

POPULATION

SUPPLEMENT

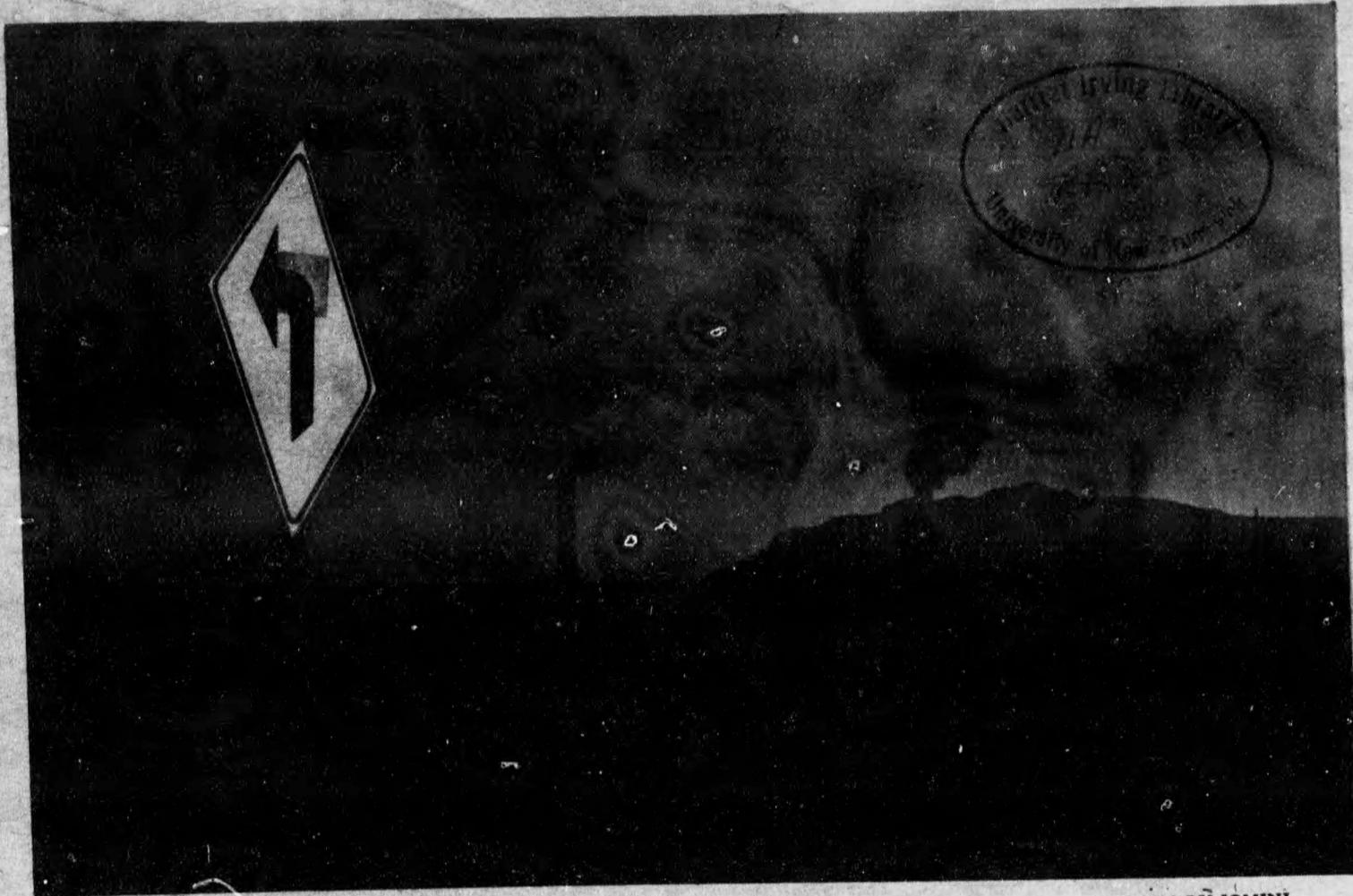


PHOTO BY JOMINI

which way do we turn?

BRUNSWICKIAN

VOL. 105 NO. 14

JANUARY 22, 1971

SIXTY PAGES

FREE

SRC President to Have Veto Power?

by Jim Simons

After wading through procedural difficulties about the constitution of the Constitution committee, Councillor H. Stevenson was able to affirm the membership of the committee. Council voted in favour of the chairman and one member to be representation of

council and any other 3 students. Then Mr. Stevenson proposed the names of five people to serve on the committee. These names were passed by council and remain as: Chairman; Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Peters, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Charters and Miss Armstrong.

Although the actual changes to the constitutional could not be voted on for another two weeks, Mr. Stevenson read to council the proposed changes.

The first was the fading out of the position of financial chairman and his duties being taken up by the President.

This would give the president great financial powers.

Then he introduced the president's power of veto. As stated, the only way the veto could be cancelled would be by a 2/3 majority.

The constitution committee also proposed a sabbatical presidency.

As it stands, the president would have a choice of accepting a salary of \$85 a week providing he takes no courses, however if he chose to take a full course load, he would not receive the salary, but would be eligible for an honoraria.

His term will continue to run from February to February, while his salary will run from September to September. The idea is for the outgoing president to remain on as an advisor to the president elect until the end of the winter term.

In interviews with the two presidential candidates after the meeting Bob Poore stated that "the sabbatical presidency should not be instigated under any condition, because no matter how small a course load, even one course, will help maintain a closeness with the students. One cannot understand student problems unless one is a part of these problems."

As for the veto power, he stated "Too much power, giving

him autocratic power in connection with the amendments, a two-thirds majority is needed to pass legislation, this would mean that the president and 4 other members of council could pass legislation that nine others were against."

He later stated, "I don't think the president should take over the financial chairman's powers, but a close relationship should exist between the two offices. If the president is the finance chairman it gives him almost total control of all SRC funds and destroys the democratic process, that most adequately represents the students interests."

Mr. Gaudet thought the idea of a veto for the president was "Extremely undemocratic."

"A sabbatical president would be a paid bureaucrat, but he is supposed to be a part of the Students Representative Council. All representatives must be students."

Mr. Gaudet also thought that, "If the president took even the responsibility of the financial Chairman it would mean placing greater responsibility on the President. I am opposed. The few powers the SRC has should not be concentrated in the hands of one person."

Strax Denied Position

by Liz Smith

Dr. Norman Strax has written a letter dated December 18 to President Dineen asking to be considered for a teaching position in either the physics or philosophy this spring.

Investigations into the origin and structure of the life on other planets (from a scientific viewpoint) were suggested by Dr. Strax as courses that he could possibly teach for the philosophy department this spring.

Prof. Demopoulos, whose field is the philosophy of science said concerning this that: "the courses suggested by Dr. Strax include topics which many people think about but which few people look into seriously. This would be a useful addition, not just to the department, but to the whole university."

Several members of the philosophy department expressed an interest in Dr. Strax

joining the faculty, but the chairman, Dr. Robinson, says that as no allowance had been made in the budget, it is impossible to hire additional staff this year. "It might be possible next year," he said.

Dr. Strax taught physics for two years at UNB until he was fired in the spring of 1968 for politically oriented disruptions on the campus. Since the academic qualifications and teaching ability of Dr. Strax has never been in question, there has been much speculation that he was treated unfairly.

President Dineen, in reply to Dr. Strax, said: "After investigating the requirements for staff this staff, I find we do not have any need for additional faculty."

There had been a possibility of a vacancy in the physics department this term because of the unexpected death of Prof.

Walter Baker, a theoretical physicist, on December 19.

Dr. Strax is a specialist in theoretical nuclear physics, but as one faculty member pointed out, with a PhD. from Harvard, he is amply qualified to teach a wide range of courses.

The four courses that Prof. Baker taught have been divided among Dr. Tupper of the Mathematics department, Dr. O'Havlon, a post-doctoral fellow in theoretical physics, and Drs. Young and Kaiser of the physics department.

Dr. Boone, head of the physics department, said that although Prof. Baker's teaching load has been adequately absorbed, he has applied to the administration for a permanent replacement. He says that he is not interested in rehiring Dr. Strax because: "we're thinking more in terms of getting someone who is in spectroscopy."



KINGS COLLEGE BUILDING IN PASTORAL SETTING PHOTO BY JOMINI

Snowball Fight

Your Winter Carnival Committee along with several Fredericton Area merchants is sponsoring the first of what is hoped will be an Annual Inter-Residence Snowball Fight

1. Each residence should select a team of 12 warriors with captain.
 2. Since there are eight (8) residences competition should be keen. Opposing forces will be chosen prior to game time by draw.
 3. It is recommended that some form of fortification (i.e. semi-circle fort) be constructed before the fight. This could be a joint effort of the residences. Stakes marking the proper positions will be in place on the preceeding evening. The forts will be 100 feet apart.
 4. One pint will be placed in no-mans land 50 feet from each fort. One team member from each force will then run out at the whistle to retrieve the pint for his team. The men in the forts will try to prevent the other teams man from claiming the pint by a bombardment of snowballs. ANYTHING GOES (within reason).
 5. The team earning the best of 13 pints wins the battle and has the right to proceed to finals. The winners also get an additional case of pints as a trophy.
 6. The overall winning house team will receive four cases of pints and a cup to hold as proof of superiority.
 7. Team lists should be submitted to the SUB Office no later than Monday, January 25, 1971.
- Remember this is your carnival. Remember too the glory of having beaten all other houses while you swill refreshments. To be held on ground in front of SUB Saturday afternoon January 30, 1971 1:00 p.m.

Campus Quickies

The Campus Police have proposed that an automatic \$100 fine be imposed on anyone who strikes a C.P. "This type of regulation is in effect at other Maritime universities and has proven quite acceptable", said Ken Lewis, the chief of police.

The final computations in SRC elections this year will be

done by the IBM computer in Head Hall. This is only for the Arts reps however, as this is only on a trial basis. No costs were given, but it was reported that the administration may be willing to foot the bill.

The Annual Winter Carnival Ice Dice, sponsored by the UNB Sports Car Club has been

moved to Oromocto on Saturday, January 30. It is to be held in conjunction with the other carnival activities.

The Overseas Chinese Students Association proposes to start a Chinese (Mandarin) class. Anyone interested is invited to Mr. T.J. Tseng, room 120, Dept. of Chemistry.

where it's at

Sponsored by Le Chateau
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

Legal Aid 11:00 SUB	Basketball Acadia at UNB 8:30 Gym
Basketball Acadia at UNB 6:30 Gym	
IVCF 7:00 SUB	STU Dance 9:00 SUB

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

Legal Aid 11:00 SUB	Basketball Dal at UNB 4:00
India Assoc. 1:00 SUB	Hockey SMU at UNB 7:00 Rink
Swimming UNB at Mt. A 1:30	CHSR Social 8:30 SUB
Basketball DAL at UNB 2:00 Gym	Senior Class Party 9:00 SUB

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24

Karate Club 2:00 SUB	Bahai Fire Side 8:00 Mem. Hall
Dance Class 6:00 SUB	
SRC 7:00 SUB	CSA 9:30 SUB

MONDAY, JANUARY 25

Legal Aid 11:00 SUB	India Assoc. 7:00 SUB
TC SRC 4:30 SUB	Action Corps 7:00 SUB
Camara Club 7:00 SUB	Women's Lib. 7:30 SUB

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

Chess Club 7:00 Old Student Center Building	Pre Med. Club 7:30 SUB
Legal Aid 7:00 SUB	Laurier LaPierre 8:00 McConnell
Karate Club 7:00 SUB	Basketball UNB at Ricker 8:00
Coed Club 7:30 SUB	SRC 10:00 SUB

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

Legal Aid 11:00 SUB	Lecture Series by Rev LeDrew Gordner "The Divine Novel Carleton Rm 106 7:00 p.m.
UNB SRC 11:30 SUB	
Mass 12:30 SUB	CSA 7:30 SUB
Mass 6:30 SUB	UNB P C Club 8:30 SUB

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

Karate Club 1:00 SUB	Stu. Wives Bridge 8:00
UNB SRC 1:30 SUB	Preliminary Tournaments 8:00 SUB
Legal Aid 7:00 SUB	
Carnival Opening 8:00 SUB	Opening Dance & Crownign of the Queen (casual dress) 9:00 SUB
Torchlight Parade 8:00 Rink	

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Sample Course Evaluation ...

... Ottawa University

Task Force Report On Course Evaluation

When J. Percy Smith wrote "Teach-or get lost", he underscored, although he had something else in mind, a perceptible shift in the understanding of the idea of a University and the academic's rôle in that community. Teaching, or the kind of research and learning that is initiated and encouraged in classroom situations, is an important aspect of the academic's professional activities. As this is recognized and sanctioned, it becomes necessary to have reliable and accepted means of assessing and improving the quality of teaching. One of the more widely used means of improving teaching is student ratings or course evaluation.

This report presents an overview of the question of course evaluation - its possibility, its purposes, its limitations and recommends implementation of a two phase programme of course evaluation at the University of Ottawa.

FORMATION OF THE TASK FORCE

In September of 1969, the Academic Vice-Rector invited the Professor's Association and the Students' Union to name representatives to a task force whose primary goal would be to study the question of course evaluation and develop a programme of student course evaluation at the University of Ottawa. The APUG named professors H. Edwards (Psychology), V. Mendenhall (Philosophy) and S. Van de Maele (Arts). The representatives from the Students' Union were F. Carriere (Arts), T. O'Hara (Psychology) and H. Segal (Arts). C. McInnis served as a member of the task force representing Dr. L. Dayhaw who had been consulted as a methodological specialist. T. O'Hara served as secretary and research officer

while V. Mendenhall acted as chairman of the task force. The task force was to report from time to time to the Academic Vice-Rector, an APUG committee and the SUUO and submit a final report to these groups. The task force met semimonthly from September to November and weekly thereafter. All meetings were open and various representatives from the University community attended from time to time.

PROCEDURES AND ASSUMPTIONS

At its initial meetings, the task force agreed to proceed by: (a) surveying the research literature in order to determine the purposes, signification and limitations of course evaluation; (b) determining the principles and elements common to all teaching situations; and (c) developing a programme of course evaluation for the University of Ottawa.

These procedures rested upon certain assumptions about teaching and learning, about the professor and his rôle in the university and about the university itself. These assumptions may be set out as follows:

- teaching is one aspect (perhaps the primary one) of the professor's duties and functions;
- teaching plays an important rôle in the realization of the University's academic goals;
- teaching and learning are so related that improved teaching may lead to improved learning;
- there are certain principles and elements common to all teaching-learning situations.

CONCLUSIONS

The task force's survey and analysis of the research literature indicates that student course evaluation can be "a useful, convenient, reliable and valid means of self-improvement and self-supervision for the teacher". As such, course evaluation can provide formalized

"feedback" to the professor about the effectiveness of his teaching. Moreover, the survey and analysis indicates that it is possible to construct generalized evaluation tools when they are based on a rigorous empirical determination of the items to be surveyed in the teaching and learning situations. Finally, research indicates that student course evaluation programmes have been successful whenever professors and students co-operated and collaborated in the elaboration of the programme and whenever continuity of administration, interpretation and improvement of the programme was assured.

On the basis of preliminary surveys at the University of Ottawa, the task force modified the Purdue Rating Scale for Instructors for experimental use at the University of Ottawa. The Purdue rating scale has been in use since 1927 and has a demonstrated validity. The modified form or the University of Ottawa Course and Instructor Evaluation form, however, must be validated at the University.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The task force recommends that a two phase programme of course evaluation be undertaken at the University of Ottawa. The first, or experimental phase, is intended to validate the preliminary course evaluation tool, provide data for its revision and amelioration and provide information about the possible uses and limits of the tool. The second, or implementation phase involves the formulation of a policy on course evaluation. This phase depends on the results of the first phase where the possible uses of the tool will be identified and validated.

In order to undertake and carry out a pilot study of the University of Ottawa Course and Instructor Evaluation Form and obtain meaningful data, it is recommended that:

- the study be carried out by a qualified autonomous researcher or research team responsible to a committee on University Teaching (see below);
- all professors and students participate in this study;
- during the pilot study, the results of individual course and instructor evaluations be used for purposes of "feedback" to the professor;
- during the pilot study, the results of individual course and instructor evaluations be made available only to the professor and the researcher or research team.

PLEASE TURN

TO PAGE 5

please turn to page 5

Extension Courses Expand

People in most areas of New Brunswick will be able to watch at home or gather in front of viewing facilities at work to take a University of New Brunswick extension course this winter. Unique in the Maritimes and probably in Canada, the course in business administration is a degree credit course offered on a privately owned television station.

The course, "Management of the Enterprise," will be given by Professor Patrick T. Kehoe, chairman of the UNB business administration department. It will consist of 30 half-hour television lectures covering a description and analysis of the planning, policy-making, decision-making and control processes in all areas of the organization. The lectures will be produced and shown through the facilities of CHSJ (channel 4 in Saint John-Fredericton) and its rebroadcasting associates in Edmundston (channel 6) and Moncton (channel 7).

UNB president, Dr. J.O. Dineen said of the course, "the university is extremely pleased by the interest and cooperation of CHSJ TV in making its facilities available for Professor Patrick Kehoe to offer his course...We are also grateful to Professor Kehoe for the extra effort and attention which is

required to offer a course through this medium.

"We hope that this course will prove to be highly successful and that it is the forerunner of other programs of community interest which the university may be able to offer in seeking to expand its usefulness to the public."

Dr. Dineen noted, "this is the first time that UNB has had an opportunity to offer a portion of its academic program through a commercial television broadcasting station. We know that we will reach many people who would not otherwise have an opportunity to experience university level instruction."

Viewing time for all television lectures will be on Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 8 to 8:30 am. A preview program will introduce the course on Tuesday, January 26 (repeated on Thursday, January 28) and the first lecture is scheduled for Tuesday, February 2. For some of the lectures, leading executives representing industry, government and military will be interviewed by Professor Kehoe and asked to comment on the topic presented in view of their first-hand organizational experience.

Another important feature of the course will be the discussion classes. Students who

register for the course will have an opportunity to participate more fully by attending three Saturday morning seminars (9-1 pm) at four discussion centres located in Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton and Woodstock. Here, participants will explore topics of interest and questions related to the

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EDITORIAL

Carnie the Big Release

By this time next week this campus will be in the midst of one of the largest Winter Carnivals ever to be held on this campus. This carnival compared to last years Carnival is highly professional and organized to last detail.

No matter seems to have escaped the planners of the Carnival who are committed to not only making this carnival a success financially but a success for those who participate.

In many ways this carnival is the last chance for the students on this campus to retain the annual winter frolic. If this carnival, which has every possible safeguard against failure built in, should not be a success in any sense of the word, then winter carnivals may well come to an end here.

Some may say that students don't need a winter carnival but we disagree because there has to be a relief valve to let off the pent up frustrations which every students knows occurs when the work load bears down heavily on a persons spirits.

Winter Carnival serves well as a let off valve for those emotions.

We have watched the development for plans for a carnival with interest this year since carnies in the past have not been terribly successful in the past either financially or otherwise. The missing element in both has been student spirit to support their school. In a sense its the corney student spirit that we are lacking. Most anyone in student affairs will point out that we need it badly in every area of student activity, not just Winter Carnival.

This year the organizers have two goals in mind. To run a financially sound carnival one that will not just break even but slide over the top. All salaries and hired personnel which the organizers have retained to guarantee the carnivals faultless operation will be paid from profits. Profits are aimed at the conservative side so as to present students the opportunity to enjoy a carnival with professional entertainment and events well within their slim entertainment budget. All plans have been centered around getting the most out of the dollar.

The second goal set by the organizers is to provide a carnival that will spark latent school spirit on this campus. They want people to come out and participate in the carnival, have a good time and keep the possibility open for further carnivals in the years to come.

The agreement between the SRC and the promoters all of which are students stipulates that the budget cannot exceed \$14,875.00 or the promoters have to pay the excess. Profits to be divided among four organizers and a host of staff members totals \$18,000.00. Any amount of profit which exceeds this amount will be returned to the SRC coffers.

In light of this information and the assurances by SRC executives who are backing this carnival with their position we recommend that all students take some part in this years carnival.



FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBAC

Dear Sir:

Re: Riel - First Canadian Revolutionary, A Father of Confederation.

In reference to your printed account of the role of Louis Riel in the history of the Canadian West, a few errors must be corrected for the public good. The first part of this letter shall consist of corrections of the main text followed by concluding remarks.

A portion of your fourth paragraph describes the population of the Red River as consisting of "mainly French-speaking Metis, but also English and Irish people." This is an utter falsehood. At the time of the acquisition of Rupert's Land, the inhabitants of the Red River numbered about ten thousand; of which seven to eight thousand were Metis. Of this number, only four thousand were French-speaking Metis, the others being mostly Scottish Metis, who were the most educated, (it being not uncommon among the Scottish Metis to send their sons to school in England) and the most established. The rest of the populace consisted of a few Scottish farmers left from the time of Lord Selkirk, a number of Yankee whiskey merchants, a company of Hudson Bay employees plus a few Canadians. The French-speaking Metis were by no means a majority - with important consequences.

Out of fear, an unknowing fear for the loss of their lands, a provisional government was declared by the Metis when Louis Riel in an combined English and French convention that met, a resolution ask-

ing the Canadian government to guarantee lands held was passed. Yet, without the knowledge of the convention, Riel inserted a demand that all Metis' rights be guaranteed. Father Rictre who carried the message to Ottawa inserted two further demands calling for the preservation of the old Catholic parish system, which would constitute units of political, educational and religious power, and the guarantee of the French language. Note, that these inserts were completely arbitrary without any form of democratic consent, slanted in the favour of a minority within the settlement itself.

In the seventh paragraph you mention that Riel was later hung although he was "loyal to the Queen, and his people were opposing the Canadians because they had not consulted the Metis". It is odd that you neglect, at this point, on the mention of Riel's execution, to note the North-West Revolt of 1885 in his death, as a cause.

In these first few paragraphs, although you have been most emphatic on the failure of the Canadian government in informing the Metis of the transaction, you fail to note also the failure of the Hudson Bay Company and the British government in the same capacity. You rest blame entirely on the Canadian government which is most naive.

In the ninth paragraph of your history you mention that the "Red River people won some of their demands - status as a 'self-governing province' instead of a governed ter-

ritory, and French linguistic rights." There are two errors here.

The Manitoba Act that established Manitoba gave the Metis all that had been asked. Metis lands were guaranteed, the French language protected, and the power of the Catholic Church preserved. At this point the British North America Act should be mentioned. If one were to examine the Act, the section dealing with the provinces, one would detect two constitutional types. One refers to Quebec; the other, the rest of the provinces. The part dealing with Quebec is designed for a different society; two legal languages at all levels, two school systems, Protestant and Catholic. It is conservative. Clearly, the requests and the results display Riel not as a revolutionary in the hope of abruptly changing the system - maintenance is the term.

There is a second mistake. The role of Sir George Cartier is totally ignored. It was Cartier as head of the Quebec wing of the federal government who forcefully initiated the proposals brought by Father Rictre to Ottawa. Basically speaking, Mr. Editor, the Metis of the Red River, without support of Cartier and his fellow Quebecers, could not have had a 'hope in Hell' of achieving any number of their wishes.

In the tenth paragraph you state that Riel had "some of the members of the so-called Canadian party put in jail, and found it necessary to execute (after trial) one bothersome prisoner named Thomas Scott." You mention trial but you debate the fact that the trial was conducted in the French language in which Scott could not speak or comprehend one word. You also fail to note that the volley of shots fired by Scott's executioners failed to kill him, leaving him mortally wounded tearing in agony upon the earth. By the reports of witnesses he was then immediately taken and buried alive. It is this precise incident that prompted the dispatch of Colonel Wolseley's force to establish law.

In the next paragraph you say that Dr. John Schultz, head of the Canadian Party at the Red River was "later rewarded for his zeal by being named Manitoba's first Lieutenant-Governor." My dear sir, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

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BRUNSWICKAN

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FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACK

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was Sir Adams George Archibald (1870-1872); the second, Alexander Morris (1872-1877); the third Joseph Edouard Couchon (1877-1882); the fourth, James Cox Aikins (1882-1888); and finally the fifth, Dr. John Schultz (1888-1895). May God find it in His heart to forgive you, for I do not.

In the eleventh paragraph you mention that "Wolsey's boys came in shooting." I assure you, sir, not one shot was fired. When Colonel Wolsey and his forces arrived at Lower Fort Gary, they found to their great dismay only one highly intoxicated Indian. If Wolsey's British troops and Canadian volunteers used their firearms, they must have been more inebriated than that poor savage for nobody was hit.

There is another error in regard to Wolsey's force. In the tenth paragraph it is stated that in the hysteria "1200 men volunteered to accompany Colonel Garnet Wolsey on his expedition out west." Yet, in the beginning of the thirteenth paragraph it is stated that the 1200 men had not volunteered, Colonel Wolsey would have gone to Red River alone. You deny the presence of British Regulars, the official heart of the force.

In the next paragraph you deny the amnesty given by the Canadian Government. You again fail to notice that the amnesty extended even unto Riel. He was never tried for responsibility in the death of Thomas Scott or for his part in the revolt at Red River. In the next years Riel continually accepted bribes from the Canadian Government to stay away to prevent renewed disorder. Further on, you gave the main reason for the migration of the Metis deeper into the West by

giving a pallid excuse (speculators). The fact of the matter is that upon the establishment of Manitoba, thousands of Ontario settlers immigrated to the region causing the buffalo to retire further West. As the Metis depended on the buffalo for their means of living they followed the retreating herds.

It should be noted here too that because of the rigidity of the Manitoba Act in setting electoral boundaries to the old parish system, flexibility was absent. Due to this, the French Metis of Manitoba under Premier Norquay operated the provisional Government till 1888. This was despite the fact that the Metis had declined to less than twenty per cent of the total population. The Metis held political power in Manitoba for eighteen years beyond 1870. That does not sound too democratic.

In conclusion, your article concerning Louis Riel and his place in the Canadian scene does not deserve as fit to be called a "history" of any sort. Its author is blatantly ignorant of his topic indeed not just that but passionate in his account. The lunacy of the author matched that of the subject. He writes with a social vengeance projected in its distorted fashion from his own inadequacies as a scholar to a past era. It is easy to tear apart the honor of dead men. And in this way he can libel the dead who are unable to reply from six feet under.

I suggest, Mr. Editor, that you establish a bi-partisan committee to review the manure content of your factual articles before printing. You have a responsibility to

the student body to ensure intelligent precise information. Please face the problem.

Yours most respectfully,
Joseph E.E. Robidoux

Dear Sir:

The other night I trundled my weary way up the hill to spend an evening of diligent study in the Harriet Irving Library. I chose this place to study with the understanding that a library is a place of solitude and tranquility. Apparently though, I was labouring under a misconception. One would think that if any disruption were to occur, it should not be by the Florence Nightingales of the Literary World.

Several times throughout the course of the evening, the serenity of the moment was shattered by the passing by of flocks of boisterous librarians. No sir, I don't want to appear unreasonable about it, but when a situation such as this occurs so persistently, I feel it becomes necessary to take action forthwith.

I humbly propose that the following procedure be adopted. Firstly all employees of said institution should be required to carry, prominently on their person at all times while on duty, cards of identification. Any person who is then disrupted in his studies by a librarian may immediately place the offender under "student arrest". The accused is then taken to the furnace room for interrogation. If the accused is found guilty by a "responsible student court", the sentence would be death by cremation. This dastardly enemy of the people shall then be thrown into the furnace and cooked to a turn.

"For behold the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly shall be as stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts." (Bible Malachi 4:1)

The Ambassador

From Page 3

television lectures and share business experiences from their own regions. Also, at these sessions, students will receive case study assignments which they can complete at home, return to the instructor for evaluation, and discuss more thoroughly at the next class meeting. The first seminar will be scheduled for Saturday, of the UNB business administration department. Registration will take place at that time, and the tuition fee will be \$60, exclusive of course texts.

Task Force

The members of the task force have come to believe that course evaluation is only one element of a more comprehensive effort to improve teaching and learning at the university and should like to recommend that the feasibility of establishing a comprehensive programme for improving university teaching be studied. For this reason, it is recommended that:

a committee on University Teaching be established; this committee would be responsible for overseeing the pilot study of the course evaluation form, for developing policy for the use of course evaluation at the University teaching. This committee should have a budget adequate to carry out the pilot study and for developing a programme improving university teaching.

TV Seminar

Professor Kehoe is well known in New Brunswick having conducted seminars for senior government executives on management education and "Management By Objectives" programs. He had conducted management seminars for senior executives in various corporations throughout Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Stockholm as well as in the US and Canada.

Professor Kehoe holds a bachelor of commerce degree

and a diploma of public administration from the National University of Ireland and a master's degree in business administration from the University of California. He is a barrister-at-law, having studied at Kings Inn Law School, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in

"Management of the Enterprise" is specifically designed for adults who wish to continue their education on a part-time basis. Some business firms are intending to make a special provision for employees who wish to participate in this unique educational experience. Several managers, supervisors and administrators are planning to view the lectures at work and then have a brief discussion session together afterwards before returning to various functions within their own enterprise.

John Morris, director of extension at UNB said of the course, "it will allow adults to continue their education while engaged in their daily activities and thereby enable them to experience living and learning as compatible and essential features of their own lives."

Dear David Jonah:

I have been at UNB for two and a half years and I have never heard Radio UNB, I understand that the only way I can hear it is to live in residence or in the Co-op, or to pay five dollars a month to have it piped into my apartment. Part of my SRC fee maintains Radio UNB and I would like to get a return for my money. Surely other people feel the same way.

I think I have a solution for this problem and it might be interesting if the Bruns-

see if many people are agreeable to it.

My suggestion is that Radio UNB pipe popular music into the SUB Coffee Shop on stereo speakers. I have heard that they have already got the stereo equipment and are not using it, so this conversion would not be very expensive. This would also mean that we would not have to pay to listen to music in the SUB.

This seems to be an improvement anyway you look at it and I hope you decide to have such a survey.

op.ed

give a damn.
the bruns news dept.
needs you.
we're in the sub.

How Society Frustrates Women

Royal Commission Report Analysed

**Special Article by
Elizabeth Smith
Brunswickan Staff Writer**

Although Canadian women got the vote in 1917, the suffragettes did not get all they wanted. Deprivation of the vote is a sign of inequality in a country, but the right to vote does not prove any real equality. The suffragettes thought that with the vote would come changed attitudes towards the role of woman in society, and the women would become active in public life.

Unfortunately it did not work this way and most of the women who had fought for female suffrage were appeased by the passing of the legislation. Only a tiny spark of the frustration caused by social injustice to women remained, and this lay dormant for many years.

In the 1960's this spark rekindled and women again protested - for social-economic equality in this "male-chauvinistic" society. Once again these frustrations were aimed at government, with demands for equal pay for equal work, subsidized day-care centres and the legalization of abortion. In 1967 the Canadian government appointed a Royal Commission to study the feasibility of these demands, and to analyse the status of women in Canada and how it could be improved.

As expected, the Commission is sympathetic to the demands of the "Women's Liberation" movement, but they realize the lesson the suffragettes learned fifty years ago - that improving laws will not necessarily improve conditions. The resulting report is a careful analysis of all social spheres with attempts to change the practice, not just the theory of law.

Perhaps some of the demands are a little extremist, but in our political system it is only the extreme voices that get heard. This article is an attempt to analyse some of the major recommendations of the Report.

COST \$1.9 MILLION

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, which cost 1.9 million dollars during the three years of its preparation, was presented to the House of Commons in early December.

One hundred and sixty-seven recommendations in the areas of taxation, education, women and the family, public life, poverty, law, economy, and immigration and citizenship, are suggested by the commission to change women's position in Canadian society.

The aim of these recommendations is "to remove as far as possible the barriers to real equality and freedom of choice" for women in present policies and prac-

tices of the government and other institutions. These freedoms are recognized in Canada by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1967 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of the Discrimination Against Women. In particular, the following five principles are the basis for the recommendations: There should be equality of opportunity to share the responsibilities of society as its privileges and prerogatives.

Women should be free to choose to work inside or outside their homes.

Childcare is the responsibility of both parents and of society.

Special treatment related to maternity will always be necessary.

For an interim period, special treatment for women will be required to overcome the adverse effects of discriminatory practices.

Ottawa based journalist, Anne Francis (Mrs. Florence Bird) was chairman of the Royal Commission. The other Commissioners were Lola M. Lange, Jeanne Lapointe, Elsie Gregory MacGill, Doris Ogilvie (a New Brunswick judge), Jacques Henripin, and John Humphrey.

John Humphrey declined to sign the report but prepared a minority report of his own. His main disagreement is, "I cannot agree that women have the psychological characteristics of a minority or that they should be treated like a minority."

Mr. Humphrey disagrees with special treatment for women and quota systems, and most particularly with the recommendation that two qualified women from each province be summoned to the Senate as seats become vacant until an equitable balance is achieved.

-THE SENATE

This recommendation has been highly publicized - perhaps because there are eleven vacant seats in the Senate now, and the prime minister could immediately follow this suggestion. Only five of the one hundred and two Senators are women. Senators are appointed as recognition for outstanding service to the country, but this too often means service to the party in power. Women have not had equal opportunity to rise in political parties, therefore they are not appointed to the Senate as a party reward.

Women party workers are usually in the Women's Association of the party, holding teas and raising funds. The Report suggests Women's Association amalgamate with the larger bodies, and

the menial party tasks be shared by men and women. Interviews held by the Commission with women who had been successful at the polls showed that gaining the nomination was more of a hurdle than winning the election. In other words, the party has an unreasonable lack of confidence in a woman being accepted by the voting public.

Only one of the 264 members of the House of Commons is a woman. Perhaps the presence of fifty female Senators or Parliament Hill would give Canadian women the confidence to break the tradition that politics is a man's game.

There is a story in Ottawa, which may or may not be true, that demonstrates that attitudes women face in politics. The story is that when a capable female member of Parliament was suggested to Prime minister Pearson as a cabinet member, he replied, "Ridiculous! We already have one woman in the Cabinet."

The commission based recommendations to change the role of woman in politics on the premise that no country can make a claim to having equal status for its women when its government lies almost entirely in the hands of men.

-JUDICIARY

Judges are often political placements and it is perhaps because of this that there are few women in the judiciary in Canada. The Report on the Status of Women quotes a former Chief Justice of the Ontario Supreme Court, "...there are many women who are practicing at the Bar of Canada who would make better judges than some of the men that have been appointed ... only merit should be considered in making an appointment to the bench."

Women lawyers are not uncommon in Canada, but women judges are rare. This is an example of how our society frustrates the ambitions of women. Many young women entering university realize that in professions such as law and medicine they must fight for acceptance and so decide on traditional female occupations such as nursing and teaching. It is hypocritical for a society to permit women to study these professions on equal terms with men, but not to give them equal opportunity to use these skills.

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NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN IN LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICES IN 1969.

	Total	Number	Percentage
House of Commons	264	1	0.4
Provincial Legislatures	634	14	2.2
Senate	102	4	3.9
Federal, Provincial and Municipal Courts	889	14	1.5

How Society Frustrates Women

New Brunswick Jury Bill Discriminates Against Women

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6



The commission recommended that the federal government and the provinces name more women judges to all courts within their jurisdictions. Under the section on Law it was also recommended that women be liable for jury duty on the same terms as men.

Since the early 1960's women in New Brunswick have been allowed to serve jury duty. But if a woman wishes to be a juror she must ask to be put on the Sheriff's Jury List. A man is obligated to serve unless he is employed in one of the exempted occupations (such as teaching). In 1970 the N.B. Bar Association made a formal suggestion that the male-female distinction be dropped from the Jury Act, but this has not yet been done.

The York County Courthouse, in Fredericton, and many other courthouses in New Brunswick have only one bathroom and are not considered to provide adequate facilities to have jurors of both sexes. It is also more expensive to provide sleeping quarters in the case of a held-over jury if there are female as well as male jurors. For these reasons, even the women who do volunteer for jury duty are seldom called.

This discrimination in the Jury Bill is intended as a protective measure for women, especially housewives and mothers, from the inconvenience of jury duty. The commission found many instances of "protective legislation", particularly in labor laws, actually working against women because employers did not want to bother with the complications (such as providing taxis for women who work after midnight). This protective legislation is the most frequent type of government policy acting against women in practice - and in principle it is intended to do just the opposite. Women must accept the social and personal responsibilities of men, if they want to be treated equally in the labour market - except in labour of men, if they want to be treated equally in the labour market - except in the special case of maternity.

-STATUS OF WOMEN

The commission was assigned the task of finding just what the status of women in Canada is today. They revealed that two and a half million women are paid workers. This is roughly one third of the

labour force and one third of the female population old enough to work. Over one half of these women are married. One worker in six is a married woman.

Many employers considered married women a poor employment risk and the patterns of married women were put under particular scrutiny by the commission. The peak of female participation in the labour force is in the 20-24 age group. A sharp decline follows as many women leave employment to start families, but before the age of 35 begins to rise to a second lower peak in the 45-49 age group. After age 50, the female participation rate again declines.

The lower the income of the husband, the more likely it is the wife will work. The more education the wife has, the more likely she is to stay in the labour force or return to it early. There are more men than women with university degrees, but on the whole, women in the labour force are better educated than men. In spite of this, the average earnings of male workers are considerably higher than for female workers in every occupational group.

-EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

All provinces and territories in Canada now have legislation prohibiting salary differences based on sex, as the Report on the Status of Women points out, but they fail to ensure the practice of this principle. Investigations showed that employees often go out of their way to find or make a difference in the duties of male and female employees so that different rates can be paid with in the law.

This practice is often rationalized by the suggestion that male workers are usually supporting families while female workers are supplementing other income. But men are not usually paid by how many dependents they have and a single man spends no more for support than a single woman. There is no reason why a man should be paid more for doing the same job as a woman with equal ability.

Discriminatory salaries show their worst effects for female "heads of the family". The plight of widows, divorcees and unmarried mothers is often ignored or forgotten in our society. Twenty-three per cent of all families with female heads are

supported by government assistance. The commission makes several recommendations on this point.

Singled out in the section on discriminatory wage practices is the discovery that female academics made an average of \$2,000 a year less than their male counterparts. A few years ago this discrimination was the practice at UNB, but now the system of a minimum salary with yearly increments leaves no room for sexual discrimination.

An area of unfair employment practice mentioned by the Report does effect UNB. During the academic year many firms make arrangements through the University Placement Office to conduct interviews with students for jobs which specify a sex preference. The commission recommends that the University Placement Office and the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration refuse to arrange such interviews. This is one recommendation we can implement immediately at UNB. Students can refuse to attend these interviews and the Placement Office can stop scheduling them unless they agree to consider candidates with qualifications regardless of sex.

-FANATICISM

The commission goes a little overboard in the methods it suggests to enforce anti-discrimination laws. It suggests a network of councils and appeal boards be set up across Canada and a woman's co-ordinator be installed in all branches of the Federal Government.

The Report says, "Women has been defined throughout history in terms of her sex, rather than first of all as a human being. Transformation of ill-founded attitudes and prejudices will not follow publication of one report, or even of several . . . it will only be through continuous efforts that women will be assured of justice and equal opportunity today and in the future."

Canadians must beware of allowing the awareness of the problem into gro developing into a fanaticism. The laws

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Liberation's Views on Status of Women Report

A Good Start, But Falls Short

The tendency for Lib. groups in Canada has been either to say that the Commission's findings are 'too late' or 'don't go far enough'. Both these points are correct, but really should have been expected. The points about the Commission, we feel, is that as far as the beginnings of remedial legislation to free women is concerned, it is a good start.

The Commission emphasized 'need' and was operating on the basis of woman with in society. We emphasize 'rights', and freedoms, and are concerned directly with women.

Probably the best thing about the commission was that Women's Lib has generally been considered as a small neurotic group of middle class bisexuals (!) and yet the commission came to most of the conclusions we have.

And when the commission findings are read, the logic of our demands can be seen - the logic which the media really doesn't give us a chance to express very often. Like, day care centres aren't the result of lazy-spoiled-mothers-wanting-to-get out in the world and express-themselves which is the usual interpretation of this demand: welfare mothers have to have them, in order to get out of the welfare trap; other women simply demand the right to operate as adults.

A woman can 'fulfill' herself biologically if she wants to stay in the home; but women are coming to realize that to operate as an adult human, one has to interact with other adults in the world. And this, of course, doesn't necessarily mean that women want to groove about having interesting drunken lunches and meeting interesting people as do their husbands (another mis-interpretation) but that, as great or as dull as it might be, we demand that we have the right to operate as adult people, not domestic animals. So W.L. does feel that there were faults in the commission, but it was generally a great thing.

The Commission demonstrated that the problems of women, and those problems current in modern society, overlap vitally: the demands of Women's Liberation are not those of a spoiled minority of women.

Day care centres appear to be the only answer to a growing welfare crisis. These centres, operating as part of the educational system, will answer the problem of inequities in school preparation. Many children today suffer environmental or nutritional deprivation which

can only be solved by an extension of the educational system. The complex of learning systems and theories available today can be used in day care centres.

The Commission showed that women are forced into low paying, poor advancement positions. They must be taught early to plan a career, and higher paying occupations must be opened to them. The myth that women are flighty, unambitious, poor-risk employment has been shown to be influenced by the poor quality of jobs which are open to them: no employee-male or female-forced into a dull or poorly remunerated position exhibits ambition.

Lack of proper maternity leave legislation and day care facilities force many women back into the home.

One commissioner disagreed with the members on the need for free abortion on demand. To legislate against abortion, or to refuse to extend the present law to those women who have been unable to use it, as many opponents of Lib. wish to do, is to legislate morality. Abortion has always been available to wealthy women: the commissioners believe this right should be extended to those less fortunate.

To ensure that fewer women need resort to this painful solution, Women's Liberation would have been pleased to see the Commission recommend solutions to help the mother of this child. In Sweden, for example, financial and day care centre assistance are available to the unwed mother. The married woman often is forced to chose abortion because she cannot bear the economic burden of another child.

A comprehensive investigation into extant birth control information starting at the high school level is necessary. Manufacturers of foams and jellies, and other high-risk forms of contraception should be forced to explain the risk-factor of their products in their advertisements, and on the packages of their products.

The statement by the dissenting commissioner that birth control adequately ensures against the need for abortion is incorrect, as present birth control is inadequate. (For those interested, the current MacGill Birth Control Handbook, which is available at the medical centre on campus, can elaborate on this: the handbook was to be presented to incoming students at registration, but was withdrawn at the last moment - nobody knows why!)

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From Page 9

Another commissioner objected to the recommendation that women be given special consideration in education and job entry and promotion, on the grounds that this would relegate them to the position of second-class citizens.

Women's Liberation feels that women are already treated like second class citizens: if there is a solution to this, it must be sought and rectified. The recommendation of special consideration was advanced as a solution to the self-defeating prophecy which traps women attempting to enter the job market. A woman is told during the process of her education that she need not attempt to train for various positions, as few women are permitted to enter them. Because of this, she changes her training orientation, and when employers of these male-dominated positions are asked why they hire few women, they reply that few women apply. Special consideration would break this cycle.

Other occupations do not hire women, because they consider women poor employment risks. If these employment risks. If these employers were forced to ap-

ply fair promotion and maternity leave practice to their women employees, the high turn-over of their female staff would decline. Young women, like young men, need adult models on which to pattern their behaviour. Preferential entry (this actually means Fair entry) of women into professional training and positions would provide models for young women planning their careers.

For example, trucking is a highly paid occupation, well suited for those who enjoy mobility in their job. Women can and do drive trucks-but the absence of all but a very few women in this occupation makes it a male-dominated one. Young women who would enjoy the mobility and high pay of this job automatically do not consider it for this reason.

Perhaps the greatest bar to a young woman planning her future life is the unspoken assumption that if she seriously plans a career, she must automatically give up plans for a marriage with children. This is a cruel choice which most young women hesitate to make. It must be made clear that this choice is not necessary, that both facets of a full adult life are not available to women. The presence on the Commission of married women with children-and the continued presence of such valuable women in public life-is necessary.

No Group Should be Victimized

Brigid Grant, Secretary
Fredericton Voice of Women

The Report takes as its first general principle that all are entitled to the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Support for this Declaration is a part of the constitution of the V.O.W. It seems obvious that V.O.W. members would approve the general aims of the Report as well as the recommendations which suggest changes in our laws and social institutions so that Canadian women may have the required rights and freedoms.

The Fredericton VOW has not stated position on the issues of abortion and birth control, but I and some other members do support the recommendation on abortion, with the qualification expressed by Elsie Gregory MacGill in her minority report, as well as the recommendations on birth control information and sterilization.

While recognizing the good intentions of the Report, I have some misgivings about it. My first concern is the picture of present and future society it presents. In describing the rapid changes which have come with modern technology, the Report, although noting some violence in youth, strongly emphasises the beneficent aspects such as long life, family planning, freedom from drudgery, and universal communication bringing peoples closer together.

Looking forward from this glowing present they cite two authorities who predict greater individual freedom and better sexual relationships for both sexes in the world of the immediate future. While a report on the status of women cannot also be a report on the state of the world, women, as well as men, are threatened by nuclear war, over population, and a sick environment, and any description of the present or future which does not mention these, the backside, if you like, of technology, is not realistic. This omission, I feel, not only affects the introductory chapters of the report, but distorts some of the later recommendations. The most obvious example is the \$500 per year per child cash grant.

Some of the other recommendations designed to free wives and mothers from their traditional subservient role also seem to be based on a presumed tech-

nological valhalla. I agree that it would be good if day-care centres and nursery schools were available to all who wished to make use of them, but these services are expensive. The Report suggests that the money need not be found by changing our priorities and redistributing what we already have, but would be generated by releasing the work potential of married women.

The evidence suggests that technology cannot create a world in which all people will have their heart's desire. On the one hand we have more workers, more industries, and more money, on the other we have the more rapid use of our natural resources, the creation of wealth at the expense of people in other countries who do not have these resources, and more pollution.

No one group, whether distinguished by sex, race or other means, should be victimized, but our reform should take into account that we live in a world of limited resources where the expectations of all people must change if all are to live in equal dignity. A change in the status of women implies a change in the status of men. I would like to have seen suggestions such as one made in a minority report, that married men and women both work part time outside the home during the early years of their children, given more consideration.

Most of the observations in the Report have been made, as they admit, by thoughtful people for decades. Many of their recommendations are unfinished business from the past and should be acted upon without delay. A Royal Commission, however, is an expensive and rare event, and I am disappointed that the Report did not add to its restatements of an old case some more profound analysis of the difficulties and dangers which lie ahead for women as for all mankind.

The Fredericton Voice of Women has been asked by the Brunswickan to comment on the Report on the Status of Women in Canada. We have not yet had an opportunity to study the Report as a group and the following are initial impressions of an individual member. The group hopes to make a more detailed study in the immediate future.

....Female Portrayed as Drudge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

must be there to let women give woman the right to protect herself, but the dangers of protective legislation have already been shown. The image of woman as a frail little creature that needs looking after must be changed in keeping with modern society. Woman must be encouraged to stand up for herself. A woman's co-ordinator in every branch of the Federal government would seem to pit men and women against one another rather than encourage them to work together against the problem.

Our society's customs and literature are premised on women holding an inferior social-economic status to men. The Report emphasizes the literature which more than any other literature forms the basis of adults attituded towards male-female roles - school text books. In a survey of school "readers" across Canada, it was found that the female was per-

trayed as a drudge, while the adult male was shown in varying activities and adventures. These are strict male-doctor, female-nurse type status and as the children mimic these roles in play, they formed their conceptions of male-female roles in the real world. Even arithmetic texts and other school books are ordered in this traditional sense. The Report recommends a determined effort for schools to teach with less narrowly defined roles for men and women more fitting for the modern world.

A healthier outlook to life and a less tense society will develop if young women are not held back by the mental chains of an outdated socialization process and are given the freedom of work advocated in the report plus contraceptive and abortive control over reproduction.

The old North American approach to life seems to be flailing. Magazines are

full of articles on how to cope with life. Ann Landers responds to thousands of emotional problems every year. Mental

illness and emotional problems abound and having an analyst has even become a status symbol in some sectors of society. Most people have a pet theory predicting

the end of the world in a short time - through water pollution, air pollution,

over population, the Yellow Peril.

These are all very real problems that must be handled with rationality and intelligence. We cannot approach them in a society based on outdated myths, particularly those which put half of the population - half of the labour and brain power - in a position which has only an indirect influence in policy and production.

YOU TOO CAN BE GROTESQUE

My name is Janie Floppem- and these are pictures of me before and after eating in a university cafeteria. My weight went from 135 pounds to 323 pounds. My measurments now are 54-64-74, as opposed to 37-28-38. Now my study time isn't interrupted by phone-calls or dates. So if you want to study like I do, eat at a university cafeteria



BEFORE



AFTER

'UNB Local 1326 Now Legit'

by Larry Lamont

UNB staff, Canadian Union of Public Employees local 1326, were granted voluntary recognition by the Board of Governors at its January 14 meeting. Local 1326 is now regarded as the legitimate bargaining agent of the UNB maintenance staff, which includes janitors, tradesmen, equipment operators, security police, buildings and grounds personnel, and stationary engineers.

Under the New Brunswick Labour Relations Act, an employee may voluntarily recognize the union of its employees. If the employer does not grant voluntary recognition (they usually do not), the union may apply to the Labour Relations Board for certification as the legal bargaining agent. According to Gordon Dale, CUPE organizer, "voluntary recognition is just as good as cert-

ification."

Apparently the UNB Board of Governors did not make any demands on the union as part of a deal for voluntary recognition. Earlier it was thought that UNB might request the waiving of strike rights for the security police unit, in exchange for voluntary recognition. However, this was not the case. The new local will have all the rights they would normally enjoy as a certified union.

Preparations are already underway to begin negotiations for the first contract. However, not all UNB staff are organized. Local 1326 is still actively signing up technical, clerical, and library staff. According to Dale, an organizational meeting of this unit will take place on Monday, February 1, 8:00 pm, in the Petitcodiac Room of the Beaverbrook Hotel.

Dale is also busy helping the Versafod staff organize their union. The first organizational meeting of the Versafods staff will take place on Tuesday, January 26, 8:00 pm at the Beaverbrook Hotel.

The Canadian Union of Public Employees has not only been busy on the UNB campus; it has also become quite involved in attempting to stop government political firings which have taken place since the election.

It appears that the voluntary recognition is a lucky break for the union. Because the New Brunswick Public Service Labour Relations Act does not allow university-employed personnel the right to organize, it was felt that a lengthy litigation might be involved if the union applied for certification. By voluntary recognition, this has all been avoided.

Fits and rents - remain untouched," the resolution said. "Foreign corporations, particularly American-owned, are allowed to continue to exploit the resources of this country, serving foreign rather than the Canadian interests.

"The sorry record of Trudeau's government makes it quite clear that it represents the interests of big business and foreign corporations rather than the people of this country."

Delegates also agreed to establish a national co-ordinating committee of poor people's groups and to start a national newspaper to link poor people's groups. Delegates were urged to start local poor people's paper as soon as possible.

Other resolutions passed Sunday by delegates included a denunciation of the War Measures Act, a telegram to American President Richard Nixon demanding that Black communist Angela Davis be released from a California prison, a call to the legal profession that has "failed the poor" to help in achieving the same kind of justice for the poor that the rich now receive, and provisions for appeal over the power of welfare administrators to cut off allowances.

Poor People's Power

TORONTO (CUP) - Charging that the federal government under Trudeau and Finance Minister Benson has deliberately created unemployment and poverty in a "cold and heartless manner, 500 delegates to the National Poor People's Conference held here, laid plans for a country-wide demonstration Jan. 25.

Welfare recipients and working poor people will demonstrate against "the total failure of the federal and provincial governments to deal with the real cause of unemployment and poverty - the totally unjust distribution of Canada's wealth and power."

The decision for the mass action came Sunday (Jan. 10) at the final session of the four-day conference. The demonstrations will coincide with the start of a meeting in Ottawa of federal and provincial politicians

who are in charge of handing out welfare cheques to those deemed deserving.

Part of the preamble to the resolution approved by the conference delegates said:

"The people of this rich nation must never allow government to deliberately create unemployment and poverty in the cold and heartless manner of Trudeau and Benson."

"We're not talking about the trade union bureaucrats, but the masses of people who are being laid off their jobs all across this country," a spokesman for the conference said.

A resolution dealing with the causes of the current economic crisis said Trudeau and Benson are forcing the working people and the poor of Canada to pay the inhuman costs of their cruel war on inflation.

"Meanwhile, the real causes of inflation - exorbitant pro-

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computers maintain constant on st. john river water quality

reprinted from the Telegraph Journal

By DAVID R. JONAH
Correspondent

FREDERICTON — Canadians are living in a technological world where electronic gadgets command increasing importance, as they assume roles within society. This phenomena has been recently introduced into the St. John River to keep tabs on the quality of the river water for resource purposes.

The increasing use of computers has evoked alarm in certain circles, in protest, as these electronic brains continue to regulate more of human life. However, the computerized monitoring system for water quality control installed at seven locations along the St. John River will serve to protect man's most valuable natural resource, say government officials.

☆☆☆

They say water as a resource is under constant abuse and that the federal government, through the recently proclaimed Canada Water Act, is attempting to prevent further abuse. To this end a system of electronic surveillance devices have been introduced in the river to record the quality of the river water at any given moment or over a period of time.

The automated water quality monitoring system is a joint project of the New Brunswick Water Authority and the federal department of fisheries. The federal minister responsible for the project is Fisheries Minister Jack Davies, who has been charged with establishing the new department of environment. Many of the officials participating in the project are energy, mines and resources personnel who have been temporarily associated with the fisheries department.

Costing \$200,000, in equipment expense alone, this system will provide constant surveillance of the river in case of pollution spills and data for a study of water quality in the St. John River by the river basin authority.

☆☆☆

However, officials stress the latter function of the project as the most important and discourage references to it as a special attempt at pollution control.

This form of electronic monitoring is the first to be conducted in Canada and officials say that the success of this venture will determine the future of automated water quality programs. The State of New York is known to have a similar system in operation, stated one official.

The monitoring system is highly developed technically, but simple in its essential operation. A 10 by 20 foot portable laboratory is situated along the banks of the river in several locations drawing in and releasing a continuous supply of river water for analysis.

Analysis is conducted by a series of sensitive parameters which send data to a head computer in Moncton by telephone line transmission.

☆☆☆

The monitoring stations are located on the Presquile River at the Canada - United States Border, the Meduxnekeag River at Belleville, the Kennebecasis River at Apohaqui near Sussex, and on the St. John River at St. Basile, Four Falls, East Florenceville and McKinley Ferry. All locations are on the river itself or on tributaries of the St. John River.

An eighth location is planned for the river but this unit

is presently on the bank of the Albert County Causeway joining Moncton and the county. This unit is being used by the head office for training purposes.

Moncton was established as the head office for the monitoring project because the regional laboratory for water analysis is located there, the logical choice because any future expansion would involve the system there.

☆☆☆

The regional laboratory presently receives water samples taken from all over the Maritime region on a monthly basis and scientists at the laboratory are quite excited about the prospect of expansion of the system for the Atlantic area when and if the decision is made. This decision will rest on the success of the St. John River Monitoring Program, say officials.

Each electronically operated monitoring station on the river is connected on a 24-hour basis with a central head computer located here. River water at these seven locations is pumped into a tray containing six sensitive parameters each recording a separate item of data.

A parameter is an electronic sensor connected with a small computer brain in the trailer laboratory which is programmed for natural conditions. Not only are natural conditions recorded, but this electronic brain is programmed for extreme changes in water content and records whether the water content is above or below natural conditions content.

☆☆☆

Should the water contain unusual levels of a substance monitored by one of the six parameters, then the field lab unit automatically draws

a sample of the water off in a container until a field technician can be dispatched from the head office to retrieve the sample for further analysis.

Unusual water content is not only recorded by the computer but the head computer is notified of the condition and an alarm is set off in the Moncton office alerting officials of a change in water content.

"This machine does everything but talk to us on a 24-hour basis," said one scientist.

The machine may not be able to talk but its typing speed is phenomenal. Since the head computer is connected with a typewriter, the actual conditions transmitted by the computer on the riverbank by telephone wire are recorded by the central electronic brain on a continuous strip of paper in numerical code. Simultaneous with the typewritten copy, a computer punch tape is made for eventual programming in a storage bank computer which can be called on for information retrieval at any times.

This third computer in the chain of automated monitoring is the final resting place of the information from the river-bank. It is capable of averaging the figures for any given parameter over any period of time beginning with its first records.

"The only thing this computer memory bank computer can't do is predict floods," said the scientist.

However, the riverbank computer does sound the alarm if the level of the water should change drastically at any given time. If a human should enter the station for a service call and neglect to shut the door firmly, the computer informs head office as it files its report that the door was left open or that its intake pipe or drainage way has become clogged.

If the intake or output of water is affected the computer will shut itself off until its reset.

Please turn to page 13



Tutoring Centre Involves No SRC Funds

SRC President MacFarlane has proposed that the Student's Representative Council set up a Tutoring Centre where students who feel that they require extra help in courses may receive it.

No SRC funds would be involved. Council decided to be only the go-between for those who require help and those who are willing to give it.

If a student wants help he need only notify the SRC who will provide him with a list of tutors. Anyone wishing to become a Strax should also notify the SRC. Although no set price was established for such services, it was expected that \$3.00 per hour would be a reasonable fee.

Council also passed a motion that should Dr. Norman Strac wish to participate in such a programme, he would be welcome.

Last summer Dr. Strac made an application to teach at UNB

but it was rejected. Although he has been away from teaching for some time, he has not been away from physics as he is about to have a paper published by the Canadian Journal of Physics. Council was also told that the Philosophy department has made inquiries into the hiring of Dr. Strac but the President was against such action.

Council then decided to send a letter to UNB President J O Dineen, stating that Dr. Strac would probably be an asset to the university and therefore should be hired.

STEAMED POTATOES

EDMONTON (CP)—When potatoes are wrapped in foil before being placed in the oven, they are actually steamed, rather than baked, says Aileen Whimore, food and nutrition specialist with the Alberta agriculture department. If you prefer them light and fluffy, she says, bake them without the foil.

RE: ADMISSION TO FIRST YEAR

With the exceptions of Quebec and Newfoundland all students will have to have Grade 12 to enter into the first year of UNB. Quebec students will continue to be admitted with Grade 11 and students from Newfoundland will be admitted with Grade 11 on an individual basis.

This policy will be imple-

mented in September 1972. The University has committed itself to accepting several Nova Scotia students who are taking Grade 12 and will be admitted to second year next September.

The decision taken by the Senate on Tuesday, January 19 was in face of the fact that if you took Grade 12 in Nova Scotia, universities there would

accept you into a three year program instead of the four year one offered here.

The averages needed to enter the University of New Brunswick from New Brunswick will be unaffected. After this year the Grade 13 program offered in Moncton will be discontinued so that all students will enter first year from Grade 12.

10% OFF
ALL PURCHASES AT
HERBY'S MUSIC STORE

306 QUEEN ST.

WITH I.D. CARDS



COMPUTER RECORDS -- Information from the field labs is transmitted over telephone lines to this computer which types out the message on the typewriter at the left. Officer in charge of the Water Quality Division, Vincent Dohaney explains the system to Clare Gaudet of Hollywood Drive, Moncton, part of a teen tour by the YMCA.

computers

FROM PAGE 12

Anything out of the ordinary in the water is immediately available to the scientist in the lab by reading the typed report which can be called for at any time manually, or on a 30 minute, 60 minute or two hour frequency, if operated automatically. If all parameters are normal and the trailer laboratory is operating under regular patterns, the typewriter prints a series of "O" across the page under each monitor designation. But once a "1" appears under any monitor, it signifies that this particular parameter is not in operation or has undergone a drastic change and is recording the difficulty.

It is then up to humans to decide what further course of action is taken. Presently the seven stations along the St. John River are monitoring six areas of water quality which include conductivity, acidity-alkalinity balance (PH), temperature, dissolved oxygen, chloride, and turbidity.

★ ★ ★

Any change in the six areas results in an automatic sampling which is examined in detail in the regional laboratory here. This process may arise interesting legal implications in the future if the electronic surveillance

device is used in securing evidence for pollution charges and trials against industrial polluters.

Can a computer prove continuous legal possession of the evidence (polluted water) until the trial date?

Every report made by the computer is dated and timed to the second by the electronic brain.

Until now the legal implications suggested would be ludicrous, but the development of the electronic surveillance device in operation continuously has changed the concept of unobserved pollution of water resources.

Fisheries officials were careful to play down the pollution angle of the system, stressing that the information being compiled was for judging water quality as a resource for an area.

"Resource management is the primary aim of this study and I hesitate to include a discussion of pollution when talking about this monitoring system," said the officer-in-charge of the water authority division, federal department of fisheries, Vincent Dohaney.

The monitoring system does have its drawbacks since it does not operate in winter. Officials say that a contract has been assigned for winterizing three locations which include Presquille, Meduxnekeag Rivers and East Florenceville.

The possibilities for the system are endless as the present automated monitors can handle up to 20 field lab locations and four more parameters could be added to the tray for analysis.

Due to the compact nature of the computer, the office space presently used by the department could easily handle enough systems for the entire Atlantic area.

The electronic brain used in the head computer requires an area in dimension to two car batteries placed side by side. Small printed and solid state circuits, minuscule in size, serve as the main components of the electronic monitoring brain.

"This whole system would not fit in this large room had it been necessary to use tubes instead of the transistorized circuits," said Doug Cullen, a water resource officer with the federal department of fisheries.

He explains that the parameters controlled by the computer when measuring a condition such as the PH level in water is sensitive to any substance which changes the natural balance.

Sewage introduced into the river would result in the loss of oxygen, if the loss was great enough then the parameter would send the message to the computer which records the sudden loss in oxygen.

★ ★ ★

Electronic surveillance of the nation's waterways raises some interesting points but none better than the psychological effect say the scientists.

"If an intentional polluter knows that our small device is present in the water near his location monitoring continuously, he will think twice about where he dumps his disposal waste, even though our interests may be primarily in regards to water quality," said Mr. Cullen.

"Our greatest threat is in always being there."

Fresh blood for SRC ?

Fresh blood with years of experience in the realm of political experience with the operation of the Student's Representative Council are offering SRC elections to be held on February 10.

Several of the early candidates who have filed with the SRC office by Wednesday of this week, have spent considerable time involved with campus organizations related with the SRC.

Highlighting the candidates who are re-offering their services to the student government are Stephen S. MacFarlane, retiring SRC President and retiring Finance

Chairman Daniel D. Fenety. Both Fenety and MacFarlane were part of this year's executive and clearly familiar with the problems the SRC must cope with in the next year.

Fenety will offer for Comptroller while MacFarlane is running for Arts representative. At this point Robert Elgee is opposing Fenety's position for Comptroller.

Arts representative positions of which there are five open will be contested by retiring editor of the Brunswickan, David Jonah, and first year student Joseph Paul-Etienne Theriault. First to offer for Science

representative is Susan Morrison a second year student.

Peter Ashton who is finishing a half term with the University Senate and is offering as Business Representative.

His experience on the Senate should offer the incoming president several opportunities for legislation arising from the Senate.

Two candidates have offered for the position of Validictorian Don Olmstead, retiring SRC Vice-President and Dave Jonah are the only two candidates to offer for this Senior Class position, as of yet.

Closing date for the sub-

mission of nominations is January 27.

There are some unofficial candidates for the positions available, such as Robert Poore, Yearbook Editor, campus social co-ordinator and Chairman of the Winter Carnival Committee.

He is removed to be offering for President as is Ron Gaudet of the Young Socialists. Gaudet has been an active member of the campus group and was an defeated Vice-President Candidate in the fall SRC election.

Another rumored SRC representative for the Arts faculty is Peter (Wink) Forbes, who would represent the Law faculty.

PHOTOKINA NO. 1

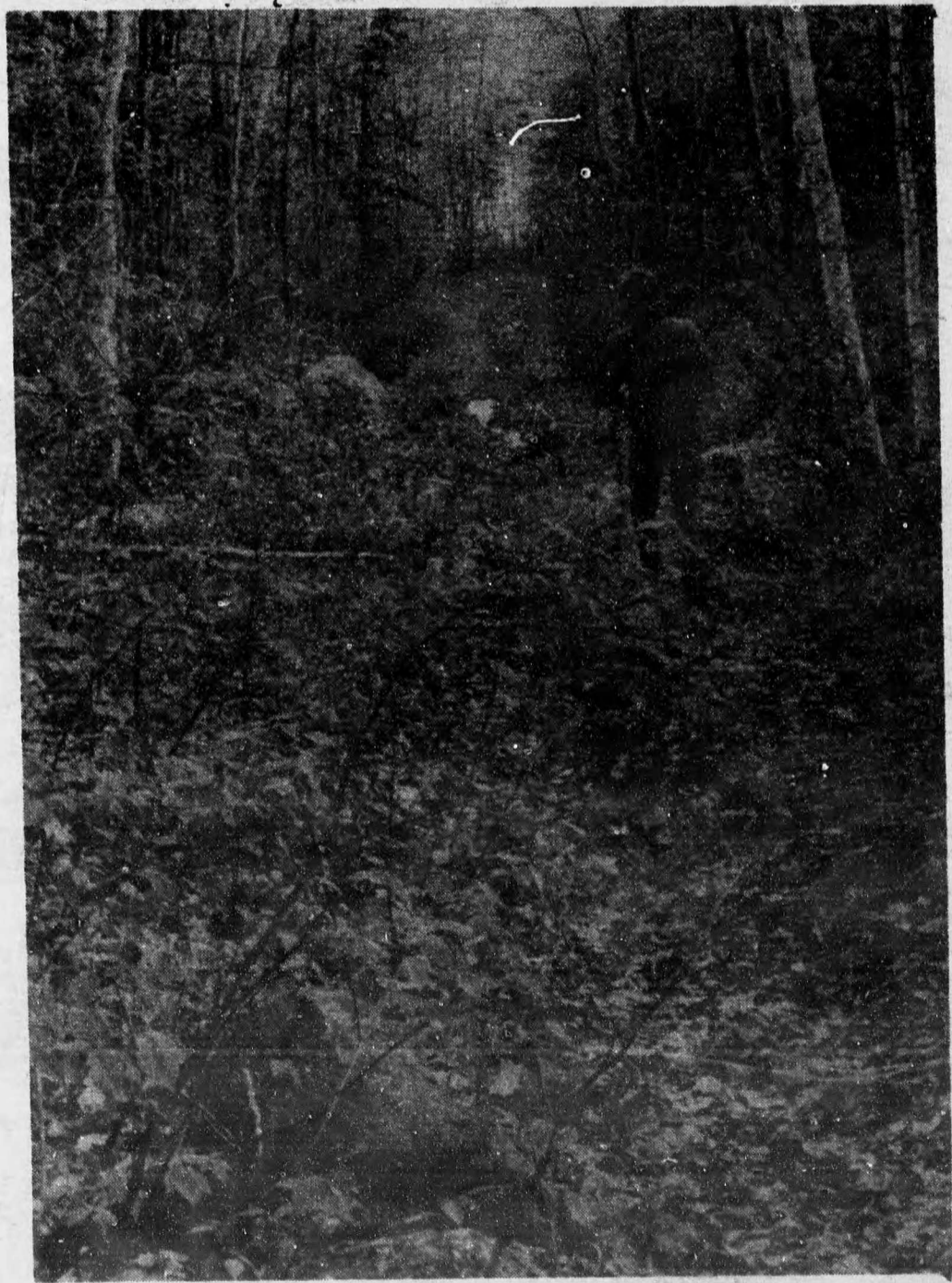
ALBERTURE

PHOTO SELECTION & PAGE DESIGN BY JOMINI & GALLAGHER



jomini

EXPRESSION 1



jomini

EXPRESSION 2

APERTURE

APERTURE 71 is a new feature devoted to products of the photographic art. The Editors invite submissions of black and white negatives or prints of superior quality.

PHOTOKINA 71



gallagher

EXPRESSION 3

5 BIG DAYS



The Chambers Brothers

SCHEDULE

THURS. JAN. 28	8PM	Torchlight Parade from SUB F... free r...
	9PM-1AM	Preliminary Tournaments B - Ch... - Piz... Opening Dance and Crown of Queen - Complete facilities - Admission
FRI. JAN. 29	1PM 8:30PM-1:30AM	Sliding Derby Man and Mustache P... annell Ha... - Roaring 20's at... - Sil...
	9PM	Tournaments at McC... - Ping... - Fac...
	9PM-1AM	FROTH at R'CADE : \$1.00
SAT. JAN. 30	1PM-7PM	Afternoon Pub - Old... - Tug... - Par...
	8PM-1AM	Pub with Light show - Admis...
	9PM-1AM	Froth at the R'CADE - \$1.00 of age
		Queen's Ball - RCR M... - SUB B... Bar fac...
SUN. JAN. 31	11AM-1PM	Hangover Breakfast and you can...
	9:30AM-5PM	Sugar Derby and racing and Be...
	4:30PM-6:30PM	Fashion Show and Dinner UB (old)
	8:30PM-10:30PM	Folk Festival - Tilley Auditorium - 5 Folk admission
	8:PM - 12 MIDNIGHT	Movies at Head Hall
MON. FEB. 1	4:30PM-7PM	Afternoon Pub - SUB... - No...
	7PM and 9:30PM	CHAMBERS BROTHERS THAN ED...

UNB WIT CARNIVAL

MEULE

- Parade from SUB First 100 participants receive free refreshment tickets
- Tournament - Chug-a-lug Championship
- Pizza Eating Contest (on stage)
- Dance and Crown of Queen - SUB Ballroom
- Complete facilities - Featuring FROTH
- Admission - Tickets available at door
- erby
- Mustache Pub - ORIGINAL DIXIE SHOW BAND
- aring 20's at Pub - Silent Movies - ADMISSION \$1.50
- nts at McCannell - PingPong - PinBall - Monopoly
- Faculty boat - races
- R'Cade : \$1.00
- n Pub - Old - Tug of War - Snowball Fight
- Parajump onto campus
- Light show - Admission 75¢ SUB
- the R'Cade - Admission \$1.00
- of age and student ID required
- all - RCR Meet
- SUB Bar facilities available
- Breakfast at you can eat for \$1.00
- erby and racing and Bean Supper at Crabbe Mountain
- how and Dinner (old) - \$1.25 admission
- tival - Tilley Auditorium
- 5 Folk Admission \$1.00
- t Head Hall
- n Pub - SUB - No admission charge
- S BROTHERS JONATHAN EDWARDS in Concert at the Playhouse

WINTER CARNIVAL '71



Jonathan Edwards

CARNIE 71'S FATHER'S MOUSTACHE PUB

This is the biggest bar-function of 'Carnie 71'. There is room for over 1,000 inebriates! -Admission will be \$1.50 -refreshments will 3/\$1.00, or 1/\$.35 -Music by the Original Dixie Show Band -Laurel and Hardy movies will be shown -Tournaments will take place during the action -McConnell Hall, Friday, January 29, 1971.

In association with Carnie '71, the UNB Sport parachute Club is holding an international meet January 29, 30, and 31. Jumps will be made onto the river on a line with Smythe Street and over fifty participants are expected. In addition, weather permitting, there will be a Saturday afternoon jump onto campus.

FROTH

FROTH, a dynamic six-piece rock group, will appear at Fredericton's new night club, The Cosmopolitan, in the R'Cade, 546 King Street. They will do three shows Friday and Saturday night between 9:00 pm and closing time. Admission is \$1.00 and tickets can be purchased at the door.

CRABBE MOUNTAIN SKI FESTIVAL

Sunday will be a full day on the mountain - a giant slalom course easy enough for novices will be set for participants -for \$5.00 skiers will get not only a full day tow ticket, but also a bean dinner on the hill and four (4) refreshments tickets -following the ski festival there will be a movie festival at Head Hall with: "Viva Zapata" (Marlon Brando) and "The Desert Rats" (Richard Burton), and a folk festival at Tilley Hall with five acts.

TOURNAMENTS

There will be approximately fifteen tournaments associated with carnival this year, with trophies for the winners of all events. Gift certificates will be given to finalists. A grand prize to be announced later will be given to one of the individual trophy winners.

SRC ELECTION

Wednesday - February 10th

**NOMINATIONS ARE NOW BEING RECEIVED
FOR CANDIDATES WHO WISH TO RUN IN THE
S.R.C. ELECTION FOR THE FOLLOWING SEATS**

- President
- Comptroller
- 5 Arts Representatives
- 1 Business Administration Representative
- 2 Education Representatives
- 3 Engineering Representatives
- 1 Forestry Representative
- 1 Law Representative
- 1 Nursing Representative
- 3 Science Representatives
- 1 Post Graduate Representative
- 4 Representatives at Large

Each nomination must be written and must include:

(1) The full name, local address, phone number, faculty and year of the candidate.

(2) The full name, local address, phone number, faculty and year of the nominator.

(3) The full name, local address, phone number, faculty and year of the two seconders

The nominator and seconders of a candidate must be in the same faculty as the candidate. The nominations for the President and Comptroller must, in addition, include the signature of ten (10) registered students of UNB.

All candidates must be registered students of UNB.

Candidates for President must be in at least their second year.

Nominations close at 12 noon, Wednesday, January 27th.

Nominations are to be submitted to the Returning Officer, c/o SRC by mail or in person.

Returning Officer
Mike Richard
P.O. 345
MacKenzie House
454-3676

UNB TUTORING CENTRE TO OPEN

- designed to co-ordinate tutoring for courses given at UNB.
- all students interested and all qualified people who wish to give such help (including grad students and senior honor students) will be registered with the centre.
- the centre will then bring together students and tutors who will arrange for their own meeting places
- tutors will charge \$3.00 per hour for their services.

Tutors are urged to register as soon as possible at the SRC office, room 126, SUB between 9am and 5 pm, Monday to Friday.

ELECTION OF STUDENT SENATORS

February 1971

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Election Date: Wednesday-February 10th, 1971

Three student senators are to be elected at large by the students on the Fredericton campus.

Students registered as full-time students in the regular session are eligible for nomination, provided that they have given their consent in writing, and provided that they are in good academic standing. A candidate is not considered to be in good academic standing if:

- (a) he or she is repeating a year
- or (b) he or she is on academic probation
- or (c) he or she failed more than two year courses, or the equivalent, in the preceding year
- or (d) (in the case of a new student) he or she was on probation.

PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATION

Nominations must be filed with the Secretary of the Senate (the Registrar) by 12 noon on Wednesday, 27th January, 1971.

Nominations forms may be obtained from the Registrar's office, or the SRC office. They must be signed by the candidate, a nominator, a seconder, and at least twenty (20) other students eligible to vote.

ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE

Students registered as full-time students in the regular session in Fredericton are eligible to vote on production of a valid I.D. card.

Any questions about eligibility or procedure should be addressed to the undersigned.

The students elected will serve as Senators from March, 1971 until February, 1972.

D.C. Blue, Secretary of Senate

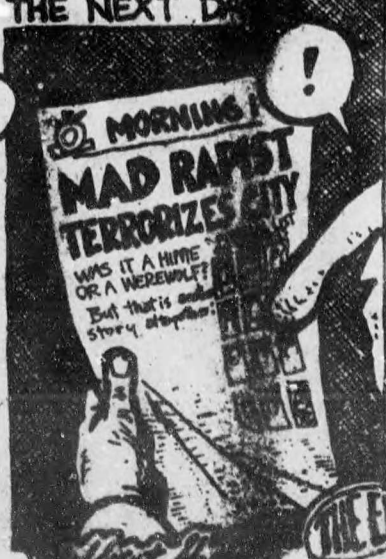


"Making love is
good clean fun"

WILLAMETTE BRIDGE



those fabulous funny FREAK DROWNERS



STILL MORE CAMPUS QUICKIES

The Koeckert Quartet from Germany, presents an evening of chamber music at the Playhouse on Thursday, January 28, at 8:15.

During this, their fifth American tour, the Koeckert Quartet will play at the Frick Collection in New York and at Yale University where they're played in each of their previous tours. The Quartet have also toured Europe, Australia, Indonesia, North and South Africa and Latin America.

In 1965 they played in the USSR under the auspices of a

German-Russian Cultural Program.

The Koeckert Quartet's repertoire comprises the classical, romantic and contemporary string quartet literature. They have presented the world premiere of many famous modern works.

Members of the quartet are: Rudolf Koeckert, violin; Rudolf Koeckert Jr., violin; Oscar Riedl, viola; and Joseph Merz, cello.

This is the third of four evenings of entertainment presented free to UNB students by

the Creative Arts Committee this year.

New Biology Courses.

1. Beginning next year there will be changes in the Biology courses available to first year students. This revision will be put into effect in Sept. 71.

2. The Senate, before passing this motion Tuesday evening expressed reservations about students transferring to faculties that required more than introductory Biology. It was assured that such students would be able to continue in a Biology programme if they had done satisfactorily in Biology

1550.

3. A revised Biology 100 will be offered as well as the introduction of a new course, Biology 1550. The Biology 1550 will be similar in idea to Chem 1800, in that it will be a terminate course. The new course will not have any labs but will include such teaching aids as films, etc. This enables first year students who wish a freshman course in Biology to take the course without requiring a continuing program in Biology.

COMPUTER BALLOTS

This year the S.R.C. elections will enter the computer

age. The Head Returning Officer's report stated that the election of the President, comptroller, and the Arts representatives would all be done on computer cards and would be counted by the IBM computer in Head Hall.

The reasons for the other faculties not having their votes counted in a similar fashion was due to the expense and that this year's elections would be examined as a trial.

No costs were given for the cards but it was reported that the administration may be willing to foot the bill.

Report sympathetic to Indians, Eskimos

The Globe and Mail

OTTAWA — Nowhere is the Royal Commission on the Status of Women more sympathetic than when it is dealing with the problems of Eskimo and Indian women.

In seven recommendations, the commission asks the provinces, the federal Government, universities and private industry to help Indians and Eskimos bridge the gaps between their children who go away to schools and the parents who remain behind.

"Daughters grow up with little interest in the things their mothers can teach them which creates a distressingly wide generation gap. Some Eskimo and Indian women who appeared before our commission did not understand what happened to their children when they went away to school. Since they had never seen a residential school, they could not share the experiences of their children."

The commission urged the following:

Adult education courses to provide at least functional literacy in either French or English for Indian and Eskimo women;

—Encouragement for native women to participate in school planning and programming;

—The training of native women as teachers and teachers' aides.

—Special courses for teachers who plan to work with native people.

The commission would like universities to establish and strengthen courses and research in Indian and Eskimo cultures. It recommends that the federal Government, in co-operation with the Territories, offer learning trips to the south to native women and couples.

It recommends that governments encourage Eskimo and Indian women to take training in adult education for work in northern communities. It further recommends that the same governments ensure that management training programs in the operation of co-operatives and small business enterprises be made available to all native women as well as men.

In the chapter on women and the family, the commission notes "a special kind of discrimination under the terms of the Indian Act which can affect Indian women upon marriage. The act provides that an Indian man who marries a non-Indian retains his Indian status and confers it on his wife and children. But an Indian woman who marries a non-Indian or a non-registered Indian, not only cannot confer on him the status of an Indian but loses all the rights and privileges of an Indian, as do the issue of the marriage."

Between 1958 and 1968, 4,605 Indian women had their names automatically removed from the Indian registry following marriage to non-Indians.

It recommends that the Indian Act be amended to allow the women to retain their status and to transmit it to their children.

Avenue Florists CORSAGES

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It is a pleasure to do business with the students.

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featuring

1/2 off on Westburg
Nationally Advertised
Watches

STUDENT SPECIAL



SMOKE SHOPPE

Magazines

Tobaccos

Books

Greeting Cards

Two Locations

CAMPUS SUB & 570 QUEEN ST

VEY'S IMPORT SHOP

moving to 408 QUEEN

—with new styles for the young co-eds—

—newly enlarged quarters—

Stability or Democracy

by David MacNaughton

"Freedom only for the supporters of the government, only for the members of one party-however numerous they may be-is no freedom at all. Freedom is always and exclusively freedom for the one who thinks differently."

-Rosa Luxemburg

Many people in Canada, upon learning of the imposition of the War Measures Act and later the Public Order Act were obviously not upset by the loss of political freedoms and basic democratic rights that this entailed. The obvious reason for their lack of concern was that in fact very few people did lose their rights.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Quebec had, after all, made it quite clear that the abrogation of civil liberties was really a means of preserving our democratic right, not destroying them. The so-called threat of insurrection and activities of various front organizations and plotters combined to convince the vast majority of Canadians that their way of life was indeed in danger. One must still be prevalent considering the Prime Minister's insistence on the continued use of the Public Order Act.

The question that must be raised in assessing the Prime Minister's justification of the use of these extraordinary powers is simply this: Did the imposition of these Acts increase or erode our democratic freedoms.

Last year a well-known Quebecer spoke about this very subject. "The role of government," he said, "is not merely to react but to anticipate. If a government, in dealing with terrorists if forced to use repression by the police it has obviously failed. The government must alter the social problems which cause terrorism rather than rely on repression which can never cure it."

This perceptive analysis aided the speaker to go on victory in a leadership campaign in the Province of Quebec. His name is of course Robert Bourassa. One of his opponents - Pierre Laporte.

On Premier Bourassa's own terms his government has failed. The Quebec government had information last spring that political kidnappings were being planned. Detailed plans for the capture of the American ambassador had been captured along with other.

Yet the government's failure to recognize and anticipate the danger of terrorism was followed by a much greater folly. The suspension of civil liberties does nothing for the preservation of democracy. The Prime Minister has cleverly substituted the word democracy for the word stability, for it is in the name of stability that these actions are being taken and stability in no way assures democracy. We say we believe in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to bail and the assumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty. Do we really believe in these or are we more concerned about maintaining the status quo? Do we not have laws to deal with kidnapping, murder and sedition without resorting to political repression?

It is time the Prime Minister and the people of Canada decided whether they are really interested in developing a more democratic state or if their intentions are merely to keep the boat from rocking. The choice is not an either, or one. Stability and democracy can go hand in hand. If we are interested in a more democratic state however, we must remember that "freedom is always and exclusively freedom for the one who thinks differently."

\$100. Fines Proposed

The Campus Police recently forwarded a proposal to automatically fine anyone who strikes a C.P. \$100.00.

In a written news release, given to the Brunswickan the Chief C.P., Ken Lewis said, "Since other amendments were being made to the Campus Police Constitution. I figured it would be advantageous at the same time to have this amendment made."

"This type of regulation is in effect at other Maritime Universities and has proven quite acceptable." Mr. Lewis failed to give the names of those universities, however.

"Fortunately here at UNB there have been no incidents where a C.P. has been struck. However, if such a situation were to occur a fine of this nature would help to dissuade anyone from striking a C.P.", he concluded.

U.S. Campus Papers Harassed

NEW YORK (CUP-CPS)

The United States Student Press Association reports that 25 campus papers have been censored and two campus radio stations have been shut down since September.

The repression being faced by college papers has taken the form of editors fired, evictions and lock-outs from offices, freezing of funds, suppression of articles about women's oppression and prohibition of publication.

The USSPA survey of its membership reported that 40 per cent of the papers replying report that they have been censored or harassed because they express radical politics.

Ads for abortions referrals and articles about the myth of the vaginal orgasm have been banned by school administrations and state governments at Concordia College in Minnesota, Metropolitan State College in Pueblo, Colorado, the State University of New York at Buffalo, University of Connecticut, and colleges in Massachusetts, Ohio, South Dakota, and Georgia.

The staffs of the Perdue Exponent, in Indiana and the University of Illinois campus in Chicago, the Illini, have been locked out of their offices because they didn't adhere to the conservative university guidelines for publication. And at the

University of Southern Colorado in Pueblo the managing editor of the Arrow was fired when she refused to change an editorial about student parking.

The administrations of Dillard University and Norfolk State College, both Black schools, have had their presses shut down. Dillard's newspaper staff refused to submit copy to an advisor for censorship; and Norfolk's paper supported student actions against the invasion of Cambodia this past spring.

When a "God is Dead" editorial appeared in the Reflector of Mississippi State University the state government set up censors for all campus papers and yearbooks.

Due to the response from last weeks ad (remember the one about getting into our pants and stuff) we thought it would be better to try this approach



The Red Hanger
York St.

(P.S. we still have some left)

EDITOR'S REFLECTIONS

ON 3 YEAR CAREER

Retiring Editor, Dave Jonah Recaps His Experiences as Reporter, Columnist, Associate Editor, and Editor-in-Chief

Nothing records the moods, feelings, and life styles of any era better than a newspaper, especially a newspaper with such a well-defined area of concentration as campus newspapers.

No one experiences all the moods, feeling, and life styles of an era better than a newspaper reporter, columnist, associate editor, and finally editor-in-chief, who endures a three-year term. Especially one who devotes his every working moment to the goal that the Brunswickan must come out on time, despite censorship, suspension, press breakdowns, lack of time and copy, and overdue essays to non-understanding professors.

The paper, with its continuous, conspicuous consumption of valuable time and money, affects people like a disease invading their lifestream until nothing else seems important but the task of producing the Brunswickan. 'The Bruns', as it is affectionately called, or cursed vehemently, depending on the state of the volunteer's mind, destroys anyone willing to submit to the symptoms of the disease allowing the paper to become central to the victim's campus life.

Every area of the student journalist's life is affected by the symptoms of the 'Bruns disease' which includes: loss of sleep, academic standing, girlfriends - serious loves or otherwise seldom withstand the competition of the seductive Bruns Lady of the Typewriter, and loss of freedom to plan ahead as everything centers around the weekly publishing date.

It is a matter of some significant record that the last six editors of the Bruns have lost the leading lady of their college experience to the 'paper fever.' At least two of the six previous editors developed an affinity for tranquilizers, while five of the six have been known to actively support the expansion of the liquor sales market.

As an editor, it is always interesting to read articles written by well-organized psychologists as to why disorganized journalists generally, and editors especially, consume large amounts of liquor. Simply put, pressure accounts for much of the desire to get stupendously drunk, as deadlines are seldom met and invariably the production equipment 'snafus' at the wrong time.

Most editors and Bruns staff members adhere religiously to Murphy's Laws, one of which states: "In any scientific endeavor, something will go wrong and if it does, it will go wrong at the worst possible time."

However, despite the problems which occur, the newspaper always comes out on time, for the desire to meet the publishing date always overrides to walk away and hide, or even more serious tendencies towards suicide.

Some critics, both intellectual and jock giants, tend to downplay the serious role of the student journalists by criticizing a paper's content, style or grammatical errors. Great delight is taken in pointing out obvious errors, which the intellect of a three-toed sloth could find, to staff members recovering from the energy burn-off expended in producing the last edition.

**"to any that asks last week's effort
was our best
— next weeks effort will be better"**

Mis-spelled words and crooked lines look like a work of matchless beauty when leaving the office for the printer in the wee hours of dawn, only to appear as a serious of mistakes and bungling on publication day. A paper's beauty, to a tired staff member, reaches its height at first glance when returning from the print shop. Immediately the process of disillusionment and disgust sets in until, two days later, the paper looks horrendous.

A paper's technical, artistic design and quality decreases directly to the length of time it has been on the newstands. TIME Magazine explains it this way with their office motto: "To anyone that asks, last week's effort was our best, but to the staff, next week's effort will be better!"

Regardless of quality, a paper serves as a chronicle of the events which, at the time of their occurrence, appear earth-shattering but which, upon hindsight, appear insignificant. Such is the case with the Brunswickan which, this year, enters its 105th year of continuous publication, holding claim to being the oldest student publication in Canada.

In the past three years this paper has recorded the events on campus, some sensational, some dull, but all of them a part of the mosaic which makes university life such a fulfilling experience.

The following account is my personal impression of this campus, from memory and files, during a period of transformation straining at revolution in its every fibre as protest was launched at the structure of the Administration and government. This protest was largely dis-organized and largely non-violent, but upon occasion contained the drama and emotions of a suspense-thriller film.

Events and life at UNB in 1968 were an experience, startling in detail, extreme in scope but, above all, made life here all for the living. In those days no incident was too small, too insignificant to escape the probing, cynical eyes of the Brunswickan. In late spring of 1967, John Oliver was elected editor of the Brunswickan, succeeding the smooth operating but light-weight Allan Pressman. On the night of his election to the top media position on campus, Mr. Oliver was to prophetically state that: "the Bruns has something to say about the campus and that it is going to say it!"

Attempts to shut down Bruns

By the end of his term as editor, several attempts would be made to shut down the Brunswickan and the Supreme Court of New Brunswick would slap Oliver's hands with a fifty dollar fine for publishing libelous and seditious material criticizing the infallibility and holiness of the provincial courts and judges.

A Brunswickan columnist in 4th year Sociology, Tom Murphy, would spend ten days in jail as author of the questionable articles. This action only served to re-inforce the articles' criticisms and created derisions of gaiety and disgust which reverberated across the province.

In answer, and as a result of the handling of the two Brunswickan members, the New Brunswick Civil Liberties Association was organized.

The transformation in the Brunswickan under the editorship of John Oliver was representative of the political forces growing among the intellectuals on campus. The Brunswickan led the way with articles not only on the current social issue of that time, such as the Viet Nameese War, peace marches, protests and Women's Liberation propaganda, but on the structure of the university and rabid criticism of the Administration of Colin B. MacKay.

No one man or issue suffered under the scolding, cocky criticism hammered out by the Bruns staff than did Colin B. MacKay then President of the Administration. If any organ was responsible for pushing him farther out into irrationality and finally into retirement, it was the blazing, radically-operated editorial guns of the Brunswickan.

Under Oliver, copy writing was akin to editorial columns except that editorials were harsher and unyielding while news copy played at being objective in style in a subjective manner of approach.

It was not revealed until much later just how extensive the constant attack of the Brunswickan and the spreading discontent, not only among the students, but in the teaching faculty, was pushing MacKay towards a near nervous breakdown and eventually forcing him to resign.

No chance was missed to record the masinations of the president in his big-stick diplomacy approach to governing and backroom scheming to regain control of the rapidly expanding bureaucracy. MacKay lost control of his patriarchal controlled institution and as he complained more frequently of persecution by students, he sank into despair and frustration. The Brunswickan continued to inspire discontent by accurately, although sensationally, recording the irregular, ill-timed, ill-handled firing of Dr. Norman Strax and accompanying incidents.

The paper's stance in favour of the "Students Struggling for a Democratic Society" and Dr. Strax's cause did much to alienate popular student support from the Bruns although one could get

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



The above ad ran in the 1967 edition of the BRUNSWICKAN in an attempt to draw in more staff. The man in the middle is none other than the present president of the SRC, Stephen MacFarlane. There was a lot of spirit in the office in those days. The paper was always short of staff.

What sort of a man works on the Brunswickan

Cool, suave, debonair, a man who works on the Brunswickan is a person who likes to be on top of the news. He has an interest in what goes on in the university. A Brunswickan staffer gets ahead in more ways than one. If you want to participate in our exciting and dynamic publication drop into the office. Attend the important staff meeting on Tuesday at 7:00 and above all phone us if you ever get any hot tips - 475-5191.

...NUED FROM PAGE 8

mobbed delivering papers by anxious readers intent on seeing what those "radicals" were saying next. Although the present Brunswickan is more representative of popular student opinion and is more responsible, it is quite safe to circulate the papers now since the Bruns, for all intents and purposes, borders on the dull side.

Sensationalism sells papers whether they be sold for nothing or by price.

The paper made enemies but didn't care. It made friends and cared less. However, the paper did say a lot and it said it well. The cream of student intellect on campus worked for the paper, not academically top students in some instances, but those who did were unrivaled in their social conscience and devotion to radicalism.

To be 'respected' in 1968 meant you opposed the right things, said the right things, and laughed hard at the struggling Students' Council. It was still engrossed in internal matters while the world came to our doorstep to observe the 'Strax Affair', as someone named it. The Strax Affair dominated this newspaper. One incident would spark a main story and at least five sidebar stories. This phenomenal approach to news coverage and the professional layout was achieved in many ways by one person.

Frank Goldspink, or 'Spink' drifted into Fredericton from Ontario working as a Versa Foods cook. A university dropout who had spent his university life in one of Canada's better student newspapers began working nights in the Bruns office at John Oliver's insistence. Finally he quit cooking and began to set fire underneath the Brunswickan.

"The Bruns Had Ceased To Be A Jock Paper"

Working for \$4.00 a page, he averaged \$32.00 a week salary, with deductions, and brought an element of professionalism in design to the paper. If anyone could get blood from a stone it was he, and for the first time in years the Bruns was intense, dedicated and campus stories increased in number.

The Bruns had ceased to be a jock paper.

Spink became my mentor and educator and he taught me to doubt everything in the world. He understood power and people and his critical eye left no plot uninvestigated.

As the months progressed Spink made more decisions as Oliver leaned heavily on his advice. Oliver gradually lost control of the paper and finally resigned his term early, noted as a weak editor. He moved on to an undistinguished career as a book store operator, and is now a reporter for the Vancouver Sun.

The paper faltered momentarily and then tore on through the new term presenting critical accounts of campus life.

Late in the spring of 1968 the lid finally blew off the latently boiling kettle (campus) with the threat of censure and the protest demonstrations that accompanied that threat. Special meetings began, publicity committees were formed, and polarized moderate students began to react. Even the SRC began to grapple with the problem in an effort to catch up with the events on campus.

The approaching exams were forgotten by many who risked academic standing for academic freedoms. The activity among those who planned and plotted pressure displays to create an awareness in the Administration by this time reeling from the increasing volume of attacks, created a false sort of life.

It was similar to a period of war when normal life seemed suspended in limbo. Those of us involved in organizing a fight against the 'blacklisting' of UNB by the CAUT spent our waking hours in combat consuming coffee and plotting demonstrations. It was an exciting time to live and to work within the Bruns. A time that has never been equaled.

Apathy disappeared for awhile and every SUB conversation revolved around the topic of UNB's uncertain future due to the threatened censure.

"Campus Unrest Provided The Newspaper With A Continuous Supply Of Copy"

Student leaders of that time such as Mike Start, newly elected S.R.C. President, Brian Sullivan Comptroller, ex-Brunswick Sports Editor Bob Hess, Ex-SRC Vice President Alistair Robertson and Dave MacMullin met and composed articles outlining the effect of blacklisting by the national body of university professors.

Late one Sunday evening, the Bruns was asked to put out a special 4 page flyer provincial issue. Ferguson, Goldspink and myself worked continuously from midnight that Sunday producing the special edition which appeared on Tuesday morning.

The spring of 68 was a time of little sleep.

This was the milieu on the campus during that period and provided the newspaper with a continuous supply of copy.

An example of what havoc the Bruns could cause was the picture of President MacKay and a group of vocal radicals carrying on what the president affectionately used to call dialogue. Our outline read "... and President Colin B. MacKay using his typical double-talk and double talk ..."

Unluckily, I was assigned to get his reaction to another matter for a news story. I was told that the President would not see me, but that I was to go to Registrar Dugald Blue's office. He received me cordially enough but suddenly MacKay exploded through the door and for the next fifteen minutes I sat stunned as the President gave violent vent to his frustrations with the paper and the students.

From that day I knew we were right in pushing for his departure, he had made the tragic mistake of administrators who stay with an organization too long. A criticism of the corporation became a personal insult to his feelings. He could no longer cope, for the university had outgrown his grasp and he tore himself and university apart in an attempt to regain his throne.

UNB had become a multi-university, diverse in nature and an end had to come to paternalistic administrating. No one cared if the President had trouble remembering the name of every student for that was a throwback to the past.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

MacKay, rich in his own right, has not been employed by any other university to this date no one wants a controversial President tainted by student unrest.

During the periods of demonstrations, one figure in the student government became a bit of a tragic figure in his own right. Mike Start, newly elected SRC President was thrust into the middle of one of the biggest student uprisings in the history of the campus.

Start, a chicken-shit liberal, like myself, preached the moderate line, preferring negotiation over confrontation gaining respect in one area, losing it in another.

I recall observing Start entering the Administration building through a cordon of student cops. A protest demonstration was circling the building, playfully joshing one another, but as the afternoon wore on, the mood changed, growing more restless as Lawson Hunter whipped the students up to a peak. Hunter, a Law student and accomplished orator, kept the milling students entranced denouncing the Administration's actions and calling for reform.

in memory of ...

the stud : breeding grounds of dates

and sunday - non postmortems :

pre-exam

and orientated frosh fall crops,

home to all creeds, philosophies :

common ground for leftwing , rightwing ,

chicken wing , and anything ,

that thinks or moves,

common also in sense of ease , of

relaxation after labour :

tables and chairs disposed not tidely but here and there

with or without remains of previous sitter's edibles

and plastic cups

and ashes of his eloquence,

Cramped, stifling place.

You are preposterously overcrowded;

with straggling line of waiting human kind

for fodder not digestible,

delivered up, unwillingly,

by minions trained in stupefaction,

Only our Lady of cash register saves,

welcomes the traveller

with eyes that smile,

with cheerful ring that hurtles numbers

into payable amount,

with half amused but genuine, acknowledgement

acceptance, interest,

soon to be abandoned hall of kings

we honour you;

for you are ours

we own you; and,

with all your sins, we love you, -

Versafoodateria



Into this atmosphere timidly stepped Mike Start, in an off-white rain coat, attempting to be heard. He had just come from a meeting with the Administration.

I don't remember what he said, but I do know that in effect, he was preaching compromise, and a number of students didn't like it at all.

It was a disturbing feeling, sensing the unrest that seemed to run through the crowd. There was little reassurance in the large group of engineering students who were acting as reserve storm troopers in case the "Strax lovers" got out of hand.

Once the issue was resolved, life at UNB drifted into the normal library flow, ending the most turbulent year in the long history of UNB.

Start finished his barely audible speech, some booed, some clapped but most students quietly filtered back to the tomb like SUB where the demonstration was rehearsed. The blarring juke-box had been removed to the Bruns office for the duration of the crisis to ensure that announcements could be made and to impress the seriousness of the situation on the SUB patrons.

Student returning in the fall of 1968, were met by changes. James Dineen was President of the University and he began to tread lightly on the affairs of campus, committed to preventing another revolt like the previous year.

Students gained seats on the Senate, positions opened up on all Senate Committees. So many positions that it became difficult to fill them.

Apathy to student affairs was back in style and Mike Start ran the corporation of the SRC like a business, not a student progressive government.

The Brunswickan in the fall of 1968 was technically innovative, as full time paid editor, Ian Ferguson, worked long hours guaranteeing a paper each week despite sporadic staff support

In December a difference of opinion occurred among the staff and a motion moved by John Blaikie and myself of non-confidence in the editor was last by one vote and we all resigned.

Two weeks later the SRC attempted to shut down the paper but were skillfully outmanoeuvred by Ferguson and his new Associate Editor Stephen MacFarlane. The Brunswickan appeared to be uncontrollable and in many instances confirmed that suspicion.

Later that year, I would be approached to run as editor after Ferguson resigned. I assumed editorship.

The political climate on this campus has changed drastically, students no longer appear interested in the government that controls their lives.

The SRC drones on but no one criticizes, not even this paper, which probably accounts for one of our greatest weaknesses.

The Brunswickan has changed drastically since I first ventured in the door, eyes bulging at the collection of long haired tough-talking, action-orientated staff members. This paper is considered a jock paper, now, not by intention but because the campus is jock-orientated in its thinking. Staff members fit the description.

Students' highest calling now is to be booed, blown or easily screwed. Not concerned at all for any social or moral issues. The Administration gleefully glides on working away at governing the university, growing more confident that the days of trouble are over, because nobody cares.

It might do this campus well if an issue was to develop for many gains arise out of conflict.

It will be the duty of future editors and future student leaders to promote awareness that a role of participation awaits everyone.

There are more lasting rewards from serving than sitting.

FEEDBACKFEEDBACK

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS OF FREDERICTON AND THE FREE WORLD

Or

WHAT IT IS ABOUT WALKING IN THE RAIN/20 DEGREES WEATHER THAT MAKES YOU THINK YOU'RE GETTING WET/COLD

Dear Motoring Public:

The physical deterioration of our streets and highways presents a problem surpassed only by the attitudes of some of those who have occasion to occupy the periphery of those arteries. With a heartfelt desire to postpone the decadence of our society, I would like to suggest some rules which might, with no mean effect, be adhered to by all motorists.

I a) Never under any circumstances pick up a hitchhiker. The reasons for this are obvious. The would-be passenger, by refusing to pay taxi, bus, train or plane fare is undermining all that is good in our democratic way of life. He (or she, though it is assumed no respectable female would stoop to such blatant solicitation of favours) is playing on the emotions of the vehicle operator. Once the driver's defenses are weakened to the point where he picks up a hitch-hiker, there is no way of determining what the hitch-hiker might be able to do with his victim. The ever-respectable motorist should thus disregard feelings of obligation based on the golden rule theory.

b) Never under any circumstances offer a ride in your vehicle to anyone, with the possible exception of your immediate family, employer, or the minister, priest, rabbi (pick one) of your choice. All mother-loving, hardworking, God-fearing operators will understand the significance of these exceptions.

II a) You are king of the road. Never feel obligated to pick up any extra passengers. This is only logical. Since you never have to use the side-walk, why should you consider giving a ride to a ride to a pedestrian?

By doing so you would violate the pedestrian's right to the pursuit of happiness. Obviously he's walking in the rain because he wants to walk in the rain. (This also holds true for snow, extreme cold, etc.) Although it is in a motorist's nature to be considerate of pedestrians and not mind putting himself out to help them, he should be aware that such help is often not wanted (in many cases, frozen pedestrians have been known to resent the offer of a lift), and is thereby advised to ignore the pedestrian.

b) Be class conscious. As hitch-hikers in general are an odious class of creature and stand very little possibility of rising in status (Perish the thought that these vermin should aspire to be motorists!), the vehicle operator need feel no social responsibility, or fear future retaliation, (viz., Since all motorists lack the capacity to harbor resentment or vent frustrations on the road, any grudge-bearing pedestrian who succeeded in reaching the elevated station of motorist would, by definition, lose his hostile nature).

III Wave to pedestrians. (A long blast on the horn may be substituted in areas not restricted by law). Pedestrians are always impressed by a friendly gesture. It cheers them up when walking in blizzards or downpours. This practice is especially effective when the driver is alone in the car, and may at times elicit a recip-

rocal gesture from pedestrians and hitch-hikers.

IV Don't be hard to get along with. Play some of those little games that storm-worn pedestrians and frustrated hitch-hikers love so well, such as 'Get off my road or I'll run you down', 'Red light means Go', 'Stop signs weren't meant for me', and that old-time intersection favourite, 'Indicator signals direction guessing game'. More mature operators will disregard the last game and not bother using indicators at all.

It may amuse motorists to know that pedestrians have a few favourite games of their own, such as: 'Laugh at the man who drove by me three blocks ago; because he can't get his car out of the snowbank now', and 'See the funny man who doesn't know how to change a flat tire.'

Pedestrians are quite obviously out for the exercise, so why no help out by making them run to get out of your way whenever you get the chance.

V Take pride in the fact that you are a motorist. You will reach your destination long before the pedestrian whom you recognize is headed for the same place. You will also have the advantage of being warm and dry when you get there. Appreciate this. It is your right; and it is what sets you apart from the walking man. Doesn't that make you feel good?

Observance of these few simple rules should lead to an improvement of order on our modern thorough fares and an increase in respect for that great democratic institution: the automobile. Smile and be proud whenever you see the Motorists' Mottos:

- I) Help Stamp Out Safety Zones
- II) Only You Can Prevent Pedestrians
- III) A Man's Car Is His Castle.

Yours from the curb,

J.A. Ritchie

Dear Sir:

I send you the substance of this letter so that you may print it in your newspaper that all the world may read and take heed:

That it is a plot against unsuspecting students I am not certain. I do know for certain that students are getting screwed.

Is the manager of the SUB a social pervert who sits in that all powerful swivel chair of his, clenching his fists, gritting his teeth, and spinning in ecstasy all the thought of how many unwanted children he has caused to be born this month?

Truly there is no justice on this earth when students, cannot be trusted to sanely handle the administration of a vital service to their community without partaking of the corrupt practice of perversion and exploitation.

O Perfect One, its to you, the one with immeasurable power to spread the news of this vital plot, that I come on hand and knee with tortured soul.

Tell the world what evils are being committed:

The Student Union Building is selling inferior quality safes in its washrooms.

At first I could not believe that a student organization would set out to commit such a crime for the sake of a few dollars profit. Not the same organization which so benevolently distributed only a year ago the well meaning Birth Control Handbook. At first I thought that the source of my problem was not that these safes were inferior, but that I, because of my inexperience was using them improperly. Experience has proven that I was wrong. At my own peril I set out to find the source of

the problem. In tests using a variety of different brand of safes I kept a statistical record of my findings:

Breakage at a critical stage
SUB brand safes: 7 in 10
Other popular brands 5 in 10
Dislodged in critical stage
SUB brand 3 in 10
Other brands none.

The tests prove conclusively that the SUB Brand is the inferior brand.

I attribute this inferiority to several defects in the design of the inferior brand: First, it is made of relatively poor quality material that isn't durable enough to stand up to the wear and tear of normal use. Secondly, they are too short. Thirdly, the rubber band which I assume is intended to hold them in place, is poorly attached to the balloon so that it often comes off during use. If you are still not convinced, try one, but I warn you, at your own risk.

I wish to remind you of the implications of what our benevolent student organization is doing: One, only one, unwanted pregnancy, and I am sure that there have been more, would cancel the monetary benefits derived from the sale of cheap brands of safes. More important, the hardship encountered by the parents of an unwanted child cannot be estimated.

The organization which spends thousands of dollars for medical insurance plan for its members is at the same time condemning many of its members to a life of hardship through the sale, for the sake of a few extra dollars, of Russian Roulette contraceptives.

May there be an end to this injustice.

Persecuted

N.B. RESIDENCE CO-OP LTD.

The Co-op is now accepting applications for the summer, summer school and September 1971 (Academic year) for the following houses:

- 780 Montgomery
- 810 Montgomery
- 333 Charlotte
- 333 Union
- 555 Aberdeen
- and three other houses downtown.

Application forms are available from the Co-op office in Suite 102, at 780 Montgomery.

Applicants must be a student, faculty or staff member of UNB, STU, or TC.

Early application is advisable.

Applications will be processed in late February.

Student Evaluation of Courses

by Rick Fisher

The course evaluation project is now in effect. To be carried out on an entirely voluntary basis, the pilot project was passed at the Senate meeting last Tuesday evening.

After revisions in the forms, they will be available to students in the courses to be evaluated later on this term.

The motion was passed after

much discussion on the project and its aims. Many of the faculties have been evaluating courses on their own and much experience was brought to light in the discussions.

Considerable doubts were expressed about the effects on relatively new professors who have been teaching for only a few years, by members of the

Senate. It was pointed out that there was a definite "teaching factor" in that professors who had been teaching for fewer than five years were evaluated much lower than professors who had been teaching for eight years or more.

Several professors said irreparable damage might be done to a new professor if his course

and teaching were evaluated badly, and published widely as the results will be for this project.

The project is to fully evaluate the professors and their courses. Reservations were expressed as to the ability of the forms to give the professors feedback on how the professor could improve the course or

teaching style. This information would be very useful to the individual professors who would like to have their courses evaluated.

Professor Kepros explained that the structure of the forms could lead to problems in that you would have a known criterion, and you would test the form to see how well it matched the criterion.

Debate continued over whether the questionnaire evaluated what it was supposed to. It was suggested that the Evaluation Committee refer the questionnaire to Mr. K.T. Fuller, the University Guidance Counsellor as he has had a lot of experience in this field.

The SRC initiated the project and is supervising its carrying out. It is expected the project will cost about \$750.00 to be shared jointly by the SRC and the university administration.

After the results have been compiled the project itself will be evaluated before it is implemented permanently.

New Name, New Sound

by Rick Fisher

Major programming changes including a significant addition of broadcast time will go into effect today.

College Hill Student Radio (CHSR) is the new name of the University of New Brunswick student radio station, known as Radio UNB since January 22, 1961.

The new call letters are in line with the CRTC's regulations should the station have the commercial media in mind. It is hoped that the new call letters will create a unity of service covered by CHSR.

Over the years the radio has tried to please all groups, but this varied format has proved to be unsuccessful. This varied format was also very closely in line with FM requirements because the station had been

proceeding with that as one of the objectives in mind.

The new format will change the programming from middle of the road to uptempo and rock. The date for this change-over is this Friday January 22.

It was on January 22, 1961 that the station first went on the air to Jones House LBR and Harrison House from its Mem Hall Studios. Officials of the radio station feel that the new programming is more in line with what the student body wants to hear.

Along with the changes in quality, the quantity has also been increased. CHSR offers almost twice the programming it did before. The new broadcasting day will run from 7:30 am to 12 pm. On Saturday and Sunday it will begin at 9 am and

Friday and Saturday evenings it will continue to 3 am.

The News, Weather, and Sports staff will have many more newscasts to do as they will have broadcasts every hour at five minutes to the hour and major newscasts at the prime-times.

An interesting new show in the line-up is Mardi-Gras. This show will run from 6-7 on

weekdays. On Tuesday Encounter, A Public Affairs programme interview people of interest to students. The Thursday time slot is filled with This Week another Public Affairs programme bringing students up to date on local, regional, national, and international news. The Friday

slot is filled by a popular show of a few years ago The Dating Game with hosts Bill Akerly and Indu Shukla.

On Sunday the station has a host of new shows. A variety of interests are included in their programming as the station has Jazz Folk and French shows and The Popular "This Is A Recording".



Women's Lib

by Freda W. Lovedu

Isn't it just about time you got off your ass and came to a lib meeting? Sure, I know, you're already liberated and you think you don't need Women's Lib. It works the other way. Lib needs you. How can our demands ever be met while you, and thousands like you, just run around with that liberated feeling? That liberated feeling is great but common, we've got to get together and work for the things we need.

There's a great surge happening in the Maritimes. The Women's Liberation Movement has groups in St. John, Moncton, Beaver Harbour, Black's Harbour, Fredericton, and of course the Halifax group have been active for nearly three years. The Maritimes are not behind in this movement.

A founding member of the Toronto Women's Caucus, Jackie Henderson, will be in Fredericton end of January as part of a Maritime Tour. Her appearance will be open to the public and admission will be free. You've got to come and hear how strong women can be. Jackie has been active in lib for five years and she can straighten you out on exactly what it's about.

Sure Lib is going to change your life. That's what it's all about. For one thing you're going to stop playing all those silly 'girl games' that you've been socialized into ever since you were given your first doll. OK, so a few of you will say you never did like dolls and you played with your brother's mechano set. But ...are you past mechano geniuses daring an architectural career? No. Cause somewhere along the line - the Red'n'Black kickline, the winter Carnival queen line, or just that long, no-name line-up of ego boosting playmates. That's coming close to a Barbie Doll, baby. Throw off that socialization. You'll be a threat to most males but that's better than being a push-over.

What else will Lib do to your life? Well, you'll just have to hear what Jackie Henderson has to say. Watch for posters on her appearance.

Meanwhile, come to the next meeting, Monday, 7:30, SUB rm. 103. It takes a mere two hours of your time and we'd love to meet you.

friday night movies

FOR YOUR GREATER PLEASURE

HORROR SHOWS

Two or three films will be shown,
for a program of 3 to 3 1/2 hours.

One 50¢ admission is good
for the whole program.

Jan 22
Feb 19 & 26
Mar 5 & 19

\$.50 ADMISSION

**HEAD HALL THEATRE
CONTINUOUS
FROM 8:00 PM**

Admission is restricted to persons with UNB-STU-TC Student, Staff, Faculty ID Cards. Exception - one guest (without an ID Card) per card holder. We reserve the right to refuse admission to anyone without an ID Card who is not the guest of a card holder.

EUS MOVIES

CAMPUS CANADA

Abbie Hoffman Refused Entry Into Canada

OTTAWA (CUP) - Abbie Hoffman was barred from entering Canada Wednesday (Jan. 13) at the peace Bridge in Niagra Falls, under a section of the Immigration Act which prohibits anyone with a criminal record from entering Canada. Such a person may enter only if he has special permission from immigration authorities if he has special permission from immigration authorities

or the minister and may only remain in the country for a specified time. Hoffman: A member of the Chicago 7, was questioned for two hours and then refused permission to enter Canada. He was to appear on Under Attack Wednesday night at the University of Western Ontario. The show producers had written to Otto Lang, Minister of Immigration asking that

Hoffman be admitted into the country to appear on their show. Lang refused the necessary permit. On Wednesday in the House of Commons, Lang waffled and seemed to dissociate himself from the case. Admitting he doesn't like to refer to individual cases the minister went on to say, "So far as I know Mr Hoffman has not yet presented

himself at the border and therefore he has not been barred from entry. If he does the normal procedures will apply." In London, where Hoffman was to speak, 150 University of Western Ontario students shivered in bone-chilling weather Wednesday afternoon on University College Hill to protest Lang's decision refusing Hoffman's entry.

Richard Osakie, associate producer of Under Attack said he had encountered many legal hassles over the last few days in his attempt to obtain clearance for Hoffman's visit. "Hoffman's legal status hasn't changed since the last time he was admitted to Canada and neither have the immigration laws," he said.

Immigration officials claim Hoffman was admitted to Canada last year because the border officials were unaware he was a celebrity or a man with a criminal record.

Osakie said Lang had admitted Hoffman had not been refused entry into Canada "because of what he might say on television." He added that, as a journalist, he was "sick of every possible government department controlling the media."

Osakie stressed he was speaking for himself and told the students that the producers of the show would not allow Hoffman to appear if he entered illegally. "Screen Gems does not want to go to jail," he said.

The demonstration, arranged by members of the Coalition for Social Action - a group started last October to protest the War Measures Act - lasted only 20 minutes mainly because of the bitter, cold weather.

Earlier in the day, the CSA has distributed about 2,000 leaflets calling for students to protest against the "irresponsibility of the government."

Speakers at the demonstration told the crowd that the decision was antidemocratic. Hoffman was given "a dubious conviction under a dubious law," Jeff Lawrence, a member of the CSA said. "In view of this country's recent experience with the War Measures Act," he commented, "it is essential for the government to show that it is going to keep its doors open."

Student senator Tom Dean said a university supposedly receptive to divergent views and opinions was being closed by the government to a "representative of one of the largest social phenomena of the United States in the past century."

Varsity Censored For Sexuality

TORONTO (CUP) - A full-page feature scheduled to appear in Friday's (Jan. 15) Varsity, student paper at the University of Toronto, was censored this week by the paper's printer Web Offset Publications Ltd.

The censored story was the third in a series running this week dealing with various aspects of love and human sexuality.

Originally printed in Rat, a New York women's newspaper, the feature discussed the need to be able to experience pleasure without feelings of shame or guilt. Basically the theme of the story was the more you know about your body, the easier it is to give yourself pleasure and to show someone else what pleases you. In addition to a biology text diagram of a woman's

genitals, the story described how women could explore their own sexuality through stimulating the clitoris and masturbation.

The printers refused the story on their lawyer's advice the same lawyer who through his interpretation of the War Measures Act caused the printers to censor the Varsity twice over the Quebec crisis.

Toronto Lawyer Clayton Ruby said he found the sexuality story "entirely innocuous" and found it "not obscene in any way."

An editorial statement from the Varsity staff said the paper would continue to assert the right of people to freedom of information, especially where this involved gaining control over their bodies as a prerequisite for full human liberation.

The editorial said the censorship was performed by men and suggested that if the article had dealt with male sexuality there might not have been the same exist objections. The statement also said that Web Offset Publications publishes a U of T engineering paper which relies almost exclusively on sexist and penile humour for its content.

Friday's Varsity contained a supplement including the censored article which will be distributed with the paper.

SFU PROFS RESIGN

VANCOUVER (CUP) - A Simon Fraser University prof has resigned from two positions after his moonlighting was exposed in the campus newspaper. But credibility of that university's administration has again been shaken.

The Peak disclosed that Gordon Eastwood, a tenured prof in Simon Fraser's education faculty had accepted a full time teaching position at the University of Washington this term while scheduled to teach full time at SFU.

Eastwood had threatened to sue the paper, but has now resigned his position at the University of Washington, as well as the position as head of SFU's social and philosophical foundations.

Eastwood has been receiving \$22,500 per year from the Canadian university and a prospective salary of about \$12,000

from the U of W. According to the Peak, the moonlighting has been going on for some time. During the 1969 summer and fall semesters Eastwood went on a research leave from Simon Fraser. During that time, he worked for the U of W as well as the University of Minnesota and Sir George Williams. Eastwood has not published since he came to SFU in 1965.

Meanwhile, Dr. John Leggett of the Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology (PSA) Department was told that his contract would be terminated following charges by SFU administration president Kenny Strand that Leggett had been moonlighting.

Leggett taught at the University of Connecticut in 1968-1969 - not while on paid research leave, but while on an unpaid leave of absence.

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Gymnasts Prep For Games

The War Memorial Gymnasium at Acadia was the scene of three gymnastic competitions. On Friday evening January 15, UNB, "A" and "B" Teams both defeated a team from Acadia. The "A" team, with outstanding performances from Larry Mathews, scored 121.35 points to 115.20 for the "B" team and 104.65 points for Acadia. Larry Mathews won four events which included side horse, rings, parallel bars and high bar and placed third on free exercise and long horse vault to capture the "all round" title. Dan MacDonald and Art Gibson, both of UNB placed second and third, respectively, in the "all round" standings. MacDonald won the top spot on free exercises and the long horse vault, as well as placing second on the parallel bars and tying for second place with Art Gibson on the high bar. Gibson also tied for third on the rings.

On Saturday, January 16,

Raiders Return Safely From Halifax

On Saturday night the Raiders didn't fare so well as they lost by a score of 97-56. DAL shot 60 per cent in field goals, which speaks for itself alone. Steve Beyanson with 24 and rookie Pete Springs with 14 were tops for DAL. Again Bob English was high man with 19 followed by Jeff MacLeod with 11. The game produced some very good action but UNB's inability to hit the hoop was again their biggest problem. Their shooting percentage was only 31 per cent - almost half that of DAL's. UNB's zone defense was not as effective against DAL as it was with SMU mainly because of excellent outside shooting by DAL's Mike Flinn, Bruce Bourassa and Al Slannwhite. Dick Slipp of UNB played a very strong series, hustling well on defense and having a decent 10.5 points for the two games.

On January 15 and 16 the UNB Red Raiders opened their Maritime conference schedule

Bloomers Sweep Pair

Red Bloomers coasted to two easy Intercollegiate victories over the weekend. On Friday evening Mount Allison Angels were no competition for the Bloomers as the shorter, less experienced team could not control the boards or score effectively against the Bloomer's defence. Half time score was 46-13 in favour of our girls. The final score 78-30 indicated Mt. A. and Acadia again are vying for 4th and 5th places in the League. High scorer in that game was Mary Campbell with 20 points followed by freshettes Anne Fenety and Marilyn Watts with

the Nova Scotia Invitational Meet was held primarily involving the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Winter Games Teams with one girl from Acadia. In the women's competition, the final standings between the two teams were so close that the meet was decided by five-one hundredths of a point in favour of the Nova Scotia Winter Games Team. Another indication of the close, hard fought competition was shown in the all-round standings. Nova Scotia girls took first and fourth, while New Brunswick came third and fifth. Second place went to independent, Janice Hebb, of Acadia. Wendy MacLeod of the Nova Scotia Winter Games Team scored 29.45 points to capture the all-round title. Wendy placed first on free exercises and the balance beam as well as taking second on the uneven parallel bars. Janice Hebb won the uneven parallel bars and vaulting as well as

with two away games against SMU and DAL. The Raiders, although shooting only 26 per cent in the first half and 28 per cent for the game, lost by a score of 88-72. SMU's veteran, Luddy Barthus had 15 followed closely by rookie Val Pozzan, also with 15. Bob English with 16 and Dick Slipp with 15 were high men for UNB. The game was fast both ways with each team committing 21 fouls. However, UNB hit for 24/29 at the charity stripe whereas SMU connected for only 17/32. SMU was not as impressive as was earlier anticipated and it can be assured that a home game with the Huskies should be a thriller.

In summing up, it looks as if the UNB teams can hustle with any of the teams, but with a 40 per cent shooting average they can come off with some wins this season. UNB's next games will be played with Acadia as the opponent on Friday

night while DAL is being hosted on Saturday afternoon.

10 each.

On Saturday the Bloomers faced a fired-up St. X team who held the Bloomers to only an eleven point lead by half time, score at half 33-22 for UNB. St. F.X. got into foul trouble in the second half and UNB began to pull away ending with a 64-45 triumph. High scorer in that game for UNB was Joyce Douthright with 15 points followed by Ginny Russell with 12 points.

This weekend the Bloomers take on Acadia Friday at 6:30 and Dalhousie Tigerettes Saturday at 2:00 pm.

placing second on the balance beam. New Brunswick's top performer was Jill Watson who placed second on free exercises and third on the uneven parallel bars.

The Male New Brunswick Winter Games Team upset the Nova Scotia Winter Games Team for the first time even without the services of their top performer, Mike Nicholson. Again the competition was so close between the two teams that the tide could have turned at any event. Final score was 211.05 to 209.50 in favor of New Brunswick. The outstanding performers of the competition were Dennis Ring, as independent, and Rick Gilbert of Dalhousie, placing first and second respectively in the all-round competition. Ring placed first on the free exercise, parallel bars, rings, and high bar. Gilbert placed first on the side horse, tied for second on free exercise and on long horse vault. He also took second on the high bar and the parallel bars plus a third on the rings. B. Nealey and Larry Mark led the Nova Scotia Team finishing third and fourth in the all-round standings. Healey took top honours on the long horse vault and tied for second in the free exercise. Mark got second place on the rings, tied for second on the side horse and third place on the parallel bars. New Brunswick's Barry Boudreault placed fifth in the all-round standings with a second place tie in the vaulting and a third place in the high bar.

Wrestlers

Lose In Maine

Last Saturday, the UNB wrestling club faced its first outside competition in the form of the University of Maine of Presque Isle.

Being a first year team, we were not favoured to win this tournament. This was the case as the hosts rolled up 28 points to our 10.

In the losing cause, our scrapers suffered only 3 pins with the other losses coming on referee's decision. The 10 points came on a tie John Mitchell, a decision by Gary Galloway, and a pin by Ron Harwood. Mitchell's showing is all the more commendable considering his opponent was state champion. Galloway soundly whipped his foe despite a rather painful mouth injury, the result of an unsportsman-like swipe to the head by his opponent in the early going.

The members of the UNB team and their weight classes are as follows: Mike Barry (126), Grant Bingham (134); Mitchell (150); Jeff Dawe (153); Jerry Keenan (167); Galloway (177); Harwood (190); and Mike Flynn (heavyweight).

INTRAMURALS

Interclass Basketball

JANUARY 26, 1971

7:00 pm	Law "A"	vs	Civil Eng. 2
7:00 pm	STU Gold	vs	Eng. 3
8:00 pm	Elect. Eng. 4	vs	Science 4
8:00 pm	Forestry	vs	Phy. Educ. 3
9:00 pm	Phy. Educ. 4	vs	Arts 4
9:00 pm	Faculty	vs	Business 3
10:00 pm	Law "B"	vs	Phy. Educ. 1
BYE:	C.E.	vs	ME. 1 4

Interclass Hockey

JANUARY 24, 1971

BLACK DIVISION

9:30	Arts	vs	STU 2
10:30	Survey Eng. 4	vs	Elect. Eng. 4
11:30	Civil Eng. 41	vs	Phy. Educ. 3

GREEN DIVISION

5:00 pm	Post Grad & Faculty	vs	Business 2
6:00 pm	Foresters 125	vs	Science 2

RED DIVISION

7:00 pm	Civil Eng. 5	vs	STU 34
8:30 pm	Chem. Eng.	vs	Forestry 4
9:30 pm	Forestry 3	vs	Bus. Admin. 3
10:30 pm	Engineers 2	vs	Phy. Educ. 2

Water Polo

Tuesday, January 26

9:00 pm	Law	vs	Eng. 34
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Thursday, January 28

9:00 pm	Mech Eng. 5	vs	Forestry
10:00 pm	Phy. Educ. 4	vs	Eng. 34

Volleyball

Monday - January 25, 1971

8:00 pm	Court 1	Mech Eng. 5	vs	Faculty
	2	Elect. Eng. Grads	vs	Phys. Ed. 3
	3	STU	vs	Civil Eng. 5

9:00 pm	Court 1	Survey Eng. 5	vs	M.A.-Educ
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BYE Forestry 25

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2:00-3:30 pm	Sunday
3:30-4:30 pm	Wed., Fri.
3:30-5:00 pm	Saturday (Subject to Meets)
9:00-10:30 pm	Mon., Wed.

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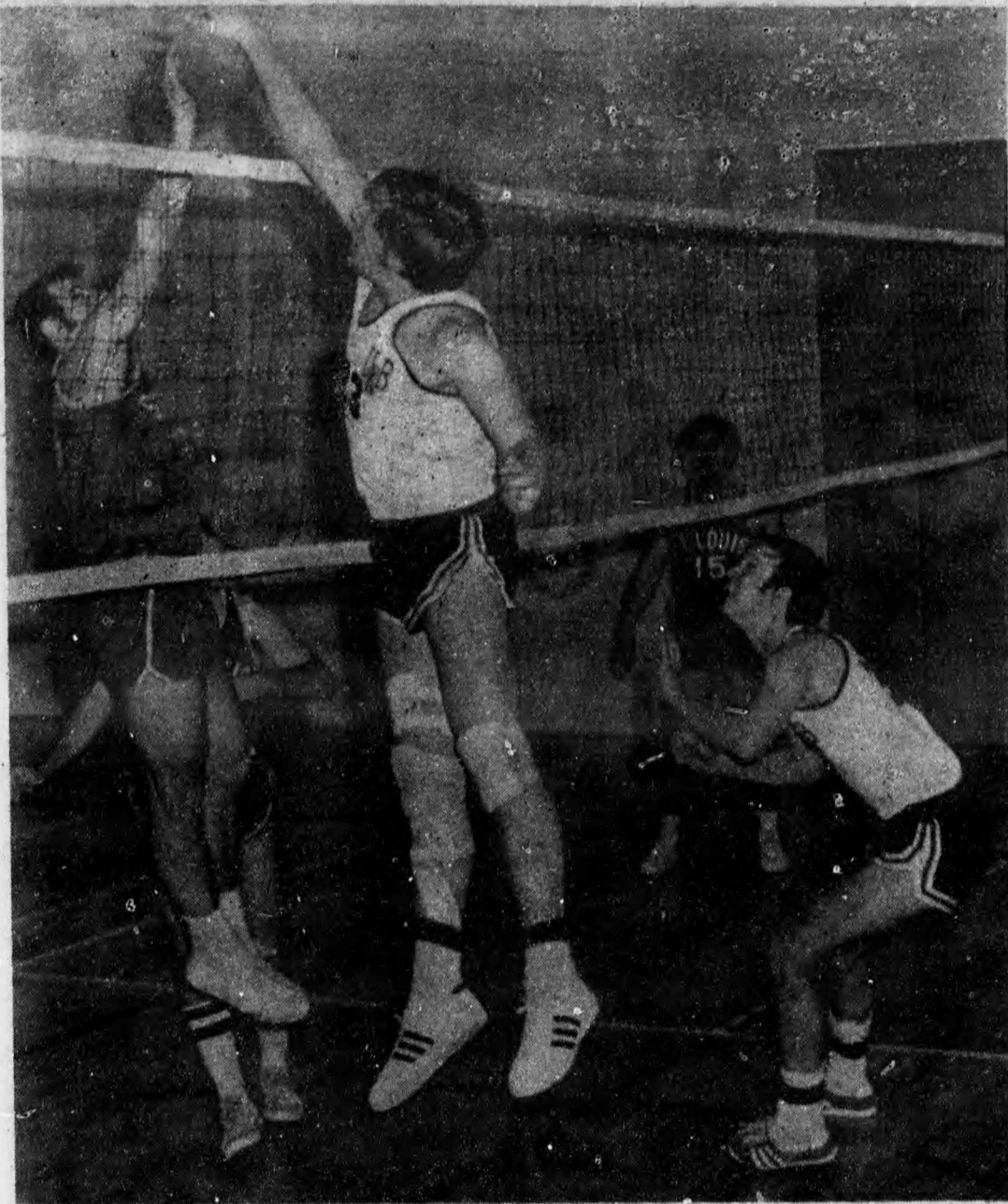


PHOTO BY RUD
Pete Collum gives a perfect demonstration of a one-handed block of a short set in action against College St. Louis. Play was part of UNB Invitational Tournament which was eventually won by Fredericton Junction.

SPORTS COLLUM

By Pete Collum

It was indeed a black weekend, the Dallas Cowboys lost. So did the Devils, Raiders and the Red Rebels, (if you call third out of 13 teams a loss.) Even the Mermaids lost a swim meet, to Acadia. It was a close one - 47-46 with our girls having four disqualifications.

On the brighter side the Beavers defeated Dalhousie and Acadia, once, and Memorial twice. This bodes well for the Beavers in the Intercollegiates. They lost to Memorial last year, but this year I don't think they will pose too much of a problem for the Beavers.

The Red Devils put up a spirited battle against the Dalhousie Tigers last Saturday in their 7-5 defeat. Lelievre was great in goal. One thing I want to say, is that, when UNB scored the tying goal (the 5th) the roar from the crowd was tremendous.

The Raiders made it back safely from Halifax for a couple of big games this weekend.

The Rebels 'A' Team blew it last weekend, they finished tournament play with a 10-2 record but lost to Mount A in the semi-finals. The team did not play that badly against Mt A, but they didn't seem to "want" victory as much as Mt A. I have a feeling that the team members, are already chaffing for another meeting with the Mounties, which will come at the Intercollegiates.

I don't think I'm going to make anymore predictions this year after Dallas lost the Super Bowl. Talk about born losers - I still don't believe it.

Mermaids Go Down

The University of New Brunswick split their weekend competition for the first time this year. After allowing the Dalhousie girls only 10 points while amassing 84 of their own, they ran into a strengthened Acadia swim team and went down to defeat by the narrow score of 47-46. The rematch with Acadia could be a very different story as the Mermaids had four swimmers disqualified which would have meant a difference in score of at least 10 points.

At Dalhousie, the Mermaids won all 11 events, and only allowed the Dalhousie girls one second in the 11 events. For UNB Suzanne Fitzgerald compiled three individual first. Gail Journeaux won the 50 and 100 metre freestyle events and was a member of the winning 400 free relay team. Single individual victories went to Michele LaRose in the 1 metre diving, Gwen MacDonald in the 200 Backstroke, Jane Fraser in the 200 Butterfly, and Pat MacMillan in the 200 Breast stroke.

The Mermaids ran into much stiffer competition at Acadia, as their women's team surprised UNB with two superb freestylers. The Mermaids won the 400 Medley Relay and despite wins in the 200 yard freestyle, 50 free and 1 metre diving by Acadia the Mermaids still led 23-19. Both Jane Fraser and Shawn Atkinson who had placed 2nd and 3rd in the Butterfly event were disqualified giving Acadia all 8 points to move ahead. The Mermaids fought very hard in the 100 freestyle and ended up with the top two spots. Gail Journeaux got first in the 100 freestyle and Trish Mahoney got second. Now the Mermaids were ahead 31-28. They remained 6 points ahead till the 400 freestyle relay which Acadia won and gave them 7 points to sneak ahead and win 47-46.

Mary Trenholm valiantly led the Mermaids with victories in the 200 yard Individual Medley, the 200 yard breast stroke, and swam anchor of the winning 400 Medley Relay team. The only other first by the Mermaids were Gail Journeaux in the 100 yard freestyle and Gwen MacDonald in the 200 Backstroke.

Rebels Lose In Semis

University of New Brunswick Red Rebels "A" team finished in a third place tie with the Rebels "B" team in the Volleyball Tournament there last Saturday.

The "B" team reached the semi-finals against Fredericton Junction Piranhas with a 7-5 record in tourney play and a second place finish in their division. Friday nite they were 0-2, while Saturday they were 7-1, their only loss was at the hands of the Maritime Grads. (The Grads team had four former UNB Rebels stars. Buddy Brander, John Muscroft, Rollie Pickard and Hans Lammen.)

The Piranhas defeated the "B" team 2-0 in the semi-finals by scores of 15-9 and 15-6. The scores however were not indicative of the play. The Rebels made the eventual champions earn every point they scored.

The "B" teams play throughout the tournament was very good. They showed plenty of hustle and desire. They were not afraid to throw themselves around if it meant the difference between winning or losing a point. Assistant-Coach Patterson said "I was proud of them, they played well and were beaten by a team with a lot more experience, and in volleyball that means a great deal."

On Saturday the "A" squad 4 and 2. They lost one game due to their own complacency, against College St. Louis 17-15, and another 11-6 against the Piranhas. In the other games with the above clubs, UNB beat St. Louis 15-2 and the Junction 11-6.

The "A" team finished with 10 and 2 record and finished second to the Piranhas (11-1) in their division. The Rebels then met Mount Allison University

in the semi-finals.

The first game was an exciting, as Mt. A jumped into an early lead, and UNB came back to erase the lead and lose 15-13. The second game was a complete reversal of the first. The Rebels gained an early lead and never lost it. They showed flashes of their potential winning 15-6.

In the final game which UNB lost 15-8 the "A" team seemed not to have as much desire as the Mounties. Possibly it was over confidence on the part of the UNB entry, whatever it was Mt A won the series 2 games to one, and advanced to the finals against Fredericton Junction.

Mount A did not provide the Piranhas with much competition after they jumped into a 6-4 lead. The Piranhas applied pressure and won 15-8 and 15-6 to win the championship trophy.

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Photo by Gallagher

The traffic was both heavy and hazardous in front of the Dal goal last Saturday as the above picture indicates. In this particular action, the Devils managed to hit the mark with the puck (lower right) heading for the far corner.

Devils Lose To Dal In Overtime

by John Thompson

The Red Devils had a game handed to them on a silver platter last Saturday but failed to take advantage of it as they were downed 7-5 by the Dalhousie Tigers.

Keith Lelievre played an outstanding game in nets and was the benefactor previously mentioned. He handled 65 shots during the 70 minutes of hockey but was particularly effective in the first two periods. Time and again he stunned the Dal offense coming up with impossiblesaves. Somewhat ironic, is the fact that a couple of the scores appeared to be "soft"

goals but we won't criticize him for any facet of this game.

At least 3 Dalhousie scores can be matched with bonehead play on the part of one of our players. Two of these allowed them to tie the score 2-2 early in the second period and were of critical importance to the outcome. On the first of these, defenseman Jim McCrea fanned on a slapshot in the offensive zone allowing the Tigers to break away for the goal. On the face-off following this Peter Ross made a bad pass towards his defencemen which was scooped up by an opponent

who walked in for a goal. The last of these bonehead plays put Dalhousie in front 4-3 in the third period when Karl Parks played the puck very poorly in our zone with both teams 2 men short.

UNB opened the scoring with goals by Phil LePage and Bob Keefe. These came on our few ventures into the offensive zone. Dal came back in the second notching three unanswered goals. Very early in the third frame LePage tied the score. This period was much like a see-saw with Dal going one up again only to have the score tied by John Sheppard.

With less than 4 minutes to go and the game looking as though it was heading for overtime, the Tigers capitalized on a UNB defensive lapse to notch what appeared to be the winning goal.

However, with less than a minute to go coach Jim Morell pulled the goalie for an extra attacker. The strategy paid off as Frank Hubley slammed the puck home with the clock showing 20 seconds to go. This was about the only thing Hubley did right in the whole game.

In the 10 minute overtime Dalhousie sewed in up early with 2 fast goals and the Devils

never recovered.

Offensively, UNB had one good period - the third. We managed three goals in this frame but had several good opportunities which were not converted. Bob Keefe, who had earlier scored a rather fluke goal had 3 glorious opportunities and another in overtime but flinched on all of them. Once again our biggest problem was weak shooting.

Defensively, excluding Lelievre, we stank. Time and again the defencemen were caught up the ice resulting in 2 on 1 and 3 on 1 breaks. The only bright spot was the penalty killing of Perry Kennedy and Parks who completely neutralized the Dal offence.

It was refreshing to have a non-Wilf Miles refereed tilt. However, this did nothing to improve the quality of the officiating.

Tomorrow Saint Mary's University Huskies will be in town to put on an exhibition of hockey. The Devils will be without the services of Kennedy (leg injury) and defenceman Bob Hay who has joined the ranks of retired students. Game time is 7:00 pm and we urge all to attend and cheer on our team.

Table Tennis

A table-tennis tournament is being organized as a first step towards the formation of a club here at UNB.

The date has been set for January 30 with the competition starting at 2 pm. The place will be the dance studio in the L.B. Gym. This event is open to all members of the university community.

For organizational purpose, interested persons are asked to register at the Athletics Dept. before January 28. If any further information is needed contact Quang Lu at 475-9838.

beavers capture title

by Randy Nason

Going into this weekend's competition, the University of New Brunswick Beavers knew this was the do or die weekend. Last year's champion Memorial University of Newfoundland would be facing the Beavers at both Dalhousie and Acadia. Dalhousie, with some national calibre swimmers, loomed very tough. The spirit, the depth, the surprises and the strategy was the story as the Beavers maintained their undefeated streak and mathematically clinched the Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association Dual Meet Championship, with only three meets remaining. The Beavers now have a record of 9 straight wins in as many starts.

The key meet was the first one at Dalhousie. The Beavers withstood the few challenges on the part of John March and Peter Guildford of Dalhousie who won four events between them. Unfortunately for Dalhousie two swimmers do not make a team and UNB rocked Dalhousie by a score of 63-30. After losing the Medley Relay

Dalhousie fough back with firsts in the next two events to narrow the gap, but from then on the Beavers consistently put points on the board, and by the seventh event the meet was over as the Beavers held a 41-18 lead.

In the same meet the Beavers faced Memorial for the first time. Eager to avenge the defeats of last year, and worried about their superior speed, the Beavers suddenly realized by the third event that Memorial was more or less a flash in the pan. With a score of 23-2, in favor of UNB at the third event the Beavers continued to pour it on. Final score was 65-29, and the intercollegiate championship was on the verge of becoming a reality again for the Beavers. The fact that The Beavers are certain of the Dual Meet Championship and have more than an excellent chance at the Intercollegiate title is quite a feather indeed in the hat of their coach, Amby Legere, who is enjoying his 25th year with the team. Of those

25 years, the Beavers have lost the Intercollegiate title only 4 times.

On Saturday, it was on to Wolfville, Nova Scotia to meet Acadia and the rematch against Memorial. Again the key competition was against Memorial, however, it seemed that Memorial for the second time could not keep up to the Beaver's consistency and after the first three events, UNB had a commanding 19-6 lead. Then Gordie McDonald of Memorial won the 200 yard Individual Medley as expected. But in the 3 metre diving, Memorial's Randy Murphy and John O'Dea both beat Doug Jonansen and the score was 24-19 for UNB. Another surprise first for Memorial in the 200 yard Butterfly left Memorial four points behind at 28-24 and it looked as though they were beginning to fight back. But the final three free style events, the 100, 500, and 400 yard relay clinched a Beaver victory as Allan Zajac, in his best time this year, and John Dowd took the 100, while the best UNB surprise of the

weekend, Bob McCutcheon, won the 500 with Dave Lingley second, and the UNB freestyle relay easily won the last event. A spirited Memorial challenge still only managed 35 points to the Beaver's 60.

In the same Meet the Beavers as expected easily crushed Acadia, with a final score of 76-19. Acadia's only challenges were in the three metre diving where Doug Johansen of the Beavers, narrowly defeated Jack Wampler by four tenths of a point. Also Rick Boyd handled the UNB captain, Gordie Cameron, his first loss of the season in the 200 yard breast stroke event.

The rest of the meet was all Beavers with Allan Zajac and Brian Mosher each winning two individuals events against Acadia. Brian led the Medley relay team to victory and Allan did the same for the freestyle relay team.

One unusual aspect of the weekend for the Beavers and instrumental in the four meet sweep was the fact that the Beavers won all 8 relay events.



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from the editors

Anybody ever ask you what you are going to do after you graduate? And you said you didn't know? Gee, what a funny coincidence-I said the same thing! What a small world, huh?

Yeah, and it's getting smaller. It's no longer a question of finding the proper place where you fit in-now it's a matter of finding any place you can squeeze in. Seems to me that any bright B.A. student should look at the statistics and the economic facts and come to a surprisingly obvious question-What the Hell am I doing here? Of course maybe if we B.A. students were so bright, we wouldn't be around to ask ourselves such stupid things. O.K., and so there's the real question.

If the four years or more it takes to get a B.A. are four years of playing town moron so that we can graduate to court jester, what then should we be doing as a way out? Can anyone out there answer that? Ever get the feeling you were one of those little toy robots that run into another wall, turn around----? Well, you know the feeling.

If there was a colouring book of economics, you'd only need one black crayon to colour it all. And again: so what's to do? Revolution? Don't be a smarty-pants, there's hardly one permanent job in a revolution-ask Fidel, he knows! Then of course we could justly elect a new Liberal primeminister. What, he is Liberal? I thought the underwear guy was the Liberal? Oh well, heads or tails-tails is rather nice actually. Ah ha, I have it. Maybe if we stop picking on K.C. so much he'll give us a job in the woods cutting pulp? Don't knock it buddy-there's no sulphur smell from the mills way out there. So what's left-reservations for B.A. graduates? Look at it this way-we can always argue political philosophy while we're sitting around the welfare office.

Now I'm not a fanatic about security, but sucking on a blanket like Linus just doesn't appeal to me either. Any of you remember that old joke-graduate from university and you'll do just fine-a real kneeslapper eh? Ever stop to think how many people have drawn big salaries all their lives on that little fairy-tale? Remember everybody saying-be realistic, grow up, prepare for your future, take your place in society, become successful?

Ah, yes success! A very funny word that! Does it mean: (a) money in the bank (b) a house and a car (c) wife and three kids (d) absence of starvation (e) happiness (f) all of these (g) any three? What's it all about, Jesus? (D.A.D.)

And who gives a damn? -nobody but the losers. Anyone who can get a job, or who makes his own job, always believes that it is a personal fault if you fail to make it, and he never truly cares whether you do or not.

So what difference does it make then if I work hard at university or if I get by as easily as I can? The vicious circle becomes continually for all the factors which contributed to the low worth of a B.A. also reinforce the tendency of its decline towards farce. The less value it has, the less value it tends to have.

Someone could write a real neat situation comedy about this-a studious little critter with big ambitions comes fresh out of high school with great marks. Anxious to beat the system he goes to the government (you know, the government-for, of, and by the people-the government, you know-sure you do) borrows money for 4 years during which time he tried hard to fulfill all the expectations of his professors, his parents, the government, his intended himself, so that finally he can graduate, fail to get a job, fail to pay back the money, fail to prac-

tice his profession, and just generally all around fail. Boy, what a killer! It breaks me up.

"Sure, sure", I can hear you saying, "o.k. smart guy, we know what's wrong as well as you do - how about some constructive advice?" And maybe I have been a bit facetitious up till now, but here's a realistic attack plan we can all use. It's the old supply and demand trick-Monday morning everybody quits and we all simultaneously apply for the job of public relations officer of the SRC on the grounds that we qualified to handle the position.

- the editors

it's
up
to
you!

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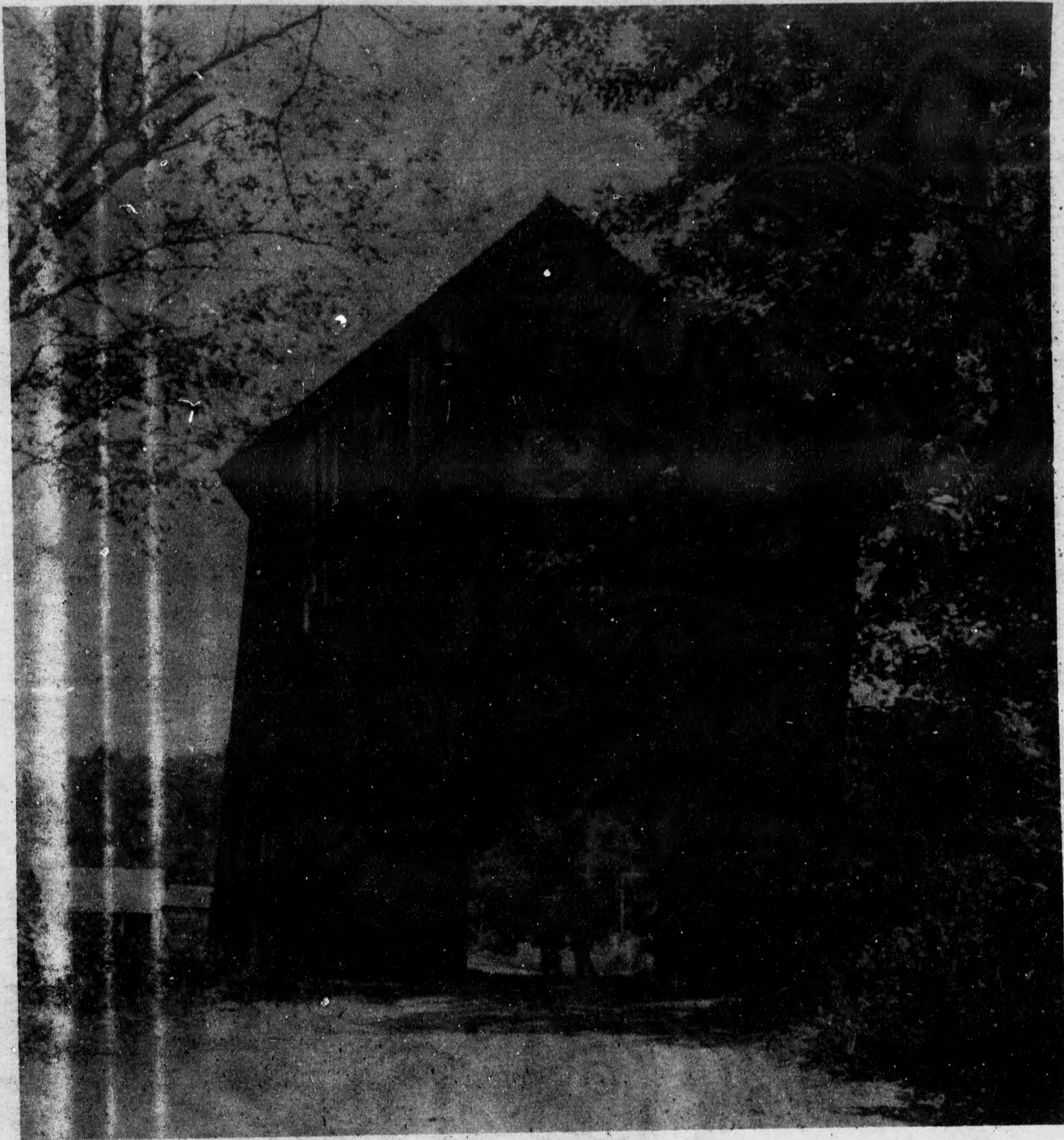
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Gallagher

ASSASSINATION OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

Compiling this special pollution supplement was one of the easiest decisions made by this paper.

In many parts of North America and areas of New Brunswick the strangling grip of pollution is leaving its mark while politicians continue to talk.

We strongly feel that pastoral scenes such as the one above do more to show what we are losing to ill-directed, unthinking technological progress than a thousand words.

The continues destruction of our total life substances and natural beauty is already being called by some people, The Assassination of our Environment.

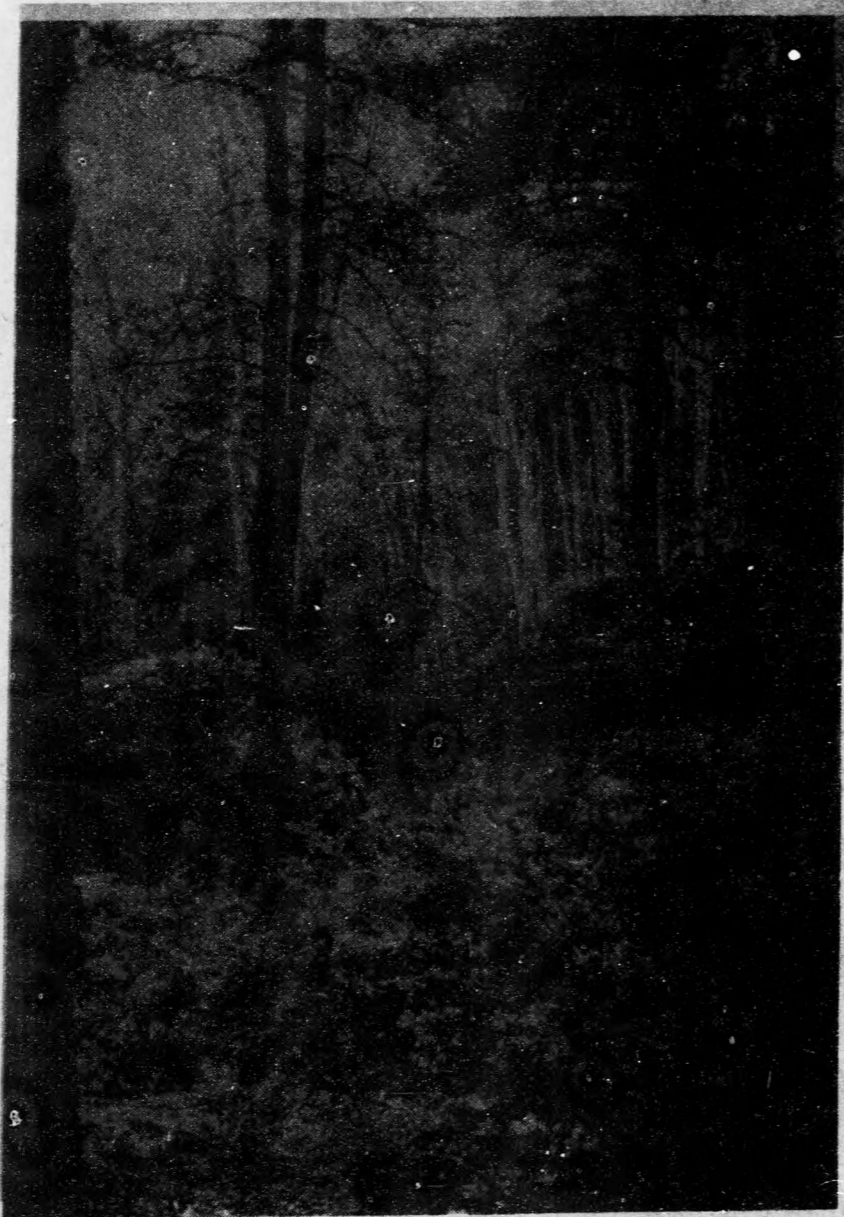
DO YOU



REMEMBER



WHEN

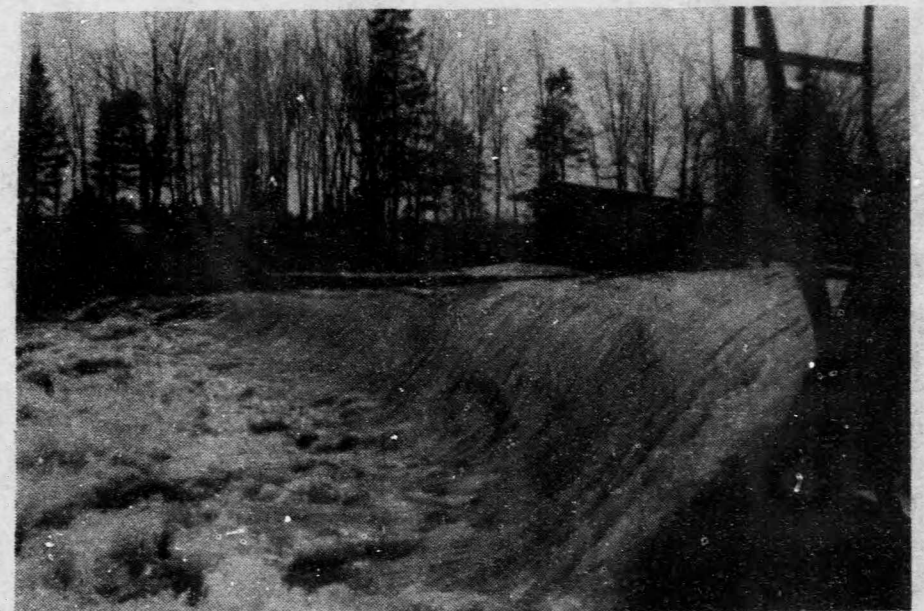


Which do you want in the future

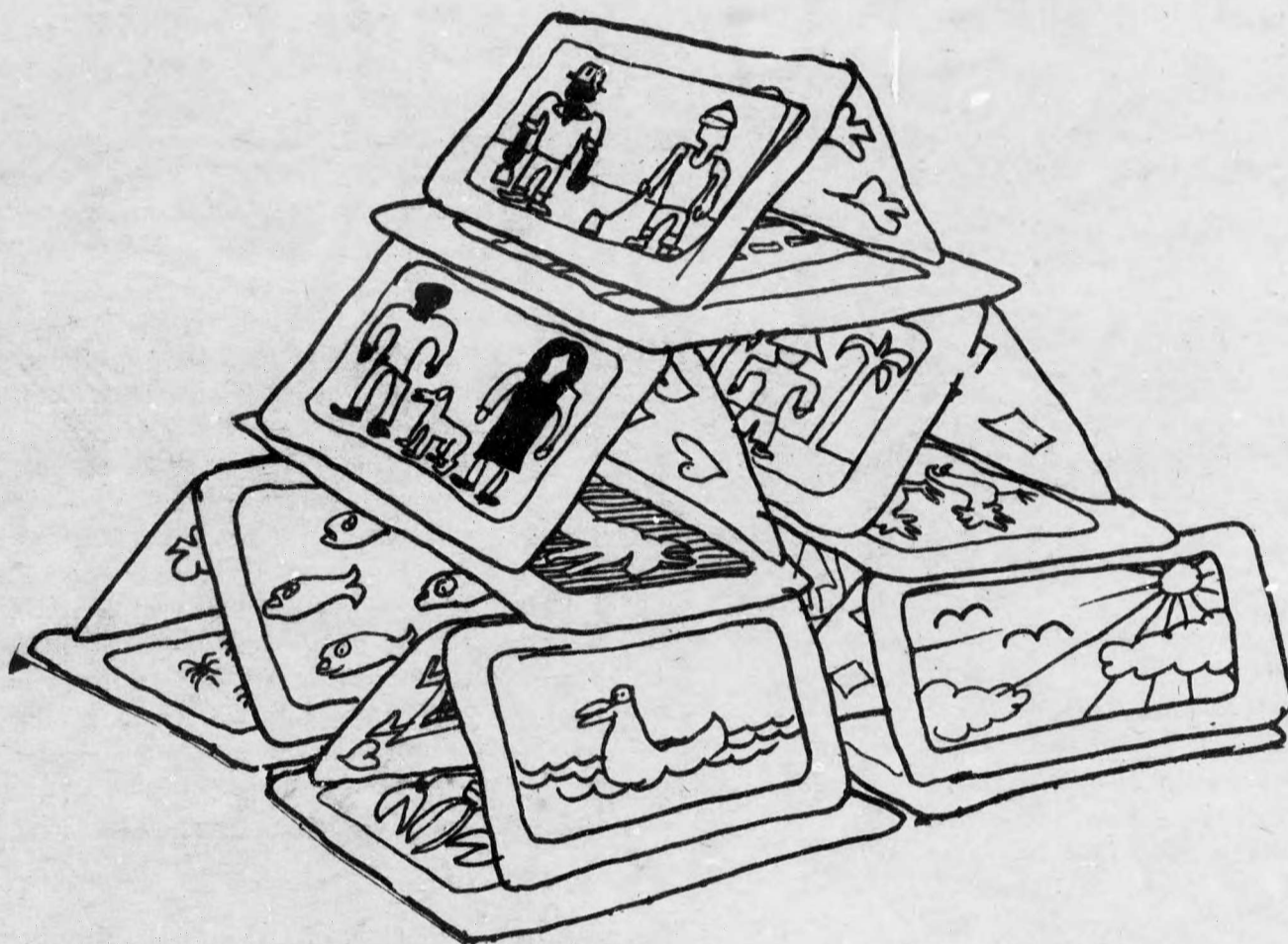
This



or This..?



THE EARTH BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE



Ecology is about everything that makes life possible.

**It is about the fact that all these things
depend on each other, and if
one goes, all suffer**

- just like a house of cards.

Ecology is a matter of balance: the balance of life

research and text by

r.giuseppi slater

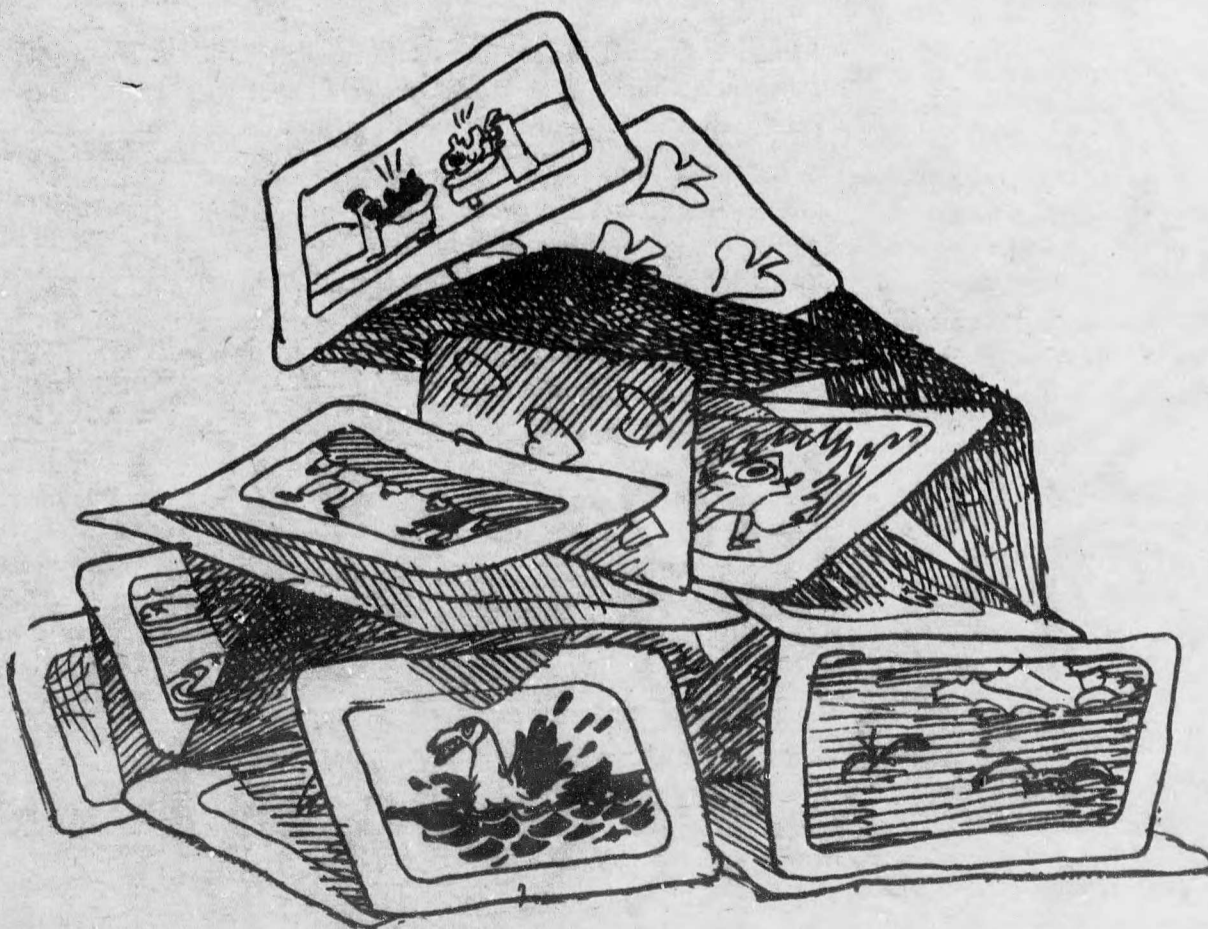
doug kitt

dave widelock

paul kangas

illustrations by

nick thorkelson



ECOLOGY AND POWER

Something is messing up the balance of life, and all of us are suffering.

Breathing city air is a cigarette death. Smog masks for city dwellers are only ten years away say the scientists.

Tokyo, 1970: vending machines are selling whiffs of oxygen instead of candy bars.

Los Angeles, 1970: schools are closed on bad smog days.

The rivers we drink are sewers.

Ohio, 1969: the Cuyahoga River, a liquid that oozes through industrial Ohio, bursts into flame.

The noise never ends: it drives people crazy, it can injure babies before they are born.

Everywhere suburbs sprawl over the graves of trees.

Spray-planes drift over country fields, dusting the plowed earth. The sprays kill beetles by the millions and farm-workers by the hundreds; they kill every one of us just a little bit every time we eat or drink.

Drabness, discomfort, sickness - it's no way to live.

But *why* - and *how* - and *who*?

President Nixon, Life Magazine, the New York Times, NBC, Standard Oil, all tell us the same thing: there are too many people in America, and in the world. Overpopulation is the root cause of pollution. Overpopulation is the reason people around the world are starving. There are too many people and not enough food. Too many people wanting too many things. Too many people making too much of a mess.

Pollution, they tell us, is merely the by-product of a much greater threat, one that could plunge mankind into chaos. They call this the Population Explosion.

Are they right?

Reprinted from "The Earth belongs to the People, Ecology and Power."

PEOPLES PRESS
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.

"POPULATION EXPLOSION!" Newspapers warn that we'll be jammed together like chickens in a coop within a century. University professors claim that a tremendous number of us will starve to death before that can happen. Everyone agrees that people themselves are the problem. Too many people cause overcrowding; too many people cause hunger. Blaming *people* for these troubles sounds perfectly reasonable, but that doesn't automatically make it true. If we pick apart the "population explosion" idea, it's clear that people are really talking about two somewhat different things: the growing population of the planet, and why people are starving. We have to tackle these one at a time to see if the world's "population problem" is really a *people* problem. Perhaps we are really the victims.

1

TOO MANY PEOPLE

Right now, the world's population is growing at a rate that would cause it to double every 37 years.

Play around with this figure and you find that a few centuries of growth at that pace would pack the earth with people. Sometimes newspapers or magazines carry incredible articles which do this, and they end up by predicting a sardine-package death for humanity!

Don't believe it. We won't run out of room.

The world's population is growing like never before. But that doesn't mean that the world will become so crowded we can hardly move. Several powerful forces have always limited the number of people that live on the earth, and they will stop population growth long before we find ourselves sleeping five to a bed.

This is easy to demonstrate. Imagine that you're in an automobile cruising along at about 20 miles an hour, and suddenly you press the pedal to the floor. In a few seconds you're doing 60 mph. Now, at this point you wouldn't think, "If in five seconds I've gone from 20 to 60, then I'll be doing 100 in another five seconds. And if

I keep it floored for a minute, I'll be up to 500 miles per hour!" You know very well that the car reaches a top speed and won't go any faster.

The same thing holds true for population. Certain *natural forces* prevent endless population growth, just as a car will only go so fast because its engine can suck in only so much air and fuel and won't turn over any faster. People need food, water and space in order to live; as these get scarce, population growth slows down.

But a car may stop accelerating, even if it hasn't hit top speed, because the driver *decides* not to go any faster. In the same way, people too may *decide* to have smaller families and slow down or stop the rate of population increase. People may put off getting married for many years or *practice* various methods of natural birth control. In modern societies contraceptive devices and medical abortions give people even more ability to limit population growth. All of these are *social forces*.

But then, why is the number of people in the world still increasing? People have been around for over a million years; why haven't we hit our limit yet?

The answer is simple but decisive: technology. Technology means that although there's only so much farmland and water and living-space in the world, we can find better ways to use these things. Metal plows grow more food than wooden hoe-sticks, especially after they've been attached to tractors.

This leads to an important point, overlooked by all the alarmists who fear that more people on the planet automatically means less food per person. These people make the same mistake that the Reverend Thomas Malthus made two centuries ago. Malthus and his 20th century followers never take into account the effects of new forms of technology; people keep finding ways to get more and more from the unexpandable resources of Nature. *Technology expands the limits of population.*

The lesson of human history shows just how important this is. World population has not *constantly* increased since the dawn of humanity. It has increased in *stages*. Whenever a significant improvement in technology came along that let people get more from the fixed resources of the world, population went through a *growth cycle*:

first it increased very rapidly, then growth slowed down and, eventually, tapered off. Population stabilized once again, at a much higher level.

The first people on the planet filled their stomachs by hunting animals and gathering wild plants that could be eaten. The balance of Nature decided how much food was available. This meant that human population, once it reached a certain level, grew very little over many thousands of years.

Then, about eight or nine thousand years ago, people discovered that it was easier to plant

The effects of the Industrial Revolution were stupendous

seeds in the ground and raise food in one place than to wander across the countryside looking for it. More food could be grown this way, and extra food could be raised and saved for hard times. Because the technology of agriculture meant more food, it also meant more people: there was a "population explosion." Within 4,000 years, world population had increased 16 times!

There were many other improvements in agriculture, but even so, by the year 1300 A.D. world population had more or less stabilized again. The planet could support more farmers than hunters, but still *only so many*.

In the middle of the 17th century, a new tech-

floor and jumped his speed from 20 to 60 mph in five seconds suddenly shouted, at that instant, "I'll be zooming along at 500 mph in a minute from now!"

The same combination of natural conditions and social forces that have always controlled the size of population will eventually stop the spurt in the underdeveloped countries. We can see why the boom must taper off, as it has in the advanced countries, by understanding what caused it in the first place.

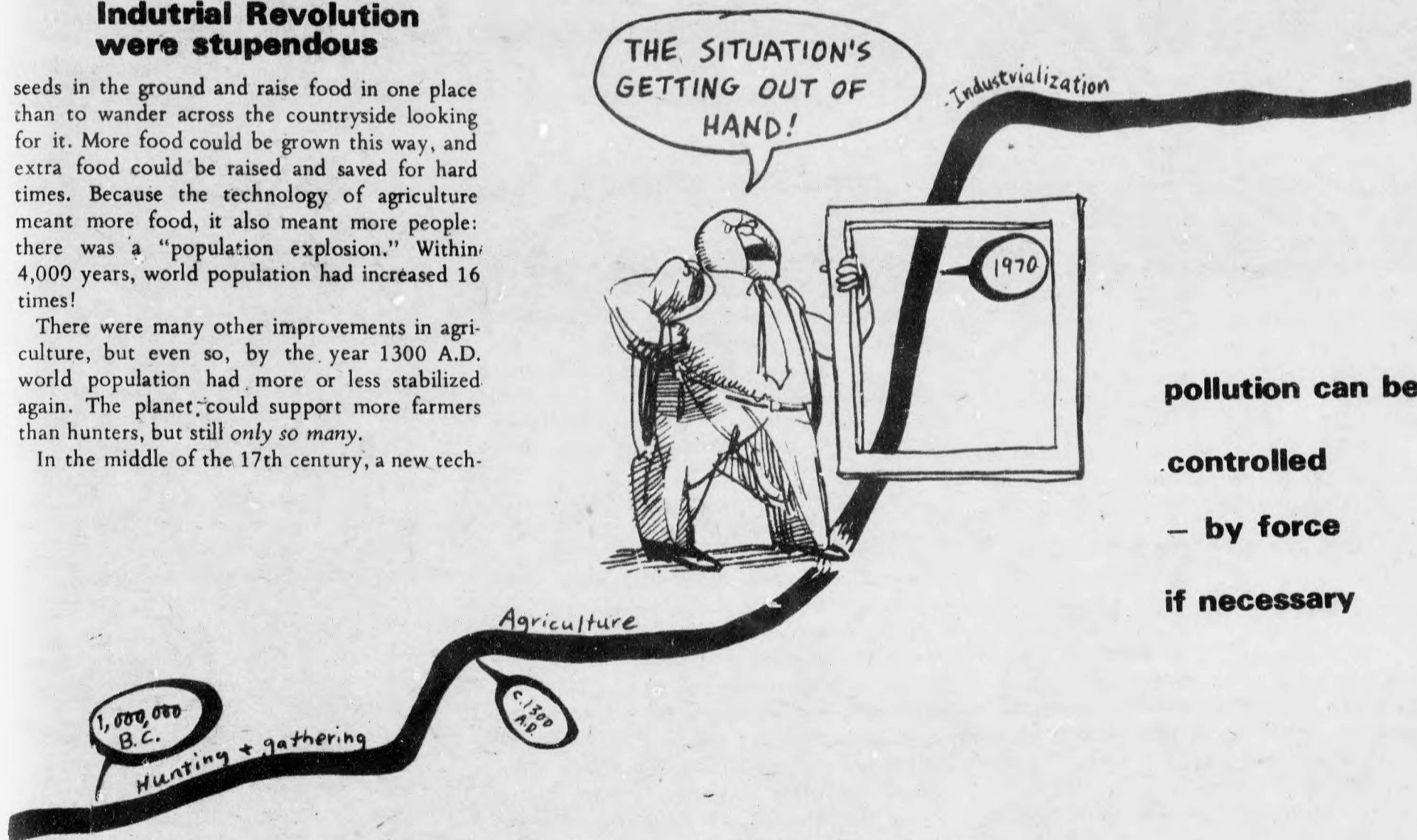
All the "underdeveloped countries" of Asia, Africa and Latin America are based on farming

and their birth rates are high. But since World War II, the death-reducing techniques of the industrialized nations have been introduced. Babies get vaccines to keep them from getting sick; swamps are drained or treated to remove disease-carrying mosquitos; public sanitation is developed—and fewer people are dying.

The result: fast-growing population.

What is going to cut this rapid population growth? Two roads open out for Third World countries caught in this bind.

They could begin to develop economically. Land reform and selective industrialization



pollution can be controlled — by force if necessary

today almost a billion and a half people are underfed

nology began to develop. People began to study the laws of natural science; discoveries were put to use in ingenious machines that magnified human labor and used new sources of power. The production of a single worker was enormous with the new methods. Soon enough machines were also used to get increased benefits from the natural riches of the earth. People could make things never before imagined and grow more food than ever.

The effects of this Industrial Revolution were stupendous, and they continue to this day. Population growth went into a spurt that

Most of the rapid increase going on now is accounted for by the underdeveloped countries

dwarfed anything in the previous million years.

Today, the countries which accounted for the rapid population growth at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution have become industrialized, economically developed nations; they are not growing all that quickly today. *Most of the rapid increase going on now is accounted for by the "underdeveloped countries."*

But their surge will not go on indefinitely,

something conveniently overlooked by many population alarmists. When these "experts" look at the charts and blurt, "Look how fast world population is growing: it's going to double every 35 years!", they assume that today's high growth rate won't slow down. It's as though the driver who rammed the car accelerator to the

rather than industry. History tells us several important things about the traditional farming society:

These societies have always had *high birth rates*, which means large families. It takes lots of human effort to work the fields when farm machinery isn't available; with a few more kids, you can produce much more food. Big families usually do better than small ones.

At the same time the death rate is also very high. People don't know much about science and modern medicine. They can't fight disease. Many families have ten children and see only two or three reach adulthood.

In traditional farming societies, the high birth rate and the high death rate just about balance each other, so population doesn't grow very fast. It is a growth limited mostly by *natural forces*: hunger and disease.

Things change when a society becomes industrialized and modernized. Here, birth rates drop off. Kids are expensive to raise in a city. You've got to support and care for them for 16 years or more before they can earn their own way. Space and food cost money; the more children you have the more you spend without getting any income in return. Families get smaller.

At the same time, though, the industrial society learns a lot about science, and medicine, and hygiene. So the death rate too drops off.

The low birth rate and the low death rate almost cancel each other out. Population is relatively stable. *Social forces* from economic pressures are most important in limiting growth.

Today, the countries of the Third World are still mainly agricultural societies. They are poor

would allow them to get more from their natural resources. The greater food yields from better land use and modern farming techniques would go a long way to feed their people. Soon enough, the social forces and economic pressures especially active in industrial societies would start reducing population growth.

This is already happening in some Third World countries.

At present, though, *most* countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America seem to be heading down a different road. They remain agricultural and unmechanized while their populations balloon and their food output starts to fall behind. The amount of food per person has declined for the last ten years. Sooner or later the pre-eminent natural force—starvation—must start cutting down the population growth.

These countries are on a road of misery. Today almost a billion and half of their people are under-fed. Half a billion are actually starving. Whether or not their population growth manages to keep increasing over the next decade or two, Hunger looms as the only future for these nations—*unless they develop*.

Why have some Third World countries developed while others remain trapped in a cycle of misery? This, and not population growth, is the true problem.

2 LOTS OF FOOD AND LOTS OF HUNGER

Over half the people on our planet go to bed hungry every night. Why?

"The world is hungry because we can't grow enough food to feed all the people." This is what TV analysts, government officials, businessmen, and college professors tell us. They predict massive famines within ten years, killing hundreds of millions of people at a time.

They may be right about the famines. It's hard to say there aren't famines right now when up to five million people, mostly children, starve to death in a year, and when 650 million of the world's billion children won't reach adulthood.

But are they right about *why* these people starve? Has mankind swollen so much there isn't enough food to go around?

To look at the pictures in the news or listen to the experts and officials, you'd think underdeveloped countries are hungry because they are overflowing with people. You see miles and miles of tightly-clumped shanties, filled with gaunt, desperate people, surrounding the cities

70% of the people live on 1% of the land

of Brazil. Ask the slum dwellers of Brazil where they came from, however, and many talk of the vast empty countryside. They came because they had lost their land. A few big landowners and some American investors control most of the good land. As these interests develop their property, trying to harvest profits from the soil, they evict the peasants who have always lived on the land.

These families have nowhere else to go but to the city. And the slums continue to swell.

In America, too, we find ourselves packed ever more tightly. Like the peasants of Brazil, more and more of us are *compressed* onto less and less of the land. Like the peasants of Brazil, we do not own or control the land, and so we have no choice: 70% of the people live on 1% of the land in America, and the concentration is growing worse.

The office-building skyscrapers rising in American cities across the country symbolize the fact that more and more people are being crammed onto less and less of the land. And every year, tens of thousands of small farmers are economically forced off the land, and into the cities.

The squeezing together of people is happening in many places. But the plain fact is that there are a lot fewer people for a lot more land in most of the underdeveloped countries. Population density for Africa and Latin America is far below that of Europe.

Only a few Third World countries have high densities—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, and one or two others. But none exceed 450 people per square mile. And yet Holland, with a population density of 972 per square mile, is not called overpopulated, while countries like Venezuela, with only 27 people for each square mile, are said to have a "population problem." There are no hungry people in Holland.

So "overpopulated," to the experts and offi-

cial, primarily means "underfed." Look through the lists these men compile of "overpopulated" countries, and you will find that they have actually compiled a list of hungry countries.

Poor nations have population problems

Virtually all the nations of Latin America are on this list, and most of Africa (the black states), and Asian countries like India, Indonesia and Syria. In other words, the *poor* nations—and people—of the world are the ones said to have "population problems." Experts and officials see hungry people in thinly settled countries and tell us, "If bellies are empty there, then they have too many people."

Does this kind of reasoning trouble you? It should, especially if you've ever been hungry, out of money and standing in the middle of a supermarket. Because that is a much more accurate description of the plight of the hungry.

America itself is the perfect example to prove this. In 1968, the Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States discovered that there are 30 million hungry people right here in the USA. They found that 10 million are not just hungry but live on the edge of starvation. They saw starving children in the fields of Mississippi and in the slums of New York.

The United States is also the world's richest nation. It worries about growing *too much* food. In 1968, the government paid big-time farmers and agribusiness \$4 billion to take 35 million acres of good soil out of production. Otherwise, the bumper crops from this land would have glutted the world market and made prices fall.

Why does the government limit production in a world of hungry people, even when some of those people live in our own country? Said a top official in the Department of Agriculture (as quoted in *Hunger U.S.A.*), "It is true that there may be a greater need for food in some countries, but there is not necessarily a market for such food."

Translation: *In America, food is grown for profit, not to feed people.*

What does this mean in human terms? It means, for one thing, that a place like Stanislaus County, in central California, smack dab in the lushest farmland in the world, can become an official "Hunger Disaster Area." That's what happened in December of 1969, when thousands of unemployed people in the area did not have money to buy food from the fertile fields of their own county—while surplus food was stuffing federal warehouses in the area.

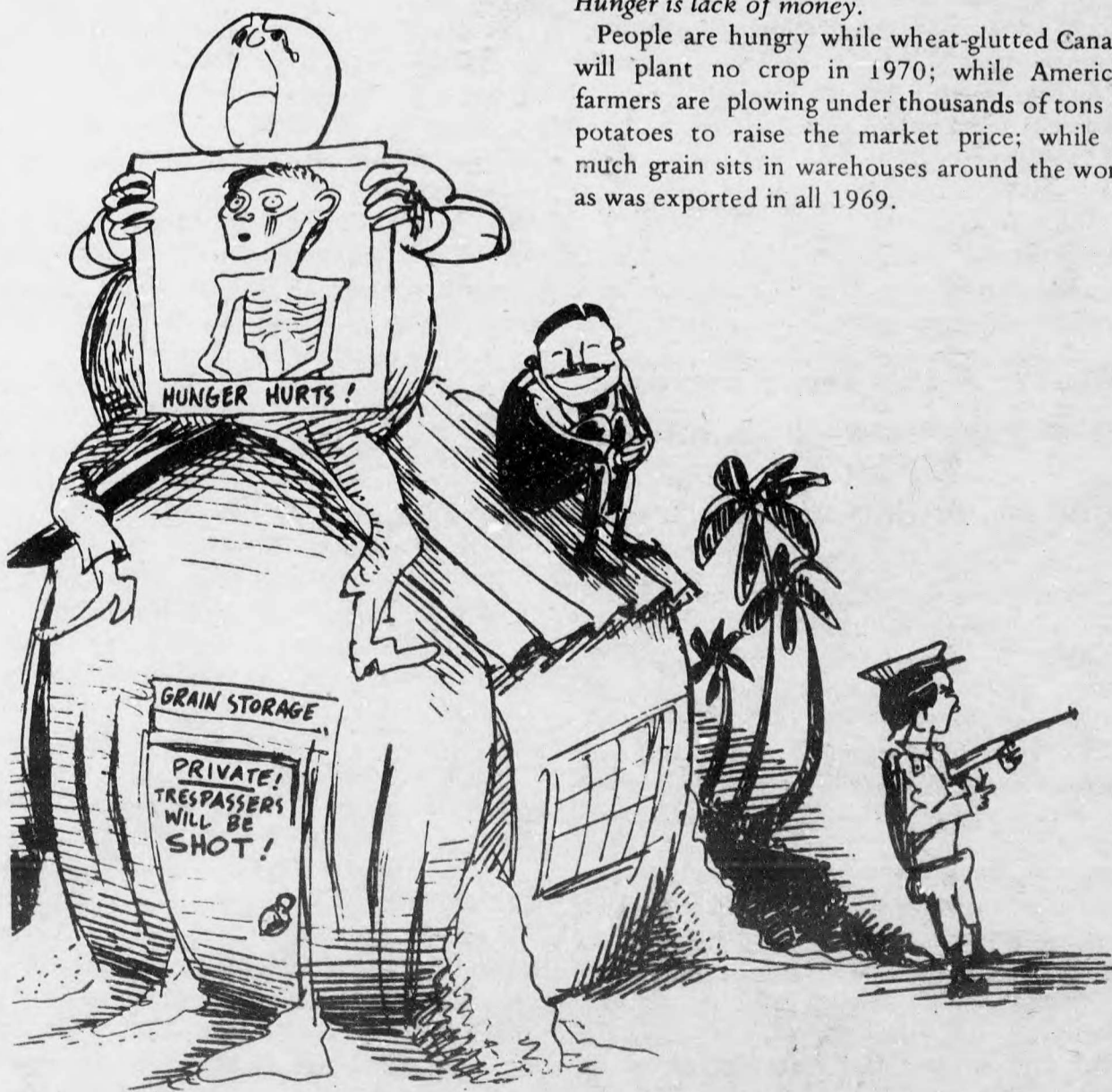
And this is exactly the same situation faced by the hungry countries around the world.

According to the 1969 report of the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), food surpluses—not shortages—are the looming problem in the near future. In the underdeveloped countries, their report points out, food production supposedly outpaced population growth in the last few years. Experts are starting to worry that too much food may accumulate.

One FAO official, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle* (December 10, 1969), even predicts that, based on production figures, "There will be no danger of starvation in the next 10 to 15 years." With two billion people underfed right now, that's a rather incredible prediction. The same official tossed off another remark that begins to make sense: "Whether or not people will have income to buy the food . . . is a different matter."

Translation: *Hunger is not lack of food. Hunger is lack of money.*

People are hungry while wheat-glutted Canada will plant no crop in 1970; while American farmers are plowing under thousands of tons of potatoes to raise the market price; while as much grain sits in warehouses around the world as was exported in all 1969.



It should be clear, then, that "overpopulation" is not the real cause of hunger. Does this surprise you? Let's take it a little further.

Remember the list of "overpopulated" countries, a list composed of hungry people on four continents? There are several countries that would have been on that list 25 years ago, but aren't there now. They are China, Cuba, North Vietnam and North Korea. Over a fifth of the

Hunger is not a lack of food. Hunger is a lack of money.

world's people live in these nations. All have had socialist revolutions within the last 25 years.

The people there are no longer starving. If you find that difficult to believe, check out the sources listed at the end of this booklet. They offer recent information on the food production and other economic aspects of these nations.

So our list takes on a new meaning. The two billion hungry people of the world live in areas that were colonized by the Western countries and are still closely bound to them, or live within the Western countries themselves. *Hunger is a "Free World" phenomenon.*

What does this tell us now about overpopula-

tion and hunger? We can learn much from an interesting comparison: China, Brazil and the United States are more or less equal in size. China has 700 million people, the United States has 200 million, and Brazil has 90 million.

If lots of people means overpopulation, and if overpopulation means starvation, then China should be incomparably worse than the other two.

But instead, Brazil has 40 million hungry people, America has 30 million, and China has virtually none!

A closer look at Brazil will show why so many people of the "Free World" are hungry. Brazil has, according to Latin American scholar John Gerassi, "more arable land than all of Europe." But most of this land is controlled by a tiny elite and by wealthy corporations from America and other Western nations. What do these landowners grow on their enormous plantations? Coffee

Brazil's largest export is coffee. There is no food value in coffee, but there's a lot of profit in it. Unfortunately, the profit all goes to a handful of big landlords.

The situation is the same for the rest of the Third World. While landless people starve, the immense plantations and foreign-owned estates

occupy the most fertile land and produce only one or two cash-crops for export.

Land that could produce basic foods goes to grow cotton and tea in India, coffee and cotton in Guatemala, bananas and coffee in Honduras, rubber in Indonesia, sugar, coffee and cotton in Mexico . . . the list could go on and on.

All this tells us why there is hunger in a world with so much food.

It tells us that most food production in the "Free World" is seen from a capitalist standpoint: it's supposed to make money for the farmer. If you can't afford it, then you can't have it. That's why in India big farmers sometimes let their wheat harvests rot in the silo when they can't get a good price, even though whole provinces are starving. It's why in America, with 30 million underfed people, the government holds down the harvest to keep prices high.

Overpopulation is a hoax. Hunger in these "Free World" countries is not due to the limits of Nature. The people are poor and hungry because too often the great resources of their land are gobbled up for the benefit of a wealthy few.

Their hunger is not a matter of too many people. It is a matter of too much theft.

3

GETTING OUT FROM UNDER

"We may have to announce that we will no longer ship food to countries unwilling or unable to bring their population increases under control."

"The relevant question is not, 'If you have all those babies, how will you care for them?' but 'Why can't we get enough to care for our children?'"

The above quotations deal with the problem of hunger. The first was taken from *The Population Bomb*, a best-seller written by Paul Ehrlich, a white, middle-class professor from Stanford University. It assumes that hunger is due to overpopulation. Cut down the number of people now, it says, and there will be less hunger later.

The second quotation comes from the Black Panther Party newspaper, which is published by an organization of militant black people who were raised in the slums of the city. There is food enough for the poor, it asserts. But our bellies will never be full until we get it.

One viewpoint says hunger can be defeated through control of people. The other says it can be defeated through control by people.

Which viewpoint is correct?

The term "population control" is being tossed around a lot these days. Newspapers write stories about it, government officials discuss it, "advisory panels" recommend it.

What they are saying is this: "Population control is the only way Third World countries can raise their standard of living." How is population to be controlled? Mass birth control if possible, they reply, or sterilization and starvation if necessary.

And they mean it. They recommend putting chemicals into the food we ship abroad that will sterilize people. Some of them even say that the "developed" countries of the world (the wealthy countries) should get together and decide how many people the underdeveloped (poor) nations ought to have. And some want to have these same policies right here at home.

But there's a problem with their approach. These experts assume that people are poor and hungry because they have large families. If that was true, then forcing people to have few or no kids, as brutal as it sounds, would be the way to improve their situation. Only, it's not true.

In the first place, the overwhelming majority of Third World people make their living from the land. This means that large families are actually an *advantage*, because when you've got to farm by hand, having more people around to help means being able to grow *much more food*. American farm families in the 19th century were no smaller than Third World farm families today.

Hunger is caused by exploitation

There's a second reason why people in underdeveloped countries have many kids: few of them survive to adulthood. This is important for parents, not only because they love their families, but also because grown-up children will be their only support when they get old.

Beyond all these things, though, is the basic reason why population control is no solution for hunger: hunger is not caused by overpopulation. It's caused by *theft*; theft of land, theft of resources, theft of real control from the people themselves. Hunger is caused by *exploitation*.

People are not poor because there isn't enough wealth to go around. They are poor because wealth is unequally distributed, throughout the world and within a country. And population control will do nothing to change that inequality—if anything, it will *preserve* it. Forcing population control on underdeveloped countries will only ensure that they remain underdeveloped.

Population control will only condemn the peoples of these lands to their present misery. Preventing more miserable people doesn't make people less miserable.

How can poverty, and thus hunger, be overcome—this is the real question.

The solution for Third World nations is that the people control the economy and resources of their own land.

This is an extremely important point. In most of the underdeveloped countries, the richest resources—the best farmland, the mines, the oil-fields—are owned by foreign businesses or a tiny native elite. These powerful overlords cooperate with each other. They use these resources for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the great masses of the people. This is why so many of the "Free World" underdeveloped countries remain poor, and underdeveloped, and hungry—they are *prevented* from developing! They are exploited.



Ending exploitation makes development possible for people. It allows them to plan the use of their resources for everyone, and to use them well. Farms can be run scientifically, using machines and even chemicals, using them carefully to help and not hurt people—or the land. Industries can be developed that will make products people really need. All of this leads to something else: population growth that is slower because people no longer find it necessary to have large families to produce enough food to live. And they can make the choice *themselves* to limit the size of their families.

These things have actually happened in poor countries which were exploited and did something about it. China, Cuba, north Vietnam, and

north Korea had socialist revolutions. They seized control of their national wealth from the native aristocrats and foreign businessmen and set about developing the wealth for the benefit of all.

They have solved their hunger problem. North Vietnam actually managed to feed its people and increase agricultural output while fighting an enemy that has bombed, strafed and even chemically poisoned her soil. China, which once suffered from the worst famines in world history, may actually have surplus wheat to export in a few years. Here is what E. L. Wheelright, who traveled over 5000 miles across the country in 1966, had to say about China and food:

For example, wherever I went, there was no evidence of malnutrition, let alone starvation; food is plentiful and cheap; even in the poorer areas I never saw anyone who looked as though he could do with a square meal, although I did see what I considered to be inadequate clothing in some of these areas. But these were exceptions, and the vast majority were well clothed. The younger generation in particular were in fine physical condition, the teen-agers being already taller and heavier than their parents in many cases.

They are developing economically. North Korea, which was totally devastated by U.S. air power in the early 1950's, has increased industrial output eleven times above the last pre-war year, 1949. Today they no longer import food and are almost self-sufficient in machine production. In just two decades, China has become a world power with a huge industrial base. Cuba is re-investing 31% of her Gross National Product to speed development, a figure unmatched by any Third World country.

Their population growth is *slowing down!* China has reduced its growth rate to 1.4%, approaching our own of 1.1%. Within 30 years it will probably be lower than ours. In one decade Cuba has cut its growth rate 20%.

Bear in mind that this has happened without forced population control. People have not been sterilized in these societies, nor have laws been passed telling people how many children to have. Family planning is possible, if couples want it: contraceptives are available, and it is possible to get medical abortions.

Just as important is the changing role of women. They have more freedom to choose the kind of work they want to do. Women are no longer bound to the hearth, and so they have fewer babies.

Our newspapers don't tell us such things about these revolutionary countries. They go to great lengths to assure us that the people are not better off, not happier.

Perhaps they are afraid that revolution could prove tempting to the remaining two billion people in the Third World. Perhaps the wealthy and powerful men who control America's newspapers, corporations, universities and government are worried about their other investments in hungry Third World countries. Perhaps what scares these men the most is that hungry people rise up to take back what is their own as their lives become more desperate and their numbers grow.

The point of all this is simple. Overpopulation is a red herring. World hunger is not a "people" problem. It is the problem of a system which causes the land and resources of nations

to be developed for the profit of a few at the expense of the people.

Now, what does all of this have to do with pollution?

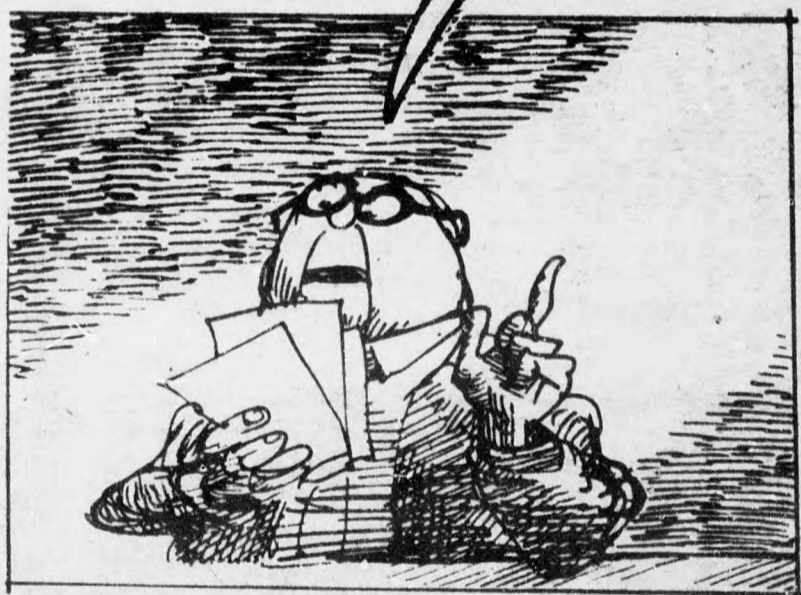
"PEOPLE POLLUTE!" That should have a familiar ring by now. First we hear how hunger and overcrowding is due to people—too many of them. Now we're being told that the pollution of America is due to people—too many of them.

Is it really our fault that breathing city air is like smoking three packs of cigarettes a day? Did we kill Lake Erie, or muck up the beaches of California, Louisiana, Florida and Maine with oil? Did we command the bulldozers and cement

who is guilty of polluting our land?

trucks that paved under a million acres of America last year, substituting a million acres of shopping centers, tract homes, motel strips and industrial parks? *Do people pollute?* And if not, who does—and why?

The best way to answer this question is to take a deeper look at the things they tell us about pollution—where it comes from, how it can be stopped, and who is going to stop it.

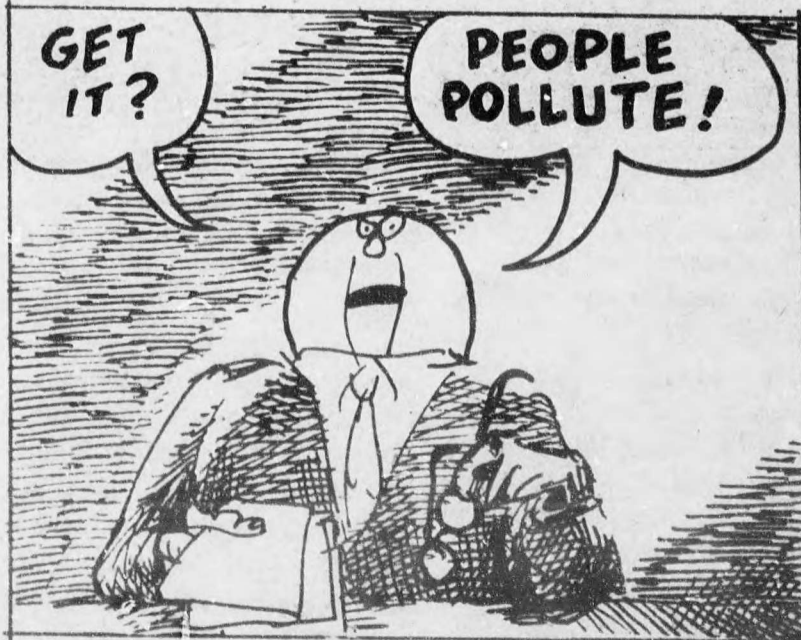


"UNLESS YOU STOP POPULATION GROWTH, THERE IS NO WAY YOU CAN CONTROL POLLUTION IN THE ENVIRONMENT."

— REP. PAUL McCLOSKEY
(R. CALIFORNIA)

"FOR THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE IS NOT SOME PROFIT-HUNGRY INDUSTRIALIST, NOR SOME LAX PUBLIC OFFICIAL WHO CAN BE REPLACED. THE VILLAINS ARE CONSUMERS, WHO DEMAND (OR AT LEAST LET THEMSELVES BE CAJOLED INTO DEMANDING) NEW, MORE, FASTER, BIGGER, CHEAPER PLAYTHINGS WITHOUT COUNTING THE COST IN A DIRTIER, SMELLIER, SICKLIER WORLD."

— NEWSWEEK, JAN. 26, 1970
SPECIAL ISSUE ON "THE RAVAGED ENVIRONMENT"



GET IT?

PEOPLE POLLUTE!

"THE POINT IS, AIR POLLUTION IS A PEOPLE PROBLEM. IT COMES FROM MAKING AND CONSUMING THE THINGS MORE PEOPLE WANT, NEED, REQUIRE. INDUSTRY STILL DELIVERS THE GOODS, ALL THE NECESSITIES FOR MODERN LIVING. PLUS ONE MORE THING — CLEANER AIR."

— FROM AN AD PLACED IN WEST COAST NEWSPAPERS BY THE BAY AREA LEAGUE OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

4 POLLUTION: WHERE IS IT FROM?

It's foolish to say that any one thing is "the major problem" as far as pollution is concerned. Ecology is a matter of *balance*. Anything which upsets that delicate balance threatens us all. The problem is really the tremendous number of things which are upsetting the balance of life.

The rivers and lakes we drink from are also used as vast, open sewers. And all the chemicals and pesticides and detergents and oil dumped in them wind up in the ocean, which gets filthier every year.

Over 450,000,000 tons of garbage accumulate in America every year, filling useful land and costing immense amounts of money. Much of the trash—bottles, cans, plastic containers—is almost impossible to get rid of.

Even radioactivity is a problem, as in Denver, where they recently discovered that a nearby atomic bomb factory was releasing radioactive plutonium into the air, water and soil. For those without community A-bomb plants, substitute the color TV set, which apparently broadcasts a lot more than living color (latest safety breakthrough in this area: keep six feet away!).

Obviously, then, there's a lot more to this than dirty air. But what about air pollution itself? We can learn a lot about the other forms of pollution by understanding what makes our air so bad. What's true for one is true for all.

Air pollution has many causes. Most officials and reporters play up the role of automobiles because they contribute heavily to air pollution in terms of sheer tonnage of pollutants released. Even here, though, estimates vary widely, from less than 25% to over 50% of the total. More important are the amounts of really toxic chemicals that escape into the atmosphere.

Alcohol and arsenic are both poisons, but it takes a lot more booze than arsenic to do you in. The same principle holds true for the air we breathe.

Over 80% of auto exhaust, aside from carbon dioxide and water vapor, is carbon monoxide, an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas. It's bad stuff, but the human body happens to have a good deal of tolerance for it. Carbon monoxide is more or less the booze of air pollution: over a long time, it might do harm.

The other four major components of polluted air are much more in the arsenic tradition: a little bit goes a long way. Both cars and industry produce them. These highly poisonous substances include:

- particulates* (microscopic bits of matter suspended in the air)
- organics* (hydrocarbon compound gases from incomplete combustion)
- nitrogen oxides* (also gases from burning)
- sulfur oxides* (gases from the burning of fossil fuels—coal and oil)

These are the pollutants you frequently see or smell, and it takes *very little* of them to damage your body.

In addition, nitrogen oxide and organic pollutants combine chemically in sunlight to produce photochemical smog. This is the brownish haze that blots out the afternoon view on sunny days in most American cities. It's also the stuff that makes your eyes sting and tear, and starts you coughing.

Now, the point of all this is that industries produce at least 50% of these really dangerous

pollutants. Don't be misled by quantity (how much); in many ways it's the quality (how dangerous) of air pollution that counts.

Furthermore, in major industrial areas the amount and variety of dangerous filth industries put in the air is even greater and more dangerous. Arsenic itself makes a fine example: in 1969, two students who had grown up in Gary, Indiana, went off to college in Michigan and within a short time got very sick. Doctors found that they had actually become addicted to the arsenic belched into the "air" of Gary by the enormous steel mills and were suffering withdrawal symptoms!

An even better example is San Jose, California, one of the major industrial areas on the West Coast. San Jose has one-tenth the population—and one-tenth the cars—of Los Angeles, but in many ways its air is *more dangerous*. San Jose has the third highest concentration of cancer-causing pollutants in its smog, according to the U.S. Public Health Service. Only Gary and Pittsburgh are worse.

San Jose may not have millions of people or cars, but it does have companies like Owens-Corning Fiberglass. One of their factories, just outside the city, got so bad that the local citizens hired their own investigators after the smog control authorities kept pooh-poohing the threat. Soon enough, they learned that the one plant, operating 24 hours a day, spews a more deadly exhaust than a million new cars! Eight tons of filth-saturated exhaust *every minute*. The plume from the smokestack, photographs revealed, drifts fifty miles and blankets all of San Jose, covering an area of 126 square miles.

If industry stands equal to the automobile as an air polluter, why do cars take the brunt of the blame?

The answer is money. *Big Business doesn't want the clean-up bill.*

As long as people think cars are the culprit, they can be fooled into thinking that cutting



"NAME YOUR POISON"

down auto exhaust will really make the air fit to breathe.

And this leads to something even more important: people can be persuaded to accept the idea that air pollution is *their own fault*.

Belching smokestacks aren't our fault. What about exhaust pipes?

Do you feel guilty when you drive your car? Do you believe that anyone who owns a car is a pollution criminal?

Let's follow it through. Let's admit that cars are a major air polluter; after all, it's true. And

admit that we're the ones who buy and drive the things. Does that make us responsible?

Consider the following:

Fact: The auto industry has always led efforts to block mass transit programs and push highway systems through the cities. 50% of the space in American cities is consumed by cars and their needs.

Fact: General Motors products net the company over \$1.7 billion in clear profit every year, but they also account for 35% of the air pollution tonnage in the U.S. Yet GM spends less than \$40 million a year (equivalent to 2% of its profits) on cleaner engine research, as compared to \$600 million for style changes and \$300 million for advertising (together, equivalent to over 50% of its profits). Moreover, auto companies buy up and suppress patents and designs that could lead to cleaner transportation (such as the Lear steam car, bought by GM last year and quietly shelved).

Fact: The American auto industry designs its cars to last about three years. As a result over 12 million cars are junked every year, creating a tremendous disposal and dumping problem, the cost of which is borne by you and me.

Add to this the fact that our towns and cities are all spread out. We live in one place, and work miles away, and have to shop for food in a third location, and buy our clothes in a fourth. We didn't design it that way. And the mass transit system (if, indeed, there is one in our community) is invariably slow, inconvenient (lots of transfers), dirty—and, lately, expensive.

To top it off, they have the nerve to tell us that auto pollution is our fault because we drive cars—so let us pay for it.

As if we hadn't been paying all along. The freeways and superhighways pushed through by the auto, oil and construction industries were paid for by us. These were all highly subsidized operations. Take a look at the gas pump, and you'll see right there just how much you're paying. By law, gasoline tax money can only go to build new highways and repair old ones. It can't go for smogless, free public transportation, despite the fact that studies have shown that such a system would be *cheaper* for everyone—given the hidden costs of air pollution, the valuable space consumed by cars, and the junk problem. That tax money can't even go for anti-pollution research (although some congressmen want to

change that, as long as the research isn't intended to phase out cars).

So what choice do we have? The auto pollutes, yes. Not the driver, but the machine. Which means that the corporations who built those machines, used the profits they got from us to make sure we'd have no other way of getting around, spent all that money to sell us more and poorer quality cars—they pollute.

It doesn't end here. Because pointing the finger at the cause of pollution raises the question of who is able to stop it.

POLLUTION.. HOT AIR AND

Government and industry are leading the fight against pollution, President Nixon told the country in his 1970 State of the Union message. The press agreed: the energy and initiative of American private enterprise, directed and funded in the public interest by the watchdog government, is the only solution.

Mr. Nixon's own program is a shining example of how the government tackles this problem. On nationwide TV and radio, with perhaps half the American people tuned in, he proclaimed a \$10 billion program just for water pollution—a headline story.

He failed to point out that the federal government's share would be only \$4 billion, to be spent over a nine year period. This would make the average yearly expenditure only \$455 million, little more than half of what Congress had already appropriated for 1970, and only about a third of what had already been voted for 1971

"war on water pollution"

Nor did Nixon care to confess that he was refusing to spend over half the money already set aside for 1970 to start fighting water pollution now. His "war on water pollution" is nothing more than a stealthy retreat!

Of course, Nixon didn't compare his proposed spending on water pollution with the \$80 billion for the military or the \$5 billion for space now featured in his budget.

But this little bit of deception—in front of 100 million people—only hints at the government's real role in the pollution problem.

The same President Nixon who told 100 million Americans about his concern for our environment is pushing the controversial "super-transport" SST, a commercial airliner that will fly faster than the speed of sound. He wants to spend \$700 million giving airplane companies like Boeing the money to develop it.

Have you ever lived by an airport? With all the noise, it's a lousy place to live. The SST, trailing thunderous sonic booms, will bring the sounds of airport violence to over 60 million Americans.

Even worse, many scientists fear that the high-flying SST will leave smoke and dirt in the upper atmosphere, where it will remain indefinitely and change the chemistry of the air. Such pollution, they believe, could have tremendously harmful effects, ranging from blotting out sunlight to letting through deadly ultra-violet rays that would bombard the earth.

Very few of us will ever be able to afford a ride on the SST. Fares will be several times higher than on regular jets. Who finds it so important that such a destructive and limited aircraft be built? Business executives, for one. They want to be able to cut a few hours flying time off their intercontinental flights. TWA and Pan Am and United like it: it means more business. Boeing and General Dynamics like it: it means a nice, safe government contract on which they can't possibly lose money.

And, evidently, President Nixon likes it.

There are also less obvious ways in which the federal government aids the forces that are ruining America. In southern Florida, for example, the Army Corps of Engineers drained vast areas of swamp and diverted natural waterflow with an elaborate and costly "flood control/irrigation" complex.

Real estate speculators and businessman-farmers who controlled the land made tremendous profits. But the ecology of the entire region has been disturbed; drinking water is being poisoned with pesticides, and now the Everglades are dying from lack of water.

We subsidize the pollution of our own country.

It's not hard to understand why the federal government does these things. Look at the kind of men who hold the major "environment-management" positions. Look at the policies they set.

The Secretary of the Interior is Walter Hickel, a millionaire businessman from Alaska. He's the guy who made a big deal about stopping oil drilling in the Santa Barbara channel after a Union Oil off-shore well blew out and covered



panel working for Union Oil

hundreds of miles of California coastline with oil—and then he quietly reversed himself and let the drilling continue. Together with President Nixon, he's been trying to force the "Timber Supply Bill" through Congress, which would let lumber companies come in and chop up millions of acres in our National Forests.

Is Hickel more concerned about the environment, or about the profits of the oil and lumber companies?

Can a *businessman* work for the best interests of all of us?

The federal government thinks so, but then most of the top positions in government are held by business executives and corporation lawyers—like Nixon himself.

The January 18, 1970, edition of the Los Angeles Times carried a short article which demonstrates rather clearly how a businessman's government responds to pollution problems. It

pointed out that after the Santa Barbara oil-drilling disaster, Nixon and Hickel appointed a special panel to decide whether or not drilling should be continued in the area. After "long and careful study," this panel decided that Union Oil and the other companies in the channel should resume drilling.

At least five of the eleven members of that panel, observed the *Times*, were working for Union Oil or its partners in the channel! In addition, the paper observed that most of the others also had dealings with the oil industry, such as contracts, or running universities that received large donations from oil companies.

If the federal government allows the wolves to be the shepherds, what do state and local governments do?

INDUSTRY DOMINATION

The state of California has been facing pollution problems as bad as any in the nation. Now state officials are talking big about their counter-attack, which is supposed to be a model for the nation.

Among California's worst problems is massive pollution of seashores and coastal waters from off-shore oil drilling. If big oil companies had to pay for the messes they make, they might be a little more careful about mucking over our land and water. So that is what the state attorney general, Charles O'Brien, set out to do after the big Union Oil blow-out. But when he tried to help citizens sue the oil companies, he found that the very state agencies set up to protect the people against industries were the strongest supporters of the oil companies!

The state conservation boards, charged Mr. O'Brien, suffer from "industry domination." How often does a public official come out and admit something like that?

But then, it was becoming difficult to cover up. Especially when one of the directors of the state agency most responsible for controlling pollution in the Santa Barbara channel happened to be a Union Oil executive.

So O'Brien turned to the experts in the state's universities. Men who, for the most part, drew their salaries from the taxpayers. The response of these professors was rather interesting.

"The university experts," said Mr. O'Brien, "all seem to be working on grants from the oil industry. There is an atmosphere of fear. The experts are afraid that if they assist in our case on behalf of the people of California, they will lose their oil industry grants."

Does that sound far-fetched? Wilbur H. Somerton, a professor of oil engineering, admitted that he wouldn't testify "because my work depends on good relations with the oil industry. My interest is serving the petroleum industry."

autos cause only 25% of local air pollution

California cities are notorious for their air pollution. What have urban officials done?

In the Bay Area, officials got together and set up a regional authority: the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District (BAAPCD). Read the hand-outs this agency distributes and you'll see how they've cut down on air pollution by vigorous enforcement. Go to San Francisco or Oak-

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nd, especially on a sunny, calm day, and your
es, nose and lungs tell a different story.
What kind of policies does the BAAPCD fol-
? For one thing, it's very tolerant of indus-
pollution. According to BAAPCD regula-
ns, when pollution control devices in factories
breakdowns, companies can be excused for
lluting the air.
One study found that the Shell Oil refinery in
rby Martinez reported "breakdowns" on 84
t of 111 days!



The BAAPCD likes to play down air pollution
om big industries. They set their standards so
w that they don't even conform to state health
standards. This way, industries can pollute all
ey please and still brag to the public, "We're
sponsible! We're within the safety standards!"
The BAAPCD makes big claims about how it
winning the battle against air pollution. It tells
the public how it cut air pollution "34.3%" in
67 alone. It doesn't confess that this impres-
ve figure really refers to the amount of air
ollution it claims to have prevented. But total
r pollution is increasing. "At least things are
tting worse a little less quickly" is what the
AAPCD really means.

Things weren't always done this way. Back in
61, a man by the name of Benjamin Linsky
as the main enforcement officer for the
AAPCD. He ordered a series of studies and
en concluded that autos were causing only 25%
f local air pollution. Mr. Linsky was quietly
sed out of office. His replacement was D. J.
ud) Callaghan, a former PG&E executive.
ithin a short time, the BAAPCD decided that
ars, not industry, were the worst offenders of

What kind of ecology-minded people give
policy advice about air pollution to Jud Calla-
nan and the BAAPCD?

One man works for Standard Oil. Another
orks for Dow Chemical. A third draws pay-
ecks from the Pacific Gas and Electric Com-
ny, one of the major air polluters and land-
olders in the area. Three of the "advisors" are
ctually paid consultants for the Bay Area

League of Industrial Associations, an organiza-
tion put together by big companies like Stan-
ard Oil and PG&E to apply "friendly pressure"
on public officials and tell the public what a
great job industry does.

The wolves are the shepherds.
And California is no exception. It is even
considered to have the strictest pollution con-
trols in the nation!

In Eugene, Oregon, there was a filter stoppage
in the huge Weyerhaeuser wood-pulp plant.
Rather than shut down the plant, the company
decided to continue operations, even though
they were dumping untreated chemical pollu-
tion—sheer poison—into the river 100 yards up-
stream from the city water intake. The company
continued production for the two days it took
the filter to be fixed, and then paid a small fine
for its pollution.

In Tacoma, Washington, the American Smelt-
ing Co. paid the grand total of \$3,750 for one
year of poisoning the area with lethal, stinking
sulfur dioxide. The company is now building an
1100 foot high smokestack to spread the poison
over an even wider area—and in doing so it gains
legal freedom from pollution prosecution!

All over America, penalties and fines like these
are nothing but a license for companies to
pollute. Check out your own area. If you have a
pollution control board, you'll see that people
who live near the big, messy factories don't sit
on it. Nowhere are the people who are most
affected by industrial poison given the chance to
control it. Everywhere government works with
industry to save them the expense of cleaning
up, and to convince us that something is being
done.

And if this is how government tackles pollu-
tion, it's not hard to guess what industry does.

INDUSTRY'S SOLUTION

Many companies take a "cosmetic" approach
to pollution. If you can't see it, then it's not
there.

They mix steam with the crud belching out of
their smokestacks so that the plume looks white,
and clean, and harmless. Companies that emit
too much filth to disguise often do their dirty
work at night—an even better ploy.

Oil companies come out with big ads showing
how their "special additive" gasolines make car
exhaust so clean that a balloon can be filled with
exhaust and remain nearly transparent. This is
supposed to mean it's no longer dangerous pollu-
tion. A better test would be to stick an oil
company executive in the balloon along with the
fumes for a few minutes, or pump that exhaust
through the company board room while a meet-
ing is in session.

Other companies prefer to juggle statistics.
And there are companies, slightly more blatant
than most, that revert to outright lies:

If you read *Life*, or *Look*, or *Time*, you've
probably seen full-page ads showing crystal-clear
rivers flowing through green, unspoiled forests.
The Georgia-Pacific Lumber Co. places these ads
and tells us how much it believes in conserva-
tion. That same company, reported a Portland,
Oregon, newspaper, sent letters to its workers
attacking conservationists because they were
"trying to limit the workers' right to cut trees!"
They're also spending huge sums of money

pushing for the Timber Supply Bill.

It's a good story to remember next time some
big corporation tries to tell you how concerned
it is about our environment.

What big corporations are really concerned
about is money. That's why they go to so much
trouble to be sure the government—and even the
public—won't tip the applectart. Because the
balance sheet is very one-sided about who prof-
its from pollution versus who pays for it. It
reads as follows:

In 1969, American corporations spent ap-
proximately a billion dollars on pollution
control, while amassing after-tax profits of
\$66 billion. They spent only 1.5% of their
profits cleaning up their own mess!

Even these figures are deceptive. The fed-
eral and state governments give big tax
breaks to corporations for their pollution-
contro expenses. For every million dollars
companies spend, they get back over
\$700,000. The public pays 70% of their
costs. Their break is our burden.

Not only do we quietly pick up the tab for
business' own expenses, but the bill for
government anti-pollution programs also
falls on our shoulders.

The government wants the public to pay
over \$10 billion for municipal treatment
plants over the next five years, while asking
industry to spend only \$3 billion (tax-
deductible) on its own waste water. But
industry uses—and dirties—two-thirds of
America's water, and farmers account for
most of the rest.

The icing on the cake is the simple fact
that 40% of all the wastes handled by public
water plants come from industry! There's
another \$4 billion we pick up for them.

It's the same story with air pollution. What
companies pay they save on tax deductions,
or else they raise prices and pass the costs on
to us. We pay extra for smog control devices
on our cars, and for modified gasoline.

And garbage: the cost of handling all the
trash from industry, and all the consumer
products which can't be disposed of, will be
over \$40 billion during the next five to ten
years. Forbes Magazine, a businessman's
journal, tells us very clearly just what this
means: "Little wonder that businessmen and
Wall Streeters alike are drooling... The
taxpayer had better steel himself to pay the
tab."

In other words corporations want us to
pay for their own pollution, while making
big profits out of pollution itself. Pollution
control is becoming a Big Business. Some of
the big companies that rank among the
worst of all polluters are buying up pollution
control companies. They want to have their
cake and eat it.

There should be no doubt now why the
Bigwigs tell us that "People Pollute." "Let the
public pay!" is their real message.

They get away with it because the role of
industry shapes the role of government. All
across the nation, big corporations have friends
on planning boards, in legislatures, and on pollu-
tion commissions. They sponsor the research of
university experts. Their interests are well repre-
sented. Who represents the interests of the
people?

But what if more of them did? Suppose there
were lots of dedicated politicians, and suppose
corporations agreed to cooperate. Then could
they stop pollution? How would they do it?

POLLUTION SCIENCE CAN DO ANYTHING

"Science got us into this mess, and science will get us out. *Technology can cure the problems of technology.*"

Unfortunately, America depending on technology to pull her out of the hole is like a high-pressured, over-anxious businessman expecting a few Tums to cure his ulcers after smoking and drinking coffee all day, and gulping down big dinners of extra-spicy, artificially-flavored, preservative-laden food. You can't tack solution onto a problem and expect it to work if you don't deal with the *cause* of that problem.

Besides, you just can't say that "technology" is the cause of pollution. Someone controls that technology and uses it for specific purposes. If you don't consider these things, then "pollution

Another basic principle of science makes the problem a little sharper: matter cannot be destroyed, only transformed. There are three states of matter, and we suffer from three types of pollution: too much garbage (solid), water pollution (liquid), and air pollution (gas). When we try to deal with one, we tend to make the others worse.

Take garbage, for example. If you try to burn it, you've got air pollution. So you develop special incinerators that cut down air pollution, but then you get dirty filters and residues—more solids. If you dump that stuff in the water, you've got water pollution.

It's the same story with dirty water. With advanced methods, water can be considerably

already being produced very profitably by other companies. American corporations make more money digging additional resources out of the ground than recycling them. They're not about to sacrifice these profits just because recycling makes better ecological sense.

To make matters worse, many new products are made to be super-disposable. As a result, they are harder to recycle.

Plastic beer cans, for example, have been developed to replace metal ones. But the only way to get rid of them once you've used them is to burn them—and then you end up breathing beer cans.

Behind all these difficulties is the sheer problem of energy. Most of our electrical power is generated by plants that burn coal or oil. This is why electric utility companies like Con Ed in New York or PG&E in California are always among the worst air polluters. Their air pollution is very visible, so they talk up atomic generating plants.

Atomic plants, however, also pollute. They need immense amounts of water to cool the reactors, and this water, when discharged back into the rivers, is very hot. This creates something called thermal pollution: hot water changes the balance of life and kills off many fish; rivers and lakes lose their ability to clean themselves and become much more polluted.

So atomic generating plants merely replace air pollution with water pollution. Technology takes us out of the frying pan and into the fire.

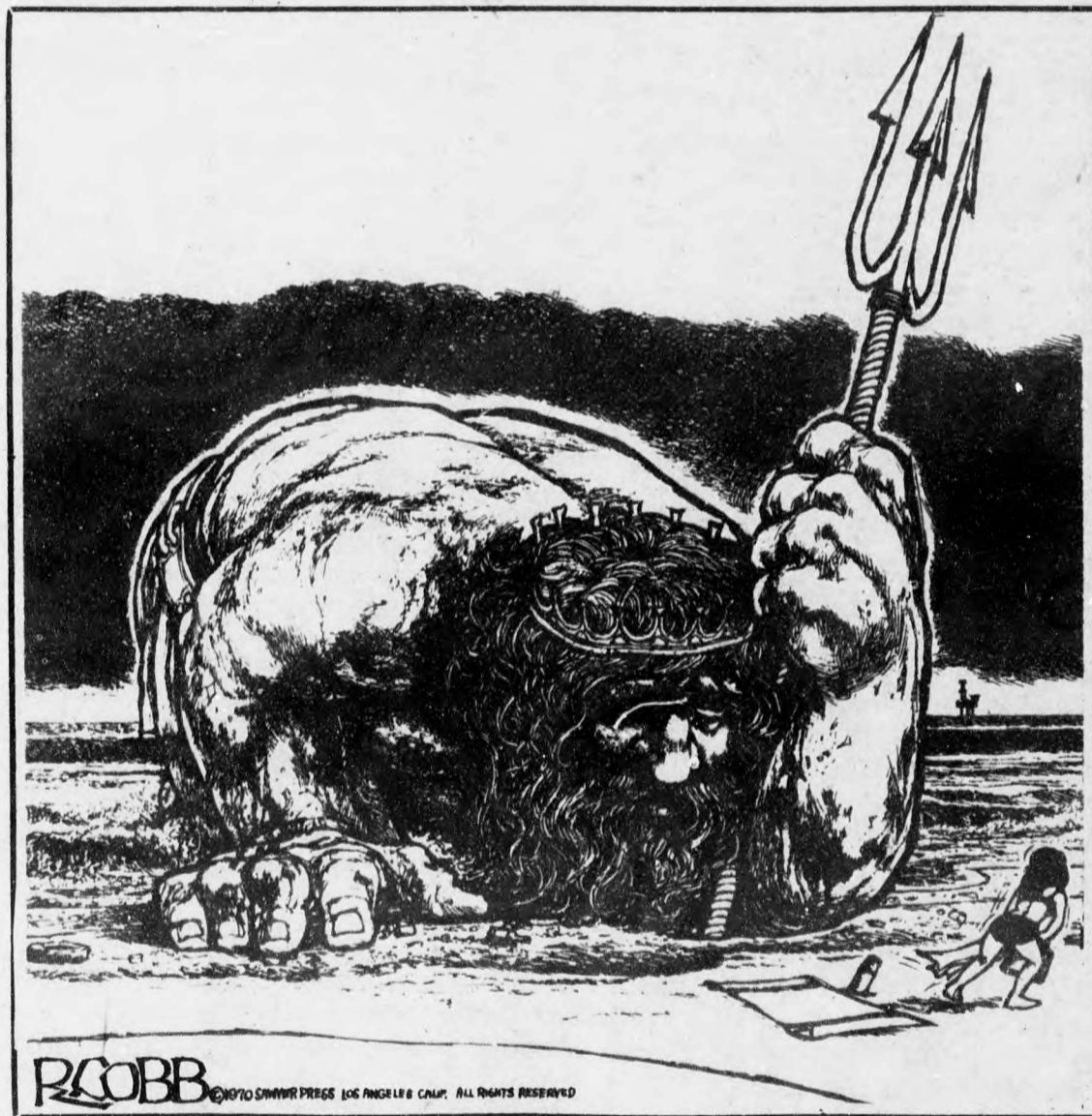
This leads to the most basic problems of all: in America, as things are now, certain kinds of pollution are *totally unpreventable*. As long as the American economy turns out immense quantities of missiles, cars, steel skyscrapers, space-ships, and pointless appliances, then there must be an immense amount of combustion to produce and run these things. As far as we know now only combustion technology—the burning of fuel (mostly coal, also oil)—can provide the tremendous, concentrated energy needed.

But combustion consumes oxygen and releases staggering amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The CO₂ is building up, especially as more and more plant life (which converts CO₂ back to oxygen) is destroyed. All this CO₂ in the air is beginning to cause something known as the "greenhouse effect": the light rays from the sun can get in, but when they reach the earth and turn into heat rays, the heat rays can't get out. This tends to heat up the lower levels of the atmosphere. Nobody really knows what this is going to do, but most scientists are positive that it will be something very bad.

Science—the hope

What it really comes down to, and what you rarely hear about, is that on the whole, anti-pollution devices can only *slow down* the rate at which things are getting worse. Being poisoned a little more slowly is hardly a cure.

Fighting pollution with gadgets is like treating cancer by lopping off the most obvious tumors. While expensive devices can make a few processes less harmful, every year more factories send their stacks into the sky and run their culverts into the rivers. Bulldozers clear off



control" won't even get off the ground. Basic laws of nature see to that.

One of the fundamental principles of science is that disorder tends to increase. In other words, making a mess is much easier than cleaning one up.

Oil spills are a good example. Remember the oil spills of Santa Barbara? The massive drilling rigs out in the water symbolized the complicated, ingenious technology that had been developed to bring oil up from under hundreds of feet of rock and water.

But when that technology broke down and made a big spill, what was the only way to clean the oil off the beaches? *With straw!*

And when the oil companies tried to use more sophisticated methods to break up the oil—by dropping detergents on it—they only ended up doing greater harm. People may have been convinced that things were better because the messy oil goo was no longer visible, but the detergents were even more poisonous to sea life.

cleansed, but one by-product is tons of sludge (solid). Getting rid of the sludge brings in all the problems of garbage disposal.

And controlling air pollution, as just mentioned, produces solid wastes, often very poisonous, that are hard to deal with.

The only possible solution includes something called recycling. This means finding ways to use waste products over again. The metal, paper and plastic components of garbage, for example, could be separated and re-used. The rest of the rubbish could be converted to compost, which is nothing more than natural fertilizer.

But recycling requires total economic planning. In America, big companies sell millions of dollars worth of chemical fertilizer, and they will fight any program which sees city and state governments putting organic fertilizer on the market. In this country total economic planning for the best overall results is not possible.

The same goes for water and air pollution. Most by-products which could be recycled are

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hundreds of square miles of farmland to be paved over, and strip mines gouge immense scars across the country to get ores that feed insatiable smelters. Countless forests are hacked away to make more and more paper. Leaky oil wells are drilled in more dangerous places. And freeways expand over the land. The skies get grayer, the rivers browner, more people get sick, and life becomes more dreary for those without the means to escape.

It's not that the world is dying—it's being killed. The murder can be prevented. But technology won't cure pollution because the real cause of pollution is a lot more than just technology.



7

POLLUTION: THE NATURE OF THE BEAST

PEOPLE DON'T POLLUTE

The human race has been around for a million years. Nature engineered us very carefully so we wouldn't interfere with the balance of life, which supports all living things—including humanity.

You breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide (CO₂). You give off solid and liquid wastes.

Plants breathe in CO₂, and take in minerals and nitrogen from animal and human waste. They use sunlight to turn these things into food substance, and they grow.

Animals eat the plants, then humans eat these animals and plants as well. After we die, our bodies decompose, and become food for the plants.

The cycle is closed. Nothing is wasted.

Pollution interferes with this natural cycle of life, a cycle which depends on air, land and water. Pollution is smoke and oil slicks and junk cars and weed-killers. Pollution pours out of smokestacks, exhaust pipes, culverts, dump trucks.

Pollution comes from producing things and from the things that are produced.

We've already seen what makes the air so dirty. Cars and industries do an equal job of poisoning the atmosphere.

Water is even more the victim of the factory. Industry uses and pollutes almost two-thirds of our water supply, and agribusiness (big farms using irrigation) accounts for most of the rest.

People themselves use less than 1/7 of all the water consumed in America. Sewage, the waste that humans put into water, can be removed. The oil, acid, ammonia, dissolved metal and pesticides from industry and agribusiness in most cases cannot be removed.

It's the same story with land pollution (garbage). Industrial and commercial waste makes up 60% of the hundreds of millions of tons of garbage discarded annually. The other 40% comes from "people." But look more closely and you find that much unavoidable people garbage—discarded food, paper and the like—breaks down or can be recycled. The problem comes from all the "convenience" packages.

The no-deposit, non-returnable cans and bottles are hard to get rid of. They pile up on the scrap heaps—over 100 billion a year—and actually cost us a lot more money than the old returnable types. Each one costs you an extra 30¢ in taxes for disposal, a tab the manufacturer never mentions. That's one reason they started



Is it really the wishes and demands of the people that run America? Does America's immense, swelling economy really work for us—or against us? Who benefits from it?

We have to look at what America makes.

making non-returnable containers in the first place: to slip us the bill for getting rid of them.

All of which leads to one conclusion: pollution is not a people problem. If it was, countries like India which have many more people and less area than America would be dying from pollution. It is the industrial countries of the world that are polluted, but even among those some are much more polluted than others. And none of them—not even Japan—compares with America.

The cause of pollution is the way machines and technology are used.

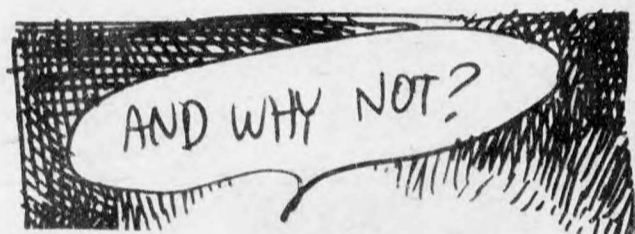
EXPANDING CORPORATIONS

In America, most of the machines and technology are controlled by corporations. The goal of these corporations is to make more and more profits. And in order to do this, they have to grow bigger and produce more. This is what determines how they use the machines and technology and land that they own. This is capitalism.

Our economy is like a person built leaning forward who must keep running ahead or he will fall over. Businesses can't keep making and selling the same things all the time because people would soon have most of the products they need, and demand would fall off. Which means profits would fall. Then workers get laid off, plants shut down, and you've got a recession or depression. Which makes profits drop more.

Corporations have to make more things, and convince people to buy more, in order to keep making profits. They *must* keep growing.

America has the world's largest "Gross National Product." That means that America makes more things than any other country in the world. And every year, the GNP gets bigger.



Twenty percent of America's industrial GNP is devoured by military production. Most of these war products—planes, missiles, ABM systems, submarines—are enormously expensive and are never used. They sit around for a few years and become "obsolete"; then new models are produced to replace them. On the other hand, to use these deadly weapons would bring on the death of the world—or at least of America.

The military goods that are used are either dropped in the jungles of Southeast Asia and Latin America or sold to dictators and other buyers around the world.

Big corporations have made billions of dollars in profits from military production. For the rest of us, the cost has been enormous. It goes far beyond the 70¢ out of each tax dollar we pay that goes for war or war-related production. The industries of war—oil, steel, chemicals, plastics and manufacturing—are the dirtiest of all, and military production accounts for over 1/5 of their output.

Think of all the acids and smoke added to our rivers and air while steel is made for missiles, and submarines, and bombers. How much of the poisonous chemicals that we drink and the deadly gasses that we breathe originated in the manufacture of military hardware? The stupendous amounts of weaponry that we create wage war on our own bodies as well as on our paychecks.

Still, most of what America makes is for the consumer, not the Army. It is the stuff of which the so-called American Dream is made. What

kinds of goods does Business sell us, and what kind of life does it bring?

We spend thousands of dollars on cars, refrigerators, TV sets, stoves and washing machines that can be made (labor included) for a fraction of their price tags. And then, while we're working overtime to keep up with our payments, the things break down. Or some new and jazzier model comes out.

Advertisements are always yammering at us about some new product that's supposed to make us look and feel sexier, or younger, or stronger, or more important. The ads are very clever, being scientifically designed to play on our weaknesses, our desires, our vanities. They're nothing but psychological pick-pockets and purse-snatchers.

Many of us go into debt to buy all the things the ads tell us we need. No matter how much we have, we never have enough. There's always something else we're urged to buy. There's always a new set of Joneses we're supposed to keep up with.

So consumer goods and military hardware form the heart of the gigantic American economy. Why are these things produced?



Business must keep growing to make profits. Profits come from sales. The critical problem for corporations becomes "How can we increase sales?" They have found several ways.

They build their products to break down in a relatively short time, because this increases turnover. Scholars call this "planned obsolescence." We can call it *waste*.

They spend billions of dollars on advertising (and tack the cost onto the price-tag) to convince us to buy new things, often things we don't really need. This too we can call *waste*.

They back the politicians and newspapers that push for expensive new defense systems, which collect dust for a few years and are replaced. What else could we call it but *waste*!

Our enormous, expanding economy powers itself by creating waste!

Look at all the metal objects which surround you and consider how many of them you really need. While you do this, keep in mind that 650,000 gallons of America's water are degraded making one ton of steel; 130 million tons are produced each year. It's part of the cost—*your cost*—that companies don't tell you about.

Thumb through the daily paper and notice all the advertising pages. You pay for these ads. Not only do the companies tack the cost onto the price-tag, but 240,000 gallons of water and thousands of trees go into making one ton of newspaper. 61% of all newspaper goes for ads, consuming well over 5 million tons of paper each year. That's your cost also. *Waste exhausts the resources of the land—and of the people.*

There are other, less obvious ways in which we pay the price of an illogical system fueled by greed:

How much better off are we?

Businessmen are much better off. In the last 5 years, big corporations have grown 31%.

But inflation has crippled many of us. It's left us running on a treadmill. Many of us are even going backwards: working people can't even buy as much now with their paychecks as they could 10 years ago.

Many of us are deeply in debt. American consumers are over \$98 billion in the hole. That works out to over \$2000 per family!

And the final price we pay for all the posses-

sions and "conveniences" that they sell us runs a lot higher. The billions and billions of dollars worth of goods America produces every year exact a fearsome ecological toll.

Our cities are crowded, smelly, and ugly. There's less open land each passing year. Our health is deteriorating: more people are getting degenerative diseases—which means their bodies virtually rot—at younger ages. Even life expectancy is decreasing. Our jobs are boring. We work harder and harder to pay our bills and end up making other people rich.

Pollution comes from waste:

producing too much,

producing too sloppily,

and wasting what has

been produced



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ALTERNATIVE

Things don't have to be this way.

Suppose America was really run for the benefit of everyone. That would make it possible to plan very carefully how to use our land, resources and technology without ripping up our environment.

We could use things over instead of using them up. People would decide for themselves what their needs are and what should be produced.

Things would be built to last: there's no reason why lightbulbs can't shine for years, and refrigerators run for a lifetime. The know-how exists right now, but most companies know that durable goods compete with fast profits.

We could get a lot of energy from cleaner power sources like solar power or "super-battery" fuel cells. These things aren't used now because they can't deliver the kind of power needed for enormous cities packed with people, or industries which crank out endless heaps of goods. But they would be perfect for smaller, spread-out cities that could be planned and built.

Even if some of the goods we need must be made by dirty methods and with dirty power, making only as much as we really need and not

overloading any one area with factories would minimize the damage. Nature has tremendous ability to clean up human messes if she isn't pushed too hard.

The rewards of technology need not be abandoned if technology is used selectively, and carefully. We don't have to go back to the horse and plow to escape death from the smokestack and culvert.

But this sounds like a wild dream. Not because these things are impossible—they could be started immediately. It sounds unreal because the men and the corporations that run the present system, and profit by it, insist that no other way of doing things is as good as what we have now. And they back up these claims with force when people try to change their system.

And yet, these same men, who are now being attacked from so many directions—by people against the war, by people suffering from inflation, by black and brown and poor people—are now leading the parade and carrying the banners for America's new Ecology Crusade. Politicians talk tough and make promises; government officials slip money and supplies to "responsible" students who demonstrate for ecology; businessmen give financial support to the college professors and conservation clubs that are spreading

the Word.

But the Word they spread is a lie. And if lies work better than force to keep people confused and keep them from attacking their system, then lie they will. If encouraging people to rally for Ecology discourages others from rallying for decent working conditions, an end to the war in Asia, equal opportunity, and real control over their own lives, then they will make Ecology the watchword of the day. The wolves will pose as shepherds.

The pollution of America is not an accident. It is not a technical oversight, nor is it the fault of the people, or caused by too many people. It will not be cured by a few fancy gadgets or inventions.

Pollution comes from waste: producing too much, producing too sloppily, and wasting what has been produced. There will be pollution as long as things are made for profit, not because people actually need them. There will be pollution until we consider all the costs of making something—including the cost to the environment.

There will be pollution and hunger as long as the land and resources of a nation are run for the profit of a few, and at the expense of the many.

8

VICTIM

America is a have-not nation.

After years of waste and misuse corporations have used up many of our vital raw materials. Since the 1940's American companies have grabbed large holdings in more and more Third World countries to get these resources, the fuel for their runaway production.

And the outcome?

American corporations and the powerful men who own and control them have reaped staggering profits.

Many Americans have lots of stuff but it's hard to say whether their lives are any easier or happier. Many others are still poor and hungry. And we've all been left with the mess.

So far, most of the people demonstrating against the mess and talking about ecology have been college students, suburban housewives, doctors, engineers, lawyers—by and large, middle class people.

Their complaints are legitimate. But there are many people in America and the rest of the world who suffer much more from pollution and the system which causes it.

In America, they are black, brown and white working people, who are squeezed into cities and crowded together. They are the people with the worst jobs, the ones that leave men deaf. They are exposed to the most concentrated poisons, the kind that rot away lungs.

They are the ones who have to live around industrial "parks." You don't find factories in nice suburban neighborhoods.

They are less likely to have cars or the money to take long trips. A few extra National Parks don't mean much to them.

They are the people that population control advocates were talking about at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting of December 1968. These scientists recommended that urban planners build future cities more compact and narrow, so that the sheer psychological pressure of overcrowding would force people to have fewer kids.

It's the same story in rural areas. The poorest people, the ones that do the real labor, are the ones who have to stoop over fields covered with poisonous chemical dust. In California, growers have been known to spray fields while people were working in them!

It doesn't end here. The ecological piracy which has exhausted America extends beyond our borders. All over the world, people in underdeveloped countries are seeing their own natural resources dug up, cut down, and pumped away. The signs on the plant gates carry names like Standard Oil, Anaconda, or United Fruit. The

seas and paying dirt-cheap wages to desperate workers who have no other choice.

What big American companies do dirty at home, they do much dirtier in Brazil, or Indonesia, or Ghana. In these places, no officials will bug them about sooty smokestacks, oil slicks, dangerous pesticides, or unhealthy working conditions.

In Peru, American mining corporations pay Indians up to one dollar a day to mine copper in the Andes mountains. Here is one description of those mines:



people know that they will never see a penny of the profits from these mines and plantations and factories. The big American companies divide their take with the rich overlords who control the land.

This is called imperialism. Imperialism lets American companies get cheaply from other countries what they have used up and need at home; it lets them convert these countries into captive markets for over-priced American goods; it lets them get away with moving factories over-

There are about 100,000 Indians employed in the big sierra mines . . . where conditions (minerals lie at up to 17,000 feet above sea level) and poisonous fumes make a man of thirty-five look sixty—if he has survived that long in the first place. Many companies . . . distribute coca (which produces cocaine when chewed) to the Indians before they enter the pits so as to render them semi-unconscious of dangers, hardships, and the internal pains the fumes create. (J. Gerassi, *The Great Fear in Latin America*, p. 129)

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In Brazil, most of the good land is controlled by American companies like United Fruit, Standard Fruit, W. P. Grace Co. and Bank of America. These companies grow non-food cash crops, like coffee, in a country which should be one of the richest food producers in the world and instead is one of the poorest. They grow their crops on huge jungle plantations, on sensitive but fertile tropical soils. George Borgstrom, in his book *The Hungry Planet*, tells what happens to this farmland in a section called "Coffee on the March" (p. 329):

The almost predatory exploitations by the coffee planters have ruined a considerable portion of Brazil's soil. In many areas, these abandoned coffee lands are so ruined that they can hardly ever be restored to crop production Therefore, the coffee plantations have always been on the march, grabbing new land and leaving behind eroded or impoverished soils This march of the coffee plantations over the wide expanses of Brazil has been likened to a devastating giant wave In some of these early coffee regions the abandoned soil is so crisscrossed by ravines and gullies that it almost resembles a lunar landscape.

Should Brazil be called "Brazil the Overpopulated"? Or should it be called "Brazil the Raped"? It is no coincidence that American corporations dominate the economy of many of the world's poorest and hungriest countries.

Peru, Brazil—the list could go on and on. It could include South Africa, where black men are paid slave wages to build Ford cars.

Or Liberia, whose rubber plantations yield Firestone average net profits three times as great as the entire Liberian national revenue.

And the list would have to include Vietnam.

9

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER : VIETNAM AND AMERICA'S "ECOLOGY PROBLEM"

Lyndon B. Johnson, a now retired American politician, once said that "the best guide to what we do abroad is what we do at home."

One of the things we have been doing at home is spraying farms, lawns, highway medians and vacant lots with herbicides (weed-killers). Something called 2,3,5-T is the most common one used; it has been sprayed on over 5% of the U.S. Unfortunately it does a lot more than kill weeds.

2,3,5-T was being used near Globe, Arizona in 1965, and some of it drifted over populated areas. Shortly thereafter, one farmer reported

that 60% of his goats were born dead or deformed, and his chickens stopped laying. Then trees started to die. Children got sick. And finally women in the area began to have miscarriages; and many had their reproductive organs removed.

Possibly 30% of South Vietnam has now been sprayed with 2,3,5-T *thirteen times more concentrated* than that permitted in America.

The Army says that it "only" wants to defoliate the trees. But it sprays 2,3,5-T directly on "unfriendly" villages. Unfriendly villages are

those in which *any* of the people are sympathetic to the Viet Cong. This includes almost all the villages in South Vietnam.

The American government and American corporations are running the Vietnam war. The corporations build the war machine that the government directs. And polluting Vietnam is one of their basic tactics. They attack the people and destroy the ecology of their country.

The poisons they have sprayed to kill trees and destroy crops stay in the soil. Much of this soil is permanently destroyed. In many places, after



... A SIMPLE ANSWER ...

the plant cover dies, the bare ground becomes as hard as a rock through a process called "laterization." Generations must pass before laterized soil can again be farmed.

In other places, bamboo weeds grow in after the original plants are killed. So tough and stubborn is the bamboo plant that it is almost impossible to get rid of once it has taken over the land.

American planes have also sprayed herbicides over 100,000 acres of the mangroves which line Vietnam's estuaries. Estuaries are coastline bays

Saving Vietnam from the communists can be translated as saving Vietnam from the Vietnamese, even if this means destroying the whole country and the people themselves. The same goes for Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, or

attack the problem

NOW!

ROBB
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and inlets where fresh water mixes with salt and where, in Vietnam, shoreline mangroves provide breeding grounds that yield premium harvests of fish and shellfish. The Vietnamese have always depended on their estuaries for much of their protein supply.

Now the estuaries of Vietnam have been destroyed. The few fish and shellfish that have survived the destruction cannot be eaten. They are so contaminated as to be poison timebombs for humans.

Poisons that get into soil and water also get into humans, even humans that are born years after the poisons were sprayed. As the lesson of Globe, Arizona shows, they are as deadly to people as they are to weeds and forests. One substance in the herbicides has been found to be 10,000 times more harmful than thalidomide. Already there are reports filtering back from Vietnam of stillborn and deformed babies. We may be crippling a whole generation of Vietnamese.

What does the ecological destruction of Vietnam have to do with the ecological destruction of America?

The same government that tells us about its concern for America's environment poisons the environment of Vietnam. The same corporations that pollute America and call it "pollution control" make products to pollute Vietnam and call it "saving Vietnam from the communists."

any country whose people want to get rid of foreign businessmen and take control over their own resources. Politicians and businessmen cry "Communism!" whenever their power over the people and resources of the earth is threatened, either abroad or at home.

Money and power is the real story behind the Vietnam war. Power for American companies to control the wealth of Southeast Asia. Power that will let them keep the money rolling in.

Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia are prized by American businessmen because of the great natural resources of the region, and because control over this area would give them an immense captive market.

American corporations value the resources because they are things that America no longer has, or never had—things like tungsten, antimony, tin.

American corporations need these markets because the American people just cannot keep buying fast enough to keep the corporations growing and profiting.

The Vietnamese know all this. That's why they are fighting back. For over a thousand years, the Vietnamese have been fighting against foreign powers that came to take away the wealth of their country.

How about us?—we have to fight the war, and we have to pay for it. 45,000 lives and over

\$100 billion dollars, and the war grinds on. We have nothing to gain from this war — we can only lose.

When you get right down to it, we really have much in common with the Vietnamese. The companies that run America make profits off both of us. And both of us are the victims of their ecological crimes.

The Vietnamese have a headstart on us in solving their pollution problem. They know very clearly what causes it. They are attacking the problem at its source.

If we really want to make America a fit place to live in once again, we also have to understand our problem. More of us have to realize that bad ecology cannot be separated from unfit housing, inflation, lousy working conditions or the rat-race life; from racism, the repression of women, starvation or wars of aggression.

The fight against ecological disaster cannot succeed if it does not recognize the common obstacle to the solution of all these problems: in America, the wealth of society is produced for profit, not for people. And the small elite that gains power and wealth from this system will use every weapon at their command to preserve it, no matter whether they see the threat rising from the people of Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America or the United States itself. Once we understand these things, it will be clear that there is only one way to deal with our ecology problem:

Attack the problem at its source.

IF YOU AREN'T PART

OF THE SOLUTION

THEN YOU'RE PART

OF THE PROBLEM

Eldridge Cleaver

**SMOG CONTROL GROWS OUT
OF THE BARREL OF A GUN**



Dirty air, filthy rivers and lakes, foul soil. Are we just going

D

Dirty air, filthy rivers and lakes, foul soil. Are we just going to live with them — if we can? The answer must be no. Before clean air, unpolluted waters and green fields become only a memory, each of us must act. To reverse the tide of pollution and improve the quality of life, start cleaning things up, now. Fight pollution . . . with better waste disposal, with a clean home and home grounds, with a properly-maintained car and efficient heating system. Fight pollution . . . stop litter. Pollution control begins with people!

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Ross Drug Ltd.

Richards' Jewelry

Medjuck's

Harvey Studios

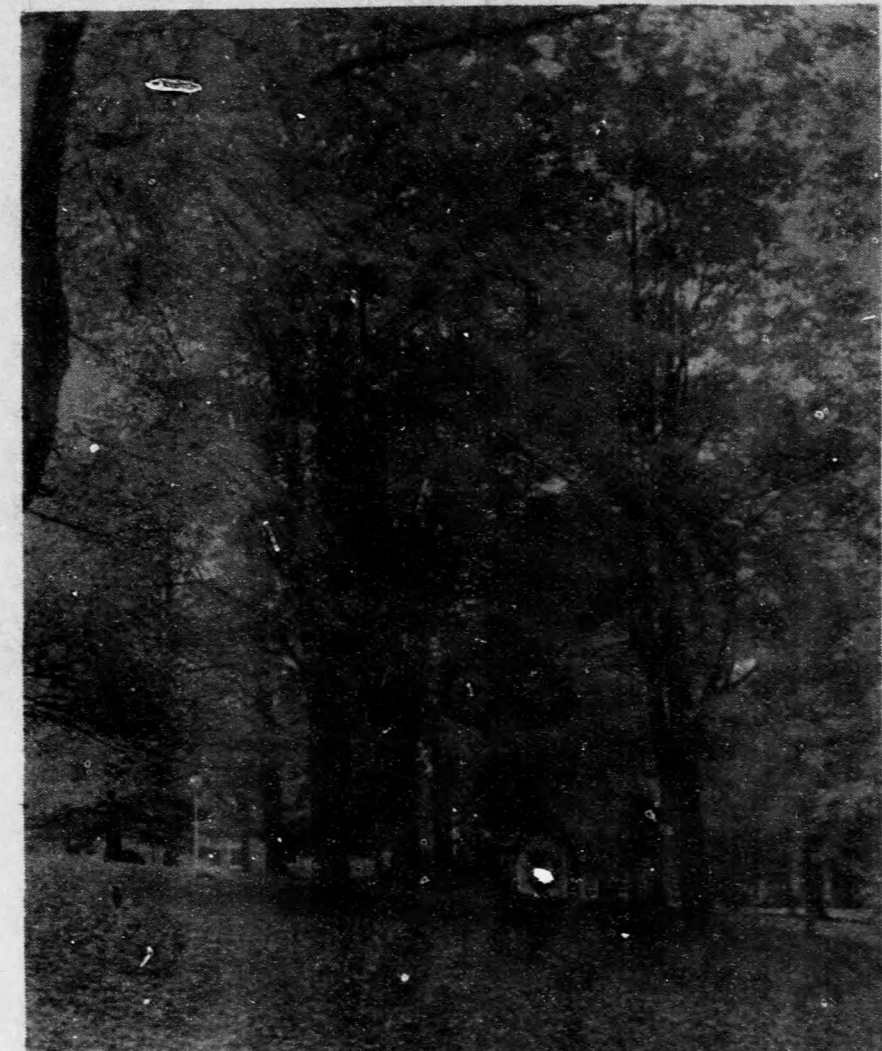
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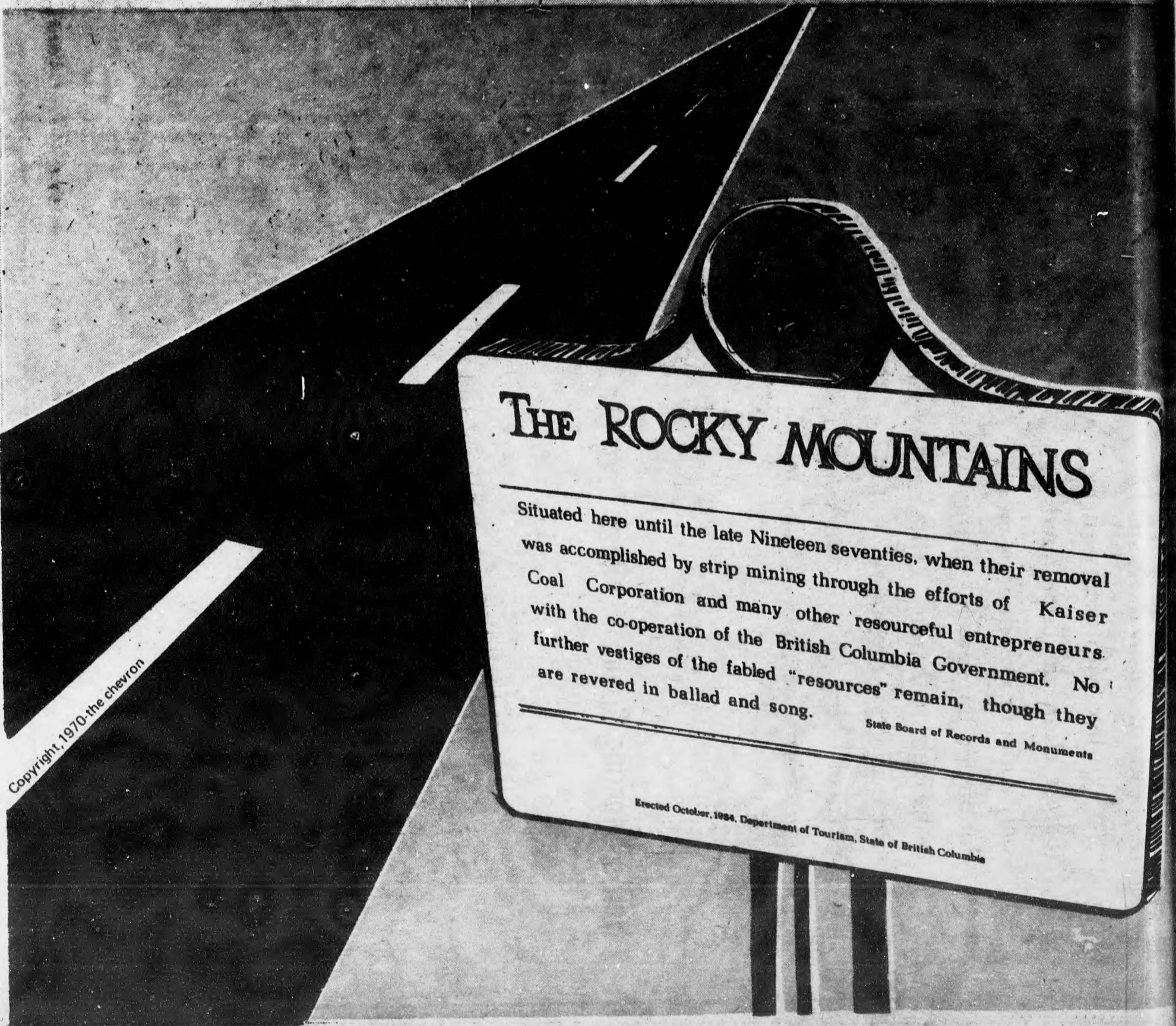
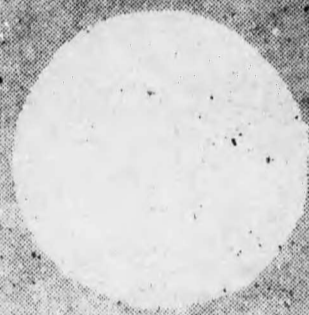
Stones Studio

Abram's

Start Now . . . It Costs Less to Plan Ahead



Photos by Jomini



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THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Situated here until the late Nineteen seventies, when their removal was accomplished by strip mining through the efforts of Kaiser Coal Corporation and many other resourceful entrepreneurs with the co-operation of the British Columbia Government. No further vestiges of the fabled "resources" remain, though they are revered in ballad and song.

State Board of Records and Monuments

Erected October, 1984, Department of Tourism, State of British Columbia

poetry

3

The Wise Old Woman Death

Green and golden, as if touched
By a rich man's wonder, are
The ghosts of last year's trees.
I see them as real as these
Watching walls whiten the empty
Bones that fill them.

One night into tomorrow,
And one footprint in the snow.

The charred hands of the branded maple
Reach warm as specre eyes
Into this cold bed. And the forest
Spreads a winter table
Outside my window. They have come
For a feast of the soul.

One night into tomorrow,
And one footprint in the snow.

Whispering bands, charming out the secrets
From the bark, gather round
My pillow. Fast and fragile, as the
Wish of a drowned man, is the voice
Of the sky, calling me now
Into the miracle of midnight stars.

One night into tomorrow,
And one footprint in the snow.

Sheelagh Russell

Adieu

At this our last parting,
We have little to say to each other's eyes,
Only my strong arms and your tears
Speak of our clinging to a happy past.

Our hands are tightly joined
By vows no one may alter,
Though death may come to lovers,
Over love, death has no power.
And yet we give back promises,
For there is little infant chance
That we shall ever meet again.

We are the victims of memory's hollow echo,
Like our footsteps and our voices
In the empty railway station,
Where we shiver in the morning cold
And tremble with emotion.

What more can be said?
One short kiss on tiptoes,
One gentle squeeze from a beloved hand,
Two soft goodbyes, one last touch
Of yearning fingers through the windows--
A kiss upon the pane.

I stepped down from the platform to the tracks
And you can see me no more
In the rising steam and mist,
As your train slips away.

After a while I also turn and walk away
Beneath the shedding arch of autumn elms

Kevin R. Bruce

Rain

(is a desert where
thought and love are not even mirageable)

i walk an animal untamed
by schizophrenic flowers who plant themselves
in the growing heat of the air

(dry is god
and waiting is praying)
i pluck a flower

for plucking a flower is like hoping
and i long to love.

someday it will rain;
and i will feel the water on my face
and for all the flowers
from clouds will fall the earth

Bernell Macdonald

LYCANTHROPY

Your pelted ripped flesh taunts my mind,
As you smile and bite another
squealing piece of pork.
Forgotten momentarily, the guest
again grips my loins and triumphs
over growls on, "Tea in China".
"Come lovely Roslyn, my castle
is your sty and betwixt
which we'll fail".

She gained the upper hand
in battle but I assumed the
conquers chair.

As we rose for the final and
died in melted time she returned
from vivious claws to cloaked
,secrecy.

If

If life were just a game, to play,
Then people would be cards,
If love was just a word to say,
Then truth would not exist.
If beauty was worth a dime,
Then Nature would be silver.
If there were not time,
Then nothing would grow old.
If songs could only be played,
The forest would be silent.
If summer'd days could be made,
Seasons would never change.
If happiness could be earned,
Everyone would work.
If wisdom could be learned,
All would go to school.
If death were the end,
There would be no faith.
If peace could condescend,
There would be no war.
If man thinks he rules the world,
Why can't he rule God?

Barbara Baird



interview

4

- an interview with Joseph Pach

Liz Smith

"A violin is a living thing. It is not a piece of furniture. It moves."

In this rather romantic assertion, Joseph Pach is referring to the vibration of the violin, in sympathy with the strings, as it is played. But the violin, seems almost alive in the reciprocal relationship it demands of its player. As the expertise of the violinist develops and he begins to control and understand the form of the violin, the violin begins to take a physical control, as well as the obvious mental grasp, of the violinist.

The violin is supported between the chin and the left shoulder, with no support from the arms. In fact Mr. Pach could walk around for hours with the violin balanced this way, without feeling any discomfort. The muscles of the left arm are strained and tense to allow the fine movement and pressure of the fingers on the strings. The right arm is loose, relaxed, for the gliding motion of the bow. As a consequence one half of the back becomes very muscular, while the other side is undeveloped. The spine curves, and many violinists get periostitis.

To counteract this, Mr. Pach plays golf which uses the opposite muscles.

"In my opinion the violin is the most physically uncomfortable instrument to play", says Mr. Pach. "That's why it's important to start young, so the muscles develop."

Joseph Pach was very young when he began to study the violin. At the age of four and a half a music teacher heard him playing on a toy piano and insisted on teaching him to play the violin.

"You know, I believe most young kids have this, but are not always awake to it. In my particular case, rather than playing with building blocks, I played with sound. Nothing genius about it."

Before he started school, Mr. Pach was on stage playing the classical violin at church concerts, conventions.

His music teacher also entered him into many music competitions. At the Canadian National Exhibition he won gold medals in the youth competitions at the age of nine and ten. At eleven he was entered in the adult competition at the CNE and won a gold medal plus a \$500 scholarship.

After thirteen years of studying with Daffey, he left to spend the next sixteen years studying with Kathleen Parlowe. He left Daffey because,

"After thirteen years I could anticipate his thoughts in lessons without him ever saying anything. So finally he decided that he was not able to do any more for me."

The first year the Royal Conservatory opened the Senior School of Music, which offered a two year course in performance, Joseph Pach won a scholarship and received his degree in two years.

Pach's debut performance after graduation was a solo part with the Toronto Symphony, playing a Tchaikovsky Concerto.

"The sad story then was I had to go out and make a living." The only work available in those years was commercial work - CBC, television, radio.

"Talented musicians usually left for Europe or the United States in those days. In Canada there was no opportunity to exploit young people's talent and ability."

He played for the CBC orchestra ten hours a day, seven days a week. He remembers, "The

fact that you had to put up with this nonsense sort of drained one's ambition. When I got home from work, the last thing I wanted to do was to take the violin out of the case. But I never refused a concert during this period. The ambition to be a soloist in classical music never left."

Today the Canada Council rescues a lot of musicians from this plight and supports them while they are developing musically.

In 1954 Joseph Pach married Arlene Nimmons.

The 1958-59 winter season on CBC was frantic. By the end of the season Mr. Pach felt drained of energy and was literally anemic. The Pach's took stock of their lives and decided that the material things - the broadloom rugs, the expensive furniture, just weren't worth giving one's physical being to the CBC, especially when the heart lay elsewhere.

The Pachs took a gamble that not many would risk. With their small daughter, they packed up and moved out of the commercial scene in Toronto, where the salaries were high, to go to Vancouver. Mr. Pach did the same kind of commercial work in Vancouver, but there wasn't as much of it, so he had more time to practice.

In Toronto, the CBC called in a musician for each individual show, and if he began refusing them occasionally, the CBC would quit calling altogether.

From Vancouver they left for six months of practising in Vienna. They returned to Canada and then shortly left again. This time for London.

"We were desperately running away, just to be left alone. To get away from the temptation of doing commercial work. When you don't have much money, it's sort of an instinct to accept a job."

In London they rented a piano for Mrs. Pach and spent five to eight hours a day practicing - learning a duo repertoire. They were also enjoying the music environment of London.

In 1964 the Pachs moved to Fredericton to become resident musicians at UNB. Fredericton is far removed from the music environment of London and Vienna, but Mr. Pach says,

"I love Fredericton. I like the pace. In a place this small one feels responsible for creating a musical environment. In large centres one has to join an organization. I am not a joiner."

At this point in the conversation Mr. Pach brought out his violin made in 1673 by a craftsman who worked with the great Stradivari. I was interested to know just what is so special about a Stradivari violin.

Stradivari and several other craftsmen worked in the house of Amati in Italy. A customer would enter the shop and ask for a particular craftsman to make a violin at a fixed price. The craftsman would then make a violin of the exact value the customer had asked for.

Simplified, this means that a violin Stradivari made for \$300 is worth \$75,000 today. The violin that cost \$75.00 would today sell for \$20,000 to \$140,000.

There are other craftsmen who made violins of the same quality as Stradivari, but they made fewer of them.

"A Stradivari violin is in proportion so perfect, that they can't be copied by machine," said Mr. Pach.

The scroll at the top is perfectly symmetrical. The two thin lines of ebony inlaid around the edge of the face of the violin are ven. The two F-wholes on either side of the strings are carved within one thirty-secondth of an inch the same.

The varnish used by these early Italian craftsmen cannot be duplicated today. Mr. Pach's three hundred year old violin still shines like glass.

"A violin is irreplaceable. Each one is unique in appearance, sound and condition. Each violin is recorded and sold with its papers," he explains.

The sound of a violin develops with age. The violins from the house of Amati have the richest, mellowest sound of all. But, surprisingly, there is no shortage of these violins. There are more Strads than there are top violinists.



"There is a misconception of modern sonatas by the general public that I would like to clear up. It has been the aim of our Friday concerts to educate the public that the sonata is a conversation between two instruments. The piano speaks for awhile, the violin speaks for awhile. It is not one following the other."

"Many people think the sonata is written for the violin with a piano accompaniment. But Mozart, for example, wrote for piano with the violin as an afterthought."

There is a great deal of difference between playing classical works, like Mozart, and the more modern composers such as Ravel.

As Mr. Pach explains, "The classical composers - Mozart, Hayden, Bach - subjects the musician to working within a framework of style. The freedom lies with the style, but you can't inflict your personality into it."

"The romantics, such as Ravel, Dvorak, Bloch, Debussy, the Russian composers, gives three times as much emotional scope. The performer gets much more out of the medium."

The Friday concerts are very important to both Joseph and Arlene Pach. They practice for many hours every day and their concerts give them an opportunity to express their love of music and love for their instruments, to the Fredericton community.

This is a tremendous opportunity for students to develop their appreciation of music in the classical realm. The Pachs hold concerts throughout Canada and make Canadian and American tours every year. UNB is very fortunate to have these concerts offered weekly, with no admission cost.

The Pachs play at Memorial Hall every Friday from 12:30 to 2:00 pm. You can slip in and out according to your schedule during this time, and can be your lunch if you want to.



5

music

- three reviews by Gary Constantine

BRUBECK IN AMSTERDAM- THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET (Columbia CS9897)

Ask anybody to name three personalities in the jazz world and chances are pretty good that one of them will be Dave Brubeck.

Recorded live at the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, Holland, on December 3, 1962, the album was not released for almost six years. It's too bad we had to wait that long for it.

Brubeck is always good, but this recording shows that time has not passed him by. The music is as alive and vibrant as when your old man first heard him. He's changed or time moved on.

The other members of the Quartet, Paul Desmond on the alto sax, Gene Wright on bass, Joe Morello on drums, combine to give Brubeck's heavy-handed piano playing a mellow quality.

The best cuts are: 'Since Love had its Way', 'They Say I look Like God', and 'Brandenburg Gate', but all the cuts are worth listening to.

Very few people know very much about jazz and this record is an opportunity for the jazz novice to learn its basics.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND - THE WINTER CONSORT (A&M SP 4207)

Ever want to listen to music to relax? Just sit back and let it flow, not have to pick out the lead on the bass to see how good they are, because the rest of the band is shit? Wouldn't you like to hear a group in which each member is good? The music on 'Something in the Wind' is just like that.

The album has a little bit of everything on it - but it's not put together like a '24 electrifying hits' record. It has taste and the songs seem to blend together from one track to the next.

There's something for everyone from Bach (Canata 127, Ayre on a G-string) to Sam Browne (My Horse Knows the Way) to the 'Love Theme from Romeo and Juliet.'

OFFICIAL MUSIC - KING BISCUIT BOY WITH CROWBAR (Daffodil SBA-16001)

Richard Newell (King Biscuit Boy) has come up from the bottom and his music shows guts.

The Blues lover will find this record right up his alley.

Newell can play the mouth harp better than anyone I've ever heard.

Ronnie Hawkins said that, "No one's ever been that good on the mouth organ before."

Not only does Newell play the harp but his riffs on the guitar are more than adequate.

The lyrics are sometimes a little loose and strung out, especially in 'Hoy Hoy Hoy', but the rest of the songs are fairly good lyrically.

Crowbar is an excellent blues group from the Toronto area and have been around long enough to dispel any rumors of type or shit that usually surrounds a new group.

This is a new Canadian sound unlike any other. They have copied nobody, and they are going to go places.

You won't hear them on radio because everyone knows Canadian groups don't make it.

If you get the chance, give them a listen. Official Music, King Biscuit Boy with Crowbar.

The music is hard and driving in spots (not heavy) and light 'n' easy in others (not Mantovani).

'Something in the Wind' is not original material but the way it is played makes you wonder if it shouldn't be.

'Something in the Wind, The Winter Consort', an album to think about or with.

books

6

FEAST OF STEPHEN
McClelland and Stewart,
1970, 154 Pg., \$5.95

- a review by **Prof. Donald Cameron**

Dept. of English
University of New Brunswick

Feast of Stephen: An anthology of some of the less familiar writings of Stephen Leacock, with a critical introduction by Robertson Davies Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1970. Pg. 154, \$5.95. Introduction available separately in paperback as Stephen Leacock, by Robertson Davies.

Canadian literature, as a field of study, is suffering from dropsy. Suddenly the subject has become fashionable: undergraduate enrolments are soaring; theses pour out of our graduate schools; Canadian Literature corpulent in the middle age, can no longer be read each time it arrives, but only sampled, like PMLA. Even Mordecai Richler has recently committed an anthology. There are twenty poets in the town where I live -- one per thousand of population -- and each of them has twenty critics, like the man going to St. Ives. But they are not going to St. Ives: indeed, rumour has it that Norman Levine is coming back.

Well, it's all groovy, but there's growth, and then there's dropsy. Canadian publishers, aware of a sudden new market for monographs, are rushing ones series of studies after another into print. Books no longer find themselves presented modestly, to publishers; publishers commission them. Has George Woodcock written a fine essay on Hugh MacLennan? Splendid: commission a book. We need a book on Leacock: didn't Robertson Davies do a wonderful lecture? Yes, just the job: commission a short critical monograph.

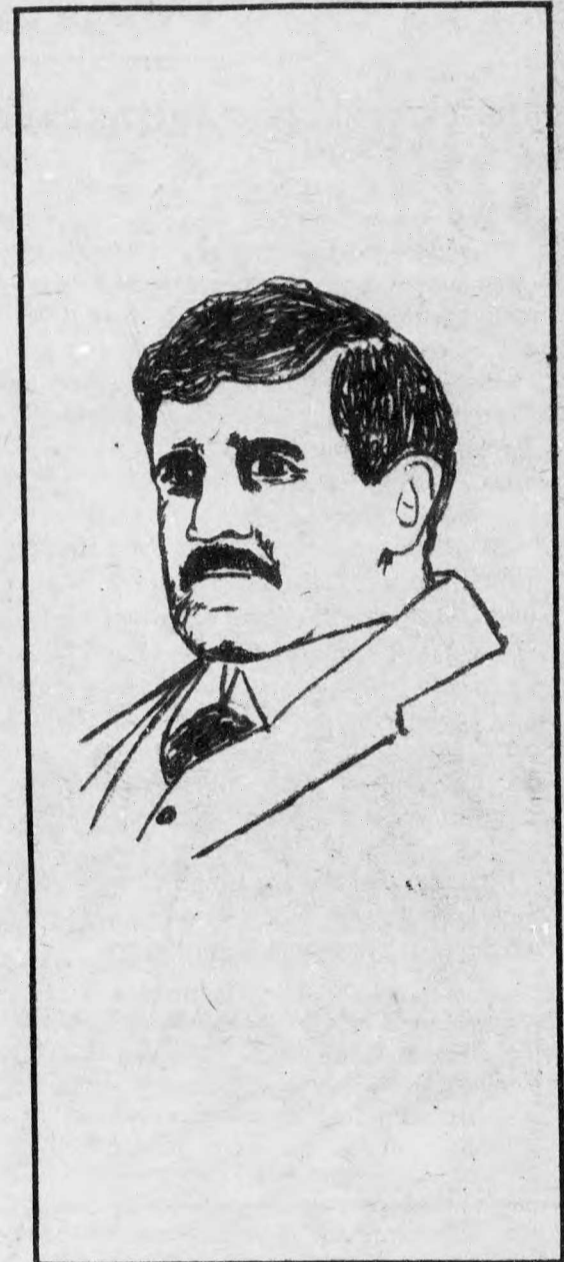
But alas. Woodcock had said what he wanted to say, and the book, though competent and readable -- these men are professionals, after all, and never fall below a certain level -- is little more than a gloss on the essay. Robertson Davies' new study is workmanlike, but not in a class with his essay. Cutting the pie another way, McClelland and Stewart released the study on October 3 as the introduction to a new Leacock anthology, just in time for the Christmas trade. Good merchandising -- but in the same spirit I am bound to advise the reader that he can get the introduction separately for \$0.95, and a better anthology, *Laugh with Leacock*, for another \$0.95. That leaves him with four dollars to buy two or three more volumes of Leacock, or, if he prefers, *Masks of Fiction*, which contains Davies' original essay.

There's no reason for this book. It is pleasant to have these out-of-the-way selections handily available, but the reader who is going to read only a little Leacock wants the cream, not the crannies; the reader who is going to read a lot of Leacock wants the books from which the selections are taken: most of them are, after all, readily available in libraries and many are even in reprints. Feast of Stephen is not a book: it's a Christmas gift.

And Davies himself is caught between two stools. Cheap paperback monographs have to be short, to keep costs down. Davies does not face the discipline of the essay, which yielded such brilliant results in 1957; on the other hand, he doesn't have space for an extended critical study. The result is a kind of bloated essay, neither one thing nor the other. And I don't blame Davies -- I blame McClelland and Stewart, Copp Clark, and all the others who are commissioning the masses of potted, low-priced critical monographs which have poured out in the last year or so.

Even in this awkward situation, Davies is interesting. He no longer regards Leacock as an incipient novelist: now he finds Leacock's talent unsuited to the novel form, while before he bemoaned the unwritten novels. (I still think he was right the first time.) The strong sense of kinship which has always marked Davies' writing about Leacock serves him well again in consistently implying, beneath his sharpest criticism, a profound love and admiration for Leacock and his work. The obverse of this sense of kinship also appears. Here is Davies on Leacock's attitude to co-education:

...he did not deny the right of women to education, but he could see no sense in educating them as if they were men. Such an attitude, heretical in his own day, is thought merely laughable now; it may be another century before we recognize that Leacock was right, and that a woman's intellect, at its best, is not the same as a man's, and that its differences make it fascinating but inferior; the world needs both.



Feminists will retort that separate-but-equal facilities somehow never turn out to be equal when the two parties are not equally powerful. And those with an eye for irony will be amused at the way Davies, in praising Leacock, somehow implies praise for his own lonely Toryism. It is not just that Davies is somewhat like Leacock; it is that Davies' Leacock bears a remarkable resemblance to Davies. Which is hardly ground for complaint: critics, like other writers, are sensitive to the themes that concern them personally. Those with a feeling for further irony will no doubt reflect that Donald Cameron's book on Leacock is heavily influenced by Donald Cameron.

Together, Leacock and Davies are capable of making a non-book, but not a dull non-book. And that is why, despite their crochets, we treasure them both.

short story

7

Red Thursday

by Sheelagh Russell

Uncle Donald Connor was a strange and quiet man, with magical black eyes and curly hair that would not go grey until the day before his death. He was a lonely man and always surrounded. Aunt Connor, long before her years of child-bearing had ended, but not before she had presented her husband with eight wild dark-eyed pagans, had seen fit to pass away, and not, as we had once heard mother remark to our father, she was up there, or down below, (this said in a lower tone, not for our ears), laughing in her large and awful way at the fine joke she had played poor Donald. Poor Connor, whom she had loved and married for his distant look and midnight locks; who, she found, could never ask her into his strange world; and whom she had left willingly and bitterly with eight young mouths to feed and eight small hearts to fill. The youngest was nine weeks old, the eldest barely six.

Our parents took us, five brothers and sisters, up to Uncle's great stone house, much of a luxury to our three small rooms, and mother took upon herself the taming of eight small demons. But they were wild and free as the birds of the forest, and my brothers and sisters and I soon followed. The air, the water and the mud held all the secrets of the universe for us, and we made ourselves wise in their ways. Our father smiled. Thus the years passed.

Uncle Connor drank. It was whispered in the parlour by older voices as we laughed quietly under the quilts, seemingly asleep. "The man is not a fit influence for young children. They are already in danger. And poor Peth. He drove her to it." It was carried in his breath as we gathered round him Saturday evening for his terrible and beautiful tales. (On Sunday, our wildness would be scrubbed and powdered and shoed, and imprisoned in hair ribbons and long trousers. Saturday evening we celebrated its weekly death in a midnight story.)

Uncle Connor drank, but many were the awful things he knew and told us, and much more, some said, were the black and horrible thoughts the whiskey killed. Many said in fear and enjoyment, "Just look into his eyes, and there you'll read reason enough why he should share his life with spirits." And black and dismal were the words he spoke.

Her hair was the colour of the wildwood leaves at that time of autumn before the ravaging winds tore them from the branches and the dawn rains made of them a sodden carpet. It glinted in the sunlight as if the sun had darted its shafts through the scarlet tops of the forest. The skin on her face and neck was whiter than cream scudded from new milk, and her eyes were like two grey sparrows, ever watchful of their freedom. She walked tall and safe in the forests.

For him she was the beginning and the end, life and death and he called her Red Thursday.

He was a tall man, a giant among the people of the village, tiny among the pines of the forest he loved. Huge, tough-muscled, roughened by the winds of winter and the damp heat of summer, he was strange to the ways of people and their transparent, perplexing speech. The mists and the evening shadows carried shapes and voices to him, and his wondering eyes looked past and through the human faces.

He met her upon the wet and ghostly heath, another like him, who had escaped from the burning conflicts of the crowd into the gentle whisperings of her soul. He spoke to her the first human words that in years he had uttered. "My strength is your weakness, and yours mine, you are me, and I am you. My strength is such that you will stay."

She looked back over her shoulder at the smoky rooftops, and she met his fantastic look. "I will stay," she said and turned away from the village. Together they saw the dawn and death of day and found, their minds entwined in its mysteries, the secret wisdom of the world.

He and Red Thursday became lovers and shared the dark and silent nights. He was a quiet man, and gentle, and many were the poems his mind would sing to her. But his searching eyes soon found that they could not pierce the intensity of her heart, as she moved farther in her puzzling and unceasing quest. Her eyes held pain and war and loneliness. She stayed with him through restless nights. But the world of man was not for her. He said to her, "Go. You may go and continue your journey. Do not rest here." She watched his hypnotic eyes and stayed.

The young man appeared to her cloaked in the piny scent of the afternoon. His youth was polished, as though of marble, and his blue eyes, like the pool at the bottom of a near-empty well, were flat and lifeless. But his tongue spoke of marvellous things, and they loved. From him she learned the pleasures of the world and the secrets of silent darkness. She knew the blackness of heart and mind, and from him she learned the terrors of man's anger and the depths of his hunger. But the pleasures were many, and many were the times she stole away from her gentle lover. She followed him back to the world of people.

He, the tall and gentle, also learned the pain of betrayal and the bloodiness of anger, and upon the deathly moor sunk his woodworn axe between those eyes as flat and blue as the watery heavens. And the heather ran red with blood. "Red Thursday, you are to me the beginning and the end, life and death." But still his ache tormented, until his body lay beside his spectral rival.

Red Thursday's startled gaze was seen no more under the lofty branches; her silent laughter died beneath the hungry waters of the gloomswept lake. But still her wandering heart returns to speak with the shapes and voices of the forest, and continues its solitary quest.

Of course, we never believed him. His tales were wreathed in whiskey and madness. But in those black winter nights, when lights glowed from the depths of the lake and the banshees wailed across the snow, it was good to be in front of the peat fire, under the eider quilts, with another's sleepy breath upon your neck.



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