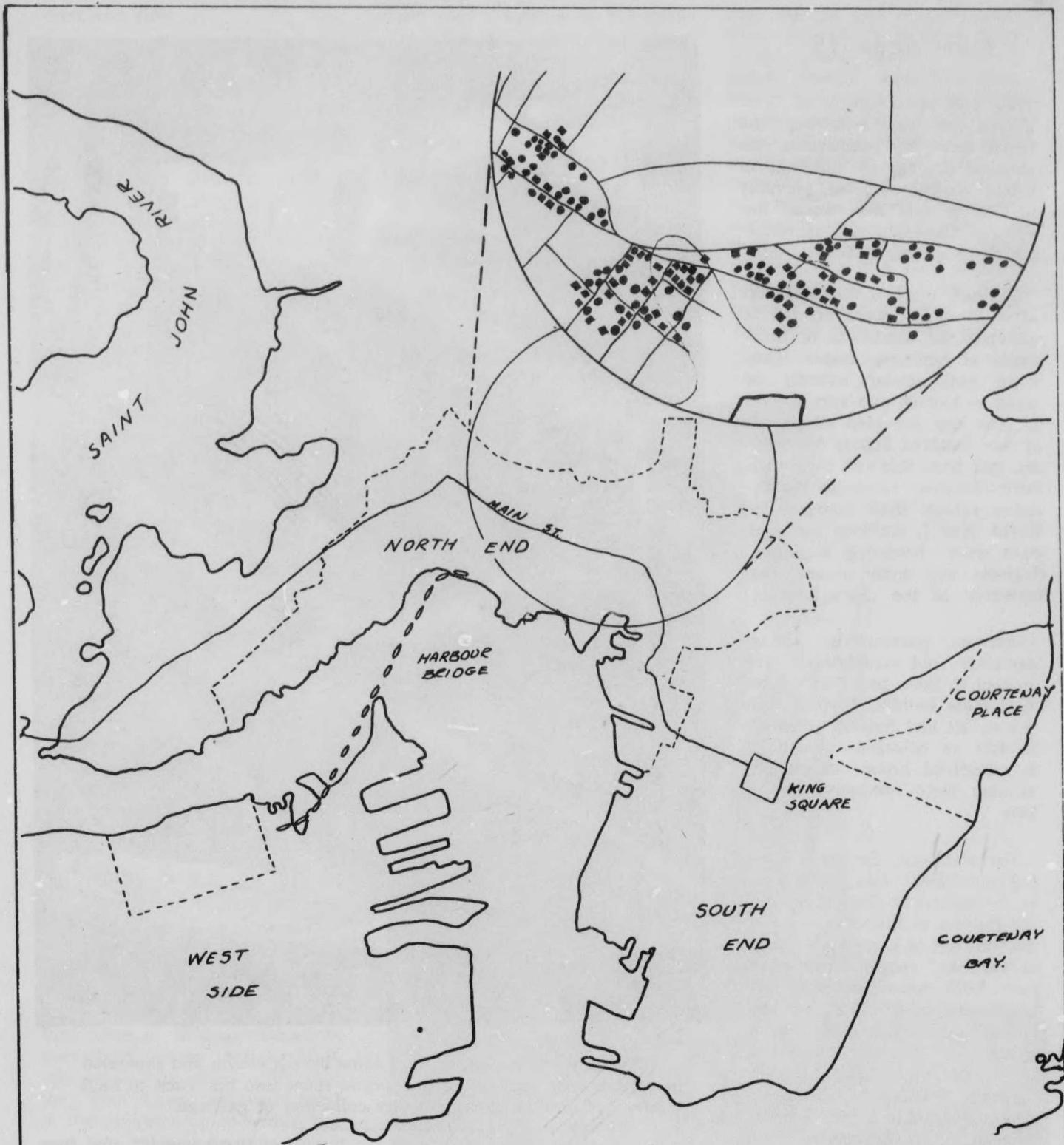
To see Saint John, one of the

most immediate impressions you note is the apparent age of so many buildings. Of the some 14,500 dwellings in the city, 78% of them were built previous to

SEE page 16



"1,584 dwellings in Saint John are without exclusive use of a flush toilet, and 3,527 without exclusive use of a bath or shower."



The schematic map gives some indication of slum distribution in Saint John. The bounded areas in the West Side and the North End represent sub standard housing districts. Of the 976 buildings in these areas, by a triple cross-reference analysis, 595 of them are rated as fair or poor structurally, 726 of them are rated as fair or poor with respect to their material condition, and 822 of them are rated as fair or poor by standards of maintenance. The enlarged portion of the map accomodates part of the most severe sections. Each dot or square represents the approximate location of a substandard structure. The dots indicate buildings needing remedial treatment; the squares indicate buildings requiring probable demolition. The wavy line leaving the circle indicates the direction of the photograph on the opposite page, with the new harbour bridge under construction in the background.

from page 15

1920, and the majority of them during the years following the Great Fire. By comparison, the national average of buildings in urban centres erected previous to 1920 is only 30%. Today the average Canadian city is building twice as fast as Saint John.

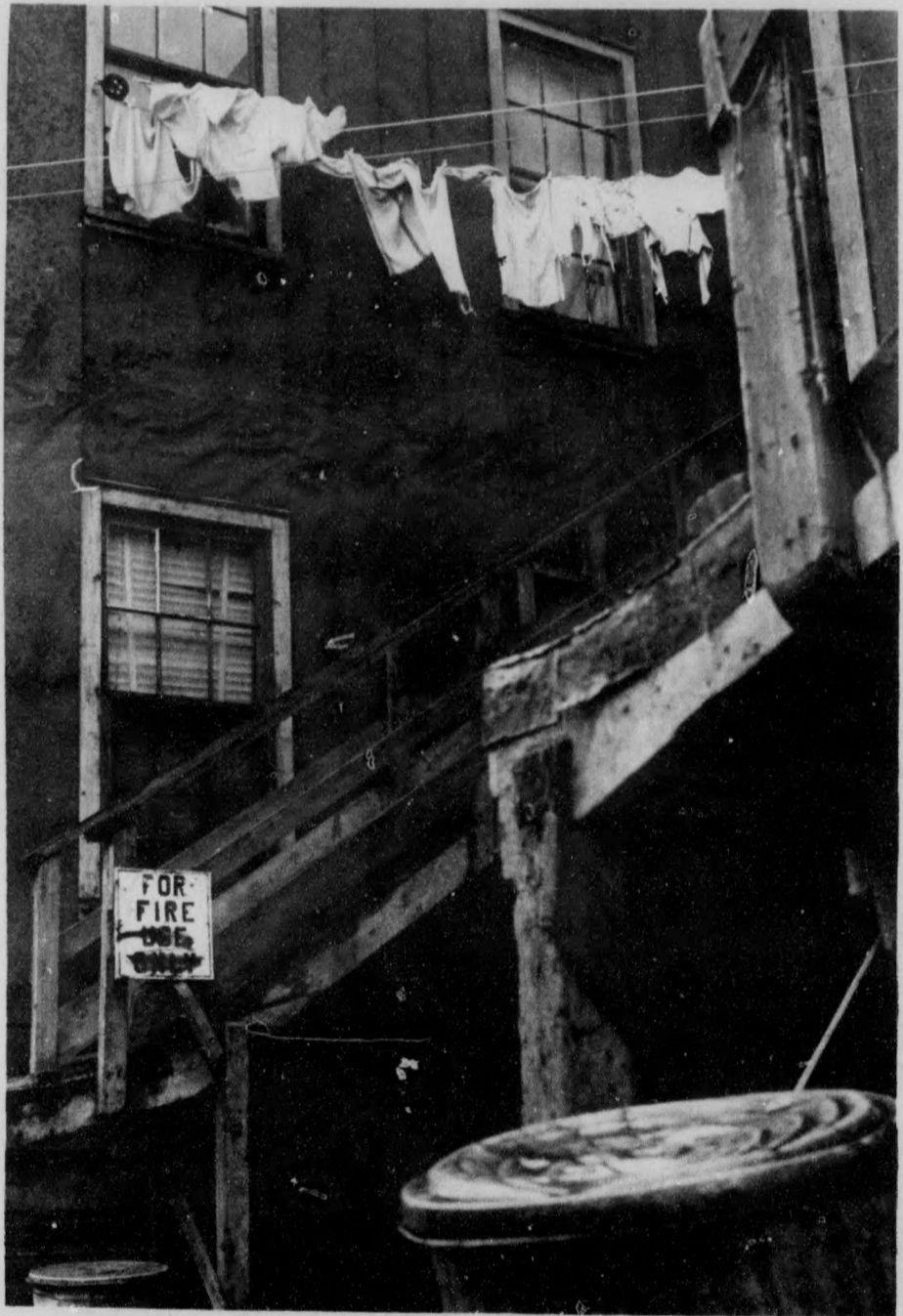
Further, most of the buildings after the Fire were erected to alleviate the conditions of thousands of homeless people. They were built almost entirely of wood — hastily, and very cheaply. The city provided allotments of two hundred dollars to builders, and from this and their own inconsiderable resources the families rebuilt their homes. By World War I, ominous signs of wear were becoming apparent. Neglect, and decay became the keywords of the city's housing

condition, particularly, though certainly not completely, with respect to these post-Fire houses. And these buildings, which from the outset had tended to accommodate an enlarged economically deprived group of citizens, became their exclusive habitation.

The statistics for poor housing conditions rate Saint John as the highest in Canada. In 1961 the Bureau of Statistics reported that one out of every four houses in the city required minor repair. 2,016 houses were deemed requiring major repairs, or 14% of the total city housing, as against the Canadian average of 5.6%. Applying a somewhat more rigorous standard, Professor George Potvin in a 1956-7 urban renewal study designated four thousand structures for demolition.

The truer nature of the situation beomes more evident when you consider the distribution of these substandard houses falls within more or less definite areas to create neighbourhoods and neighbourhood clusters, or what we generally call, slums.

According to a 1961 survey of the entire city for basic defici-



"A man hired by the landlord came once a month and shovelled the accumulated garbage in the special room into his truck to haul it away." There is no regular city collection of garbage.

encies, 1,584 dwellings were without exclusive use of a flush toilet, and 3,527 without use of a bath or shower; that is, for the most part, families or apartments were sharing, or 'doubling up', for these facilities. Buildings throughout the city without furnace heating numbered 8,798.

Overcrowding in the already mentioned areas by Saint John standards is a not too excessive 6%. But 'Saint John standards' means: for one room — a maxi-

mum of two people; for two rooms — a maximum of three people; for three rooms — five people; for five rooms — ten people. By the Dominion Bureau of Statistics standard of one room per person overcrowded dwellings climbs to 24%. In the South End part of town; the 1961 gross density of people per acre was 351, about par with the average city density. However, Planning Commission surveys revealed that in certain sections the actual densities ranged as high as one hun-

dred and fifty.

What does poverty mean in Saint John? For one thing, it means one of the highest infant mortality rates in Canada. In varying degrees, it means nutritional deficiency; insufficient and/or grubby clothing; shabby house; falling plaster in the halls, odours of filth and waste, gross accumulations of reeking garbage, plagues of insect parasites; rats; dingy alleys; dirty litter strewn, weedy back yards; piled rubble, broken glass. An early exposure to violence, brutality, fear. An alcoholic parent, or parents. Unhappiness. Hardening. Cruelty. Hate. Early sexual experience. A craving for whatever you can get that will make life easier. To be happy. Crime. Jail. Prison. To hold on to what is secure. To worship what is friendly. To like. To love. To drop-out of school. To marry early. To earn less than \$2,000 a year. Not to know how to feed, clothe or love your children. Not to get out of the kind of neighbourhood in which you were born. To be generous. Bitterness. Weariness. To make a good life. Indolence. To live on welfare. Pride.

In Saint John poverty means something else, too. It means to avoid change.

It can be of no small significance that the first peripheral study of the problem areas of Saint John was made only twenty years ago; or that although it recommended immediate action to alleviate what had been for a long time a critical situation, very little, or no action at all, was taken for years. Or that the Poor Laws that were used in the province up to within the past five years were those same laws that had been formulated in the time of Elizabeth the First, four hundred years ago. Or that the first major slum clearance in Saint John, out of which has come Courtenay Place, was initiated within only the last five years. Or that it was fought and resisted by a core of affected landlords, with an accompaniment of local protest.

It is perhaps a curious thing

that such a number of the landlords of the substandard areas should have protested so adamantly what should have seemed a vast renewal scheme for the benefit of all. Perhaps much was to blame for simple misunderstanding. Radical innovation automatically arouses suspicion and distrust, especially when it disrupts what is already a favourable establishment, a way of life. In the case of the landlords, urban renewal meant the elimination of what was in fact a somewhat profitable state of affairs. The majority of the landlords happened to be absentee owners;

they did not live in their sometimes squalid or decrepit properties. They lived, in fact, in rather 'better' neighbourhoods, and in some instances, represented the more 'Respectable' elements of their community; that is, the upholders of religion and morality. The landlords performed a minimum, often a most very minimum service of repair to their properties. After all, often the wreckage of a good property came from the behaviour of the tenants themselves, and if this was what they wanted, perhaps

(SEE page 20)



"The house has four fire escapes, but only one of them is at all trustworthy."

The Atlantic

Development Board

by MARCEL GERAUX

Around the time of Confederation, the industries of the Maritime Provinces were losing ground, and those of central Canada were beginning to boom. The economic levels in this part of the country were relatively high, but this was not long-lasting.

The absence of major industries in the Maritimes, and as they are called with the addition of Newfoundland, - the At-

lantic Provinces, has long been the source of the region's ills. Only in the last decade have steps been taken to solve these serious problems.

One of the institutions set up for this purpose is the Atlantic Development Board. In 1963 it was given \$100 million to allocate to various projects in the Atlantic Area. The aim is to build a strong foundation for new industry, in that way as-

sureing that the future will not be as dim as it is now.

First concern of the Board is for investment in what is called infrastructure — water, power, and transportation media. Ultimately the Board will help industries, improve use of resources, up-grade labour, and encourage secondary industry.

Of the \$150 million available for investment, most has been allocated. About \$35 million has been spent. (Not all of it, as the *Daily Gleaner* suggested).

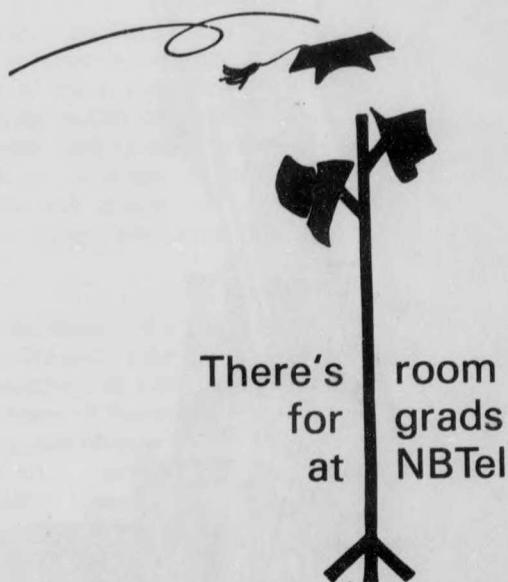
Most of the spending is going for hydroelectric power, including the Mactaquac Project fifteen miles above Fredericton.

A few weeks ago the Board announced grants of \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 respectively to UNB and Dalhousie University for scientific equipment and buildings. This reflects the Board's interest in human as well as natural resources.

The Board is made up of three men from each of the four Atlantic Provinces except Prince Edward Island, which has two. New Brunswick's Board are Dr. Stephen Weyman, Minister of Health for New Brunswick, R.C. Eddy, of Bathurst, and Armand H. Cormier, of Moncton. At one time, Fredericton's Michael Wardell was Chairman of the Board, but he was removed by the Federal Government when the parties changed.

The Annual Report of the Board has been made public, and can be read by anyone interested.

The purpose of the Board is to build the Atlantic Area into a self-supporting region. The resources are here, but the area has become rutted. The people of this area must move out of their provincial shells and think progressively. It is all part of a single process of cultural maturing.



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Our Welfare System

by SHARON WYMAN

New Brunswick has a Rip Van Winkle personality when it comes to poverty.

The province which provided for its destitute citizens through laws reminiscent of the Elizabethan Poor Laws until 1960, is gradually waking up.

An archaic dole system which relied on municipal funds, organization and prejudices was the only source of aid to those persons needy in any way. A province-wide Mothers' Allowance Act of 1944 had been the only recent addition to the program.

The poor, according to New Brunswick's legislation prior to 1960, were too lazy to work, too stupid or too indifferent. They were not members of a family where the father and provider had been killed, or was a patient in a hospital, or was disabled, or had deserted. They were not men or women unable to find work because of lack of necessary skills or scarce job opportunities.

Towns and municipalities have an effective way of dealing with their poor. They usually force them into a ghetto and ignore them. Any town in any province or country will provide examples of tarpaper towns, slums and the wrong side of tracks. Rents are high, utilities rare, schools are poor, there are no recreation areas. This multiplies poverty.

New Brunswick realized in 1960 that the only way poverty could be dealt with effectively was to provide a standard structure for the distribution of assistance to those who qualified for it, assistance meaning money.

The Social Assistance Act provided for a sharing of funds to be used in assistance programs. The funds allotted to each municipality were to be on a case basis. Previously, the mun-

icipalities had applied directly to the federal government for funds to supplement their own collections. Through the Social Assistance Act, 28% of the money was to be provided by the province, 22% by the municipality and 50% by the federal government. The total amount of assistance in 1965 amounted to approximately \$3,500,000.

Twenty welfare offices were set up around the province to provide a uniform standard of assistance. There had been as many standards in the province as there were counties.

With a standardized system operating, the problems of the province could be scaled and seen more clearly. Studies could be made. Specific areas marked as "pockets of poverty" were studied from school attendance, to marriage ages to employment opportunities.

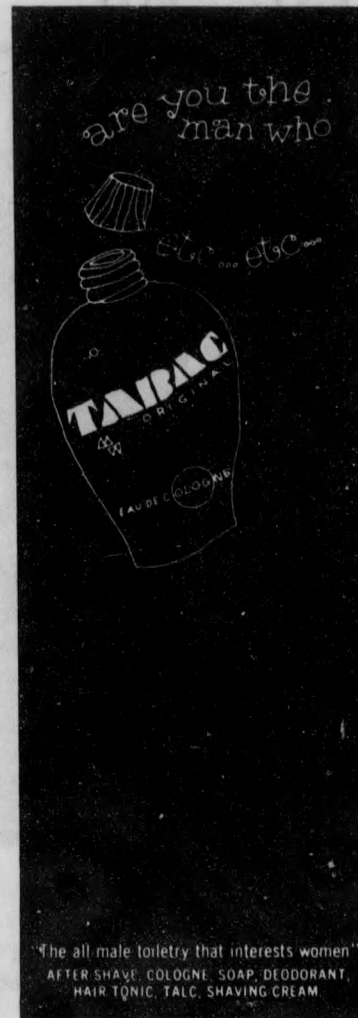
Voluntary organizations in areas could be coordinated with the central office. These organizations such as the UCW or the IODE provided food or clothing where needed individually but now, they could work together.

Pilot studies and small studies on municipal levels were made with the aid of trained social workers and home economists provided by the province. A home maker service was set up to help women with cooking, budgeting and child care.

Awaiting third reading before the New Brunswick legislature is the Social Welfare Act. The Byrne Commission prompted this legislation. The province will have full control of the public assistance program. It will be under the Department of Youth and Welfare without the need of administration by the municipalities. Voluntary organiza-

tions will remain and will become a greater gauge of social change. With centralization, more services will be provided because of a larger and highly qualified staff of professional workers.

New Brunswick is awake. The slums of Saint John, the decrepit farms of the St. John River Valley, the shacks of the North Shore, will not disappear next year. The increasing consciousness of New Brunswick to these problems insures that they will, gradually.



from page 17

Rubble, Rust and Ruin

the landlords might well disapprove; and since there was no other apparent solution, take good advantage of the situation.

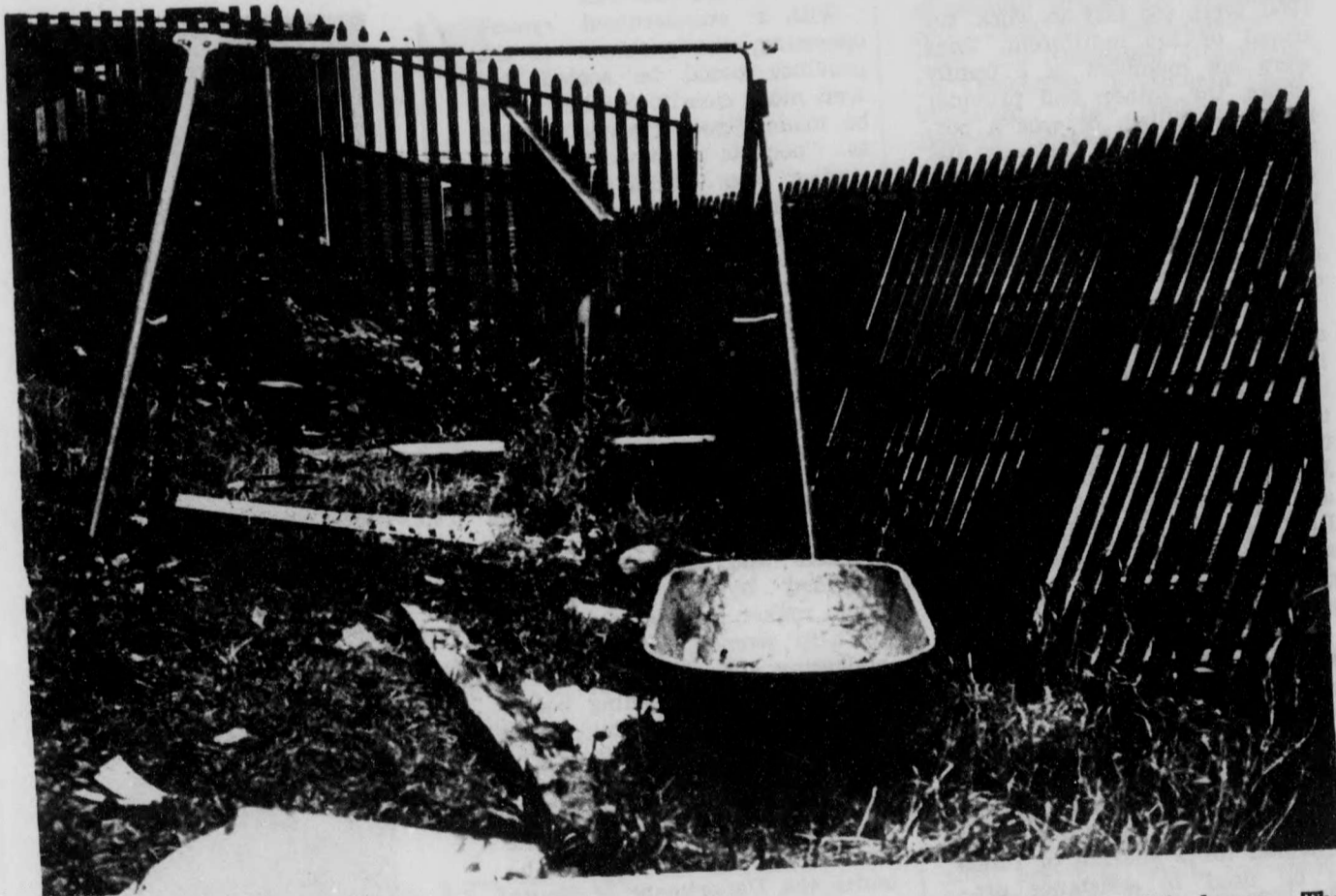
Not unlike the apartment at the top of page sixteen is an apartment house in the South End. Inside the plaster is cracked and falling, the halls are bare and dingy, the walls are covered with markings, the mailboxes in the front hall rusting, dirt is everywhere. The greater part of its former inhabitants have moved out, although one family and a few

single individuals still remain. No one wants to stay. The fire escape in the back is completely unsafe; the building itself is a virtual firetrap. Refuse is piled in the empty apartments. Within recent weeks of the writing of this article, there was no regular city collection of garbage, although perhaps by now that has changed. Instead a man hired by the landlord came once a month and shovelled the accumulation of garbage in the special room into his truck to haul away. Although, it must be admitted, there were times when he did not appear on schedule.

The picture on page 17 represents one of the city's problems. The house here is also in the South End, and the landlord here is the city itself. The house has four fire escapes, but only one of them is at all trustworthy, the other three having deteriorated over the past four or five

years. However, renovation is scheduled to begin in the very near future.

Yet, if the city has been careless in this particular landlordship, and if the city may be deemed largely responsible for failure to maintain adequate public facilities in a number of its substandard neighbourhoods, it is also through the city, and the city alone, that some measure of building reform is being affected. Its main concerns are the mass clearance of blighted areas and their general rehabilitation; new housing to accommodate the residents of the blighted areas; increased educational facilities to attend to the some few hundred students who will otherwise never go through high school; and hardly a minor matter, an availability of recreational grounds, especially for younger children, to make up for the one below.



This is a playground. It is the only plot of ground available to the kids that live in this house. The city of Saint John is investigating the feasibility of improved playgrounds for the poorer areas of the city of Saint John.

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A STOCK MARKET REVIEW VERSAFOOD SERVICES LIMITED

Everyone on this campus has some opinions about Versafood Services Limited because they supply the food to us in our cafeterias. But how many know about the financial end of this company? The following Stock Market review about Versafood should provide some insight into this phase of our caterers' operation.

* * * * *

Versafood Services Limited is Canada's largest food service management company. Besides this, Versafood is engaged in the opera-

tion of vending machines. Food management contributes about 70% to Versafood's sales. Institutional clients are Versafood's main source of business.

Versafood Services Ltd., formerly Vendomatic Services Limited, was incorporated in 1961 through the merger of eight companies. Since then the company had to integrate its operation. This period of integration and consolidation has been successfully completed.

The capitalization of Versafood consists of 600,000 Class "A" and 600,000 Class "B" outstanding common shares. The Class "A" shares are listed on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges. They trade under the symbol VEN and cost about \$3.80 - \$4.00 at present. The Stock is owned by about 2,800 Canadians and a few foreign investors. The Class B shares are owned to 50% each by Canadian Food Products Sales Ltd. and Duplate (Canada) Ltd.; Canadian Food Products in turn is partly owned by Salada Foods. Argus Corp. is said to have some interest in Duplate. With this backing, the company is able to draw on excellent management. The Class "A" shares are entitled to a 30¢ preference dividend. In all other respects Class "A" and Class "B" shares are equal. No dividends have been declared by the company to date.

Versafood's performance over the past few years is typical of the vending industry. Before 1961 there was a lot of 'cutthroat' competition caused by the emergence of a number of new firms in the industry. Gradually, this competition ceased and a more reasonable pricing structure emerged. A consolidation period followed in which only the fittest survived. The growth in the vending industry over the next few years is expected to be impressive. Hospitals and universities are looked upon as targets of expansion. Food management concerns only service 1%-2% of existing hospital facilities. It looks as if the food management sector will be in future the most important for Versafood. Vending machine contribution to total sales will decline. This is in keeping with Versafood's aim to become the MASTER CHEF OF THE NATION.

Versafood's expansion of sales and increase of profit margins has been the dynamic factor in the increase in profits (see charts). The main reason for Versafood's increased profit margins is the reduction of overhead due to administrative costs. The cost of sales is presently 2%-2.5% which is considerably lower than the 3%-4% of the early 60's.

The trend to lower costs should continue. Sales will increase due to the expansion of the institutional division. This means that profits will continue to improve in future.

The increase in revenue was continued in 1966. For the six months ended June 30, 1966, the profit increased to \$244,398 after paying \$64,000 taxes from \$152,165 over the same period in 1965 with no taxes paid due to prior losses.

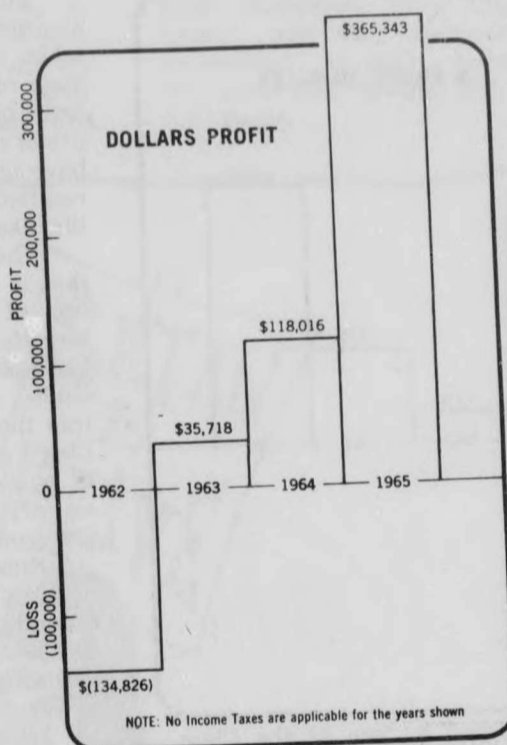
Total sales for 1966 are estimated to be \$27.5 million. Earnings should be about 40-45¢

per share.

Versafood's ability to attract new business has been demonstrated recently when the company was awarded the catering contract for the new Toronto-Dominion Centre. In a letter to shareholders, Allan D. Barker, president, explains that Versafood expects to sell more than \$4 million annually under this new contract, 10,000 persons will be able to enjoy their meals in the dining and lounge facilities of the new Toronto Landmark.

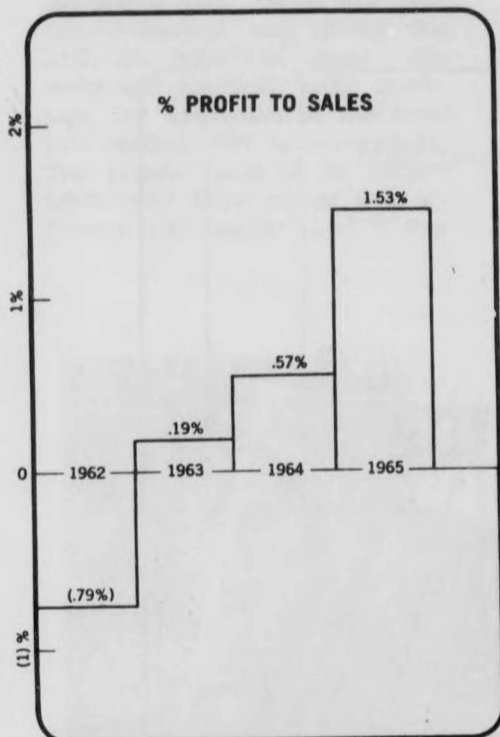
Versafood will also manage the dining facilities of Expo '67 Head Offices. The diverse nature of Versafood's business can be demonstrated here. Versafood will manage a 250-seat employee's cafeteria, a 60-seat cocktail lounge for the press and a private dining room which will be used to serve visiting foreign dignitaries.

SEE page 22



from page 21

Versafood's attractiveness as a long term investment is derived from the following factors. The long price erosion since 1961 from \$10.50 to Feb. 1965 \$2.60 has been broken. The company's outlook is very favourable. Specialization, knowledge and trained personnel allows Versafood to make profits where others with less experience are not able to operate. The operation of Versafood can be expanded without the necessity of raising a lot of new capital because the firm performs services in facilities owned by others.



The trading pattern of the Class "A" shares of Versafood Services Limited suggests that if the stock would sell above \$4.50 a move above the \$6.00 level is to be anticipated. Since there are only 600,000 shares in the hands of the public, the market in the Versafood stock is quite thin and could be very volatile. In summary, the stock can be recommended as a medium and long term investment for business man risk accounts.

Sources:

Versafood Services Limited
Reports,
The Financial Post.

— F. Gruehl

Reprinted from **The Ontarion**
(University of Guelph)

“A Common World Or A Commonwealth?”

by F. H. M. WANYEKI

Those who believed that Napoleon's autocracy was indeed destroyed and the principles for which he stood scotched, were amazed when military deposition of the German Empire followed. We are even more amazed today that tyranny did not end after this. The very people who sacrificed their lives in the past world wars to preserve democracy have turned the world into a battlefield and have ignored the basic things which belong to our peace. This has resulted in the formation of an illegal government in Rhodesia, the like of which has never been since the making of man.

The Rhodesian crisis is the opening of a new chapter of a story that is still to unfold. Soon after Mr. Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia, the Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Harold Wilson, declared that the legitimate Government of Rhodesia was in the hands of the appointed Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs. In addition, Mr. Wilson added that Britain would not betray the trusteeship of the Rhodesian people. Although Mr. Smith's illegal government will never get away from this ill-advised seizure of power, we all know who is now keeping law and order in the country. Britain will continue to talk about the legal representative, Governor, while the illegal government runs the country!

Rhodesia will survive an all-out economic and trade boycott because, after all, what difference does it make if she gets all her oil and other necessary supplies through South Africa and Portugal? Besides, who cares whether the grave economic damage which will definitely follow this trade boycott, takes place when the majority of the Rhodesians are in prison and in concentration camps?

Most of us were even more shocked when Britain recently stated that she is not going to enforce an oil embargo as long as "other" countries do not follow suit. This ridiculous statement cannot go unchallenged and it forever, beyond any shadow of doubt, will show that Britain is interested only in punishing the rebels rather than quelling the white rebellion in that country.

While Britain has never hesitated to use force in other countries whenever justice and democracy were in danger, it now remains to be seen how she will get away from this shame. Britain's failure or success in Rhodesia will determine the validity and the future of the Commonwealth which is founded on some principle of equality through all communities where freedom is involved.

Trade boycotts and economic sanctions have never been effective. The sincerity of some older commonwealth countries is also open to severe questions! Canada, for example, has now taken a strong stand on Rhodesia, as far as the trade boycott is concerned, while it is still maintaining her trade with South Africa where the practise of apartheid is no less notorious than Rhodesia's present intentions!

If Britain evades her responsibilities in Rhodesia, it remains to be seen whether she will be relied upon to assume any responsibility for the defence of freedom, and sole control of the Commonwealth!

“Is it a common world or a Commonwealth?”

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Do We Needham?

by GARY DAVIS

It seems incredible, but it's true. The delegation from Dalhousie University to the Regional Conference of Canadian University Press devoted the equivalent of two Brunswickan full pages to Richard Needham.

Who is Needham? He is a columnist for the Toronto Globe and Mail. He has recently published a book, called Needham's Inferno, which was publicised in Time and Maclean's magazine with great gusto. Dalhousie gave coverage about equally to his book and to his secretary, Francie Healy, who Needham nicknames 'Fearless Francie'.

Francie was also at the regional conference. She is a 'very nice girl', for a nineteen-year-old. (She called her Torontonion boyfriend every night during the conference.)

Needham's book is a collection of witty although not always original columns satirizing Toronto's (and hence Canada's) social habits. Most of it is injections of about 800 words, the size of his column for the last year or so.

Needham's articles are entertaining. But not so entertaining that a reader can digest more than a few in a day. Passing the 8000 word mark, the columns become repetitive, pushy, and as a result, tiring.

At the conference, Needham said that when he quit the Globe, the public outcry was so great that he was asked to resume his column, which he did. It would be a mistake to claim that his book was a necessary addition to Canada's cultural reservoir.

His style is unique in this reviewer's experience. This saves Needham from severe denunciation. His material has been read before, perhaps in Thurber, perhaps elsewhere. The Thurber influence is notable although Needham claimed not to have read him. Needham claims women will save mankind. So did Thurber, and with a similar argument (so maybe it's true).

Both Thurber and Needham like one-liners. They both make the absurd more absurd.

Any book worth talking about is worth reading. For this reason I have to recommend that Needham's Inferno be read, if not bought. Warning: don't read it all at once.

Any woman worth talking about is worth meeting. Therefore, if you happen to be in Toronto and are handy with your fists or karate, you should try to meet Francie Healy. After encountering Mr. Needham and

Francie's true love, you will find her very refreshing.

After reading the book and meeting Francie however, you will discover that Needham and she are both very human, not immortal as Dalhousie seems to think. How the Gazette was snowed by that pair is impossible to figure out. His presence, to them, managed to obscure a truly impressive man, Charles Lynch, who the Brunswickan entertained in their quarters. We gave him Scotch, not two full pages.

