



RFK - A Profile

What is Kennedyssimo? It is the name given by Italians to the spirit of attraction, affection and influence that surrounds and is typical of the Kennedy clan.

Robert Francis Kennedy ably fulfills his part in the tradition of Kennedyssimo.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts and educated at Harvard University, Senator Kennedy has made good use of his inherited prestige and wealth, and of his own personal assets of intelligence, excellent judgement and tactful perception.

Kennedy and his wife have ten noisy, lively well-mannered children who have never been spoiled by all that is involved in being a Kennedy. He has a natural warmth with children and is as involved with his children's development as with politics. He writes his speeches in their midst and questions them avidly at the dinner table.

At Hickory Hill, the Kennedy Estate outside of Washington, husband and wife spend every possible minute with their children. Here the Senator holds informal conferences with his aides and relaxes with the "Tijuana Brass" and family games of touch football.

The walls and the tablecloths of his home at Hickory Hill are filled with photographs and momentos of the family's incredibly diversified life. On the wall opposite the dining room is a large autographed copy of the Inaugural Address of his brother. At the stairway leading to the basement hangs a framed sheet of yellow legal paper covered with hasty scrawls with the following inscription: "Notes made by President Kennedy at his last Cabinet meeting, October 29, 1963 - For Robert Kennedy." It is signed simply "Jackie".

Youthful, intelligent, and handsome, Robert Kennedy seems to exude confidence and good-will wherever he goes. Bobby also possesses the fabled Kennedy wit. Last February while on a trip to a seminar at Ditchby Park in England, Kennedy was obliged to detour via a ladies lavatory to avoid some demonstrators at the Oxford Union. "God bless you," he told the two startled girls.

But Robert Kennedy's political ambitions and objectives are the prime topics of pundits who long ago assessed his rise from Attorney-General to transplanted Senator as a carefully planned drive to the White House.

Growing dissatisfaction in the Democratic Party with President Johnson's handling of the Vietnam war, the failure of Hubert Humphrey to emerge as Presidential material, and dissen- sion in Republican ranks all enhance Robert Kennedy's prime position as a leadership candidate. But perhaps the most telling factor that will propel Robert Kennedy into the Presidency can be found in an America that feels it must ex- piate its collective guilt for that November day in Dallas.

Brunswickan

VOLUME 101, NUMBER 5

FREDERICTON, N.B., OCTOBER 12, 1967

The Voice of UNB



Shown above is part of the academic procession which led the 1968 graduates to the Convocation ceremonies at the Lady Beaverbrook Rink. See the next issue of the *Brunswickan* for full coverage of Fall Convocation.

The Washington March

by DR. NORMAN STRAX

The International Mobilization to Stop the War Against Vietnam has received a very satisfying level of support from Fredericton. 146 people are already scheduled to travel to the October 21 march on the Pentagon in Washington. (103 had already paid for their tickets at press time, and the other 43 have bought reservations and will complete payment shortly.) This means that there will be at least three buses going.

The spectrum of people joining in the Mobilization is very broad; it includes faculty and students from UNB, St. Thomas, Teachers' College, Mt. Allison and Fredericton High School, as well as other people from Fredericton who are not connected with the universities. There is a considerable diversity in the ages of the marchers, and in their interests.

There are at least 9 different nationalities represented among the people going on our buses. This will make our contingent a particularly international one, and thus a particularly effective one in Washington. The presence of large international contingents is important because it emphasizes the worldwide character of thermonuclear war, and because it boosts the morale of the American marchers by showing them that they are not alone in their attempts to stop the war.

The Fredericton Mobilization has received letters of support and thanks from Marjorie Heins, the Northeast Co-ordinator of the National Mobilization Committee in New York, from Rick Davis of the Student Mobilization Committee in New York, and from Joe Young of the Cana-

(See Page 2, Col. 1)



Where is he running? See pages 6-7.

WASHINGTON MARCH
(From Page 1)

dian October 21 Mobilization headquarters in Toronto. It is impressive when a fairly small school like UNB-STU-TC sends as large a number of marchers as great a distance as we are going.

The International Mobilization is now beginning to pick up momentum. Women Strike for Peace has already carried out a major picketing operation at the Selective Service System headquarters in Wash-

ington. The *Resistance* will launch a major confrontation with the American conscription system on October 16. On that day, hundreds of young men in various U.S. cities will return their draft cards in public ceremonies; they will be joined by wives, girlfriends and others ineligible for the draft, who will sign statements of noncooperation with the Selective Service System. Both the young men and their supporters will then be liable for a 5 year prison sentence.

The October 21 Washington action looks to be large, impressive and effective. Informal gatherings and meetings on Friday, and throughout the weekend, should provide a very efficient method of organizing ourselves for sustained grassroots peace programs during the months after the October 21 action is over. The Saturday march on the Pentagon is particularly appropriate now, because the Johnson government is currently under intense pressure to stop the war, both from Americans and from the other countries of the world. Perhaps the march will provide the little extra push required to tip the scales in favor of peace.

Promises of support for the October 21 Mobilization have now come in from all over the world, including Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and cities in Scotland, England, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Ireland and Spain.

Plans call for 3 white and 3 black speakers at the Wash-



Dr. Norman Strax, seated in the booth at the Student Centre, where anti-Vietnam war literature is being distributed. Also here tickets for the Washington March are being sold.

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ington October 21 march. Tentative plans are for speeches by Dr. Benjamin Spock of SANE, Mrs. Dagmar Wilson of Women Strike For Peace, and Rev. James Bevel of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (and a leader of the civil rights marches at Selma and Montgomery, Alabama).

**Toronto
Teach-in
Seeks Former
Rhodesian PM**

TORONTO (CUP) The third international teach-in organized by university of Toronto students is getting static from the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Teach-in organizers have invited former Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd to address the gathering, but Ian Smith's government might prevent him from leaving his country.

In 1965 they confined Todd to his farm for a full year when he tried to leave the country to speak at a similar teach-in.

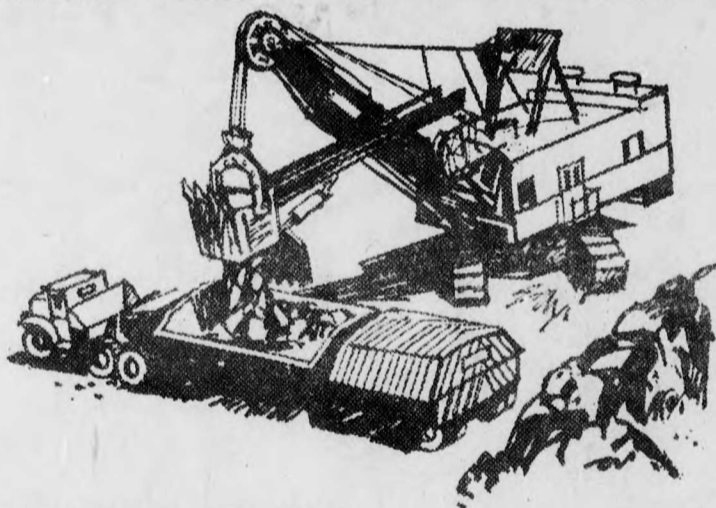
Mr. Todd said he was recently warned by the government he would be similarly restricted again if his activities became a "threat to the nation."

Teach-in organizers have also asked his daughter Judy an outspoken girl, living in London, to speak in his place if he cannot attend.

The theme of this year's teach-in is the role of religion in international affairs.

Other speakers will include Canon John Collins, leader of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; Trevor Huddleston, a Tanzanian priest and author of *Naught For Comfort*; and several other international political and religious leaders.

A Career
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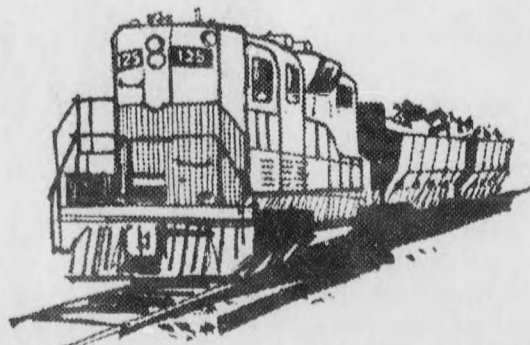


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First of a Series

CHEZ

HENRI

CO-OPS AND HOW THEY WORK

OTTAWA (CUP) — The primary responsibility of students living in a co-operative residence is to assume an equitable share of the work load.

Co-op residences do not hire staff (with the possible exception of a cook). All of the menial jobs around the house are broken up into fags — duties-by a 'fagmaster' who is elected by the students.

Fags include food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning of halls and common rooms, care of the yards, administration, house repairs, and all such tasks for which a university residence or an apartment building would ordinarily hire a staff.

Fag duties take up about six hours of a student's week. The system is sound in theory, but this theory rests on the fags. If these begin to slip

the co-op quickly becomes an inviting living place.

For this reason co-ops are usually co-ed. In all-male or all-female houses there is a tendency to laxity on the part of the members. This is less true in a co-ed house. Again, the fagmaster's job is to make sure fags are carried out — in fact that is his fag, and he is responsible to the co-op government for this part of the operation.

Co-op government is invariably a participatory democracy. The general membership be it eight co-operating students or 300, elect a board of directors with a president and full slate of officers. The names of officers and structure of government vary from co-op to co-op as conditions dictate. But the common positions are usually President, Administrator, Purchaser, Fag

Master and others as required.

Most co-ops also elect a judiciary committee to decide on questions of discipline in the house, and a selection committee to screen applicants for membership in the co-op.

There is by no means unanimity on this stereotyped form of government. Some co-op members find it distasteful to have a "President" and a "Board of Directors". They equate these forms to bureaucracies in the Western tradition which they feel only serve to bind people to commitments which should really come from within the students themselves.

Al Wood, Manager of Waterloo Co-operative Residences Inc. points to the statement of purpose of the WCRI to make his point in favour of some minimal form of admin-

istrative structure:

"Waterloo Co-operative Residences Inc. is a residential community in which STUDENTS, learning through the experiences of different kinds and types of people, provide low-cost housing with personal and social freedom along with responsibility. Opportunity and facilities are provided for involvement and interaction within the framework of the co-op and the academic community and society."

The emphasis on the physical dimension in this statement of purpose perhaps reflects the size of WCRI. A smaller co-op — a single house — could afford to emphasize more tangible aspects of co-op living, while still providing for a degree of administrative control. Al Wood would call it "responsibility."

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Westinghouse

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EDITORIAL

Convocation Christens New Year

With the coming and going of Fall Convocation for another year, UNB for 1968 is officially under way. Looking ahead, it promises to be a year of excitement and challenges. The role we, as students, play in its progression will certainly have a profound effect.

The Senate's decision on the qualifications placed by the SRC on the proposed student-senate committee to deal with the open rooms issue should be forthcoming in the next few days. What the next step will be is still speculation.

Construction on the married student apartment complex is not too far in the distant future. What role the SRC will play in the administration of SUB has yet to be agreed upon to everyone's satisfaction.

Often the issues involved are obscured by red herrings. To clarify them one has to be part seer and part prophet. But this should not be the case. It is your responsibility to take full advantage of the avenues of communication open to you. It is your responsibility to make your opinions known to your elected representatives. It is your responsibility to make your voices heard in your student newspaper — which is supposedly the VOICE OF UNB.

To do less is negligent; to expect more, unrealistic.

A Note of Explanation

The *Brunswickan* this week is replete with ads. This was necessitated by contractual agreements with our advertisers, and by the fact that the Thanksgiving Holiday played havoc with our printing schedule.

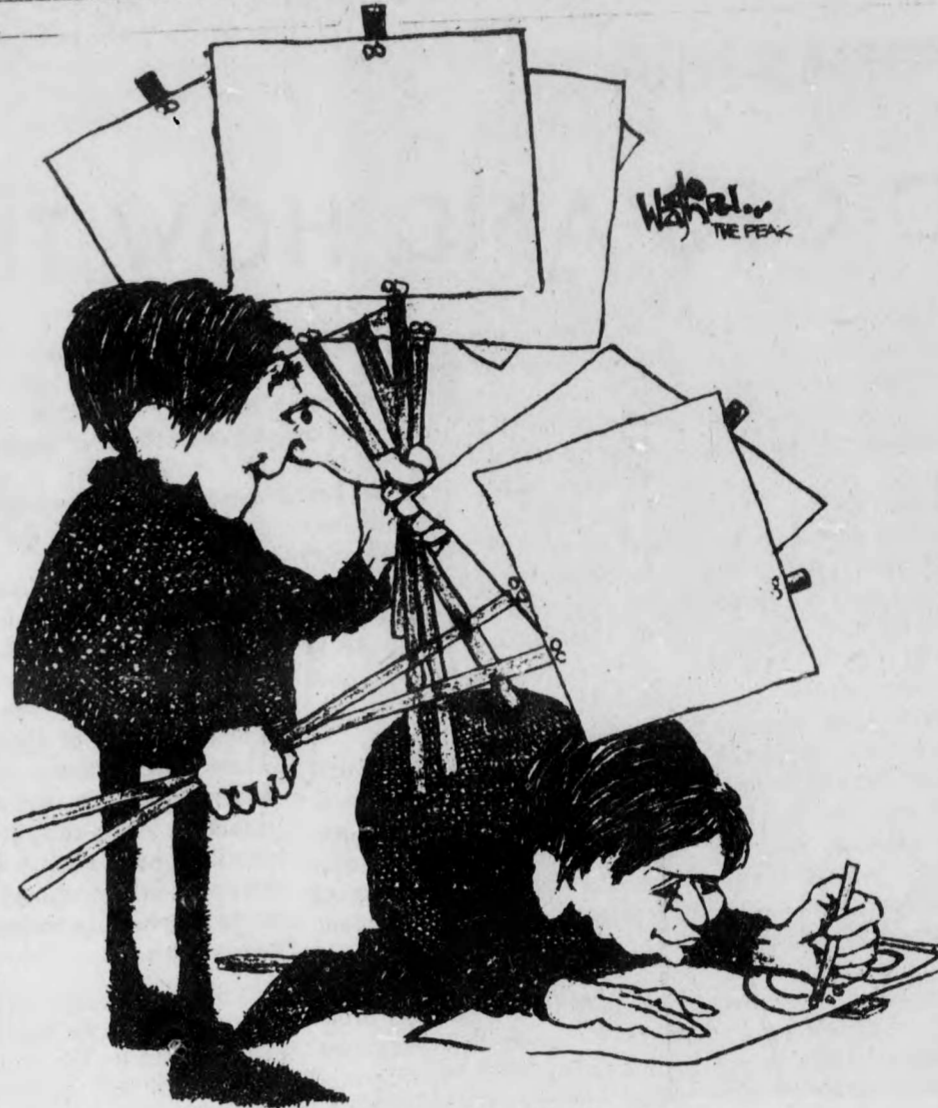
In the future issues a more even balance of the two will be presented to the reader.

Also to be noted is the publication of our first feature supplement. These will appear at least five more times in the future and we hope they will be a source of interest to you, our readers. So with apologies for today and promises for the future we bid you pleasant reading.

PLUS ONE

Last year the *Brunswickan*, North America's oldest student newspaper, won its first trophy after one hundred years of publication. The Norman A. MacKenzie Trophy, offered by Canadian University Press for the best features section, was awarded to the *Brunswickan* section, *The Inside*. Chief among the winning articles was the major work on poverty in Saint John, by Frank Loomer.

This year, Frank Loomer is the Editor of the *Brunswickan*'s new features section, *Plus One*. We may do it again.



OBOY, ANOTHER SEMESTER. EH FRANK

- Reprinted from The Peak

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

Our previous issue has been the most controversial *Brunswickan* issue I have seen. Nearly all of this controversy was directed towards the centre advertisement concerning the March on Washington.

It is fruitless to discuss motives now; what is significant, however, is the basic question of our right to print controversial material.

Just what are our rights?

The *Brunswickan* has a constitution. There is, however, no statement concerning the limitations put upon the Editorial Board. The *Brunswickan* staff therefore assumed that there were no more restrictions put upon the *Brunswickan* than upon any other newspaper — in fact, less so, since we do not worry about pressure from our advertisers.

The uproar by a few students has not changed that assumption. Nonetheless, the *Brunswickan* staff has an obligation to the students to respect their wishes. Because of this, I have resigned my position as Associate Editor, since it was my idea to print the centre page as it appeared. As well, the advertisement will be paid for, not by the student body, but by the advertiser.

As a third measure, two letters to the Editor have been published criticizing our policy. As a result, nothing has been lost — except my respect for the student body of the University of New Brunswick.

Stephen J. MacFarlane

Editor:

This time you have gone too far. It is bad enough that you endorse the Vietnam policy that you apparently do, but, to place a full two-page spread in your paper, at the student's expense advertising this fact fills me with rage. It is your prerogative, if you do favour a certain policy to write it up as an editorial. The very fact, that we the students pay for the paper forbids free hate literature of the sort which filled your fifth edition this year. More so because it is against our best friends and for our worst enemies.

I realize that today to be 'in' is to favour the 'stop the bombing' policy. But I expect more from you responsible and intelligent gentlemen who put out this paper. When people let their emotions rule over their rational minds, then the only result is chaos. This is turn plays into the hands of those whose express desire is the overthrow of democracy and freedom. Think hard about this and "check your premises". If you support the slave pins of Russia, China and the rest of the communist nations then you may refute my argument. Just remember that we have no mine fields, armed guards and 'checkpoint charlies' on our borders. Do you really want this?

Peter Hunt
M.E. III

Editor:

I would like to register my displeasure with the editorial viewpoints of the *Brunswickan*. Over the past two years the campus paper has blatantly sounded the cause of anti-Americanism. I feel that the majority of students regret the fact that there is a war in Vietnam but definitely do not consider the U.S.A. to be the aggressors. Perhaps a referendum would allow the *Brunswickan* staff to express the opinion of the majority of the students. One thing that isn't forgivable is the offensive two-page article in the October fifth issue advertising the rally in Washington. May I remind the paper that the war is between South and North Vietnam and not the U.S.A. against Vietnam as is implied. The least we can have is news concerning both viewpoints. Why was there no mention of the Sir George Williams students' reaction to a lecture given to them by two ex-Viet Cong?

I would also like to complain about the childish namecalling and innuendoes that have been prevalent in the last few issues of the paper. I'm sure that all students do not consider the administration and its staff to be a group of ogres because they happen to disagree with us. How about a little respect for the people who are caught in the middle of student demands and public opinion.

Thank you for allowing me to express my views.

George Demetre
E.E. IV

Ed. Note: See page 5 concerning NLF students at Sir George.

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NLF Speakers Jeered At Sir George Williams

MONTREAL (CUP) — Three students representing the National Liberation Front of Vietnam were roundly booed and hissed down as they addressed a crowd of 900 rowdy students in Montreal Thursday (Sept. 28). Sponsored by the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec, the students, on a two-week speaking tour of Quebec, made their first public appearance before an overflow crowd at Sir George Williams University. The crowd was antagonistic from the moment the student speakers entered the hall.

After unsuccessfully trying to explain their view of the war the trio were forced to cancel a question-and-answer period.

At a press conference given upon their arrival at Dorval Airport Wednesday Luyan Sou, the group spokesman said their primary purpose in coming to Quebec was to explain the situation in Vietnam. The Sir George crowd wouldn't listen.

Luyan Sou said "We are a small country, smaller than the state of Florida and no bigger than Vancouver Island. For four thousand years we have been in constant struggle. We have waged wars against invaders to defend our rights to peace and freedom and happiness."

He explained in recent years the wars have involved first the French, then the Americans, and he offered a catalogue of the atrocities of the War.

"We are just a small people who are being killed by bombs, whose women are being violated, and whose homes are being destroyed. We admire the American students who now bravely pronounce themselves against this injustice."

"Long live the friendships of our people," he said.

UGEQ president Pierre Lefrancois said Quebec students support the struggle of the National Liberation Front. Sir George External Vice-President Jean Sicotte said of the disturbances created by the students: "Freedom of speech is a basic right in a democratic society."

"I am ashamed".

The other members of the group are Miss Ngeum Ngok Eung and Mr. Le May. All three said they were students before the war.

They are now working in the student section of the NLF, which is the political arm of the Viet Cong.

Discrimination At The University of Manitoba Charged By UMSU President

Winnipeg (CUP) — UMSU President Chris Westdal, Tuesday charged that the University of Manitoba is "participating in discrimination against non-white students."

The University has denied this charge.

In an open letter to Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, President of the University, Westdal said, "It has come to the attention of University of Manitoba Students' Union that the University maintains discriminatory off-campus residence lists."

"In other words, the university lists accommodation that is available to all students, regardless of their race or colour, and maintains a second list of accommodation for white students only."

In the letter, Westdal said he believed the University "must not be a party to discriminatory practices."

The letter concluded, "It saddens me to think that an institution such as the university which, by definition, cannot subscribe to any practice of racial discrimination has stooped to accommodate the racial prejudice of others in our community."

The letter was released to all local newspapers, radio and television stations.

In a written reply, Saunderson said the two lists maintained by the university actually differentiated between people who preferred to take in overseas students and people who had not expressed such a preference.

Saunderson said the University does not practice any discrimination in any housing which it provides. However, since campus residences can only accommodate about 1300 students, it is necessary to rely on downtown accommodation for several thousand more students who come here from outside greater Winnipeg.

The reply said, "We have a great deal of difficulty in finding enough homes to accommodate this number of students."

"We rarely get enough places to meet the entire need. If we would refuse to list people who express a preference for women or men, for older students or Freshmen, or for overseas students or Manitobans, we would have to shorten our already too-short lists."

"That would not be of any service to those students who rely on our help in finding accommodations."

Saunderson said that if a homeowner tells us that he or she is prepared to take any student, and then refuses any category, we strike that name from our list.

"But if a preference is expressed at the time of listing we try to make sure that a person of that type is given the name and address of the homeowner."

Some of our students have special dietary requirements, and it is a waste of effort to send such a student to a home where those needs can't or won't be met."

"I am naturally unhappy if some homeowners have special preferences in students."

"But it seems to me to be extremely important that non-resident students should be located in homes where both parties are going to be congenial."

Saunderson said there was little likelihood that the present system would be changed.

JELLYBEANS

by Tom Murphy

A PATCH OF RED

Once upon a time, in a little town that called itself a city because it had a church that called itself a cathedral, there was a tree. It was an elm tree. The elm tree was only momentarily special (for the city had hundreds of them) because of a puppy and a young woman that were relaxing under the shadow of the hot summer sun. A swishing noise made her look up to see the water sprinkling out of the street cleaner whose huge brushes were lustily swooping up the leaves that hadn't yet fallen from the elm tree. She liked the approaching noise — so loud, so clear, so real. The puppy expressed his delight by biting little chunks of time out of the air. Then he looked at the woman whom most people called Tammy, and put his wet nose on her knee. Tammy shivered. It felt wet. He licked her knee. Tammy shivered. It felt wet. So she picked up a handful of leaves that hadn't yet fallen and dried her knee, because it felt wet. The puppy laughed at her, and so he bit another chunk out of time from the air.

Tammy knew that soon she would have to go home. It was snowing so hard but the hot sun that burst its way through a cloudless sky kept melting it. Still it snowed and snowed and snowed. Tammy shivered. It was getting cold. And the snow was drifting around her feet — it was such — oh snow. Time, whenever will it go away, she thought. Whenever will people stop laughing at her and her dog, who bites time from the air. People just laughed when she told them that "Ha, Ha, Ha," some would laugh. Others would mutter sympathetically "poor girl". Tammy pierced at them. . . All the people, all the same. Walk by. Walk by. Walk by. Puppy puppy swallowed time and snowflakes together in the hot summer sun. Tammy cried, her tears falling among the snowflakes that had covered the leaves — "Why don't they understand." The sun was so hot. Tammy shivered. It was so cold.

They were all so cold. The people. Walk by. Walk by. "Poor girl." "Ha, ha, ha," She screamed every time she heard one of them say, "she's nuts" or "she's wierd" or "she's crazy" or "she's retarded", or "she's mental", or "she's disturbed" — and they would all point their index finger to their head and spiral it a few times. God, how she hated that finger, turning, twisting, revolving, spiraling — all accusing her, all destroying her, all filled with phoniness, with superficiality, all unreal.

She turned toward the puppy. "Puppy, you must forever bite away at time. Perhaps it will go. Perhaps the people will go. Will they ever see the leaves, the snowflakes? They say they are unreal. Imagine they, whose souls are filled with the deadness of the leaves of autumn, whose minds are drifted in with the snow of an understanding they call real. And its so — well we know, don't we. We know better.

Time did pass. The leaves fell. The snow piled itself in drifts along driveways and fences and houses. Everyone was all snowed in, except those few who were struggling to shovel their way out. Tammy and puppy were freely walking down the street. They looked at the barren elm tree, surrounded by a huge pile of snow at the base. She remembered the summer days. Dig. Dig. A cave, a little house beside the elm tree in the snow. There, she and puppy could think, relax, talk to one another. Now the little dog could see the bites he was chomping from the air. The vapor rose.

Tammy could hear it in the background. It was getting closer. The puppy remembered the street cleaner. Yes, they could hear the water being ejected, the brushes swirling. At least they could hear the rumble of the engine. It got closer. The noise, the motor, so loud, so clear, so real. The dog was biting viciously at the time. "See it go — look, the time is going." The puppy was happy — inside their snow cave, no one to see them, to bother them to say she's crazy or to point that revolving index finger toward their head. She liked this, the snow cave. And the street cleaner. Ever so close, so near, so loud, so — God . . . a short, jerky, muffled scream.

"It was tragic, the poor girl, she never stood a chance. The snow blower didn't even see her."

"Blood, there was so much blood. They tell me that she was literally chewed to pieces, along with that old dog of hers."

"Well, the poor girl was always a little off anyway — you know what I mean", and she pointed her finger towards her head and spiraled it a couple of times.

Where the leaves had fallen, the snow was red with blood.

SRC BY-ELECTIONS

By-elections for the S.R.C. will be held on Monday, October 23, 1967. There are two openings; one for the Faculty of Arts and one for the Faculty of Engineering.

All nominees, as laid down in the S.R.C. Constitution, should be upperclassmen and have had obtained a minimum of 60% on their last set of university examinations.

Nominations must be in by Monday, October 15th. Each nomination must have a nominator and a seconder who are in the faculty for which they are making the nominations. They must also include their address, telephone number, faculty and year.



The founder of Cross-Country at UNB, Amby Legere, has taken the post of Intramural Co-ordinator this year and thus felt he had to relinquish his post as the Harrier coach. Mr. Legere started inter-collegiate Cross-Country in 1946, and he created through tremendous work and everlasting devotion, one of UNB's most popular sports. While Amby was head coach of the Harriers they completely dominated the Maritime Inter-collegiate cross-country. The Harriers represented the Maritimes in the All-Canadian Championships nine of the last 10 years. I'd say that was quite an accomplishment. UNB Harriers are sorry over the loss of Amby Legere, but their loss is the Intramurals gain.

New Material for UNB Harriers

The depth of the team received a shot in the arm by the acquisition of several top freshman runners. Two of New Brunswick's top high school runners from last year, Steve Shanks and Fred Steves, look as if they will be first-team members. In addition to these two, Bob Greene from Montreal is in strong contention to retain a spot in the top seven. There are several other strong prospects in the Freshman class that should guarantee UNB the strongest Junior Varsity team in many years. On the whole, the outlook for next year and following years is bright.



This is Mr. Early's first year as coach of the Harriers and he has excellent talent to work with. For the past few years Mr. Early has been coach for Fredericton High School where he coached cross-country, track and field, and basketball. As Fredericton's cross-country coach he has acquired a fabulous record. For the past two years, his teams have won every New Brunswick competition they have entered. They have also won the Maritime Cross-Country meets for the past two years. Several members of his high school teams are now participating with the UNB Harriers. Mr. Early's rookie year as Harrier coach should be one of the greatest.



They Come - They Go ... But Always In A Winning Way

Interview with Coach, Malcolm Early

Brunswickan: What kind of a training program do you have the members of your squad going through to keep them in the very best condition? Is this any different from what Amby Legere had in the previous years?
Malcolm Early: Due to the fact that the backgrounds of the boys vary to such extremes thus each individual runner has his own training program until they are generally well conditioned. These programs are based principally on distance running, resistance training and time trials.
Brunswickan: Are you entirely dependant upon one or two runners, or could any one of seven grab a first place finish?
Malcolm Early: If we had a race any of our men could do it. When the younger fellows get into shape even they could threaten our veterans. We have

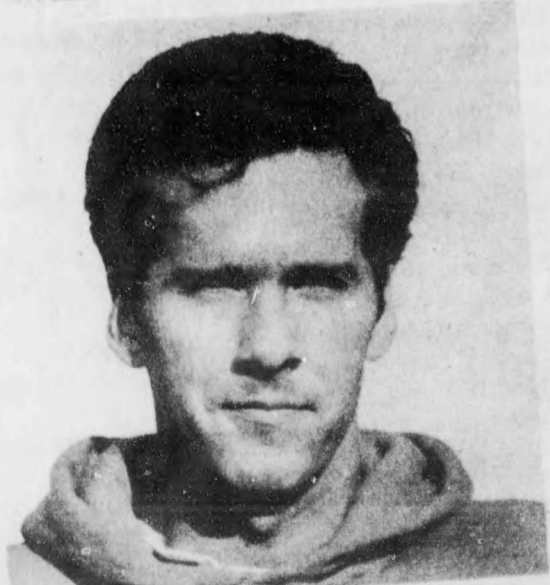
real good grouping; there isn't really a star on our team. This great all round balance is the strong point about our team.
Brunswickan: What would you say was the greatest advantage of coaching a team like the Harriers than a team like Fredericton High School?
Malcolm Early: The best thing is that the college runner is dedicated and you don't have to wheedle them as much as you do the high school runners.
Brunswickan: Do you think your participation in the Northeast College Conference helps your team especially when it comes to running in the Maritime Inter-Collegiate?
Malcolm Early: Without a doubt, the American competition helps tremendously as does any competition. The American isn't necessarily tougher, sometimes it is and sometimes the

teams are very weak.
Brunswickan: Will you take the Maritime Inter-Collegiate again this year?
Malcolm Early: I think we'll take it.
Brunswickan: If you get into the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Championship will you really be training the boys much harder, and have you got any special training lined up?
Malcolm Early: There will be a change in tempo, in our training in the last two weeks but as far as anything special, I can't really say at this time.
Brunswickan: If you do win the Maritime Inter-Collegiate, would you have any far reaching predictions on the All-Canadian Meet?
Malcolm Early: There is no way of knowing what would take place. It would be just wild speculation on my part.

- Photos by Gomes



FRONT ROW: Fred Steves, Bob Greene, Richard Meister, Mike Ernst, Brian McEwing.
BACK ROW: Branner Trainer, Dave Rose, Mal Early, Peter Gay, Wayne Stewart, Steve Shanks.



PETER GAY - he attended Sidney Steeves High School in Bedford, Nova Scotia. Pete has only been running cross-country for three years. In high school he ran the one and two mile. This in his third year in UNB varsity. The twenty-one year old, 6'1" runner is in his third year forestry.



WAYNE STEWART - a graduate of Fredericton High School, Stewart has run the 880 and two mile course, winning acclaim as the top distance runner in the province. The nineteen year old Frederictonian plans to run in the 880 and the one mile.



MIKE ERNST - a fourth-year Physical Education student at UNB. Mike arrived from Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. He also attended Scots Plains High School in New Jersey, where he participated in indoor track and cross-country running. This year he plans to try the 880-yard and mile events. Also a veteran, Mike is starting his sixth



BRIAN McEWING - while attending Moncton High, he ran in the 880 and the mile. This is his sixth year in the varsity squad.



TIM HOLMES - an American, Tim came from year Arts student weighs 150 pounds, and is five feet eleven inches tall.



RICHARD MEISTER - in his third year of running with the University team. New Ross Consolidated High had his talent before the Harriers. Richard participated in the 880 yards and 1-mile races. This year he plans to run the

Red Sticks Swamp Kings 9 - 0 After Loss To Dalhousie

The UNB Red Sticks retaliated against King's College after losing a squeaker against visiting Dalhousie.

In a tight defensive game on Friday afternoon, the visitors constantly knocked at UNB's door but couldn't break the barrier. Likewise, the home team couldn't capitalize on their scoring opportunities. The Dalhousie team finally broke through with a goal in the final two minutes of play. Jane Ritchey was the heroine of the game as that one goal margin held up in the dying minutes of the hockey game.

Losing a heart-breaker to Dalhousie the previous day seemed to arouse their fighting spirit. Unfortunately, for King's College, they got in the road of the Red Sticks spirit and paid for it dearly. The Red Sticks pumped shot after shot at a very unfortunate goalie and 9 of them went for 9 goals. The opposition was so busy picking balls out of their own net that they never found time to score themselves.

Barbie Roberts was UNB's sharpshooter pocketing 5 goals. If there had been an all-star selection, Ann Austin, Jean Eagle and Ann McNeil would have been the logical choices for setting up the plays.

The remainder of the goals were scored by Lecky Langley, netting two, and Heather McBeath and Shelia Dennis, each scoring one.

Thus the U.N.B. Red Sticks rounded out week-end play by splitting two games although outscoring the opposition 9 to 1.

With two games on tap next weekend, the Red Sticks hope to spread out their scoring to both games and bring home a pair of victories.

UNB Harriers Continue to Win

The Harriers travelled to Houlton, Maine last Friday for a meet against Ricker College of the Northeast College Conference. Long distance travelling didn't hamper their performance one bit as they made a clean sweep of the first five positions in the race for a perfect score. This perfect score was the second straight against unfortunate Ricker in the last two years.

The first to cross the finish line for UNB was Fred Steeves in the time of 21 minutes and 9 seconds. Steeves a rookie in UNB Cross-Country, has come a long way and really bolstered the team that has

been the toughest in the Maritimes in the past decade.

The Harriers decked Ricker by a score of 15 to 45, thus getting the 1967 season rolling along at a winning pace. The next day the Harriers continued on to Bangor, Maine to complete the second half of their road trip. This being the second meet in two days had no effect upon their running at all. Again the Harriers finished the 3.8 mile distance before any of Husson's runners for yet another perfect score. The Harriers -- consistent strength was just too much for the American opposition. This second race was won by Mike Emst, a fourth year Physical Education student, in the time of 19:46. Other top finishers for UNB were Richard Meister, Brian McEwing and Tim Holmes in each of the two races. UNB crushed Husson 15 to 44 thus sweeping both meets in grand style. With these two victories UNB moves up to the top of the Northeast College Conference and prepares them for the Maritime Meet in the near future. This weekend, October 14th, UNB will be the host to Maine Maritime and Husson College.

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Coming Events

Oct. 13:	Field Hockey	U.N.B. at Mt. S.B. 4:30 P.M.
Oct. 14:	Ladies Volleyball	Tournament at U.N.B.
	Cross-Country	Maine Maritime & Husson at UNB 10:30 A.M.
	Football	St. Dunstons at U.N.B. 2:00 P.M.
	Soccer	U.N.B. at Mt. A. 4:00 P.M.
	Field Hockey	U.N.B. at King's 10:30 P.M.
Oct. 20:	Field Hockey	U.N.B. at Mt. A. 4:30 P.M.
Oct. 21:	Soccer	King's at U.N.B. 2:00 P.M.
	Football	U.N.B. at Acadia
	Cross-Country	U.N.B. & Colby at U of Maine 2:30 P.M.



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VANCOUVER (CUP) - When is mini-skirt too mini? According to the university of British Columbia library circulation department, it's when the length of the skirt is not "decent beyond doubt."

Ruth A. Butterworth, head of the circulation department issued a memorandum this week:

"While matters of dress are normally left to individual discretion, some of the short, short skirts which have been seen lately make it necessary to remind staff that in a public service division, you are expected to be decent beyond doubt."

"Generally speaking half way between the hip and the knee is too short."

"Knee length or up to three inches above the knee is preferable."

Miss Butterfield and I.F. Bell, of the librarian's office said the reason for the memorandum was a lack of decency.

"When a mini-skirted girl bends over, her garters show," said Miss Butterfield.

"Phooey!" said one mini-skirted staffer. "We all regard the memorandum as a joke."

Library officials said the memorandum was not a rule but a reminder and offenders would not be punished.

RCMP, INTERPOL OPPOSE POT LEGISLATION

OTTAWA (CUP) - The RCMP received unanimous support for a resolution opposing legalization of marijuana submitted to the annual meeting of Interpol Tuesday.

The motion was introduced by the delegations of Canada, the U.S. and Mexico at a closed plenary session of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) held in Kyoto, Japan.

RCMP Commissioner M.F.A. Lindsay, head of the Canadian delegation, was also elected one of three vice-presidents of the organization.

Government sources in Ottawa told CUP the Canadian delegation's position on the matter at the convention was an internal matter of the RCMP, and was not in any way dictated by the Canadian government.

The government's position is in accordance with existing legislation on the matter.

A representative of the Attorney-General's department told CUP as far as he knew the laws are "not up for reconsideration" at the present time.

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but the little man only laughed.

comes the campusbank to the rescue! our manager explained that these clubs aren't for rabbits at all—just for frustrated hunters. he suggested that perhaps she could start her own bunny club, and even arranged a loan to pay for posters and such.

last we heard, the line-up was over a block long.

but we suspect that those fellows may be a bit disappointed with the setup.

you see, these bunnies are for real...

Brock Books Missing

BROCK (CUP) — Students at Brock University were so hungry for knowledge they ate up five per cent of the library's collection, and have yet to regurgitate it back onto the shelves.

E. Phelps, collection librarian, estimated 1,300 books missing with a replacement cost of \$12,970. This is nearly three books per student at Brock.

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Physics Appointments Announced

Dr. Colin B. Mackay, president and vice-chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, has announced the appointment of Dr. Charles Young to the department of physics in Fredericton as assistant professor, and Dr. Ian Cameron as associate professor of physics at UNB in Saint John.

Dr. Young, a native of Belfast, Northern Ireland, received his early education in that city, graduating from Queen's University, Belfast, in 1955 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

He continued his academic studies at the University of Toronto, receiving a master of arts degree in 1958, and at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with a Ph.D. in 1964. While at Michigan he received an Outstanding Achievement Award at the 1963 College of Engineering Convocation.

For two years prior to his UNB appointment, Dr. Young was an assistant professor at the University of Michigan. Between 1958 and 1961 he was a meteorologist with the Department of Transport, Ottawa, and between 1961 and 1965 a research meteorologist with the University of Michigan.

He is a member of the American Meteorological Society, the American Geophysical Union, the Association of Computing Machinery and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics.

Dr. Cameron received his early education at the Inverness Royal Academy, Scotland. He obtained the Bachelor of Science Degree, with honors in physics, from the University of Edinburgh in 1953, and the Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the same university in 1958.

From 1955-58 Dr. Cameron was an assistant lecturer in the Department of National Philosophy, University of Edinburgh.

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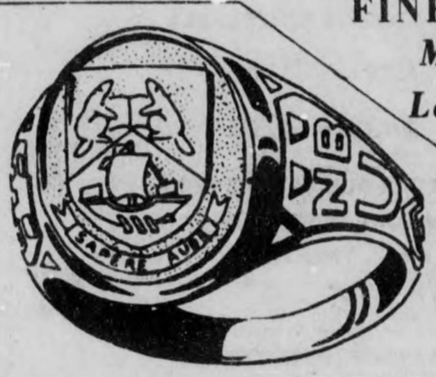
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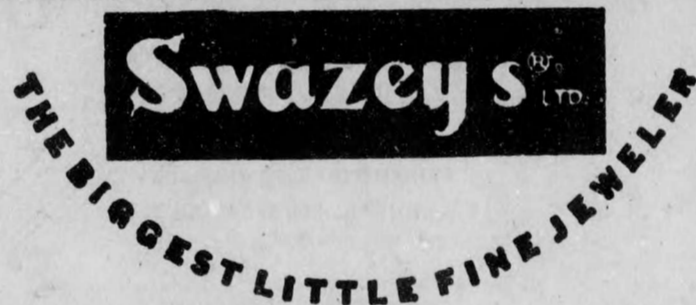


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- Wednesday: 4:30 - 5:30 Advanced
- Thursday: 10:30 - 11:30 Freshmen 4:30 - 5:30 Advanced

As the lecture is limited to 30, students are requested to sign up in advance at the Information Desk, Harriet Irving Library.

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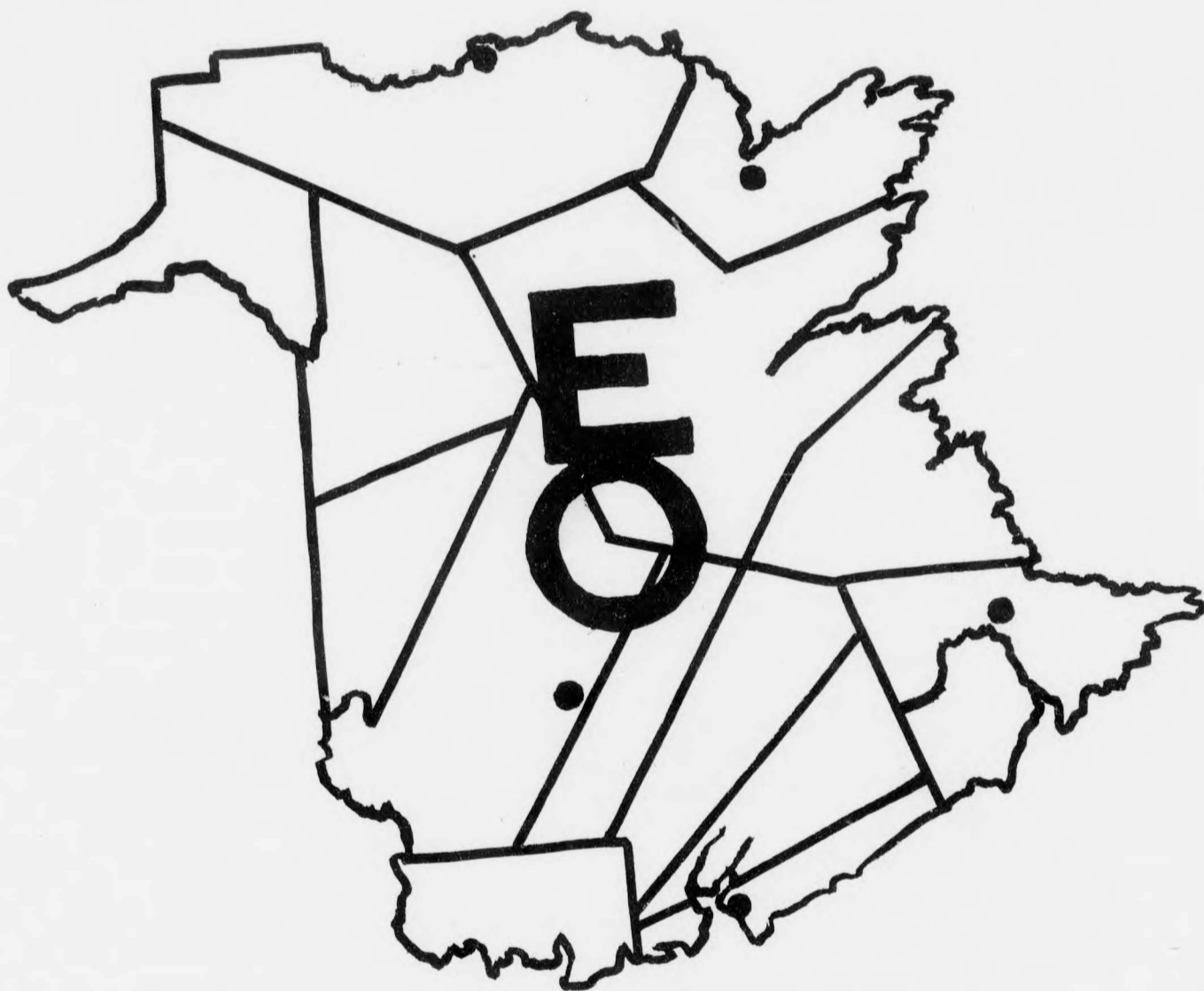
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N.B. ELECTION

- Cover by Iona Loosen

Preface

The most exciting provincial election in New Brunswick for many years, and perhaps the most important in New Brunswick political history, will take place in less than two weeks.

The developments of the crucial issues in the election began four years ago with the commissioning of a royal commission to report on finance and municipal taxation in the province of New Brunswick, which was to offer solutions to severe financial problems among many of its rural areas and communities. As is well known, the Byrne Report finally recommended to centralize financial control of education, public health, social services and justice of municipalities and rural areas in Fredericton. Even more well known is the subsequent reaction of widespread protest in the province since the release of the report in 1965. The issue of the first provincial election since then has been bound to centre on this major controversy.

However, the most challenging feature of the election to the Liberal government has become the return of Charles Van Horne to New Brunswick, with his successful entry into N.B. politics as leader of the Progressive Conservative party last November, and as a winning candidate in the February Restigouche by-election. Van Horne has not only rallied the Progressive Conservative party, but has carried on a relentless campaign against the "dictatorial" Liberal government with his personality winning widespread support for his "party of the people".

This first issue of **PLUS ONE** takes a brief look at the two leaders of the main political parties contesting the N.B. election. The article on Charlie Van Horne takes a somewhat detailed sketch of his background, illustrating some of his talents as a popular, vote-winning politician.

Paul Leger, who works with the now obsolete Office of Government Organization (OGO), apart from the election, looks at the Byrne Report recommendations as they have been translated into legislation.

Wilfred Alliston provides his own a-political look at the Interim Elections Act, which the Progressive Conservative voice has attacked as being partisan and favouring the Liberal vote.

John Filliter illustrates issues involved in lowering the voting age to eighteen, the question asked in a plebiscite on the October 23rd ballot.

For the interest of eligible student voters, brief biographies are given of the four candidates contesting the two Fredericton seats.

For all of you who are stirred to follow the election in some detail, **PLUS ONE** has provided you with your own personal scorepad.

And although the NDP are running only as a minor third and Independent party of three in Northumberland, NDPer Malcolm Goldman reminds you to watch them and see how they do.

— editor Frank Loomer

Louis J. Robichaud

by Ken Sherrard

Louis J. Robichaud is New Brunswick's first Acadian premier, its youngest, and he is the premier under whom a Liberal government has introduced the most radical transformation of provincial government structure in New Brunswick history. His announced purpose is to give to everyone "Equal Opportunity".

Born in 1925 at St. Anthony, Kent County, he was the seventh of ten children of Amedee Robichaud, a sawmill operator. Kent County has been a very poor region. Predominantly French populated, Kent County has been a very poor area. Fishing, farming and lumbering are the main sources of local employment.

Mr. Robichaud was educated in Kent County elementary schools. In 1947, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Sacred Heart University at Bathurst, then did graduate work at Laval University in economics, political and social sciences.

The older Robichaud boys had gone out to work and helped pay family expenses so that Louis could get his B.A. Now he wished to obtain a law degree, but found that the money had run out and he now had to help support his younger brothers and sisters. As an alternative to a formal education in law, he decided to articulate with Albany Robichaud (now Mr. Justice Robichaud of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick) at Bathurst. At this time, this was an acceptable method of gaining admittance to the New Brunswick Bar.

In 1952 he was admitted to the Bar. That year he established a law practice in Richibucto; was



LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD

married, entered politics and won a Kent County seat in the provincial legislature. He was a member of the opposition during the following eight years of Progressive Conservative rule, and during 1957 and 1958 was the Liberal party's financial critic of the government.

At a leadership convention of the Liberal party on October 11, 1958, Mr. Robichaud was elected leader of the party and for the following several months was the leader of the Opposition.

In the provincial election of 1960, the Liberal party came to power, and Louis Robichaud be-

came the premier. In the course of his subsequent two terms of office, he has embarked the Liberal party on a program of radical social legislation.

The bulwark of his reform is based on the recommendations of the Byrne Royal Commission on Finance and Municipal Taxation. The controversy in which the new legislation has embroiled the province has provided the single largest issue — the control of local government — of the 1967 provincial election. On this (and the personal challenge of Charles Van Horne), Mr. Robichaud will emerge in triumph or defeat.

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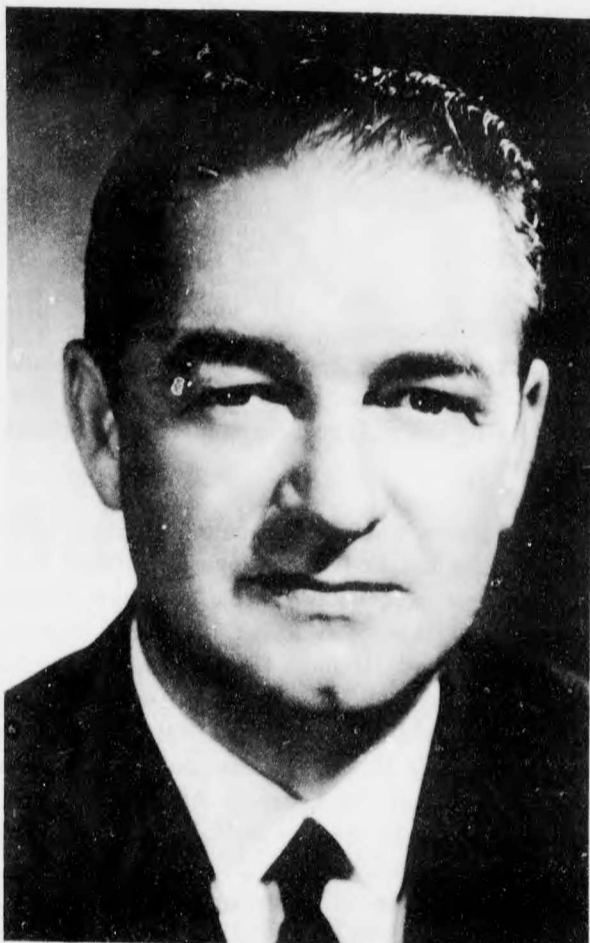
"Gosh dammit, I am not through yet! In politics, no one should ever set a limit to his ambitions."

This was a statement made by a particular politician, who is at present a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Restigouche County and leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in the Province of New Brunswick, J. C. (Charlie) Van Horne. Van Horne is one of the most dynamic and colorful politicians to appear in Provincial politics that this generation has ever known. His present ambition is to obtain the highest political position in his Province — that of Premier. In doing so, he must defeat the present Premier Louis J. Robichaud, who has a similar personality as Mr. Van Horne.

Mr. Van Horne's background is as complex as his flamboyant personality. He was born on the fourth day of January in 1921, at his father's lumber camp located in Five Fingers, six miles from St. Quentin, New Brunswick. His father, John Havelock Van Horne, was of Dutch ancestry and of United Empire Loyalist descent. His mother, Alice Perron, was of French Acadian ancestry and, as a result, her son was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. He is not from a wealthy, but a hard-working family. His father, like many of his friends depended upon the forest for their livelihood.

Charles Van Horne obtained his elementary education from the public schools in Atholville. He was given financial assistance in order to attend Sacred Heart College in Bathurst. This assistance was rendered by Monseigneur Savoir, who took an interest in Charles as a boy. In 1940, at the age of nineteen, Charles Van Horne joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Prior to this, he had been a taxi-driver, a logger, an insurance salesman and a clothing salesman. After his basic training with the R.C.M.P., Mr. Van Horne was attached to the subversive activities squad in Montreal. During the 1941 visit of Winston Churchill to Canada, Charlie was attached to the squad which was responsible for guarding the war leader.

During the peak of World War II, Van Horne enlisted in the Canadian Army as a Private. During his tour of duty, he became Provost Marshall of New Brunswick. On his discharge, he held the rank of Lieutenant. Immediately upon his discharge from the Army, he enrolled as an article clerk in the law firm of Benoit Michaud in Campbellton. Within one year, Van Horne had completed the usual three-year law course and



J. C. VAN HORNE

was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar in 1945.

Before Mr. Van Horne completed his law studies, he was married on the eighteenth day of June, 1944, to Helen June Richard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Richard of Londonderry, Nova Scotia.

In 1947, Charles Van Horne opened a law office in Campbellton. In 1963, he formed a partnership with Yvon Arseneau. This partnership, which exists today, was only briefly interrupted when Van Horne undertook business interests in California.

Mr. Van Horne first became active in politics when he ran as an unsuccessful P.C. candidate in the Provincial general election in 1949. His first successful bid as a candidate was in 1955 when he won the Federal by-election for Restigouche - Madawaska. He was later re-elected in 1957 and 1958. Due to financial

difficulties, he resigned from his seat in 1960. However, Van Horne was not through with politics. He re-entered the Provincial scene in November, 1966, and was elected the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party. On February 6, 1967, Van Horne won the Provincial by-election in his home riding of Restigouche, by defeating Dr. Alexandre Savoie.

VAN HORNE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Van Horne's first success as an elected member of Parliament was in September of 1955. Within three days of arriving in Ottawa, he was on the floor attacking Prime Minister St. Laurent and his Liberal Government. This was the beginning of an illustrious career as a politician, who had not yet obtained his potential. Mr. Van Horne's actions in the House as the member for Restigouche - Madawaska created a reputation that has never been forgotten. His behaviour won him popularity from his constituents, but did not endear him to his political opponents or members of his own party.

Mr. Van Horne was often accused of prolonged absenteeism from the House. However, it seems that he was able to get more mileage from his days in Ottawa than any other M.P. who spent the same amount of time as an elected Member. He was known to attack the present External Affairs Minister, Paul Martin, and referred to him as the "Kodac Kid." Mr. Van Horne is probably the only M.P. who has called our present Prime Minister, then the External Affairs Minister, as "the little bulldog in the bow tie". His classic remark occurred when he said, "The Liberals have as much for the truth as a tomcat to a marriage license." Most other politicians would have suffered politically from such remarks, but not Charlie Van Horne.

Probably his most constructive contribution while a Member of the House of Commons was his constant advocating toward the construction of a bridge across the Restigouche River at Campbellton. This bridge was constructed after he became a Member of Parliament and is often referred to as the Van Horne bridge. However, many of his adversaries refuse to accept that he was responsible for the construction of this bridge. It is felt that he was indirectly responsible for the bridge's construction. Because of constant pressure from him for the bridge's construction, the Federal Department of Public Works agreed to conduct a survey between the two points in question, Campbellton and Cross Point, Quebec. It is said that he conveniently arranged to have the survey carried out on St. Jean Baptists Day. During this holiday, the traffic usually is the heaviest throughout the year. As a result, this influenced the study of the construction of the bridge.

During his membership of the Conservative govern-

ment, he became very discontented with its actions. On a few occasions, he attacked his own party for running a government as badly as the Liberals.

As a Federal Member of Parliament, Mr. Van Horne developed a warm personality, which his constituents came to respect. Then, they seldom referred to him as Mr. Van Horne, but as just plain old "Charlie". In 1960, at the peak of Charlie's Federal political career, he resigned his Federal seat. Mr. Van Horne's reason for resigning was that he had achieved his main goal (completion of the bridge across the Restigouche River) and felt he could no longer be of any benefit to his constituents. The fact remained that he and Mr. Diefenbaker were at odds.

His reasons for resigning may have been very legitimate. However, it is believed that Van Horne was under financial pressures. Even today, Mr. Van Horne will not deny that he did owe a considerable amount of money at this time. Regardless of his reasons for leaving politics and his home town of Campbellton, the people did not forget Charlie.

PRIVATE ACTIVITIES

During the period between the establishing of a law office in Campbellton in 1947 to his returning to Provincial politics in the summer of 1966, Mr. Van Horne's private affairs varied. Between 1948 and 1955, Van Horne was very closely associated with New Brunswick industrialist, K. C. Irving, in the capacity of Executive Assistant. After being elected to Parliament in 1955, Van Horne's business connections with Mr. Irving ceased. However, a friendship and a knowledge of each other's capabilities still exists.

Mr. Van Horne was also connected with a Peruvian Airline, as a director. Van Horne's function with this company was the buying and the using of airplanes in shipping farm goods over the Andes Mountains. Mr. Van Horne's main role in this project was as project organizer.

In Campbellton, he established Van Horne Realities Corporation Limited. This firm is still functioning and is operated by an employee of Mr. Van Horne. The actual function of this company is the buying and selling of real estate in the Campbellton area.

In the early 1960's, J. C. Van Horne was hired by William Zeckendorf, a prominent Montreal real estate promoter, to lease the Place Ville Marie Building.

The latest real estate project with which Van Horne was connected is that in California. This firm was the Larry Jackson's Video Corporation which dealt with the developing of a shopping center and an apart-

ment area in the Yucca Valley. Mr. Van Horne was project organizer.

The positions held by Van Horne were in the organizational and promotional field. The functions carried out by Van Horne were handled mainly in a "wheeler dealer" fashion. He has never taken an intellectual approach in any of the positions he held but rather this one of a "wheeler dealer". His manners are far from sophisticated and he appears to have a down-to-earth attitude.

BY-ELECTION

On February 6, 1967, Charles Van Horne won his first election as leader of the New Brunswick Progressive Conservative Party. Van Horne started his campaign long before the Premier announced the date of the election. Practically every person who had a mailing address in the constituency received a personal Christmas card from Mr. Van Horne and his family. This personal approach of Mr. Van Horne continued throughout the by-election. By the time election day arrived, Mr. Van Horne had called upon and shaken hands with over seventy-five per cent of the people in the constituency. There were few people on election day who did not refer to Mr. Van Horne as "Charlie."

*** NOTE: Main sources on by-election from accounts of Professor Fitzpatrick, U.N.B. Economics and Political Science Department.

Van Horne's personality was the greatest asset the Conservatives used during this campaign, but other means were also utilized. George Hees, a former member in the Diefenbaker Government and then candidate for the National leadership race, was on hand in Restigouche to aid the Conservative bid. The Van Horne organization once again distributed cowboy hats and ball point pens with Charlie's name inscribed on them. All these gimmicks had an effect on the Voters. However, Charlie did not receive his 10,000 majority, but he did receive a substantial majority of 3,446 over his opponent Dr. Alexander Savoie.

PERSONALITY

Charlie Van Horne's personality is one of the greatest campaigning assets possessed by a Conservative leader in New Brunswick. He has developed an atmosphere of popularity in areas that the Conservative party had been lacking for years. The colourful personality of Van Horne has been enlarged due to his understanding of mass psychology. Seldom will he go into detail in his speeches as he is aware this will lead to questions and disagreements amongst the people. Instead, of doing one thing at a time, Charlie does five — for instance, while talking to a person, he answers the telephone, gives instructions, reads the paper, and writes down his thoughts. Mr. Van Horne has shown

that he is not a follower. He has proven this to his law partners and to members in the House of Commons that he is a "Maverick". The only acceptable position to

Van Horne is that of leader of the Province. He is one of the few politicians who can drive a new Cadillac and still remain popular with the people regardless of his flamboyancy. One thing that Charles Van Horne is capable of doing, which most politicians are not, is to place himself in the confidence of the little man, in the process make them feel like kings. The little man will tell you this of Charlie — "He talks to us."

Mr. Van Horne possesses all the qualities that have made men leaders in the past. Whether he will become Premier of New Brunswick can be answered only by the October 23rd. general election. Even a more essential question than this is: Will he make a good Premier?

N.D.P. - -

Third Party

by Malcolm Goldman

The New Democratic Party is running in a New Brunswick provincial election for the first time. When the election was called on September eighth, the N.B. N.D.P. announced that it was not going to officially contest any seats. What was meant by this, however, was that a political party needs to have at least ten candidates officially nominated in order to run as a party. NDP organizers in the province felt that support — mainly financial — was not strong enough at this time to have that many candidates running.

The three NDP candidates who are running in Northumberland subsequently are required by Electoral Regulations to run as Independents. The reason the party chose Northumberland was because the best NDP showing in the 1965 federal election came from this county.

Their campaign, limited as it is, in the north-eastern New Brunswick riding, will still be watched with interest especially as an indication of future prospects for the N.D.P. in the province.

Franchise at 18?

by John Filliter

What is the franchise? The answer to this question lies at the very heart of democracy. Democracy is a political system designed to substitute a more civilized procedure for the use of naked force in the pursuit of individual objectives.

Certain interests common to all men are embodied in the law as rights. People are permitted to seek goals other than these basic needs through peaceful political activity. The method of deciding which interests shall be given first attention in the election. Thus majority rule decides government policies while minority and social interests are safeguarded by law.

In an election, every adult has one vote; he has influence in the decision equal to that of any other individual. Degree of interest and intelligence are not taken into consideration. However, the system assumes the exercise of the right to vote by every citizen; voting entails responsibility as well as privilege. Thus democracy is an ideal which is only imperfectly realized; less than 40% of the electorate voted in the recent New Brunswick civic elections, bribery is an accepted thing, and apathy is rampant. It is true that there is less identification of the individual with the system when he is dwarfed by numbers, but every not cast is a blow to the democratic ideal.

The right to vote should theoretically be granted to every citizen. Practical considerations have prevented this, fortunately; obviously babes-in-arm are not capable of voting in an intelligent and responsible manner. The purpose of qualifications on the voting age is to limit the participants in a decision to mature individuals. The problem arises in applying the principle to practice. Who are "mature individuals"? Since not all people agree on the answer, is there an impartial body which can deal with the question? Assuming that an examination for maturity could be devised, is there anyone qualified to interpret the results? Since no acceptable judging authority is available we have accepted the need for some indisputable criterion which is related to maturity. Age cannot be disputed, and has some correlation with maturity. Despite such defects as the fact that different people mature at different rates and that there is little difference in maturity of an individual between the last day he is twenty and his twenty-first birthday, the arbitrary age criterion has been accepted. Having accepted that age is to be the qualification, the question arises as to what age. The difference in opinion on this matter is evident from that fact that of the ten provinces of Canada, four (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba) have adopted 21, three (Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia) 19, and three (Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan) 18. The Federal voting age is 21.

What is the measure of Maturity? This is a very difficult question to answer, but among the factors to be considered are intelligence, responsibility, and experience. Intelligence includes many things; knowledge, understanding, perception and sound judgment. Interest is essential if a person is to seek information. How impressionable is youth? How responsible are young people? Are they serious? Sensible? Sensitive? Are they willing to accept more responsibility? Are they seeking a chance to prove themselves? Are they worthy of trust? What of experience? Obviously time is required to acquire that wisdom which comes from doing. However, how can anyone gain experience if denied the opportunity to participate? To what degree have young citizens been accepting adult roles and responsibilities?

What is the role of youth in politics? It must prepare for future leadership. It has much to offer . . . idealism, imagination, energy, a fresh approach. Just what role should it play?

These are just a few of the questions raised by the issue. To further complicate matters, people accept the proposal to varying degrees. Some claim the change would be too drastic. Others point out that the chance of voting once more in one's life is only sixty percent, by way of minimizing the change. What do you think? Are eighteen year olds mature enough to vote? Personally I believe that they are, though improvements in political education should accompany the lowering of the voting age.

The Program For Equal Opportunity

by P.C. Legere

The Program for Equal Opportunity, now largely implemented, is still the subject of controversy in New Brunswick. The recently announced Liberal election platform contains pledges based on the program, and it seems clear that the government intends to stand or fall on public reaction to its major elements. What is the Program for Equal Opportunity?

The whole thing began in 1962 when the Premier, after two years in office, found himself confronting the familiar problem all provincial premiers must deal with at one time or another. Across Canada municipal expenditures are rising at an unprecedented rate. But municipal revenues, heavily reliant on the stable (and regressive) property tax, have simply been unable to keep pace. Municipalities have reacted by turning to provincial coffers for a greater share of provincial revenues, which have a better relation to provincial economic conditions; the sales tax, gasoline tax, liquor profits and motor vehicle licence fees.

But provincial governments have been hesitant to open the moneybag, and for good reason. Their own financial positions have not been that good, since the demand for provincial government services has been rising as fast as provincial revenues, and in the case of poorer provinces like New Brunswick, sometimes faster. Indeed, this is what most of the federal-provincial tax conferences have been about. Besides, the problem is not one of just filling municipal coffers; it has another dimension.

In the second half of the Twentieth century, provincial governments have accepted new responsibilities for the welfare and employment of their citizens, for the economic growth of the provincial community, and for alleviating the more obvious economic and social inequalities among provincial residents. These added responsibilities have arisen simply because a highly complex and interdependent society cannot function without significant government participation.

But the question immediately occurs: Should these provincial governments, in view of their changing role, deal only with the immediate problem of municipal finance by giving municipalities

higher grants (or new sources of revenue), or should they step back and look at the whole question of provincial-municipal relationships and responsibilities, as well as finance.

Faced with this choice several provincial governments have appointed Royal Commissions and Committees to study the problem, but to date only cautious patch-work decisions have been made.

The story has been different in New Brunswick for many reasons. First and foremost are the very disparities in income levels and standards of living, and especially in the level and quality of such social services as education and welfare. Secondly, one cannot overlook the presence of an Acadian Premier whose chief wish it is to see all New Brunswickers and his native province prosper; to realize this goal he is simply insisting that artificial barriers to the development of human potential be eliminated.

As well, there has been the incredible complexity and inconsistency of municipal government legislation (one town — Woodstock — was governed by some 160 separate statutes), and an absolutely chaotic provincial grant structure (in education alone there were some 18 separate types of grants). So even the best patch-work solutions did not seem feasible.

The 1963 Report of the New Brunswick Royal Commission on Municipal Finance and Taxation is based on the following assumptions: that social and economic progress in the middle of the twentieth century demands that certain social services become provincial responsibilities (these are referred to as education, health, welfare and justice); that every citizen should have an 'equal opportunity' to these services, regardless of his ability to pay; and that provincial financial aid to municipalities should be sufficient to meet the need for local services among communities of similar size, but of different property tax capacity.

To achieve these far reaching objectives, the Report recommended virtually complete reassignment from municipalities to the provincial government of

responsibilities for property assessment, and for the administration of education, welfare, health and justice. It advocated a complete reorganization of municipal government; counties would disappear, their functions being transferred to other jurisdictions. New councils would be established, and only age would be required for voting eligibility, the property and poll tax qualifications being abolished.

Municipal finance would be completely remodelled to eliminate many repressive and inequitable local taxes, including poll taxes, personal property taxes, non-resident taxes and local automobile taxes. Municipal revenues would continue to come from the property tax, but would be heavily supplemented (from 40% to 70%) by unconditional provincial grants, in turn financed by an increased sales tax. The heavy burden of education costs would be borne entirely by the province and financed in part by a provincial property tax levied on a uniform province-wide assessment of real and business property. The balance would come from general revenues. Schools would be provincially owned, but administered by local boards.

The Report was released in early 1964, and caught most of the province's 600,000 citizens and probably even the Government unaware, for it took some two years to get the proposed legislation before the House. But following the release of a Government White Paper in early 1965, which accepted the principles of the Report, the Government agreed to adopt virtually all of the major recommendations, with some minor modifications and three major exceptions.

The first exception was the proposal that the province take over ownership of all hospitals, in line with the Commission's view that all health services should become a provincial responsibility. But this was particularly contentious in a province where nearly 40% of the population are French-Roman Catholic, and where many of their hospitals are run by religious orders.

The second exception was the proposal for new independent administrative commissions at the provincial level to run the programs of education, health, welfare and justice, in order to eliminate the possibility of patronage and political interference. The government rejected this view, on the ground that the creation of such commissions would seriously interfere with the principle of ministerial and Cabinet responsibility for publicly administered services.

The third exception was the proposal to abolish all existing municipal tax concessions to industry. Though no new tax concessions are to be granted, existing ones will be honoured, much to the relief of many industrialists, especially K. C. Irving, the

province's industrial giant.

What has been the impact of the concerted effort by the Premier and his colleagues to implement the 'Program for Equal Opportunity'? As might well be expected there have been more petitions, submissions, briefs, letters, commentaries, and public debate in New Brunswick in the last two years than in the last twenty. The traditional political apathy of the general public and pressure groups in the province has been heavily shaken, and the many decades of 'patronage government', which fed upon an inert and irresponsible public, may be over.

The two most important parts of the legislative program are education and reorganization of municipal government and finance. There are now 33 school districts instead of over 400. New regional high schools and elementary schools are under construction. There are new uniform and higher teacher salary scales. There is being implemented a new and more imaginative curriculum, and a new transportation system for pupils. All these changes are designed to give New Brunswick youth a better chance in a rapidly changing modern world.

County government has disappeared, while cities, towns and villages are functioning under entirely new legislation. New unconditional grants are being paid to all municipalities, to relieve the burden of taxation at the local level, and to equalize the fiscal capacity of municipalities so that consistent levels of service can be given to all citizens, regardless of where they live in the province.

Naturally much of the success of the program will depend upon the effectiveness of the provincial civil service which has not exactly been accustomed to this sort of dynamic change. Yet it is still quite possible that the civil service will become the program's most significant beneficiary, if the government takes the opportunity it now has to find the staff and develop the kind of modern management methods needed for the job. But if it doesn't it is hard to see anything but serious trouble ahead.

The heated debate, and the widespread implications of the reform measures, has made the next election a key one for the Liberal Government.

Property taxes have gone down, but the sales tax has gone up; there is a new and better structure for education, but it is difficult at this early stage to see the benefits; above all a great change has taken place and it has cost the province something to get the benefits. How much it will cost the Liberal party that brought the changes about will be measured in votes on October 23rd.

The Interim Elections Act.

Not "Rep by Pop"

by W.J. Alliston

There were primarily two glaring needs which led to the New Brunswick Elections Act of 1967. One was the voters' evident confusion over the proper use of the ballot in the provincial general election of 1963. This was particularly apparent in the urban riding of Saint John City where a large number of ballots were disqualified, and a recount found two Liberals and two Conservatives victorious instead of the previously announced four Liberals. The other need was for a more realistic distribution of seats consistent with a population steadily concentrating itself in urban areas. Also, in 1963, the federal government began studies on a complete redistribution of boundaries in federal constituencies which would enhance the power of the under-represented urban electorate.

Chief Justice Michaud was employed to prepare a report containing recommendations for a new Elections Act. The Report was tabled in 1966. Among Justice Michaud's recommendations to be incorporated into the Act were changes in the administration of elections including the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer as an executive civil servant in a supervisory position with his own necessary staff. Another change of particular interest to the university community is that New Brunswick students of voting age are attending college or university outside their home district or in the electoral district in which they are extending their education. This means that students attending U.N.B., Saint Thomas, or Teachers' College from outside the city will have the choice of voting in Fredericton or their home riding. A new statute will also guarantee the right of every voting citizen to three consecutive hours of free time for voting purposes during the prescribed voting hours.

The two primary changes effected by the new Act are the new ballot and the addition of six new seats in the provincial Legislative Assembly. By the previous Elections Act, each party provided a stock of ballots containing only the names of their particular nominees. The Conservatives had a ballot, and the Liberals had a ballot, and the returning officer was required to provide an adequate quantity of blank ballots. The voter, in the privacy of his voting compartment, would

choose the ballot he wished to use. If he simply wished to vote the straight party ticket, then he merely had to fold his ballot in an envelope and pass it to the returning officer. However, he was allowed to scratch as many names off as he wished and add as many in his own hand as he wished provided the total was not greater than the number of possible elected candidates.

The invitation to confusion and spoiled balloting in this method is obvious when one considers the large number of people who, in a federal election, are not capable of marking an "X" beside the candidate of their choice. The new provincial ballot is the ultimate in clarity and simplicity. There will be one ballot only for each electoral riding instead of the former two. The candidates are grouped by party, and the heading for each group is the party affiliation. The names of the government candidates come first, followed by those of the party which forms the official opposition, and concluding with candidates of any other recognized party or independants. Each candidate's name is written in bold, black type, followed by his address and occupation. There should be no legitimate excuse for error or confusion since the voter simply marks an "X" by the candidate of his choice.

The new ballot passed the legislature with barely a word of opposition, but the redistribution provoked vigorous protests charging the government with attempting to "steal" the next election through balancing redistribution in their own favour. Saint John Conservatives were concerned that the new City of Saint John is only to receive seven M.L.A.'s while it has a population of roughly 90,000.

Justice Michaud's recommendation of one member to every 10,000 people was accepted as the basis for redistribution; therefore, the Saint John members felt that New Brunswick's largest metropolitan area should receive at least eight and possibly nine members.

Mr. Ames (York) accused the government of "gross discrimination" against the City of Fredericton. Only two members will represent the new riding of Fredericton which includes Marysville, Barker's Point and

Nashwaaksis as well as the city with a combined population totalling 33,000. However, Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition presented only a small part of the story. To the under-represented Saint John and Fredericton must be added the City of Moncton which, in the census of seven years ago, had a population of 43,840, and after the next provincial election, will have three M.L.A.'s.

Balancing the under-represented cities are the over-represented counties: Albert, pop. 13,944, rep. 2; Carleton, pop. 23,356, rep. 3; Charlotte, pop. 23,543, rep. 4; Kent, pop. 24,736, rep. 3; Queen's, pop. 10,940, rep. 2. The Government of New Brunswick accepted the recommendations of the Michaud Report to give all urban areas of 10,000 population or more their own particular representation. This means that Campbellton, Edmundston and Bathurst will each elect one member whereas previously they were simply included in their respective counties. Nevertheless, following the next election, New Brunswick will be no closer to representation by population than it was this time last year. All we will have gained is six new members, each collecting a salary of \$7500 per year plus mileage expenses plus sessional allowances, and consequently, we will be just that much more over-governed than ever.

On April 7, 1967, the Premier described the redistribution as an "interim measure" before permanent boundaries could be drawn up. All that is needed is an examination of city and county populations for 1966 with the ability to divide 10,000 into a figure like 10,940 (Queen's pop.) and come up with the round number "1". The interim measure is useless. As for the Conservative allegation that redistribution is balanced in favour of the Liberal strongholds, it can be seen that under-representation and over-representation tend to balance one another for both the traditionally Tory and Liberal ridings. This is true even if Saint John is the Conservative fortress Mr. George McInerney is calling it. However, if anyone doubts McInerney's thesis, then redistribution can be seen as balanced against the Liberals.

Regardless of which is true, redistribution will not give us truly representative government. A more honest and practical representation in this province would be best achieved by an Atlantic redistribution and an Atlantic Parliament which sees the impracticality of the Atlantic provinces, 178 M.L.A.'s governing a total population of just over two million while our neighbouring province of Quebec, with a population of nearly six million, finds 108 members quite adequate for good government. Although the New Elections Act has provided some much-needed reforms, one cannot help but feel that the province deserved something more equitable than what it now has.

Fredericton Candidates

Voters in Fredericton, including eligible U.N.B. and Saint Thomas University students who choose not to vote in their home ridings if they live elsewhere in the province, have two candidates to elect, and four from which to select — two Progressive Conservative incumbent M.L.A.'s, and two Liberal candidates, both of whom are seeking from the electorate political offices for the first time.

Both Progressive Conservative candidates, medical doctors, are long-term residents of Fredericton, and entered the provincial legislature for York County in 1952. This was the year the Progressive Conservative provincial party came to power under Hugh John Flemming and held it until 1960, since when the Liberal Party under Louis Robichaud has formed the provincial government. As for York County, it had elected Liberal in 1948, but since has consistently elected Progressive Conservative



G. E. CHALMERS

Doctor Goerge Everett Chalmers, now 62, includes hockey and politics, in that order, among his "hobbies". A native of Bathurst, he came to Fredericton early in his life, graduating from Fredericton High School in 1923, and five years later, from UNB with a Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1933 he received an M.D. cum magna from McGill University and pursued an active career in medicine, becoming a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1943, and the following year a certified surgeon in the Royal College of Surgeons (Canada).

He is presently surgeon-in-chief at the Victoria Public Hospital in the city, and belongs to several medical associations or societies. He is a charter member of the Fredericton Medical Clinic. His first success in politics was his election as an alderman to the Fredericton City Council in 1945, which position he held until 1949. He was successful in the 1952 provincial election, and has held a Fredericton seat for York County in the legislature ever since. From 1959 to 1962 he was the president of the New Brunswick Progressive Conservative Association, and is currently the president of the P.C. Association for the federal riding of York-Sunbury. Locally he is also a member of the Fredericton

Board of Trade, the Fredericton Golf Club, the Fredericton Curling Club, the Fredericton Capital Winter Club, the Elk Benevolent and Protective Order, the Alexandra masonic lodge, and the Luxor Temple, and the Agricultural Society of Fredericton. He is a member of the New Brunswick - Prince Edward Island Headquarters Officers' Mess. He is married, and is a member of Wilmot United Church.

Dr. John F. McInerney is a native of Saint John and is sixty-five years old. Graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree from St. Francis Xavier University in 1933, he received an M.D. cum magnum from McGill University in 1939. He became associated with the Fredericton Medical Clinic in 1941. After he was elected to the provincial legislature in 1952, he was appointed to the cabinet as the Minister of Health of Social Services, continuing to hold that position until the defeat of the Progressive Conservative government in 1960.

He served on the board of governors of St. Francis Xavier University from 1955, for ten years, until 1965. That year Saint Thomas University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He is married, and is Roman Catholic in religion.



J. F. McINERNEY



DANIEL HURLEY

The Liberal Candidates are much younger men than their opponents. Daniel Hurley is thirty-eight, and Charles Hughes is twenty-five. Both are graduates of the U.N.B. Law School.

Mr. Hurley is a barrister in Fredericton and a professor of law at the university. Born in Barnaby River, Northumberland County, he received his B.A. degree from Saint Thomas University in 1950. He entered the Canadian army following his graduation, with which he served until 1955 as a lieutenant, performing a tour of duty in Korea during 1952 and 1953. He entered the U.N.B. law school in 1958 on a Beaverbrook Scholarship, and received a Bachelor of Common Law in 1958. After being admitted to the New Brunswick Bar the same year, he continued his legal studies at the University of London and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, in London, receiving an L.L.M. in 1960. He was soon after appointed an assistant professor of law at UNB. While at St. Thomas he was active in sports, and while there was elected president of the Students' Union. At U.N.B. he was active in politics, and was Liberal Leader at the Atlantic Provinces student parliament held at St. Francis Xavier University in 1958. He worked in the federal campaigns in 1962 and 1963 as an agent for the Liberals.

In 1961 he conducted a study of land rights of Atlantic Provinces Indians for the federal government. He was the president of the Atlantic Provinces Corrections Association from 1962 to 1965, has been an Atlantic regional representative of the Canadian Corrections Association since 1963 and a member of the C.C.A. Legal Aid Committee since 1964. He has been a member of the training staff of the U.N.B. Canadian Officers Training Corps since he came to teach at the university, being promoted to Commanding Officer in 1963. From 1962 to 1966 he was a member of the New Brunswick Civil Liberties Subsection for the Canadian Bar Association, and during 1964 and 1965 was chairman of the N.B. Administrative Law Subsection for the C.B.A. He was the director of the John Howard Society in Fredericton branch from 1962 to 1965, and director of the Fredericton Children's Aid Society from 1963 to 1966. In 1965 he served on the Labor Relations Board. Also in 1965 he was chairman of the N.B. Parole Board, and he is presently chairman of the N.B. Juvenile Parole Committee.

He is a member of the C.B.A., the N.B. Barristers' Society, the Fredericton Bar Society, the Association of the Attenders of the Academy at the Hague, the Royal Canadian Legion, and the Knights of Columbus. During the past year he was on sub-

stantial leave from U.N.B. to teach and do research in American law at the University of Virginia. He is married and has two children. He comments that he has been a Liberal since 1929.



C. DAVID HUGHES

Charles David Hughes is the single unmarried candidate. Born in St. Stephen, he came to Fredericton at an early age, receiving his education here. He received his B.A. degree from U.N.B., and graduated from the U.N.B. law school in 1965 with a Bachelor of Common Law degree. He is currently a barrister and solicitor in the city. While at U.N.B. he was a member of the university Liberal Club, and is presently the president of the York-Sunbury Young Liberals.

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NOTE: - (*) indicates an incumbent, (x) indicates a cabinet minister

RIDING	CANDIDATES		RESULTS
	LIBERAL	P.C.	
CHARLOTTE	Arthur Giddins	G. W. N. Cockburn	
	* Alfred Hawkins	Leland McGaw	
	x Kenneth Webber	Dr. John Rigby	
	Fulton Winchester	DeCosta Young	
SAINT JOHN CENTRE	Robert Higgins	Lorne McGuigan	
	x John MacCallum	* George McInerney	
	James O'Brien	* Donald Patterson	
	x Stephen Weyman	H. C. Tracy	
SAINT JOHN EAST	Fred Cave	* Charles McIlveen	
	Paul Mackin	W. J. Woodroffe	
SAINT JOHN WEST	Russell Webb	* Rodman Logan	
KINGS	Don Alward	* John Baxter	
	Mrs. Dorothy Dearborn	* George Horton	
	Jack Nisbet	* C. B. Sherwood	
QUEENS	Bob McCready	* Wilfred Bishop	
	Otty Swift	* Arthur Moore	
SUNBURY	x William Duffie	Paul Fearon	
	Douglas Flower	Roland Mockler	
YORK	John Fawcett	* Harry Ames	
	Bill Gould	Carl Mooers	
FREDERICTON	David Hughes	* Dr. Everett Chalmers	
	Dan Hurley	* Dr. J. F. McInerney	
CARLETON	Bob McCain	* Richard Hatfield	
	Hugh Tait	* Fred McCain	
	Mrs. Christine Young	* Edison Stairs	
VICTORIA	Everard Daigle	* Stewart Brooks	
	Gordon Matheson	* Leon Rideout	
MADAWASKA	Gerald Clavette	Guy Charest	
	* Adrien Levesque	Noe Levesque	
	x Laurier Levesque	Everard Tardif	
EDMUNDSTON	Fernand Nadeau	Prof. Lucien Fortin	
RESTIGOUCHE	Dr. Joffre Daigle	Edmund LeBlanc	
	* Raymond Doucett	Douglas Pettigrew	
	Wilfred Senechal	* Charles Van Horne	
CAMPBELLTON	Keith Thompson	Louis Ayles	
GLOUCESTER	* Omer Boudreau	Gerard Arseneau	
	Adjutor Ferguson	Roland Boudreau	
	Gerard Hache	Percy Cormier	
	x Bernard Jean	Bertie Ferguson	
	x Ernest Richard	Antonin Friolet	
BATHURST	* H. H. Williamson	Ian Tower	
NORTHUMBERLAND	x H. Graham Crocker	Gerard Doiron	
	* Fraser Kerr	William Malone	
	* Clarence Menzies	Orville McCosh	
	Dr. J. L. A. Savoie	Arnold Roach	
	x Norbert Theriault	Karl Wilson	
		N.D.P. - IND. Jack Currie	
		N.D.P. - IND. Ron Kelly	
	N.D.P. - IND. Albert Richardson		
KENT	Alan Graham	Emile Daigle	
	x Andre Richard	Byron Hannay	
	x Louis J. Robichaud	Louis LeBlanc	
WESTMORLAND	* Joseph LeBlanc	George Cormier	
	* Cleophas Leger	Leopold Leger	
	x W. W. Meldrum	Frank Wortman	
	* Percy Mitton	Mark Yeoman	
MONCTON	Leonide Cyr	Paul Creaghan	
	x L. G. DesBrisay	Roger Savoie	
	Bob Lenihan	Charlie Thomas	
ALBERT	Clyde Downey	Mrs. Brenda Robertson	
	Stephen Steeves	* Claude Taylor	