

LA RB 84
University of New Brunswick

BRUNSWICKAN

Volume 104 Issue 10 November 27, 1970

Youth Minister Robertson Relocates Students

by Edison Stewart

The arrival in Fredericton of newly elected Minister of Youth, Mrs. Brenda Robertson (Albert County), precipitated the re-location of four students who, until this week, resided at 221 Edinburgh Street.

Mrs. Robertson said in an interview that she was interested in renting only the whole house from its owner, Dr. St. Pierre.

Dr. St. Pierre is leaving soon for France on 1 year sabbatical. Dr. St. Pierre had explained to her that "he was going to rent his whole home".

The students had occupied the basement before this weekend.



Mrs. Robertson, Minister of Youth and Welfare.

Food Boycott

by Edna Barker

A number of second year students, with the blind support of a few first year students, failed in their attempt to conduct a food boycott at Lady Dunn Hall and Tibbits Hall.

The main complaint of the girls was that at McConnell Hall second servings are allowed while they were not at Lady Dunn Hall and Tibbits.

Several signs were placed at the entrances to the dining halls telling students to eat at McConnell Hall. The Food Representatives at those residences talked to the students, asking them in future to take their complaints through the proper channels. (i.e. themselves)

A meeting was held to deal with the situation Mr. Vijay (a Versafoods dietician, who has since been relieved of his duties); the Dean of Women (Mrs. Kidd) and Major Bill Scott (an official of the University) were in attendance. As a result of the meeting, students have been requested to take their complaints to the food representatives or the suggestion box, which is in both dining halls.

pollution:

a special report

pgs. 8,9,10

During the course of the interview the new Minister promised to "certainly help them re-locate."

And she has.

Two of the students have found temporary accomodation which is suitable; the other two have been offered various places to stay by Mrs. Robertson.

The Minister has promised to find suitable accomodations for the former after Christmas.

The girls knew towards the end of October that he would be leaving, said Dr. St. Pierre.

At press-time, several places had been found for the presently dissatisfied girls to stay, but they had contacted neither the Minister nor anyone else in her department.

After Christmas, she said that she intended to make sure that all were satisfied. Some of the girls had said they didn't have time for house-hunting now.



MISS PEGGY KINGHORN, ENGINEERING QUEEN 1970

SPECIAL SPICER EDITORIAL

by David R. Jonah

A persons public image when representing a corporation is an important asset. So important that the value attached to a creditable and respected image can hardly be measured.

Often the corporation executive or one who have close physical relationships with clients of the corporation is involved in an incident which results in personal embarassment or noteriety.

Although the individual in legal terms is free of any guilt as far as the legal definition goes, he possesses a responsibility to be free of any shadow of guilt.

In moral terms the circumstances surrounding an incident may be perfectly innocent but the image which reforms in the minds of clients of the corporation individual involved in the incident may damage the company in the end.

Protests, denials and assurances to the contrary by the company that they have investigated the incident does little to dispell the mistrust felt by the public of the individual.

No matter how brillant the career or valuable the service, public opinion - although often wrong and misdirected - does not act charitably and the individual is forced to resign and the company forced to accept.

This is business and the result is certainly not justice or a sense of fair play. Regardless the above comments are facts of business life.

The paper has reported a similar apparently innocent incident, waited reply, denial or explanation or both. But neither have materialized. We then called for a resignation and still await an official public reply from either the Administration or the Accomodations Office.

Critics in the Administration have termed our call for resignation too hasty and hardly necessary, and hinted that legally we were out of line. A top-level Administration meeting was held last Friday afternoon to assess the publication of the offending editorial.

Their decision was that Mrs. Ruth Spicer, in her position was not guilty of "conflict interest" in any "legal or moral sense of the word."

However, no official announcement or explanation was forthcoming and students remain unsure of just who the Accomodations Officer is working for.

Frankly, so are we.

Mrs. Spicer has brought a lot of drive, energy and determination to succeed to the position. Her relationship with students has been cordial with respect won from zeal to help. But her image has taken a major blow which may hamper her further usefulness.

An honest, serious answer to original questions orginated by us, would have saved her from this unfortunate development. A campus newspaper can be deemed "undergraduate futility" but it is the voice, representative, and defender of student interests on campus.

Mrs. Spicer should have been more careful in wording her replies to us.

For this reason, the paper acted to protect student interest. The public image downtown in requesting further private citizens to open their homes to students will be in question when Mrs. Spicer herself is thought to be not renting her own choice location on Kings College Road.

Regardless of how justified she is in her decision as the administration and Mrs. Spicer have assured us. The fact remains that the doubts remain and image remains.

We recommend that Mrs. Spicer carefully explain her position seriously in a letter, remembering that she works for the interests of students not the administration. We will publish it.

Realizing her precarious position in public relations for this university we turn the decision for further action to the students in general. If no protest is launched once her explanation is made then hopefully condifence will once again be felt by students in her tenure.

classifieds

where it's at

FOR SALE

For Sale: 1965 M.G. Midget, soft top, wire wheels and winter tires, radio. Excellent condition. \$660.00. Phone 475-7073, or it can be seen at 698 Brunswick Street.

For Sale: Kodak Brownie Twin 20 Camera and Flash, \$15.00. Phone 475-6411.

For Sale: Skis, boots and poles - \$50.00. Movie Camera and Projector \$60.00. See Mrs. Stevens, Residence Office, Tibbits Hall.

A sterling silver charm bracelet. If found please call 475-9243, ask for Yvette.

LOST

Lost: Turquoise blue Lady Buxton wallet containing \$10, student ID, and other cards. Desperately in need of prescription also contained. If found please call 454-2250. Reward offered for return.

Lost: Beige umbrella with gold handle (Made in Italy). If found please call 475-5289.

Lost: A 'Topo Gigo' Key Chain. Desperately need the keys. If found please call or return to Elizabeth Wiggins, Room 350, LDH, Phone 475-9131.

Lost: small pink change purse with white beadwork on outside. Contains small amount of change and various objects of sentimental value. Will finder please return to commissionaire's desk on main floor in library. Reward will be offered.

MISCELLANEOUS

Typing - Thesis, Essays, Manuscripts, and general typing. Fast, accurate service by professional, experienced typist. Reasonable rates. Phone 454-4531 or further information.

Married Students only: Adults Christmas Party, SUB Ballroom, Thursday, December 4, 1970, 9:00 pm - 1:00 am, Dress is Semi-formal. Student Wife's Membership Card at the door, please. No other admission fee.

Monday, November 30, Organization Meeting for student-produced Television. Old Engineering Building, Room 134, 8:00 pm.

Essays typed: Professional secretary 9 years in the business, foot-in-the-bills while her ol' man sweats it out in university. 25 cents a page - accuracy - pick-up and delivery arranged - 472-3293 after 5:30 p.m.

Wanted: pictures of residence activities for the yearbooks. If we like them we will ask for the negatives. Please deposit under yearbook door in envelope addressed to yearbook Photo Editor. Please put your name on the back of each.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 27

C.U.S.O. 1:00 p.m. Sub

Basketball UNB at St. Thomas 7:30 p.m.

Hockey UNB at Mt. A. 7:30 p.m.

I.V.C.F. 8:00 p.m. Sub

STU Dance 9:00 p.m. Sub

Law School "legal aid" 11:00 p.m. Sub

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Gymnastics Meet 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Basketball UNB at Unity 2:00 p.m.

Hockey UNB at Mt. A 7:30 p.m.

Sr. Class Party 9:00 p.m. Sub

FRIENDS OF THE BOMBERS BASH and or Grey Cup Post-Mortum 9:00 p.m. Sub

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Karate Club 2:00 pm Sub

SRC Meeting 7:00 pm Sub

Bahai Fire Side 8:00 pm Memorial Hall

CSA 9:30 pm Sub

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30

T.C.-S.R.C. 4:30 pm Sub

UNB Camera Club 7:00 pm Sub

Women's Liberation 7:30 pm Sub

Student T.V. Meeting 8:00 pm Old Eng. Bldg.

Law School - "legalaid" 11:00 pm Sub

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1

Karate Club 7:00 pm Sub

Law School "legal aid" 7:00 pm Sub

Pre-Medical Club 7:30 pm Sub

Co-ed Club 7:30 pm Sub

Student Wives 8:00 pm Sub

'When & Where' 11:00 Sub

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2

Mass (STU) 6:30 pm Sub

UNB Sports Car Club 7:30 pm Sub

C.S.A. 7:30 pm Sub

History Club (Canada's History's Error) 7:30 pm Tilley 303

Basketball UNB at Aroostock-State 8:30 pm

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3

Law School "legal aid" 11:00 pm Sub

Mass 12:30 pm Sub

Bazaar 4:30 pm Sub

Karate Club 6:00 pm Sub

Law School "legal aid" 7:00 pm Sub

TC Dance 9:00 pm Sub

'When & Where' 11:00 pm Sub

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

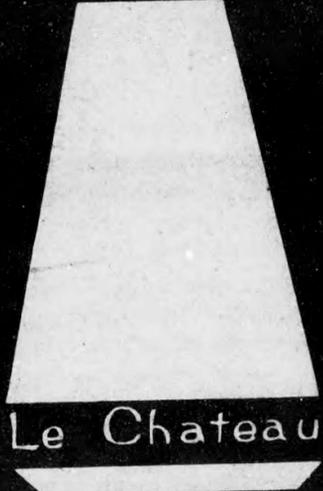
The tentative timetable for Christmas 1970 has now been posted on notice boards throughout the campus including the Old Arts Building, the Library, and the SUB. It is hoped to issue the final version on Dec. 3, please make sure that all conflicts are reported to the registrar's office before Dec. 2. Any student finding that he or she has to write in more than three successive periods should inform the registrar's office.

The office hours are Monday to Friday, 10:00 AM to 4:45 PM.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK CHORUS wishes to extend a cordial invitation to the public to attend

A Choral Concert

at Memorial Hall, UNB
Sunday, December 6 at 3:30 p.m.
Admission Free



Le Chateau

Fredericton Mall
10 per cent Discount to Students

Where the good food is... all across Canada!




1180 Smythe St.
Fredericton
&
Shopping Centre
Oromocto, N.B.

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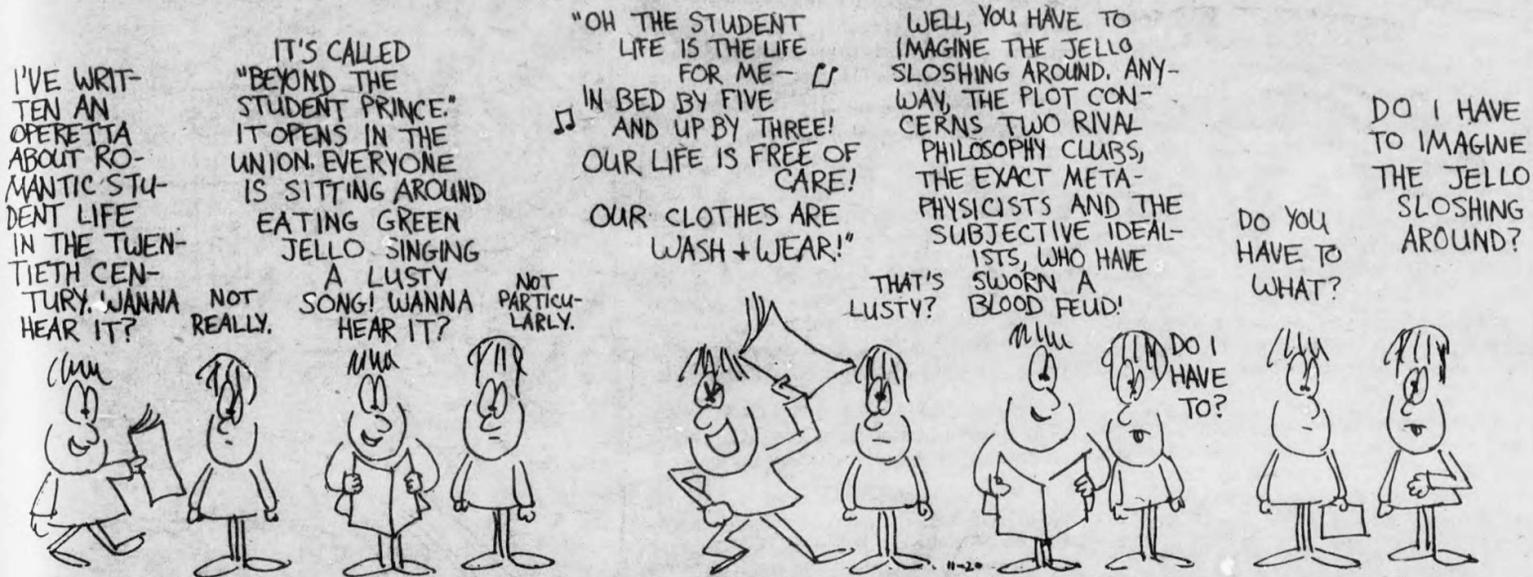
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George Kopp



Gov't Hits Draft Dodgers and Deserters

(COP)
The federal government is moving to crack down on the flow into Canada of draft dodgers, deserters and politically active people generally.

Otto Lang, minister of manpower and immigration, told a recent press conference that stringent immigration rules proposed in a special report for the government are aimed at ensuring that Canada gets "the cream of the crop."

"Revolutionaries would be kept out of the country if they are intending to subvert our democratic process," Lang said.

The report, compiled by Toronto lawyer Joseph Sedgwick at government request, calls for a security review board which would consider the cases of people engaged in extra-parliamentary opposition in their homelands.

The government would have the last word in defining security risks because the minister of immigration would decide on appeals against negative review board decisions.

The operation of such a board is complicated, Sedgwick says, "because those in charge of security cannot in most cases reveal, publicly, their information or its source."

"I assume that the security board will sit in camera," he writes, "and that it will have the power to consider evidence that would not be evidence under the strict rules they apply in Courts of Law, and particularly that it would have the right to receive evidence by way of solemn declaration."

The proposal would also allow the government more space to co-operate with United States officials in discouraging draft

dodgers and deserters from emigrating to Canada. Once the word spreads in the U.S. that appeals will be limited and applicants may have to go through strict security clearance, the number of "exiles" applying for landed immigrant status will likely decrease. The applicants could not afford the risk of being turned down and deported back home where they would face jail terms of a minimum of five years.

Draft dodgers and deserters usually use their "illegal" stay in Canada to accumulate the points they require for admission to Canada under the point system.

If they are ordered deported because they do not at first meet the requirements, they can appeal the ruling. And because the backlog of appeals is so heavy, their case may be

postponed for up to a year. In the meantime they can line up for a job and be "entrenched."

In most cases, the board, faced with a dramatic change in status, grants the appeal. Under the new proposal, the draft dodger or deserter would not be able to make that long appeal. He could only go to a special inquiry officer who the report says should deal with appeals quickly. The person would be swept out of the country.

The only recourse would be to apply for political asylum. Sedgwick recommends that the person responsible for the fate of this person be the minister of immigration.

"The granting of political asylum is essentially a political question which would be more sensibly received by the minister than by a quasi-judicial body such as the appeal board," Sedgwick says.

Sweden is the only country which recognizes desertion as grounds for political asylum, and there is reasonable doubt that Canada will follow Sweden's course.

The other recommendations in the report are measures that would "sensibly reduce" the legal recourse of those who pose as visitors to seek landed immigrant status while still in Canada.

Sedgwick suggests that applicants for landed immigrant status in Canada be examined in the same way as if they applied abroad. Should their application be rejected they would have the right to an inquiry by a departmental special inquiry officer. There would no longer be a right to appeal to the independent immigration appeal board, except by leave of the board, and such leave should be given only in special circumstances.

At the heart of the current "breakdown," says Sedgwick, is a liberal immigration policy

which allows immigrants to get a foothold in Canada even when they don't meet the necessary criteria.

The right of appeal at the disposal of a person facing deportation is so far-reaching that it is years before the court of last resort—the appeal board—can order him out of the country via an "exclusion" order.

Meanwhile, the report says, a person did not meet the criteria when he first applied has a tendency to become "entrenched". He may have married, started a family and got a job, thus changing the whole complexion of his case.

Sedgwick objects that this procedure gives an unfair advantage over someone who, for example, applies for landed immigrant status overseas.

If turned down, this landed applicant has the right to an investigation by a special inquiry officer. But unlike a person who enters Canada as a "tourist" and then applies for landed immigrant status, the overseas applicant has neither the right nor the opportunity to go before the immigration appeal board.

Sedgwick insists that "immigration to Canada by persons other than Canadian citizens or those having a Canadian domicile is a privilege determined by statute, regulation or otherwise, and is not a matter of right."

Visitors entering Canada, "who are less than truthful as to their reasons for coming here," should not have any special rights, he says.

Although Lang declined comment on when the report would become law, it is known that the government would like to see it implemented as soon as possible to rid themselves of the opposition criticism of Liberal immigration policies.

JEANS

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HIGH GEAR

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TOO MANY LITTLE MINDS

There is something perverse about student organizations holding closed meetings. For several years students beat their collective heads against the Gibraltar Rock of the administrations mind to keep things quiet, closed and without the participation of students.

Years later all that changed and going to the Senate meeting is less trouble than attending the Playhouse -- you get your tickets, smile for the guard and you're in.

Not so it seems for the student commission meeting currently on the future operation of Radio UNB. Politely termed "in camera meetings" the members meet regularly to prepare a report to be delivered December 5, on what changes need to be made to the staggering radio stations terms of reference for campus service.

The commission is in itself a good idea for the future of close circuit radio station reaching only 2500 of the 5500 students on this campus. It certainly needs the discussion and the recommendations to be made by the commission.

However, this does in no small way justify the closing of these meetings to the campus press. For Hooterville student politicians to do such a thing while carrying on the legacy of pressing for open Board of Governors meeting approaches the insane.

Worse yet these collective investigators are discussing the future of an organization which has drawn heavily on the funds of students in years past to reach its current level of super technocracy.

In rough figures, nearly \$100,000 of students money is being discussed behind closed doors with students learning only what commission

Hard Nosed Sports Attitude Harmful ?

We were intrigued with the letter to the editor last week referring to the apparent practices used by, what the letter writer thought was, crass sportsmanship in instructing potential basketball stars in the rudiments of discouraging putsuit while going for the jump shot. The instructor it appeared thought foul play was fair play.

Disturbed by what he thought he was seeing, the observer wrote us to express his dismay at the approach, used by the coach in a manner drenched with ill-concealed sarcasm.

The letter writer seems was wrong, according to the coach involved in the non-incident, he was only showing the "boys what not to do" when approached by an opposing team who the coach assumed would be using the "punchy tactics" against them.

We are pleased that the letter writer, realizing his mistaken identity in regards to sports training corrected the situation.

Yet something is still wrong, at least to our mind. Sports we feel builds character as well as brawn and for this reason we support it wholeheartedly but there is an element which is dangerous. Competition.

members want them to hear about what goes on.

The small time petty parochialism rampant within the STU executive and its President should not be allowed to go unreported or unheard within a meeting that determines the future of a campus cooperative radio station.

Such actions are indeed perverse.

If the commission is to meet behind closed doors for what they consider are good reasons then there is nothing that can be done except distain such action.

But the commission members had better remember that since they are not going to receive the feedback from students that press reporting would bring, then they must insure that campus opinion is heard on the issue of Radio UNB.

This commission must hold well advertised public forums for student opinion to be heard. It is their responsibility to seek out this opinion.

If STU students really want out of the station's coverage it should be determined why and possibly be remedied. Unless, as we suspect, the exclusion of Radio UNB from the STU campus is just a petty move by STU campus super patriots to prevent the publication of further UNB culture on their campus.

STU student politicians should be reminded that they have a duty to lead the people of the campus not to react to imagined evils of illusion that one member of the Tri-campus body is attempting to dominate or takeover another minority portion.

These are the thoughts of little minds much too concerned with their own importance to serve the students in their best interest.

We live in a competitive society, one that places winning over all, regardless of the cost. We disagree with this philosophy's more extreme forms for it dehumanizes.

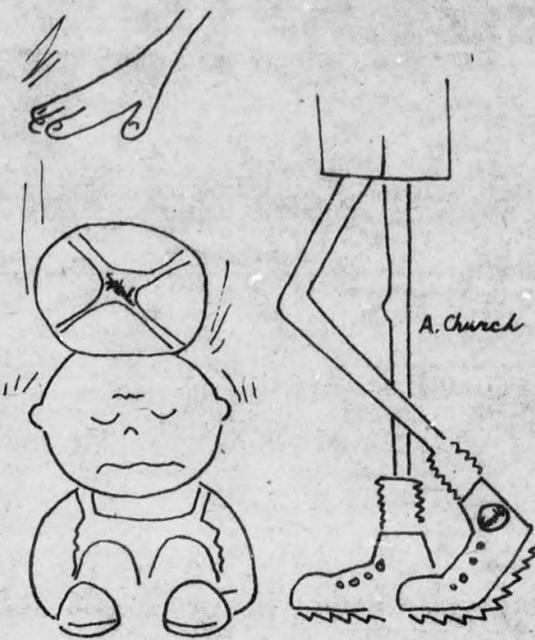
Extreme competitiveness in society or in sport creates the type of society that breeds individuals little concerned for their fellow man. This is a society that we do not want to see encouraged.

The avoidance tactics taught by the coach remind us too much of the advice given to small boys in pee-wee hockey or other physical sports by over-zealous parents caught up in the race to win at any cost.

"Hit 'em hard son, fight tough in the corners so you can make the team and remember you have no friends out there just the foe, the adversary. Play to win" a quote too often originating from parents and friends.

We realize full well that our sports knowledge is limited but this violence orientated sports instruction whether it be what not to do or how to avoid these tactics is not what we want on this campus or any other.

Competition for competition's sake is a poor means to an end.



its winning that counts regardless of the costs.

FEEDBACKFEEDBAC

BUSINESS SOCIETY BLOWS IT

WITH BEER BASH IN VILLAGE

Dear Sir:

On the night of Nov. 2nd during the Business Week Smoker, two flags and two pennants were stolen from the walls of the Silverwood Lions Club Hall. To this day, these articles have not been returned.

In order to get the hall this year, for the Business Week activities, the Bus. Society has to put up \$100 as a damage deposit. Although there was little damage done, the flags and pennants had great sentimental value to the people of Silverwood. "These people are concerned to the point where further action will be taken unless the flags and pennants are returned." We realize that students like to take these for souvenirs of good times but in this case they presently represent a greater value to their owners. As some bills are still to be paid from the Bus. Week activities, the Society needs the \$100 and will not get it back until the flags and pennants are returned.

Every year, the Society relies on places such as the Silverwood Hall to hold the Business

Week activities. Naturally, if they are abused, then our activities in the future, could suffer as a result of these acts such as stealing pennants etc. We would not want this situation to happen....

The Society is not interested in who took the flags, only that they are returned to their rightful owners. They can be left at the Bus Admin office or given to one if the executive of the Bus Society. However returned, we must have them back! I think about it... Was it worth the effort of taking them, at the expense of others? For our sake, we hope not...

George Brammer
Pres. Bus Admin. Soc.

Re: Judo Classes Anyone?

It would appear that an apology is in order.

On Monday evening, I received a telephone call from Mr. Washburn, Director of Sports Activities at STU. He informed me that it had been he that I had seen in the Gym last Monday evening conducting a practice with the STU basketball team.

Moreover, he stated that I had misconstrued the situation, and had I arrived a couple of minutes earlier, I would have heard certain remarks with which he prefaced the demonstration I observed, which would have put the thing in its proper perspective. He said that he had been demonstrating to his players what he did not want to see done on the basketball floor.

If such be the case, I wish to extend my apologies to all those who feel they have been slighted in any way, shape or form.

C.M. Macmillan

BRUNSWICKAN

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FEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBACKFEEDBAC

An analysis of the Spicer house by one who tried to rent it.

Sir:

There are several facts which need to be brought out in relation to Mrs. Spicer and her refusal to rent her now famous estate to students. Perhaps we should begin with a brief description of the house.

- located at 700 King's College Road about 100 yards from the University gates.
- constructed of concrete block painted on the exterior
- valued between 6 and 7,000 dollars
- mortgage payments on a 20 yr. basis would be \$75.00
- Mrs. Spicer wants \$150.00 - that's a 100 percent profit margin
- unlighted and unheated
- the mud basement floor is

ideal for parties, etc.

- the linoleum floor in the living room adds charm and grace
- two bedrooms (one has no window in it)

Despite these appalling conditions, I and another law student attempted to rent the house about a month ago, due to the lack of alternate living places in Fredericton. (This shortage may be because the Accomodations Office is sleeping on the job- or busy with their side interests.) We were taken on a tour of the hut by a man from Central Trust (Mrs. Spicer later confided to me that this was to prevent anyone from finding out that she owned the house- especially students who were refused solely on the

basis that they were students.)

After this tour the salesman informed us that unless Mrs. Spicer dropped the restriction on students he wouldn't be able to rent it to us. If she agreed then he would gladly rent it to us (he works on a percentage-of-the-rent basis and it has been vacant for several months). It is only reasonable that the owner should decide who rents a house and not her agent, despite what Mrs. Spicer said to the BRUNSWICKAN. That was an untrue statement which only adds to her long list of infractions; not renting to students is one thing, lying to them is another!

I went to see her at her office to try and reason with her

she informed me that there were two reasons for her rule- the manner in which students treat their accomodations and the fact that she felt the two of us couldn't afford this \$150 rent (the latter being damned accurate). I trust these facts will give students insight into the accomodations situation at UNB and may explain why we don't have proper places to live. There is only one choice open to Mrs. Spicer- she obviously doesn't trust students and is acting as a hinderance on students rather than aiding them as she is paid to do. If she doesn't have the decency to quit then I feel that it is up to the Administration to relieve her of her duties.

David O'Brien Law 1



Shoe Dept.



**20% discount on all cash purchases
on presentation of student I.D. (UNB,STU,TC)**

15% discount on charge account on all regular merchandise with I.D.

Ph.D's Can't Find Jobs Says U of T

TORONTO (CUP) - Highly trained university graduates can't find jobs and their employment prospects will probably get worse, according to a report written and researched by Marjaleena Repo, a former employee of the University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union who Tuesday (Nov. 17) released the report.

The study is a combination of findings from the U of T survey and other national studies, including an unpublished study by the Science Council

of Canada, called, "PhDs piled high and deep."

The Science Council's study was first published in the October 23 issue of the Brunswickian.

The study of job prospects for graduates with doctoral degrees found that only 105 of the 190 PhD graduates of U of T this year found work. Also less than half of the 158 PhDs looking for university employment found positions.

The report urges "immediate restrictions" in Canadian immigration policies on for-

eigners in professions where there is "abundant Canadian manpower."

It also calls for prohibition of further expansion of graduate schools but warns that a drastic cutback in graduate enrolment by itself isn't the solution.

"As long as the economy remains foreign-dominated no real solution is possible, only short-term measures to temporarily avoid explosive situations," the report says.

Many students with MAs

are going into PhD programs, and many PhDs are taking post-doctoral fellowships, because they can't find jobs. This situation will get worse when graduates of the "mass enrollment years" of the late '60s start competing for jobs in 1971 and 1972 with the already existing backlog of PhDs, according to the report.

The report says the Science Council of Canada tentatively estimates the cost of producing one PhD at \$144,000.

Canadian PhDs aren't likely

to find jobs in the U.S., the report adds, because recent changes in U.S. immigration laws restrict emigration of Canadians and the U.S. also has a surplus of PhDs.

"The incredible thing is that this surplus of recent PhDs, as older and more experienced university teachers and scientists from the U.S., move freely across the Canadian border and compete quite successfully for scarce Canadian jobs," the report charges.

It cites federal statistics that the Canadian government let over 500 chemists in the country in both 1968 and 1969 and over 2,000 "professors and principals" each year over the same time. This while Canadian chemists were finding it "next to impossible to obtain employment..." and "hundreds of Canadian PhDs are being turned down in their attempts to find academic positions."

The report claims students have "an enormous information gap" about job prospects and can't realistically evaluate their prospects.

"At the University of Toronto alone, which has a graduate student enrollment of over 6,000 and which produces close to one fifth of all the PhDs in the country, no information was available to students enrolled in graduate programs as to the supply-demand aspects of their disciplines," the report charges.

The U of T survey found women had "great difficulties" in finding jobs and "married women had the greatest difficulties of them all."

The sample survey, the report says, was representative of about 1,300 PhDs graduated this year in Canada.

Fine Art to Include Murals, Paintings

by Liz Smith

A policy to allocate one per cent of new building cost or the cost of substantial renovation to old buildings, for the purchase of fine art acquisitions was passed by the Senate on November 10 and will be recommended to the Board of Governors at its next sitting early in 1971.

Another recommendation, of \$10,000

be set aside annually for fine art acquisitions, was also passed by the Senate.

These "fine art acquisitions" would include murals, sculptures, tapestries, paintings, fountains, draperies and special lighting installations, which are conceived and executed by professional artists.

They would be chosen by a committee including the archi-

tect, the director of the art centre, Bruno Bobak; and the art historian, Stewart Smith.

UNB lags behind other universities in building an art collection, spending less than \$2,000 a year with no allowances for decorative art in new buildings.

Apart from gifts, the purchase of art objects is financed through the Lucy Jarvis Arts Acquisition Fund. The Creative Arts Committee spends the balance of its budget at the end of the year on fine art.

Many universities across Canada are establishing policies of devoting 1 per cent of capital expenditures for new buildings and renovations to the purchase of art.

Walter Baker, chairman of the fine arts committee says that in the formation of this policy, "It is hoped that even the weariest student and faculty member will be aroused and refreshed by the visual challenge, stimulation and pleasure provided in the works of fine art commissioned and purchased by funds set aside for the Fine Arts Acquisition Funds.

The Fine Arts Committee also hopes that an increased interest in art will develop among the student body, and an awareness of the need for a new art centre might arise.

Memorial Hall, the present location of the fine arts centre, does not have sufficient space or any facilities for storage and packing. It is also not fire-proof, and therefore does not meet the standards set by insurance companies for many of the well-known collections to be brought here.

The woodlot behind the Harriet Irving Library is reserved for a new arts centre, but with pressing faculty demands for more space, the building fund has not yet allowed for this building.

The projections for a new art centre include a three part building with a section each for visual arts, music and drama. The building might be designed by a more imaginative architect, rather than the familiar red-brick Lawson and Lawson designs.

The Creative Arts Centre has a permanent collection of

about one hundred items, acquired largely by private donations. This hangs in the galleries when there is no visiting collection, chiefly during the summer months.

The UNB campus is almost barren of art work. "Man of Progress", an outdoor sculpture of concrete and glass by Claude Roussell, stands near the Old Arts Building. The mural in the foyer of the gym is by Millar Brittain. A Bobak portrait of Katherine MacLaggan hangs in the entrance of Katherine MacLaggan Hall.

The Creative Arts Committee thinks that the university must stimulate the senses of sight and sound as well as the development of the mind. Students should also be encouraged to become aware of their cultural tradition. Both of these objectives can be attempted by more fine art objects placed throughout the campus.

Chess Exhibition

A poor turnout of nine students were soundly thrashed by eight games to seven by Steve Eagles and Kevin Loughlin in the simultaneous Chess exhibition held in the S.T.U.D. center on Monday night at 7:30 p.m. by the Chess Club. The majority of the students considered chess pieces unimportant and freely gave them away making the task of the

maestro's much simpler.

To give the student body a chance to recover some honour a further chess exhibition will be held in the New Year. In the meantime all students are very welcome to come along to the Chess Club any Tuesday night at 7:00 p.m.

Kevin F. Loughlin



Women's Lib

The Women's Liberation movement is growing. Women are starting to realize how important it is to them in the future.

Alot of women, however, are confused about its aims and uncertain about its issues. This confusion is due to the medias' repeated failure to report anything positive about the movement. They've often tried to depict us as either frustrated lesbians or totally promiscuous women who hate children. In their efforts to degrade the movement and portray it as a bunch of uncoordinated, frivolous females trying hard to be men, they have caused many to look upon Women's Liberation as little less than a joke.

10,000 women and men marching down Fifth Avenue, New York, on Women's Liberation Day isn't funny.

When the women marched into the House of Parliament, the media informed the public of a group of women shackling their wrists to the railing of the gallery in protest of abortion law. They didn't say why the women went to such measure; they didn't quote their statement delivered to the House. It was much more sensational to deal with them as just silly women who upset Parliament for a few hours instead of stating their rational

Women's Liberation is serious. The three main issues of our movement are:

1. free abortion on demand
2. free 24-hour day care center
3. equal educational and job opportunities

Anyone can stop by our literature table in the SUB on Thursdays and ask questions. Any women who are wondering about it, please come to the meeting and find out the truth. The meetings are every Monday night at 7:30 in the Sub, Room 103.

We're half the population and we're strong!

Eda's Place

It's Place in downtown Fredericton where smart Women shop for the latest in fashions -

All the latest styles minis, midis, & maxis

69 York St.
Fredericton, N.B.
Ph. 475-3825



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In the following scenario, Dr. Paul Ehrlich predicts what our world will be like in ten years if the present course of environmental destruction is allowed to continue. Dr. Ehrlich is a prominent ecologist, a professor of biology at Stanford University and author of *The Population Bomb* (Ballantine).

The end of the ocean came late in the summer of 1979, and it came even more rapidly than the biologists had expected. There had been signs for more than a decade, commencing with discovery in 1968 that DDT slows down photosynthesis in marine plant life. It was announced in a short paper in the technical journal, *Science*, but to ecologists, it smacked of doomsday. They knew that all life in the sea depends on photosynthesis, the chemical process by which green plants bind the sun's energy and make it available to living things. And they knew that DDT and similar chlorinated hydrocarbons had polluted the entire surface of the earth, including the sea.

But that was only the first of many signs. There had been the final gasp of the whaling industry in 1973, and the end of the Peruvian anchovy fishery in 1975. Indeed, a score of other fisheries had disappeared quietly from over-exploitation various eco-catastrophes by 1977. The term "eco-catastrophe" was coined by a California ecologist in 1969 to describe the most spectacular of man's attacks on the systems which sustain his life. He drew his inspiration from the Santa Barbara offshore oil disaster of that year, and from the news which spread among naturalists that virtually all of the golden state's seashore bird life was doomed because of chlorinated hydrocarbon interference with its reproduction. Eco-catastrophes in the sea became increasingly common in the early 1970s. Mysterious "blooms" of previously rare micro-organisms began to appear in offshore waters. Red tides-killer outbreaks of a minute single celled plant returned to the Florida gulf coast and were sometimes accompanied by tides of other exotic hues.

It was clear by 1975 that the entire ecology of the ocean was changing. A few types of phytoplankton were becoming resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons and were gaining the upper hand. Changes in the phytoplankton community led inevitably to changes in the community of zooplankton. These changes were passed on up the chain of life in the ocean to the herring, plaice, cod and tuna. As the diversity of life in the ocean diminished, its stability also decreased. Other changes had taken place by 1975. Most ocean fishes had become extinct only resulted in suicide. Many fishes and shellfishes that bred in restricted areas along the coasts followed them as onshore pollution escalated.

By 1977, the annual yield of fish from the sea was down to 30 million metric tons, less than one half of the per capita catch of a decade earlier. This helped malnutrition to escalate sharply in a world where an estimated 50 million people per year were dying of starvation. The United Nations tried to get all chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides banned on a world-wide basis, but the move was defeated by the United States. The opposition was generated primarily by the American petrochemical industry, operating hand in glove with its subsidiary, the United States Department of Agriculture. Together they persuaded the government to oppose the U.N. move - which was not difficult since most Americans believed that Russia and China were more in need of fish products than was the United States. The United Nations also attempted to get fishing nations to adopt strict and enforced catch limits to preserve dwindling stocks. This move was blocked by Russia, who, with the most modern electronic equipment, was in the best position to glean what was left in the sea. It was, curiously, on the very day in 1977 when the Soviet Union announced its refusal that another ominous article appeared in *Science*. It announced that incident solar radiation had been so reduced by world-wide air pollution that serious effects on the world's vegetation could be expected.

Apparently it was a combination of ecosystem destabilization, sunlight reduction, and a rapid escalation in chlorinated hydrocarbon pollution from massive Thanodrin applications which triggered

ECO

CATASTROPHES

The end of the ocean came rapidly

biologist had

the ultimate catastrophe. Seventeen huge Soviet-financed Thanodrin plants were operating in underdeveloped countries by 1978. They had been part of a massive Russian "aid offensive" designed to fill the gap caused by the collapse of America's bally-hooded "Green Revolution".

It became apparent in the early '70s that the "Green Revolution" was more talk than substance. Distribution of "miracle" high-yield grain seeds had caused temporary local spurts in agricultural production. Simultaneously, excellent weather had produced harvest records. The combination permitted bureaucrats, especially in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development (AID), to reverse their previous pessimism and indulge in an outburst of optimistic propaganda about staving off famine. They raved about the approaching transformation of agriculture in the underdeveloped countries (UDCs). The reason for the propaganda reversal was never made clear. Most historians agree that a combination of utter ignorance of ecology, a desire to just past errors and pressure from agro-industry (which was eager to sell pesticides, fertilizers and farm machinery to the UDCs and agencies helping the UDCs) was behind the campaign. Whatever the motivation, the results were clear. Many concerned people, lacking the expertise to see through the "Green Revolution" drive, relaxed. The population-food crisis was "solved".

But reality was not long showing itself. Local famine persisted in northern India even after good weather brought an end to the ghastly-Bihar famine of the mid-'60s. East Pakistan was next, followed by a resurgence of general famine in northern India. Other foci of famine rapidly developed in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malawi, the Congo, Egypt, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Everywhere hard realities destroyed the illusion of the Green Revolution. Yields dropped as the progressive farmers who had first accepted the new seeds found that their higher yields brought lower prices - effective demand (hunger plus cash) was not sufficient in poor countries to keep prices up. Less progressive farmers, observing this, refused to make the extra effort required to cultivate the "miracle" grains. Transport systems proved inadequate to bring the necessary fertilizer to the fields where the new and extremely fertilizer-sensitive grains were being grown. The same systems were also inadequate to move produce to markets. Fertilizer plants were not built fast enough and most of the underdeveloped countries could not scrape together funds to purchase

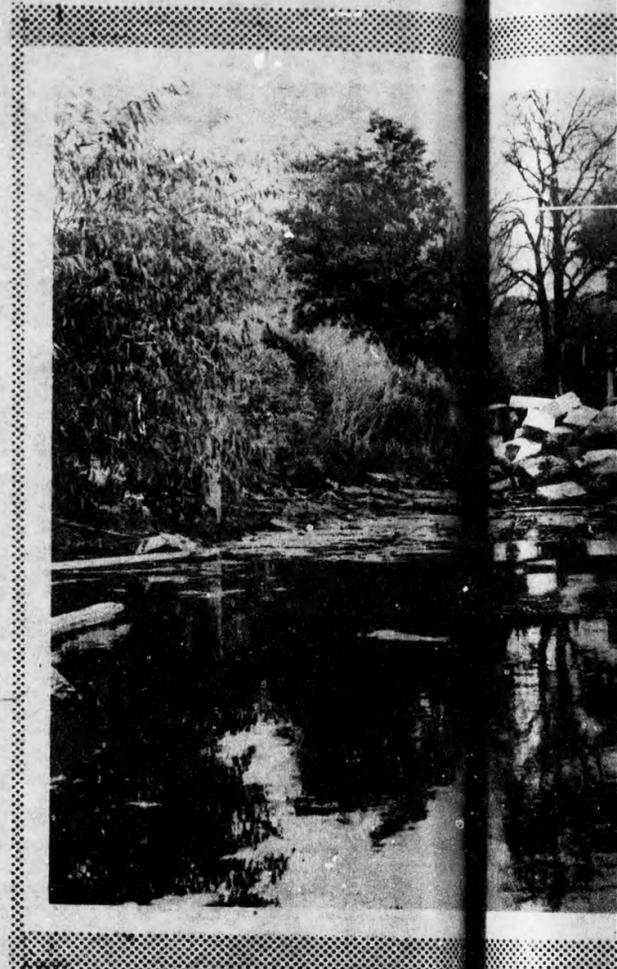
It became apparent that the

"Green Revolution"

was more talk than substance...

supplies, even on concessional terms. Finally, the inevitable happened, and pests began to reduce yields in even the most carefully cultivated fields. Among the first were the famous "miracle rats" which invaded Philippine "miracle rice" fields early in 1969. They were quickly followed by many insects and viruses, thriving on the relatively pest-susceptible new grains, encouraged by the vast and dense plantings, and rapidly acquiring resistance to the chemicals used against them. As chaos spread until even the most obtuse agriculturalists and economists realized that the Green revolution had turned brown, the Russians stepped in.

In retrospect it seems incredible that the Russians, with the American mistakes known to them, could launch an even more incompetent programme of aid to the underdeveloped world. Indeed, in the early 1970s there were cynics in the United States who claimed that outdoing the stupidity of American foreign aid would be physically impossible. Those critics were, however, obviously unaware that the Russians had been abusively destroying their own environment for many years. The virtual disappearance of sturgeon from Russian



rivers caused a great shortage of caviar by 1970. Being m standard joke among Russian scientists at that time was that they had created an artificial caviar which was indistinguishable from the real thing - except for taste. At any rate the Soviet Union, observing with interest the progressive deterioration of relations between the UDCs and the United States, came with a solution. It had recently developed what it claimed was the ideal insecticide, a highly lethal chlorinated hydrocarbon complexed with a special agent for penetrating the external skeletal armour of insects. Announcing that the new pesticide, called Thanodrin, would truly produce a Green Revolution, the Soviets entered into negotiations with various UDCs for the construction of massive Thanodrin factories. The USSR would bear all the costs; all that was wanted in return were certain trade and military concessions.

It is interesting now, with the perspective of years, to examine in some detail the reason why the UDCs welcomed the Thanodrin plan with such open arms. Government officials in these countries ignored the protests of their own scientists that Thanodrin would not solve the problems which plagued them. The governments now knew that the basic cause of their problems was overpopulation, and that the problems had been exacerbated by the dullness, daydreaming and cupidity endemic to the governments. They knew that only population control and limited development aimed primarily at agriculture could have spared them the horrors they now faced. They knew it, but they were not about to admit it. How much easier it was simply to accuse the Americans of failing to give them proper aid; how much simpler to accept the Russian panacea.

And then there was the general worsening of relations between the United States and the UDCs. Many things had contributed to this. The situation in America in the first half of the 1970s deserves

"The so-called green revolution in agriculture has led to predictions that by the year 2000, self-sufficiency will be far behind primarily because of the government's decision and ineptitude."

CATASTROPHE : A SCENARIO

ocean came rapidly
biologist had expected ..



of caviar by 1970. Scientists at that time had, in the early 1970s adopted more and more...
... Being more dependent on imports for materials than the Soviet Union, the United States had to...
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Air pollution continued to be the most obvious manifestation of environmental deterioration. It was, by 1972, quite literally in the eyes of all Americans. The year 1973 saw not only the New York and Los Angeles smog disasters, but also the publication of the Surgeon General's massive report on air pollution and health. The public had been partially prepared for the worst by the publicity given to the U.N. pollution conference held in 1972. Death in the late '60s caused by smog were well known to scientists, but the public had ignored them because they mostly involved the early demise of the old and sick rather than people dropping dead on the freeways. But suddenly our citizens were faced with nearly 200,000 corpses and massive documentation that they could be the next to die from respiratory disease. They were not ready for that scale of disaster. After all, the U.N. conference had not predicted that accumulated air pollution would make the planet uninhabitable until almost 1990. The population was terrorized as T.V. screens became filled with scenes of horror from the disaster areas. Especially vivid was N.B.C.'s coverage of hundreds of unattended people choking out their lives outside of New York's hospitals. Terms like nitrogen oxide, acute bronchitis and cardiac arrest began to have real meaning for most Americans.

The ultimate horror was the announcement that chlorinated hydrocarbons were now a major constituent of air pollution in all American cities. Autopsies of smog disaster victims revealed an average chlorinated hydrocarbon load in fatty tissue equivalent to 26 parts per million of D.D.T.. In October, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced studies which showed unequivocally that increasing death rates from hypertension, cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer and a series of other diseases had resulted from the chlorinated hydrocarbon load. They announced that Americans born since 1946 (when D.D.T. usage began) now had a life expectancy of 49 years and predicted that if current patterns continued, this expectancy would reach 42 years by 1980, when it might level out. Plunging insurance stocks triggered a stock market panic. The president of Velsicol Inc., a major pesticide producer, went on television to "publicly eat a teaspoonful of D.D.T." (it was really powdered milk) and announce that H.E.W. had been infiltrated by Communists. Other giants of the petrochemical industry, attempting to dispute the indisputable evidence, launched a massive pressure campaign on Congress to force H.E.W. to "get out of agriculture's business". They were aided by the agro-chemical journals, which had decades of experience in misleading the public about the dangers and benefits of pesticides. But by now the public realized that it has been duped. The Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology was given to Drs. J.L. Radomski and W.B. Deichmann, who in the late 1960s had pioneered in the documentation of the long-term lethal effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons. A Presidential Commission with unimpeachable credentials directly accused the agro-chemical complex of "condemning many millions of

by then caused gross changes in the climatic patterns. The news, of course, played hell with commodity and stock markets. Food prices skyrocketed as savings were poured into hoarded canned goods. Official assurances that food would remain ample fell on deaf ears, and even the government showed signs of nervousness when California migrant field workers went out on strike again in protest against the continued use of pesticides by growers. The strike burgeoned into farm burning riots. The workers, calling themselves "The Walking Dead", demanded immediate compensation for their shortened lives, and crash research programmes to attempt to lengthen them.

It was in the same speech in which President Edward Kennedy, after much delay, finally declared a national emergency and called out the National Guard to harvest California's crops, that the first mention of population control was made. Kennedy pointed out that the United States would no longer be able to offer any food aid to other nations and was likely to suffer food shortages herself. He suggested that, in view of the manifest failure of the Green Revolution, the only hope of the UDCs lay in population control. His statement, you will recall, created an uproar in the underdeveloped countries. Newspaper editorials accused the United States of wishing to prevent small countries from becoming large nations and thus threatening American hegemony. Politicians asserted that President Kennedy was a "creature of the giant drug combine" that wished to shove its pills down every woman's throat.

Among Americans, religious opposition to population control was very slight. Industry in general also backed the idea. Increasing poverty in the UDCs was both destroying markets and threatening supplies of raw materials. The seriousness of the raw material situation had been brought home during the Congressional Hard Resources hearings in 1971. The exposure of the ignorance of the cornucopian economists had been quite a spectacle - a spectacle brought into virtually every American's home in living colour. Few would forget the distinguished geologist from the University of California who suggested that economists be legally required to learn at least the most elementary facts of geology. Fewer still would forget that a distinguished Harvard economist added that they might be required to learn some economics, too. The overall message was clear: America's resource situation was bad and bound to get worse. The hearings that led to a bill requiring the Departments of State, Interior and Commerce to set up a joint resource procurement council with the express purpose of "insuring that proper consideration of American resource needs be an integral part of American foreign policy."

Suddenly the United States discovered that it had a national consensus: population control was the only possible salvation of the underdeveloped world. But that same consensus led to heated debate. How could the UDCs be persuaded to limit their populations, and should not the United States lead the way by limiting its own? Members of the intellectual community wanted America to set an example. They pointed out that the United States was in the midst of a new baby boom: her birth rate, well over twenty per 1000 per year and her growth rate of over one percent per annum were among the very highest of the developed countries. They detailed the deterioration of the American physical and psychic environments, the growing health threats, the impending food shortages, and the insufficiency of funds for desperately needed public works. They contended that the nation was clearly unable or unwilling to properly care for the people it already had. What possible reason could there be, they queried, for adding any more? Besides, who would listen to the requests of the United States for population control when that nation did not control her own profligate reproduction?

Those who opposed population controls for the U.S. were equally vociferous. The military-industrial complex, with its all-too-human mixture of ignorance and avarice, still saw strength and prosperity in numbers. Baby food magnates, already worried by the growing nitrate pollution of their products, saw their market disappearing. Steel manufacturers saw a decrease in aggregate demand and slippage for that holy of holies, the Gross National Product. And military men saw, in the growing population-food-environment crisis, a serious threat to their carefully nurtured Cold War. In the end, of course, economic arguments held sway, and the "inalienable right of every American couple to determine the size of its family", a freedom invented for the occasion in the early '70s, was not compromised.

The population control bill, which was passed by Congress early in 1974, was quite a document, nevertheless. On the domestic front, it authorized an increase from 100 to 150 million dollars in funds for "family planning" activities. This was made possible by a general feeling in the country that the growing army on welfare needed family planning. But the gist of the bill was a series of measures designed to impress the need for population control on the UDCs. All American aid to countries with overpopulation problems was required by law in part of population control assistance. In order to receive an assistance, each nation was required not

continued on page 10

agro-chemical journals
mislead public
about
dangers of pesticides.

Americans to an early death". The year 1973 was the year in which Americans finally came to understand the direct threat to their existence posed by environmental deterioration.

And 1973 was also the year in which most people finally comprehended the indirect threat. Even the President of Union Oil Company and several other industrialists publicly stated their concern over the reduction of bird populations which had resulted from pollution from D.D. T. and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. Insect populations boomed because they were resistant to most pesticides and had been freed, by the incompetent use of these pesticides, from most of their natural enemies. Rodents swarmed over crops, multiplying rapidly in the absence of predatory birds. The effect of pests on the wheat crop was especially disastrous in the summer of 1973, since that was also the year of the great drought. Most of us can remember the shock which greeted the announcement by atmospheric physicists that the shift of the jet stream which had caused the drought was probably permanent. It signalled the birth of the Midwestern desert. Man's air polluting activities had

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continued from page 9

only to accept the population control aid, but also to match it according to a complex formula. "Overpopulation" itself was defined on a formula based on U.N. statistics, and the UDCs were required not only to accept aid but also to show progress in reducing birth rates. Every five years the status of the aid programme for each nation was to be re-evaluated.

The reaction to the announcement of this programme dwarfed the response to President Kennedy's speech. A coalition of UDCs attempted to get the U.N. General Assembly to condemn the United States as a "genetic aggressor". Most damaging of all to the American cause was the famous "25 Indians and a dog" speech by Mr. Shankarnarayan, Indian Ambassador to the U.N. Shankarnarayan pointed out that for several decades the United States, with less than six percent of the people of the world had consumed roughly fifty percent of the raw materials used every year. He described vividly America's contribution to

Shankarnarayan
describes vividly America's
contribution to worldwide
environmental deterioration ...

worldwide environmental deterioration, and he scathingly denounced the miserly record of the United States in foreign aid as "unworthy of a fourth-rate power, let alone the most powerful nation on earth."

It was the climax of his speech, however, which most historians claim once and for all destroyed the image of the United States. Shankarnarayan informed the assembly that the average American family dog was fed more animal protein per week than the average Indian got in a month. "How do you justify taking fish from protein-starved Peruvians and feeding them to your animals?" he asked. "I contend" he concluded "that the birth of an American baby is a greater disaster for the world than that of 25 Indian babies." When the applause had died away, Mr. Sorensen, the American representative, made a speech which said essentially that "other countries look after their own self-interest, too." When the vote came, the United States was condemned.

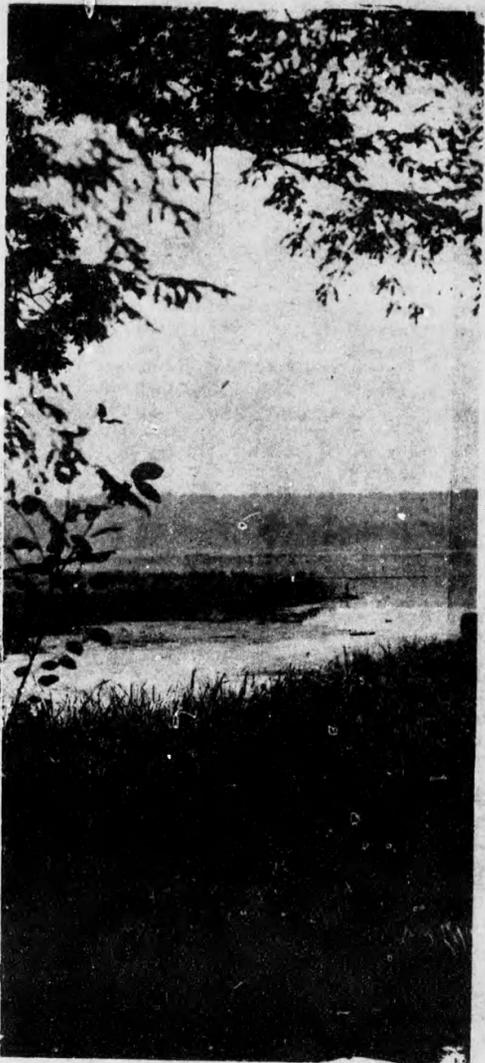
This condemnation set the tone of U.S. - UDC relations at the time the Russian Thanodrin proposal was made. The proposal seemed to offer the masses in the UDCs an opportunity to save themselves and humiliate the United States at the same time; and in human affairs, as we all know, biological realities could never interfere with such an opportunity. The scientists were silenced, the politicians said yes, the Thanodrin seemed to offer excellent control of many pests. True, there was a rash of human fatalities from improper use of the lethal chemical, but, as Russian technical advisors were prone to note, these were more than compensated for by increased yields. Thanodrin use skyrocketed throughout the underdeveloped world. The Mikoyan design group designed a dependable, cheap agricultural aircraft which the Soviets donated to the effort in large numbers. MIG sprayers became even more common in the UDCs than MIG interceptors.

Then the troubles began. Insect strains with cuticles resistant to Thanodrin penetration began to appear. And as streams, rivers, fish cultures ponds and onshore waters became rich in Thanodrin, more fisheries began to disappear. Bird populations were decimated. The sequence of events was standard for broadcast use of a synthetic pesticide: great success at first, followed by removal of natural enemies and development of resistance by the pest. Populations of crop eating insects in areas treated with Thanodrin made steady comebacks and soon became more abundant than ever. Yields plunged while farmers in their desperation increased the Thanodrin dose and shortened the time between treatments. Death from Thanodrin poisoning became common. The first violent incident occurred in the Canete Valley of Peru, where farmers had suffered a similar chlorinated hydrocarbon disaster in the mid-'50s. A Russian advisor serving as an agricultural pilot was assaulted and killed by a mob of enraged farmers in January, 1978. Trouble spread rapidly during 1978, especially after word got out that two years earlier Russia herself had banned the use of Thanodrin at home because of its serious effects on ecological systems. Suddenly Russia, and not the United States, was the bete noire in the UDCs. "Thanodrin Parties" became epidemic, with farmers, in their ignorance, dumping carloads of Thanodrin concentrate into the sea, Russian advisors flew, and four of the Thanodrin plants were leveled to the ground. Destruction of the plants in

Rio and Calcutta led to hundreds of thousands of gallons of Thanodrin concentrate being dumped directly into the sea.

Mr. Shankarnarayan again rose to address the U.N., but this time it was Mr. Potemkin, representative of the Soviet Union, who was on the hot seat. Mr. Potemkin heard his nation described as the greatest mass killer of all time as Shankarnarayan predicted at least 30 million deaths from crop failure due to overdependence on Thanodrin. Russia was accused of "chemical aggression", and the General Assembly, after a weak reply by Potemkin, passed a vote of censure.

It was in January, 1979, that huge blooms of a previously unknown variety of diatom were reported off the coast of Peru. The blooms were accompanied by a massive die-off of sea life and of the pathetic remainder of the birds which had once feasted on the anchovies of the area. Almost immediately another huge bloom was reported in the Indian Ocean, centering around the Seychelles,



and then a third in the south Atlantic off the coast African. Both of these were accompanied by spectacular die-offs of marine animals. Even more ominous were reports of fish and bird kills at oceanic points where there were no spectacular blooms. Biologists were soon able to explain the phenomena: the diatom had evolved an enzyme which broke down Thanodrin; that enzyme also produced a breakdown product which interfered with the transmission of nerve impulses, and was therefore lethal to animals. Unfortunately, the biologists could suggest no way of repressing the poisonous diatom bloom in time. By September, 1979, all important animal life in the sea was extinct. Large areas of coastline had to be evacuated, as windrows of dead fish created a monumental stench.

But stench was the least of man's problems. Japan and China were faced with almost instant starvation from the total loss of the seafood on which they were so dependent. Both blamed Russia for their situation and demanded immediate mass shipments of food. Russia had none to send. On October 13, Chinese armies attacked Russia on a broad front.

A pretty grim scenario. Unfortunately, we're a long way into it already. Everything mentioned as happening before 1970 has actually occurred; much of the rest is based on projections of trends already appearing. Evidence that pesticides have long-term

lethal effects on human beings has started to accumulate, and recently Robert Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare expressed his extreme apprehension about the pesticide situation. Simultaneously the petrochemical industry continues its unconscionable poison peddling. For instance, Shell Chemical has been carrying on a high-pressure campaign to sell the insecticide Azodrin to farmers as a killer of cotton pests. They continue their programme even though they know that Azodrin is not only ineffective, but often increases the pest density. They've covered themselves nicely in an advertisement which states, "Even if an overpowering migration (sic) develops, the flexibility of Azodrin lets you regain control fast. Just increase the dosage according to label recommendations." It's a great game - get people to apply the poison and kill the natural enemies of the pests. Then blame the increased pests on "migration" and sell even more pesticide!

Right now fisheries are being wiped out by over-exploitation made easy by modern electronic equipment. The companies producing the equipment know this. They even boast in advertising that only their equipment will keep fishermen in business until the final kill. Profits must obviously be maximized in the short run. Indeed, Western society is in the process of completing the rape and murder of the planet for economic gain. And, sadly, most of the rest of the world is eager for the opportunity to emulate our behaviour. But the underdeveloped peoples will be denied that opportunity - the days of plunder are drawing inexorably to a close.

Most of the people who are going to die in the greatest cataclysm in the history of man have already been born. More than three and one half billion people already populate our moribund globe, and about half of them are hungry. Some 10 to 20 million will starve to death this year. In spite of this, the population of the earth will increase by 70 percent in the next 20 years, while in general birth rates have remained high. With the input side of the population in high gear and the output side slowed down, our fragile planet has filled with people at an incredible rate. It took several million years for the population to reach a total of 2 billion people in 1930, while a second 2 billion will have been added by 1975! By that time some experts feel that food shortages will have escalated to the present level of world hunger and starvation into famines of unbelievable proportions. Other experts, more optimistic, think the ultimate food-population collision will not occur until the decade of the 1980s. Of course more massive famine may be avoided if other events cause a prior rise in the human death rate.

Worldwide plague
and thermonuclear war
more probable as population
growth continues

Both worldwide plague and thermonuclear war are made more probable as population growth continues. These, along with famine, make up the trio of potential "death-rate solutions" to the population problem - solutions in which birth rate-death rate imbalance is redressed by a rise in the death rate rather than by a lowering of the birth rate. Make no mistake about it, the imbalance will be redressed. The shape of the population growth curve is one familiar to the biologists. It is the outbreak part of an outbreak-crash sequence. A population grows rapidly in the presence of abundant resources, finally runs out of food or some other necessity and crashes to a low level or extinction. Man is not only running out of food, he is also destroying the life support systems of the Spaceship Earth. The Situation was recently summarized very succinctly: "It is the top of the ninth inning. Man, always a threat at the plate, has been hitting Nature hard. It is important to remember, however, that NATURE BATS LAST" Reprinted from Ramparts.

"This is a recording"

Contrary to popular belief, there is an alternative to Top 40 jukebox music available to UNB students.

On Radio UNB, there is at least one program which could be considered such an alternative.

"This is a Recording" is heard every Sunday, from two to four p.m. The creator and host of the show is David Dawes.

"What I do on the program is play some of my favourite records in the hope that people will get into them," he said. There is so much unmitigated shit being sold and hyped as good music, and so many genuine artists being ignored.

"The audience just isn't being made aware of these artists - very few stations will play them," he continued.

Among these artists, David lists, Frank Zappa, Captain Beefheart, the Mothers of Invention, Igor Stravinsky, Archie Shepp, Lord Buckley, the Incredible String Band, Cecil Tay-



David Dawes

lor, The Firesign Theatre, Anton Webern, The Last Poets, Edgard Varese, The Fugs and Wild Man Fischer.

"If more people would listen to 12 tone music instead of Led Zeppelin or Blood, Sweat and Tears, they'd realize that music is only beginning to be explored."

He doesn't consider himself a disc jockey. "I can't bring myself to sound like an announcer. I just like to talk to the audience as I would to anyone else; its like rapping to your friends and trying to get them interested in your favourite music."

Each of the programs is carefully planned. Dave often spends hours editing tapes to achieve a desired effect.

"I often wonder whether anyone is listening to the program. But I don't worry about it. I enjoy doing it because it gives me a chance to hear my favourite records on a big sound system. If anyone else is listening, I hope they like the music."

"All I want to do is to help get these people the recognition they deserve," he said.

"If nothing else, the show gives them the opportunity to at least hear these artists. I'd like to turn Radio UNB into a fast and buibous station, if possible."

formed what is known in labor circles as a "managers' Union". Apparently some of these technicians fear that under a strong union, they would be reclassified of declassified according to their real qualifications. Therefore, to safeguard their status, some of the technicians feel that it would be wiser to form their own union, albeit a weak one that would be controlled by the supervisors and UNB and not the rank and file.

CUPE Hassled by Anti-unionists

by Larry Lamont

At present, UNB non-faculty personnel, CUPE local 1326, embodies over eighty per cent of the maintenance staff at UNB. This includes janitors, buildings and grounds staff, tradesmen, stationary engineers, truck and equipment operators, and security police.

Riding on their success in the maintenance area of the university, the local is now actively organizing the remainder of the non-faculty staff, namely the librarians, technicians, clerical staff, secretaries, and telephone operators. However it seems that a small group of "anti-unionists" are doing all they can to crush the efforts of CUPE.

Earlier this week some of the librarians met with Brigadier Knight, UNB personnel director, and began to circulate a petition in the library stating that the undersigned were opposed to a union. It is not known whether or not the petition received any success. However, it is apparent that UNB is guilty of contravening the Unfair Labour Practices Act which implicitly prevents management from involvement in counter-organizing activity of any union. It is not known yet whether the union will press legal action against the Brigadier and the university.

Also, some of the technicians got together last week and

Operation Nackawic on the Move

Operation Nackawic, nearing the end of its first week, is gaining support and momentum daily, both on campus and off. Reports of the odor of the St. Anne Nackawic mill are pouring in from various points including Fredericton, Silverwood, Marysville, Crabbe Mountain, and even Woodstock.

The project was undertaken by the Biology Club mainly as a survey of the extent of public concern about the odor. Since the opening of the mill, there have been many scattered reports of people being bothered by the offensive smell, but until now, no co-ordinated effort has been undertaken to establish just how widespread the complaints are.

George Long, Co-ordinator of the project, stated that this is not necessarily a campaign against St. Anne Nackawic, but rather a survey of the extent of public feeling. The response of the public to Operation Nackawic will decide whether or not further action on the matter is warranted. Richard Tarn, President of the Fredericton Chapter of the Conservation Council of New Brunswick has confirmed that this organization endorses the project and will be pleased to receive the Biology Club and act on them.

The Biology Club has received some critical comments on their choice of project. Some students have expressed the view that a project on campus should have been tackled first, i.e. the smokestack. However, in respect to the smokestacks on the heating plant, certain members of the teaching staff on campus have made a statement of concern about the stacks and have proposed specific recommendations to the administration to correct this ridiculous situation. The results of this brief and the subsequent action by the administration will be made public in the Brunswickan in the near future.

Apart from the plain annoyance caused by the odor, a major area of concern is the Kings Landing, the restoration of an old settlement up river from Fredericton, which has the potential of becoming a major tourist attraction for New Brunswick. Also, what about the Wildlife Park above the Mactaquac Dam? How many miles would you drive to smell a pulp mill? Are these areas sufficiently affected by the mill to warrant investigating the situation?

Questions like these will hopefully be answered by the end of Operation Nackawic, which is slated to run for one month, or longer if necessary. Meanwhile, lets keep those reports rolling in. Posters have been supplied on bulletin boards in most of the buildings on campus and at the Co-op. A professional answering service has also been employed to receive reports daily from 5 to 8 pm. Call 454-4374 every time you notice things getting smelly -- simply give your name, where you smelled 'it', when, and how strong it was. Remember, a maximum number of reports is needed for the project to be effective.

Further information on the project may be obtained by writing Biology Club, c/o Janice Cassidy, Dept. of Biology, U.N.B.

MID TERM CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

The tentative timetable for Christmas 1970 has now been posted on notice boards throughout the campus including the Old Arts Building, the Library, and the SUB. It is hoped to issue the final version on December 3rd. Please make sure that all conflicts are reported to the Registrar's office before December 2nd. Any student finding that he or she has to write in more than three consecutive periods should inform the Registrars' office.

The Registrar's office hours are Monday to Friday 10:00 a.m., to 4:45 p.m.

A Strategy For

(By Mary Trew, member of Vancouver Women's Liberation Alliance and the Young Socialists).

The past decade has been one of world-wide struggle for liberation; it has been the most intense period of social convulsion in this century. Peoples and nations around the world are uniting in revolutionary ferment against the oppressive nature of capitalism. In the last ten years, we have seen a youth movement grow from small-scale rebellions against a number of rotten institutions into a powerful revolt of youth on a global scale.

As each oppressed group in turn discovered the nature of its oppression under capitalism and imperialism, so women have discovered that they too thirst for free and fully human lives, for self-determination and an end to their oppression as women. They are uniting to demand more of the rights and human dignity that they have been denied since the dawn of class society. The inability of capitalism to meet the demands and needs of women is becoming ever more apparent to the women's liberation movement; and this movement has enormous potential as a powerful lever to be used against a society which oppresses not just women but the entire human race. The question which socialists must answer is this: how do we help this movement to fulfil its potential? What is the best strategy for the liberation of women?

EMERGENCE OF THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The roots of the women's liberation movement lie in the inherent contradictions of capitalism. The possibility now exists for women to have greater freedom than ever before and yet they remain in shackles. A shorter part of a woman's life span is devoted to her traditional role as childbearer and childrearer, and the material means exist to liberate women from all the most onerous aspects of

childcare and housework. Medical science is now capable of giving women control over their bodies to a degree never before possible in human history. More and more are entering institutions of higher learning and acquiring professional skills.

Yet these developments only sharpen the contrast between the potential for the liberation of women and the actuality of their oppression. Women continue to be defined almost solely through their roles as wife and mother, and childcare and housework remain almost totally the realm of "woman's world". Women are used as guinea pigs by the profit-hungry drug monopolies and are denied the right to choose when and whether they will bear a child. University degrees and professional training lead women to low-paying jobs and to constant confrontations with sexual discrimination. More and more women are coming to understand their profound social economic and psychological oppression and the narrow, restricted future which lies before them in this society. It is no accident that the women's liberation movement began among students, professional and more materially privileged women; they are in the best position to sense the appalling discrepancies between their potential and actual situations and they are the freest to act against these injustices.

POTENTIAL OF THE MOVEMENT

The women's liberation movement has the potential to reach out to all women, to draw them into an anti-capitalist struggle and towards the socialist solution. The movement can reach far beyond its present boundaries to the working class women who are by far the most oppressed in our society. They are the hardest hit by wage discrimination and are used as a pool of cheap labour; they are the greatest victims of the oppressive abortion laws and of the lack of

freely available birth control information and devices; it is they who suffer most harshly under the double burden of full-time worker and full-time homemaker.

No series of reforms, however far-reaching, can eradicate women's oppression, for it is deeply embedded in the foundations of the capitalist system itself. As the movement grows, more and more women are becoming aware of the common enemy -- aware that it is the capitalist system which sustains and benefits from their oppression.

It is in this context of the nature of women's oppression and the potential of the movement as a revolutionary force that we must determine the way forward for the movement, determine a strategy.

PROGRAM

The demands upon which the women's liberation movement must be built are an essential aspect of this discussion. Unless the demands which we put forward speak to the real needs of women, hit at the real source of their oppression, we will be unable to mobilize the women of our country to propel the struggle forward.

Four themes stand as the programmatic basis of the movement. They are:

1. Women must have complete control of their bodies. Freely available birth control information and devices. Government research to provide safe contraceptives. Removal of all restrictions on abortion -- free abortion on demand.
2. Special measures to ensure that women have complete access to educational facilities. Abolition of the need for an income for students. Universal coeducation. Encouragement in analytical fields. Write women back into history -- tell the truth about women. Abolition of all forms of sex discrimination in the schools.
3. Women must be freed from their traditional responsibility for the child. The government should provide 24-hour child care centres which would permit women to seek employment outside the home. A state wage for those who choose to be homemakers.
4. Complete equality for women at work. Equal pay for equal work. Paid maternity leave. Preferential admission to certain types of educational programs to compensate for women's secondary status and psychological conditioning.

This programmatic basis of the Women's Liberation Movement speaks to the real needs of women in this country throughout the world, and it is around these demands that the movement will develop in an anti-capitalist direction.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

In this early stage of its development the movement suffers from a certain degree of inexperience and inadequate leadership. Some women approach their oppression in a personal and unpolitical way; they develop strategies of psychological readjustment and anti-men attitudes, or restrict their activities to small consciousness raising groups or communes. Some take the "revolutionary" approach, excluding any women who have not reached the "revolutionary consciousness." These misadventures and blind-alley developments are for the most part symptoms of growing pains within this young movement.

In Canada at present, only a very small number of women have been mobilized in the independent women's liberation groups. Although the groups do exist in all the major cities and in many smaller centres across the country, they are still largely in the process of defining themselves, their programs and their strategies. By and large they have been unsuccessful in orienting themselves toward working class women and newly radicalizing women in such a way as to draw these forces solidly into the groups on a common basis. Their still-small size stands in contrast to the enormous potential of the movement. Although it is true that the vast majority of Canadian women do not yet see the need for a movement which oppresses them, in ever-increasing numbers they are becoming aware that they are denied their rights, and they are ready to fight for them. Individual frustration and anguish are turning into rebellious anger and a desire for action.

Our task as revolutionaries then is to put forward demands which will mobilize these women and aim the movement in a revolutionary direction; in short, to set women in motion against their enemy, the capitalist system. We must bring this movement to full consciousness of itself and its power, and lead it to victory.

WHAT KIND OF MOVEMENT?

The most important basic characteristic of the emerging women's liberation movement, which gives it such revolutionary implications, is its independence. The movement is related to and interconnected with, other struggles -- the youth rebellion, the student power movement, the Black and Chicano liberation, the struggle against the war in Vietnam, China, trade union struggles -- but it has its own demands, its own organizational forms. Its fate is directly dependent on the evolution of other struggles. The first time in decades, women are saying that they are willing to wait for anyone else to take up their struggle; that they are unwilling to subordinate their demands to the needs of any other struggle. Women's auxiliaries are no longer live the women's liberation movement!

The movement is independent too, in the sense that it is developing outside the framework of the big business and political parties. As the movement grows, the ruling class will make great efforts to co-opt it, to capture its leadership and divert the movement from an independent, mass revolutionary direction. However, by maintaining demands which are true to their nature, anticapitalist, we can guard against this possibility.

There are some tendencies within the left who hold that independent women's organizations promote divisions in the working class. In so doing, they ignore the fact that

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Women's Liberation

development of independent women's groups has proven to be a necessary and very progressive step. It has provided the vehicle for women to break from their traditional subordination. It has drawn into the struggle women who have had no previous political experience.

Within these groups, women are learning to become leaders, theoreticians, organizers; they are developing the skills, learning the skills and gaining the experience that society has deprived them of. Within these organizations, women are achieving a dignity and confidence as human beings. These groups are, in fact, a training ground for the struggles ahead. Far from fostering divisions within the class, this process brings far more women to a consciousness about the oppressive nature of our system for themselves and for all people than would otherwise be possible.

HOW WILL THE MOVEMENT BE BUILT?

Although innumerable women have been affected to some extent by the rapidly-growing women's liberation movement, few have become actively involved in its ongoing activities. To enable them to do so, it is first of all essential that a women's liberation group be internally democratic; the general membership must have control, and the leadership must be responsible to that membership; i.e., accountable to it for its actions. Clique leaderships, such as those in the Vancouver Women's Caucus and the Toronto Women's Liberation Movement, rob the new movement of its vitality and power. While women who come to these groups may not have a great deal of political experience, they are very conscious of their own oppression, and will not be led by those any longer -- by the educational system, by the government, or by other women, attempting to manipulate them. These women come to the movement because they want to fight for control of their lives, and will settle for nothing less than full rights within the organizational forms of the movement.

Wherever there are clique leaderships or inner circles of decision-makers, new women, and women with different political perspectives from the self-appointed leadership, will never become integrated into the group or into the movement. The problem of new women coming to one or two meetings, never to be seen again, has been a perennial occurrence in the Vancouver Women's Caucus and other groups for these very reasons.

Just as women must not in any way be excluded from the decision-making process of the movement, so we must build the movement on a non-exclusionist basis in every respect. We must seek to bring all women, regardless of their political ideas, into the struggle around the demands of the women's liberation movement. We have to have confidence in the movement and in our ability to help it develop in an anti-capitalist direction. We must have confidence in women, their ability to draw the necessary conclusions, on the basis of their experience in the movement, about the nature of their oppression and the society which is responsible for it.

The problem of exclusion, and its stifling effect on the movement, was brought sharply into focus around the Abortion Caravan last spring. While the campaign showed the tremendous possibilities before the movement, it was marred by the operation of a self-appointed clique leadership, and an unwillingness on the part of that leadership to work with women who had political disagreements with them. These disagreements did not revolve around the demands of the Caravan. It should be possible for women to unite on the basis of agreed upon actions and demands without being forced to share an entire political philosophy. This is particularly important with women who are just becoming involved in the movement. Taken to its logical conclusion, exclusion can only lead to thought control, to the repression of ideas which do not coincide with those of the leadership, and finally to the total elimination of anyone who differs with the prevailing philosophy. Again a recent experience in Vancouver Women's Caucus is instructive in this respect. Recently members of the Young Socialists and the League for Socialist Action in Vancouver, who for months previously had participated in the work of the Caucus, were expelled on the instigation of the clique leadership of the Caucus. That expulsion was well documented and it is not the purpose of this paper to weigh the arguments in the case. But the thing is clear. The kind of baiting and exclusion carried out in the Vancouver Women's Caucus is incompatible with the kind of movement it is necessary to build to liberate women in this country. These are the tactics of the ruling class itself. We must learn to build a movement which can include all women, not fragment them even further. We must build a movement in which various ideas for program and actions can compete openly and honestly for the support of the majority of women.

Along with the fight for democracy in our own ranks, our strategy must embody the concept of a mass, action-oriented movement. This is the concept of getting people in motion, into action -- not talking down to them, but organizing actions which are able to give expression to the class opposition to the policies of the ruling class. Through their involvement in action, women can deepen their understanding of those issues. If there's one thing the ruling class in this country understands, it's thousands upon thousands of people organized and in motion, demonstrating in the streets, demanding change. This challenge to the legitimacy of their power is in fact the only logic that they do understand. Our actions must clearly place the responsibility for the oppression of women where it belongs, on the ruling class and the government of this country.

In the short history of the movement we have caught glimpses of the impact that the ideas of women's liberation have when it moves out with bold mass actions. To date, the most effective, most powerful development has most definitely been the abortion campaign and the Caravan to Ottawa. Free abortion on demand has emerged as one of the central mobilizing demands of the movement. It was around this demand that the movement took a decisive step forward and launched the first cross-country action involving women's liberation groups from different areas and with different philosophies; and not even the elements of misleadership in a campaign could deter a mass response to this demand.

At every stop that the Caravan made, large numbers of women expressed support for the action, and began to identify with the women's liberation movement as a whole. The eyes of thousands of Canadians were focussed on the movement while we were in Ottawa -- they knew of the action, and many supported and defended it.

One of the most important questions facing the movement today is whether or not we will take advantage of the momentum that has been built up around the call for free abortion on demand, using it to escalate the struggle and to draw in new layers of women. It seems clear that if we were to continue to make the issue of abortion a key focus of women's liberation activity in the coming year, important gains can be made for the movement.

The issue of abortion is one that affects almost every woman in this society regardless of class, occupation or age, and for that reason thousands of women can be involved in the fight for free abortion on demand. Also, victory in this struggle will help to undermine one of the chief rationalizations for the oppression of women -- our vulnerability to unplanned pregnancy. It will help to throw into sharper relief the real causes of our oppression, which are economic and social, not biological.

Victory in the abortion struggle will help women realize how powerful they are when they unite in common action. It can provide an enormous impetus to the women's liberation struggle encouraging women to continue to fight around other issues as well. In many ways, the fight for free abortion on demand is the priority for the movement in the next period.

WORKING WITH OTHER GROUPS

Finally, the growing movement for women's liberation must look for all the support it can find. It must build bridges to other organizations and movements fighting on behalf of oppressed people and enlist their aid. In particular,

our movement should appeal to the organized trade union movement and the New Democratic Party, while at the same time maintaining our independent mass movement character. This orientation will not, as some fear, narrow women's concern with ending their own oppression but on the contrary it will give them a wider comprehension of the nature of that oppression and how to end it.

Relations with other organizations like the NDP have more than one aspect. For instance, pressure from the organized women's liberation movement can force the NDP to speak to our needs far more than it presently does. In return, the support of a movement with as broad a base of support as the NDP can do much to strengthen our movement. Already the NDP has come out in favour of universal child care, and free abortion on demand as a direct result of the growing support among women for these demands. As well, women's caucuses have begun to develop within the ranks of the NDP and these may well emerge as powerful tools in winning the NDP to the demands of women's liberation.

The organized union movement can obviously be of enormous assistance in our struggle for equality in the labour force. Organized labour is, in fact, one of the most powerful tools of the working class. The pressure which the woman's liberation movement puts on the trade unions to fight for their demands will also play a key role in democratizing those organizations by driving them in a revolutionary direction.

Women workers are part of the working class, and will not win their liberation without the liberation of that entire class. We have a duty to ourselves and to the rest of the working class to participate in the development of the new militant leaderships in the trade union movement, and to make women's liberation a major part of the programs on which this new leadership will build. We must have a leadership which will fight for the organizing of women.

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Forester's Waterpolo

Friday night, November 20th, the scene at the Sir Max Aitken Pool was the Forestry students versus the Faculty in one of the roughest, most closely contested waterpolo games of the year.

The score was 11-9 in favor of the students who wore down the faculty with superior numbers.

The participating students were Doyle Wells, Ken Lewis of 5th year; Bob Bettle, Paul Leroux, Bob Meuse, Pat Rousseau, Charlie Lanz, Tim White, and Tony Britnev of 4th year; and Tony Mee, Murray Maffey, and Nick Groom of 3rd year.

The members of the Faculty and some from the Forest Research Laboratory who participated were Don Fowler, Dr. Kayle, Dr. Strang, R.B.B. Dickinson, G. Krause, Mr. Bjerkelund, and Mark Schneider.

The goals for the Faculty were scored by Don Fowler and Dr. Kayle with Tony Mee, Ken Lewis, Murray Maffey, and Nick Groom scoring for the students.

The game provided a good workout for both the Faculty and the students and was also lots of fun.



AS anyone who has witnessed the yelling and splashing at the Max Aitken Pool weeknights can testify, the inter-residence Water polo league is in full swing.

Inter-class water polo will be starting after Christmas and the final day for entries is Dec. 2 anyone who thinks that they could last a hard swim in this tough sport and doesn't have a team can report to the Athletics office to be assigned a team.

Call For Applications

STUDENT HANDBOOK EDITOR

Handbook to be prepared as stated in motion passed by council Nov. 15th. Refer to SRC Bulletin.

Applicants to submit qualifications, listing relevant experience, to the Applications Committee of the SRC.

Note especially from motion: deadline is Dec 8th for application and March 15th for completion of handbook.

Payment for editor is \$150.

Plankton has a ghostwriter



duh devil made me do it.....

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Devils Drop 2 on Road Trip

Last weekend, the Red Devils found the going tough as they lost both their games during their trip to Nova Scotia. On Friday the Devils lost 4-1 to St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish, not really a bad showing when you consider the rough time 'X' teams give their opposition at home. Saturday the Devils travelled to Halifax where they were beaten 9-6 by Dalhousie. The Dal offense proved too strong as they peppered Keith Lelievre with 42 shots while UNB managed only 25. UNB's six goals were scored by Peter Ross with two, Jim Wickett, Dan Gill, Lon Mullin and John Sheppard. The next home game for the Devils is tonight at 8:00 pm when the luckless St. Thomas squad brings their university down for a game. Both teams are now 0-3, and they should prove to be at least an interesting match, and hopefully UNB's first victory of the year.

Beavers Win Tough Contest

Bangor, Maine was the scene last Saturday of a close swim meet between the University of New Brunswick Beavers and the Husson College team. The final score saw the Beavers put the Husson men down 58-55. Coach Amby Legere felt that the victory was an excellent team effort, and that the outcome of the meet hinged on every event. The Beavers did not win a majority of the events, but were able to overcome the Husson team by having more depth. The Beavers placed first in 4 of the 13 events, second in 12 of the 13 and third in 6 of the 11 events. Team captain, Gordie Cameron, had his usual good day by placing first in the 200 yard breast stroke with a time of 2:38:5. Steve Coldwell clocked a time of 2:36:0 to capture top spot in the 200 yard butterfly event. Both Gordie and Steve were members of the Beaver's winning 400 yard medley relay team which clocked a

Volleyball

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30
ON MAIN FLOOR

8:00 p.m. Court	1. Civil Eng. 5	vs	Faculty
	2. Forestry	vs	Mech. Eng. 5
	3. M.A. Educ.	vs	S.T.U.
9:00 p.m.	2. Survey Eng. 5	vs	Phy. Educ. 3
	3. Forestry 25	vs	Elect. Eng.

Basketball

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1970
MAIN GYM FLOOR

7:00	Bus. Admin. 3	vs	Elect. Eng. 4
7:00	Arts 4	vs	Forestry
8:00	Science 4	vs	Engineers 3
8:00	Phy. Educ. 3	vs	Civil Eng. 2
9:00	S.T.U. Gold	vs	Law "B"
9:00	Law "A"	vs	CE-ME 14
10:00	Phy. Educ. 1	vs	Faculty
10:00	S.T.U. Green	vs	Phys. Educ. 4

PLAY WILL RESUME JANUARY 12, 1971.

RESULTS OF TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1970

S.T.U. Gold	72	Business 3	26
Science 4	59	Phys. Ed. 1	32
Engineering 3	26	Law B	23
Faculty	36	Elect. Eng. 4	15
Arts 4	43	Law A	32
P.E. 3	45	S.T.U. Green	21
Civil Eng. 2	44	CE-ME 41	38
Phys. Ed. 4	54	Forestry	30

4:37:6 Ron MacDonald and Barry Roberts were the other Beavers making up the medley relay team. Veteran, Rick Nickerson placed second in the 200 yard Individual medley and also in the 200 yard breast stroke. Keith Edwards also got two second place finishes for the Beavers in the exhausting 1000 yard and 500 yard free style events. Newcomer, Bob McCutcheon, also got a pair of seconds in the 100yd. and 200 yd. freestyle events.

Special mention should also go to the diving team. Jeff

Deane, a first year diver for the Beavers and in his first 3 metre board competition, won the event by accumulating an impressive 171.10 points. Ray Kivimaki also proved himself on the boards by coming a close second on the 1 metre and an equally close third on the 3 metre boards.

The University of New Brunswick Beavers and Mermaids will host the Bangor YM-YWCA on Saturday, November 28, at 1:30 p.m. in the Sir Max Aitken Pool on the University Campus.



The Red Bombers' annual team banquet was held last week at which time the team award winners were chosen. They are pictured above from left to right; John Dannaher and Mike Flynn, co-captains for 1971; Mike Dollimore, rookie of the year; Tony Proudfoot, most valuable defensive player, and Dick Flynn, most valuable offensive player.

Photo by Tait

INTRAMURAL SPORTS

Inter-class Hockey

November 29, 1970

GREEN DIVISION

9:30 a.m.	Post Grad. & Faculty	vs	Science 2
10:30 a.m.	Business 2	vs	Engineers 3
11:30 a.m.	Forestry 125	vs	Science 34
1:00 p.m.	Law "A"	vs	Phy. Educ. 1

RED DIVISION

2:00 p.m.	Civil Eng.	vs	Phy. Educ. 2
3:30 p.m.	Business A	vs	Engineers 2
4:30 p.m.	Forestry 4	vs	Forestry 3
6:00 p.m.	S.T.U. 34	vs	Chemical Eng.

BLACK DIVISION

7:00 p.m.	Phy. Education 4	vs	Elect. Eng. 4
8:30 p.m.	Phy. Education 3	vs	Survey Eng. 4
9:30 p.m.	S.T.U. 2	vs	Civil Eng. 41
10:30 p.m.	Law "B"	vs	Arts

Water-polo

Interclass water polo will be starting up next term. There will be an organizational meeting for this league on Wednesday, December 2 which at that time all faculties are asked to submit lists of teams. Unattached individuals may register at the Athletics Department Office.

Practice time is available for water polo on Friday nights from 8:30-10:00. Persons interested should contact Prof. Stangrom in the Phys. Ed. Office.

Recreation

CASUAL SWIM - OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS

MONDAYS	12:30 - 1:30 9:00-10:30	SMA Pool SMA Pool
TUESDAYS	3:30 - 4:30 9:45 - 10:45	SMA Pool LBR Pool
WEDNESDAYS	12:30 - 1:30 9:00 - 10:30	SMA Pool SMA Pool
THURSDAYS	9:45 - 10:45	LBR Pool
FRIDAYS	12:30 - 1:30 3:30 - 4:30	SMA Pool SMA Pool
SATURDAYS	3:30 - 5:00	SMA Pool
SUNDAYS	2:00 - 3:30	SMA Pool

FREE GYM TIME

Open gym time is available almost every day for general play. Interested students should call the Athletics Office to determine the exact times.

SQUASH AND HANDBALL COURTS

These courts are open all day and reservations must be made through the equipment room. Rackets and balls are available at no cost.

FREE SKATING

Students are reminded of the free skating sessions open to all students on Wednesday and Saturday nights from 10:00-11:30.

Inter-residence Hockey

Monday, November 30

10:00 p.m.	Jones	vs	LBR
11:00 p.m.	MacKenzie	vs	Neill

Wednesday, December 2

7:30 p.m.	Bridges	vs	Harrison
8:30 p.m.	Holy Cross	vs	Jones



PIZZA NOVA
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 74 YORK ST



Teenager

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96 REGENT STREET - FREDERICTON, N.B.

THE "TEENAGER" - RECOGNIZED AND PREFERRED BY TEENAGE GIRLS, OFFICE GIRLS AND PETITE WOMEN - NOW INTRODUCES A FASHION STYLED NEW NAME! THE SAME QUALITY AND EYE-APPEAL STYLING FOR WHICH "TEENAGER" IS SO WELL KNOWN WILL BE THE HALL MARK OF OUR NEW NAME.....

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 "ACCOUNT"**

THE NEW
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 NO INTEREST CHARGES!
 NO SERVICE CHARGES!

It was all quiet on the sports front at home last weekend. I sat home and watched the College Bowl on T.V. and bemoaned the fact that the Bombers should have been there instead of Ottawa U. I am certain that UNB would have proved a more worthy opponent than the Gee Gees. Anyhow I was correct in my prediction that Manitoba would win the game.

The Beavers came through with flying colours last weekend as they defeated Husson College 58-55. Reports have it, that it was a real cutthroat meet and that if you didn't have your rule book, you just weren't in.

The Husson team is coming here on December 5th for the return meet, and it really should be worth watching.

UNB was using a team composed mainly of freshmen, who gave an excellent account of themselves. In the return meet UNB will utilize their accomplished stars, so Husson should be in for a shock.

The Red Devils were a disappointment last weekend. They lost 4-1 to St. F. X. and got boinked 9-6 by Dalhousie. It's getting to the point where I'm wondering how they will fare against teams like Memorial and Moncton.

If any team or club on Campus is not satisfied with the coverage they have been given, I would be more than happy to inform the Sports Editors as to the problem.



This shot of a recent Rebel practise shows Rick Anderson attempting to block Gary Grey's spike shot. In the foreground is Pete Spurway, in the ready position.

RED REBELS TO START SEASON

One of UNB's least known varsity sports; namely volleyball is starting soon. Twenty hopefuls, including ten rookies are practising hard under the supervision of coaches Mal Early and Dave Patterson, a former team captain. The Rebels travel to Mount Allison next weekend (Dec. 5) for the Mt. A. Invitational Tournament. This will be the first test of the season for the volleyballers, ranked fourth nationally last year.

INSIDE?



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on campus:

DUO PACH - part 1

-Liz Smith

This is the first in a number of discussions with people around the campus - primarily people in the arts.

Mrs. Arlene Pach is the subject of the first article. Next week the interview will be with Joseph Pach. The Pachs are musicians in residence at UNB.

Arlene Nimmons Pach grew up in Kamloops, British Columbia. Her father, a dentist, played the fiddle in burlesque clubs to put himself through college, and retained his love for music all his life. Mr. Nimmons encouraged both his son and his daughter to become musicians.

As Mrs. Pach remembers, "Dad didn't want his kids to be average musicians. He wanted us to do it with complete commitment." Arlene Pach is a rationally (if not internationally) known pianist. Her brother Phil Nimmons has the Nimmons and Nine Plus Six jazz group in Toronto.

At the University of British Columbia, Arlene Pach majored in philosophy and planned to become a professor of philosophy. By this time she had a piano degree of associateship of the Royal Conservatory of Music. This was the highest degree of its type the Conservatory gave.

"If you have a talent in the arts", says Mrs. Pach, "the drive stays there. You mellow in other fields. The Royal Conservatory wanted me to take a course in Toronto."

She left Vancouver to study piano at the Royal Conservatory, but not to take the course. As she explains,

"Music is a separate existence from organized training. You must have individual freedom. The confines of the ordinary academic structure are not suitable for the magic of music."

"There is a stage with instruments when you have to do nothing but practice. You really do have to work very hard. Anyone who is in the arts learns the basic lesson of the sense of accomplishment from work."

She adds, "If you have some commitment to an idea, you waste a lot of time if you go out and look without some technique on how to manipulate your environment."

"Sartre said that the secret of Bach's genius was that he had learned to express himself within the confines of his environment."

Bach adapted himself to his sponsors. If he was employed by a choir, he wrote great choir music; if he was with a string group, he wrote beautiful music for them.

Arlene Pach learned to manipulate her environment to support herself while in Toronto.

She did concerts throughout Ontario, but, as she says, "You don't make a living out of solos. You have to do all those other things."

"All those other things" included playing for gym classes, ballet classes, and work as a rehearsal pianist for CBC television jazz shows. For two and a half years Arlene Nimmons worked

as a music critic with Nathan Cohen on a morning radio show.

While studying at the Royal Conservatory she met Joseph Pach and they were married. The "Duo Pach" was formed and Arlene Pach rarely played solo again.

After the Pachs had been married a few years they decided to get away from the music scene in Canada and the United States. They sold all their material belongings and with their young daughter, Laurie, they went to Vienna to practice.

"It was impossible to be a musician pre-Canada Council. Quebec was the only province that gave any help. We quit commercial business. Everyone thinks you're crazy to go after your pie in the sky."

For the last six years the Pachs have been musicians in residence at UNB. They were the first to hold such a position in a university in Canada.

Every Friday at noon the Duo Pach hold a chamber music concert. It is probably unique in Canada for a community to have live concerts this frequently. Yet only about 5 per cent of the people on campus ever attend.

One long-haired and bearded student sat in on a rehearsal at Memorial Hall recently, and before leaving said to Arlene Pach, "People on this campus don't know what they are missing."

"The kind of music we play is not for the masses. Ours is a very limited field," says Mrs. Pach.

Mrs. Pach suggests two main reasons why chamber music is not more popular on the campus. Society has turned people away from the classics towards rock music.

"One theory we have about the tendency to take drugs is that the news media, the musicians and the management agencies have taken music away from its original role - to provide solitude and self-knowledge; the aesthetics and spiritualism - the things kids are looking for in drugs - has been taken away from music. Music gives far greater kicks with no after affects."

"Chamber music is also a more developed taste. It comes later in life. Tastes in music are seldom static, the experience continuously varies."

"One sheer joy with music" Mrs. Pach says, "is that as you get older, all that's right within yourself gets greater. You are not always young and it's a mistake to think you always will be. I am doing something that in interest, participation and satisfaction gets greater and greater. There is no such thing as chronological time when you are developing as an artist."

Besides practicing herself every day for between three and five hours, Mrs. Pach has ten music pupils which she enjoys immensely - particularly those who have diverse interests in rock or jazz.

But as she says, "Dedicated musicians, practicing instrumentalists have to come before



trained teachers. All concert masters across Canada come from the studios of one or two dedicated people in Montreal and Toronto."

The Pach's three children all have an active interest in music. Mrs. Pach thinks that her daughter Laurie, fifteen, plays the piano better than she did at the same age. Ellen, eleven, plays the violin and has a natural sense of pitch. Joseph is only four but already shows interest, particularly in the cello.

"I would like my kids to be musicians," says Arlene Pach. "It's a great life. There are not many things you can do where you find out the truth about yourself."

The UNB Art Centre in Memorial Hall will take on the appearance of a bazaar on Friday, November 27th, when "Christmas Choice" opens. Paintings, drawings, prints, pottery and weaving by twenty Fredericton artists will crowd the walls and tables. The artists exhibiting include professional and amateur artists, students and townspeople, whose works cover a great variety of media and styles.

A Meet-the-Artists reception from 8 to 10 pm on Friday, November 27th, will open the exhibition to the public. It will then be shown until December 13th during the regular Art Centre hours - Monday to Friday from 10 to 5, and Sundays from 2 - 5.

UNB students Dean Steeves, Ann Hale and Faye Cameron will be included. All three had exhibitions of their work in the Art Centre last year.

Marjory Donaldson
Asst. Director



THE INSIDE STAFF

Blues Roberts.....Editor
Kevin R. Bruce.....Co-editor
Sheelagh Russell.....Design & Layout
Pam Price.....Layout
G.K.R.....Graphics

"The Inside" is a weekly feature of
The BRUNSWICKAN.
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NEEDED

The "INSIDE" urgently needs creative people to write short stories, essays, poetry, and prose. Also needed are people to do illustrations and graphics.

Anyone who feels they have something creative to offer, please contact the Brunswickan Office and leave your name and phone number or contact Blues Roberts at the Brunswickan Office or by calling 454-6570. We need you to make this a good magazine.

reflections:

The Most Important

The reporters gathered around the old man, ready to ask questions. This old man was important for two reasons: he was an old man and they were quietly but quickly dying off; and he was one of the dwindling survivors of the Boer War. War was prominent in the news, and it would be nice to get this old soldier's ideas. Surely he would have much to say about the many interesting things he had seen over a long lifetime. The changes which had taken place; the things he could tell about war (he had known it in its days of glory). At the bottom of each reporter's sheet of questions, although at the top of their mind, was the subject of the draft dodgers -- the yellow mass swarming over the border as one news editor had put it. They could imagine some good headlines: "Boer War Veteran Denounces Draft Dodgers"; "Cowards All' Says Old Warrior" and, if they were especially lucky "Old Soldier Suffers Attack Discussing Draft Dodgers". Yes, the reporters were hopeful.

The old man, Mr. Evens, looked about at the reporters with a small smile. It was hard to tell if the smile was one of shyness, senility, or humour. The reporters decided to emphasize the fact that he was such an old man, and on this basis they would ask him what were the most striking or important things he had seen in his long life. In this manner it would not be hard to steer around to war, and Viet Nam, and the coward, bastard draft dodgers -- although, of course, they would not use those exact words.

"You've lived quite a long time, haven't you?" asked one reporter.

The old man smiled.

"And you've seen quite a lot, haven't you?" asked another reporter.

The old head gave a short nod, which was taken as a signal to continue.

"And in this time there have been some great events which remain vivid in your memory."

"Events?"

"The greatest thing?" He was talking to himself more than to those present, thinking aloud more than talking to himself. "The greatest thing that ever happened to me?" He gave a smile -- a sad/happy smile more eloquent than the choicest words. There was complete silence except for the whirr of the tape recorder.

"I was... was twenty-four I guess. Heh, one year doesn't mean much these days. I was working for the railway here, right here in Fredericton, yes, at the station. Hadn't been there long, but I was waiting for something a little better to come along. Oh, the pay wasn't bad, but I wanted better. Yea, wanted a little better. Heh, Well sir, one day the train came in and a woman got off. Only one off so she stood out, but mister, that woman would stand out in a crowd. Pretty girl, with the thickest, blackest, most beautiful hair you've ever seen. Black as night. Went all the way down her back and was tied with a purple ribbon. I'll never forget that, the deep black hair and the dark purple ribbon. Lord, never forget that. That first time. And -- heh heh -- and she came up to me (I was kind of standing and gawking) she came over and asked me where some place was that was way across the river. I said, ha ha, I said to her, 'Why that's way across the river.' She said 'Oh, dear', and she looked so sad and worried, and I said 'Don't fret about it because I can take you there'. And she, oh Lord, she smiled a beautiful smile and said 'Would you?' Asked me if I would. Would I? Ha ha, ha ha. 'Sure I would, sure... just try to stop me', I said. Sure I would. And I did, and let me tell you I wasn't in any hurry either. It was a beautiful day, and we went to where she wanted to go. I asked her what her name was and she said 'Ellen'. Ellen. I said 'Ellen, that's a pretty name', and she smiled at me and said 'thank you'. Ellen. I said 'Ellen, that sure is a

pretty name' ... a real pretty name ... a pretty name ... a pretty ... Ellen ... oh my Ellen ... my Ellen

"And when we got there I said, heh heh, I said 'If I can help you any more, just let me know.' And she said, with that beautiful smile she said, 'I would like someone to show me around the town.' And I said 'Any time, sure, any time, how about to-morrow?' And she said 'Oh no, not to-morrow, what about the next day?' And I said 'Sure, sure, that would be all right.' And I did. And, and ... after a while you know, she became my wife. My loving wife. And that was ... it was ... oh my God, I'll never forget her getting off that train. I'll never....."

The old man smiled, that strange smile on his face. The reporters looked at him, looked at each other, and numbed their thanks. The tape recorder was switched off.

"Yes Mr. Evens", prompted the only reporter present who had a tape recorder. "The greatest event which you have seen in the world. You know, the most important occurrences which have happened in your lifetime."

"Ah", sighed the old man. "My lifetime -- heh, that's quite a while."

"Yes yes, we know." said an impatient third reporter. "But if you would tell us the most...."

"What my colleague means", said the reporter with the tape recorder, "In his somewhat blunt manner is, which one occurrence, which most profound event stands out in your memory over all these years. Our readers would be interested to hear the views of a man of your age."

The old man looked puzzled. "One thing? Well, there have been a lot of things that...."



The impatient reporter became even more impatient. "But what was the most important event?"

"Well", the old man answered slowly. He closed his eyes and thought very deeply, he wanted to give an accurate answer. He sat this way for a long time, the reporters growing more and more impatient, and as he groped for the correct answer, they decided to help him.

"Take your time", said the reporter with the tape recorder, "And think of the many things you have seen. I suppose", he added, "That the Boer War of which you are one of the few survivors, must have had quite an effect on you."

"Eh", said the old man.

"Yes", eagerly continued another reporter. "You've seen a lot of wars -- World War One and Two, and Korea, and today there is Viet Nam."

"Not only that", added another reporter who felt they may be going too fast. "But you have seen a lot more; the Bomb, all this pollution, the death of many great men, the eras of Hitler and Stalin, the slaughter of the Jews."

"Eh?" Old Mr. Evens opened his eyes and looked around. It was apparent that he had heard very little of what was being said. His eyes were looking far away, and he was lost to his thoughts.

Dale Estey

opinions on

OBJECTIVITY: THE MYTH THAT IS DESTROYING JOURNALISM

Reprinted from the Nation

The North American press is under attack from the left, the right and the harassed middle. It needs reform and knows it, but nothing less than profound structural changes will make a qualitative difference sufficient to insure the survival of newspaper as credible agents of information about the society in which they operate.

Structural changes are imperative because the reforms now most often proposed do nothing except increase the existing fantastic level of journalistic self-consciousness. Newspaper managements and editors already get together frequently to discuss the shortcomings of their daily efforts; newspaper men already deliver scathing critiques of their profession.

For example, the monthly Journalism Review was initiated recently by Chicago journalists who had been unable to print the stories or make the reforms they felt were necessary to the wellbeing of their dailies. On the national level, a new Washington journal, Straus Editor's Report has been formed to monitor the press.

The press today is one of the least trusted of the country's national institutions.

However, all attempts thus far to accommodate newspapers to the needs of society have failed and all the evaluations have to be turned out to be indexes of failure rather than progress toward some satisfactory result. Criticism that does not lead to structural change is simply an exercise in reformist frustration, and the effect has been that the press today is one of the least trusted of the country's national institutions, public or private.

Right wing critics complain that the papers undermine confidence in democratic institutions by striking at the government. The left insists that, by adhering to so-called balanced reporting they in fact stabilize the worst features of an inequitable system. The confused middle is rapidly losing its faith in the ability of the daily press to sustain the image of impartiality that newspaper managements -- not readers -- have demanded.

It thus became obvious that the press will not begin to cope with its credibility problem until newspaper managements acknowledge that mystifying standard, "objectivity" cannot be adequately defined or achieved that in fact it is pernicious to the society as well as to the institutions of journalism. This neutrality is demanded by newspaper administrators and ed-

itors, concerned that the news content remain under tight control; there is no evidence that it serves a public interest.

At a time when people are becoming politically more aware, a newspaper loses credibility when readers believe themselves to be manipulated and propagandized on behalf of those who dominated the political economy. It makes no difference how they identify those powers, or whether their evaluations is right or stems from the widening circle of paranoia that is endemic to a highly centralized society.

A commitment to the notion of objectivity has in effect become a sign of manipulation, whether newspaper managements like it or not, and the way to deal with it is to admit that the editorial function is inherently biased, that reporters have opinions of their own and that newspapers, like other large institutions, are political entities.

There is nothing new about these concepts. Newspapers no less than universities, must be seen as instruments of either social change or stagnation. The European press has known this for a long time. *Le Monde*, widely regarded as one of the world's greatest newspapers, is described by the Paris correspondent of the New York Times:

"Unlike the American practices, there is no copy desk and no division of function between copy editing and reporting. Each staff member is a 'journalist' in charge of a speciality. He may cover a story directly or rewrite or edit the news agency reports on his subject. Department chiefs check headlines and make space allotments but do not change copy."

As a rule, in European journalism, there is no clear line between reporting and opinion.

"We are proud," said an editor, "not of our objectivity but of our independence." The assumption is that the reader knows the viewpoint of the reporter and expects it to be reflected in his copy.

Le Monde makes itself credible by rejecting the myth of objectivity. It exposes all its biases to the reader, who automatically learns the security of reading "news" that is placed in a readily identifiable context. *Le Monde* journalists -- the best in the world -- have established their reputations over time on a newspaper that has given them their heads.

Readers take issue with *Le Monde* Journalists, not with *Le Monde*, and do not feel that they are being propagandized by an objective automation. The context of the news becomes as important as the news itself -- indeed the one can never really be divorced from the other -- journalist and reader engage in a relationship similar to that of actor and audience.

the media

The refusal of newspapers to consider Le Monde's methods is a kind of mistrust of the public that claims management know best what readers need or want. Hollywood and TV magnates hold similar views. In the press, however, the fact is that many reporters try to editorial points between the lines of their objectivity, thus inserting surreptitiously what they should be writing candidly.

Says one ex-Newsweek man: "If you wanted to express an opinion, there was no problem. Insofar as I recall the techniques, you invented a quote and ascribed it to somebody ... made up a person if necessary. It's very devious, of course, but it's a substitute merely for doing the sensible thing which would have been to write a first-person story in the first place. Newspaper men are always finding ways to get around whatever inhibitions there are to personal journalism."

But the trouble with using a subterfuge -- however much it may clarify the point of a story -- is that it still leaves the reader wondering how objective the news story is, how responsible the reporter is, what his biases may be.

The notion still prevails among reporters that they should strive to be as objective as possible. It has a nice, clear-cut ring to it, but nobody has been able to tell them how to approach that elusive goal, much less what it really means. Most reporters and newspapers fall back on the idea that the proper solution is a kind of "balance", a presentation pro and con that lends itself to mathematical analysis: that is, always try to get the other side of the story, even just for a couple of lines.

It is a puzzle why reporters continue to insist that objectivity, or balance, is the key to the good journalistic life, but one explanation may be that it permits a kind of psychological anonymity. A reporter need not reveal what sort of person he is, uncover his biases. More important, by clinging to the myth that he is indeed being as objective as humanly possible, he can evade personal responsibility for his work; he is only a technician of the news. Advocacy, on the other hand, openly admitted, requires an exposure of self, a willingness to undergo scrutiny, and a commitment to excellence that seems very demanding.

Some reporters are thus afraid of advocacy. Those who don't feel strongly about things see no reason to take sides. Others correctly per-

ceive that they lack the competence to be advocacy reporters, that they really do not **know** their "beat". A reporter cannot express his convictions about, say, education unless he has made himself an expert on the problems of schools and the theories of learning.

It follows that the opportunity to become an advocate would cause responsive reporters to acquire the background necessary to acquit themselves creditably. The informed reporter would make himself known as competent to act in his new professional capacity, thus raising the general level of the profession. Those who saw the advocacy role as an opportunity to dispense propaganda would be exposed as soon as the public judged their work against the progress of events.

Many newspapers would maintain that they already permit reporters to become advocates -- usually on or opposite the editorial page, but occasionally in the news section. However, management inevitably insist that these contributions be identified as "columns" or "news analysis". In the absence of a systematic attempt to orient either the public or reporters to the uses of advocacy journalism, these few columns have done nothing to increase the credibility rating of the profession.

The market for objective "facts" has been saturated by TV, as newspaper managements well know. Newspapers must provide something more than a statistical expansion of the eleven o'clock news, but no amount of reform discussion will produce a new product, the conditions must change. This requires structural innovation, a radical transformation of the daily newspaper into a social participant, not a mere observer.

Neutrality is conceivably only a political vacuum and nothing is more political than a newspaper. The public knows this and withholds its belief from journals that venerate objectivity.

The key element in journalism, as in all writing and all art, is risk, sometimes personal risk. Newspapers will never be "ready" for the major changes, for a role in the events around them, until reporters and editors are willing to stick their necks out.

the arts :

This will introduce you to Renaissance '71! The Renaissance is a multi-media concept which will present original works in all the arts. Students from all universities will be invited to participate in a ten-day showcase, at the university of Toronto, and the city of Toronto itself in February 1971.

Conceived entirely, and directed almost entirely by students; the Festival will present painting, sculpture, design and creative writing in an exciting and stimulating manner.

The purpose of the Festival is to bring together the very best examples of Canadian university students' talents to the public and university audiences' attention. We also hope that the professional artistic world will take an interest both in the artists that we present and their work.

In this respect we have received overwhelming support from a number of individuals. Hugh Garner, Gerald Gladstone, Boris Brott, Claude Bissell, Louis Applebaum, Dennis Young, the curator of contemporary art for the Art Gallery of Ontario, and Mayor William Dennison. We, of course, have support from many other persons, all too numerous to list at this time.

We see a nation-wide Universities Art Festival as a step towards making the artistic experience an essential part of student life, raising the standard and generally promoting

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES' ARTS FESTIVAL

and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, not to mention the city itself, offer many possibilities for imaginative and stimulating co-ordination of film showings, art displays, musical performances, and theatrical productions. In conjunction with formal programmes and presentations, we will try to bring art to people at informal meeting places.

In addition to scheduled poetry readings and script enactments, the creative writing section of Renaissance '71 will distribute booklets and pamphlets of original preselected writing. A general magazine of works, complete with photographs, will also be available.

Refreshments will be served often after performances, during art shows, etc., to encourage cordiality and informal discussion.

If a nation-wide students' Art Festival, setting high standards of achievement, were to become a yearly tradition there would be a larger and more defined opportunity to influence university audiences and enlarge the opportunities for artists on campuses. Perhaps we could be decisive in expanding the academic framework to accommodate creative needs: For example undergraduates could be given academic credits for the completion of original scores, plays, poetry, etc., these is, of course, a great deal to be done in promoting the other arts too. We see Renaissance '71 as an ongoing commitment to the arts on university campuses.



the development of Canadian Art. The creation of the C.R.T.C. is indicative of the fact that we do not want to be culturally absorbed by the United States. One could argue that in order to Canadianize our art, we should make it feasible for our artists to remain in Canada.

One way of doing this is to assure artists that they can work within defined structures already present in Canadian society. One such definite structure is the University. There is no reason for the artist to leave the university, or any community of which he is a part, in order to create. Artists can be given encouragement and recognition within these frameworks. The presence of artists, both in the university and in the community, can do nothing but enrich the life of our nation.

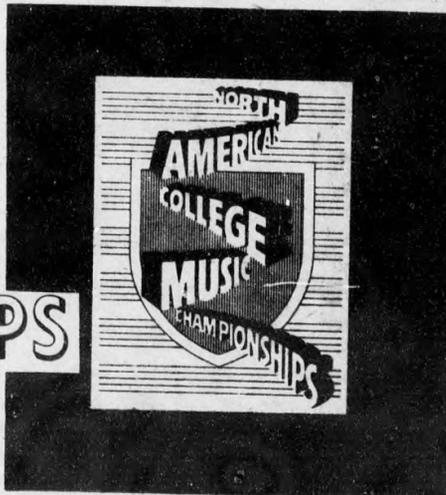
A nation-wide arts festival would be a step towards having art taken seriously on campuses. It would make possible a general estimation of the quality and quantity of creative work being done. As well, the artists involved would have access to that which student artists need, but rarely, if ever, obtain: a large audience. At the same time, the artists would receive a judicious evaluation of his work by respected artists and critics in his field.

The University of Toronto, York University,



Clive Hobson 921-3859
Director
Public Relations 425-1349

CANADIAN COLLEGE MUSIC CHAMPIONSHIPS ANNOUNCE 1971 SEASON



This week posters will be sent to more than 200 post-secondary schools throughout Canada. The O'Keefe sponsored pop and folk music competition is an opportunity for college students to display their talent in composition and arrangement, as well as their vocal and instrumental talent.

This year Canadians will enjoy four regional competitions in Quebec, Ontario, a Western Province, and an Eastern Province in the Spring of next year. Now, more people will be able to enjoy the live talent that the youth of Canada offers. The championships concentrate exclus-

ively on the pop/rock and folk music -- the sounds of today. Last year entries were received from students at 150 different schools.

Winners in the Canadian Championships compete for the North American College Music Championship titles against the winners from the United States event. Last summer's event drew over 45,000 cheering for more, spectators at Man and His World in Montreal while another two and a half million viewers watched the show on the coast to coast CBC network telecast. Currently, Canada is enjoying the winners in the folk category, Les Goelands, from the Universite Laval, Quebec City.

This event caused much excitement in the 1970 season and it is expected to be even bigger and more exciting in 1971.

To enter and for additional information, write: North American College Music Championships, P.O. Box 362, Toronto 7, Ontario.



pegasus:

A PERSONAL GRUDGE

Another millennium came and went; and
they did not call me.

I would have at least smiled and waved
my hands, and blown my whistle
Perhaps I might even have hopped upon
the wagon and swelled the crowd.
But they did not call me.

They sang forth love and brotherhood
and offered hands of welcome
To the faceless and disinherited in the
quagmire of uncertainty
There was godliness in their boundless love.

To have been fed on deceit, cradled by
the visionless poverty of comfortable minds
And built-in souls, of shameless greed,
and selective utopia;
And to have still emerged from the
production line
Bright-eyed and discerning words from
actions, motives from ideals
Speaks well of the resilience of youth
and the innocence of humanity
But they did not call me.

I waited at the crossroads, hunched
to the wind,
But the parade passed me by.
Their music resounded, strong and shimmering
But to me, feeling its slight as cold
steel upon the flesh
The rhythm had left though the
beat remained

I sensed the ogres of mystics and
astrologers,
They have answered lies with facility
hate with hate, conformity with conformit
I saw the moth spiralling to its doom,
a final incandescence showered visions
Of faded tapestries, afternoon teas,
flamboyant anarchists;
Crinolines, flowing dresses; and bile
and pity welled within me.
The music faded; it had come and
they did not call me.

Poh Lin Lee



REFLECTIONS

Gifts of innocence, laden with the morning mist
the lilac she fondles, a lily stem she twists
as we walk beside the river her locks long-live
the visit of a breeze..
over her shoulder the river only seems
still and quiet
like the lips of her smile.

She talked of her childhood and how it has gone
age was a number, birthdays were fun
a woman on the stairs across the street
resting on her mop in stocking feet, simply staring.
but she carries on
with the whisper of her shoes as they pass over the lawn
talking of her childhood and how it has gone.

Duncan A. Harper

FIRST POEM - AFTER THE REVOLUTION

We are the wandering men
Who dress our passions in coloured cloaks
That hide our raging souls
That swim beneath our gaunted, haunting faces.
We are the wandering men
Who have scorched your ground
And burnt the cracking towers
You built to fondle the etereal sky.

Masters of your own illusions!
"The sky," you spoke in blind rejoice
"Is a pure white cup of honeyed bliss.
Man, in strength, must have his iron towers
Tip the philosophic cup of deep rich splendor
And down will pour the drippings of the grapes of God-
Mellow wines to bathe us all in happiness."
Creators of your own delusions!
Who saw the skies as white-
Who with your engines' huffing groans
That built your sacred temples to attain delight,
You painted all in smoke and sour grime
And the sky you thought you saw as white
You turned into a poisoned, blackened slime.

We are the wandering men
You caste aside as empty bottles
Thrown in the furied drunkard's craze.
We are the wandering men, naked now,
Our haunting fired faces soothed by the mists
Of smoke that mingle with the floating ash of ruined towers.

D. Bailey

THE STORM

Alone in this cold white room
I sense your flowing presence
your burning warmth
enfolds my body
captures my mind.

Piercing longings
flash white fire
through the empty caverns
of my being.

I am alive in my illusions.

Below me a tormented sea
Thrashes rigid rocks
with green-black waters,
Mystic darknesses enshroud my sight
Through the throbbing distances
your meaning is obscure
as my own,
My reality
threatened
by strangling misconceptions I cannot undo.

In an opiate mist
I wander through my inner world
feel my Self
spiralling downward
into your anguished madness
your frenzied search for meanings.

I cannot resist
but surrender to your body's vibrant giving
Though an illusion - still real.

Black churning heavens
alive with chaotic tremblings
Draw me into their being
and I am one with this universe.

Terri Craig

"JUST ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE"

She was dying half naked on the beach
But conscious enough to feel the surrounding peak
Of curiosity.

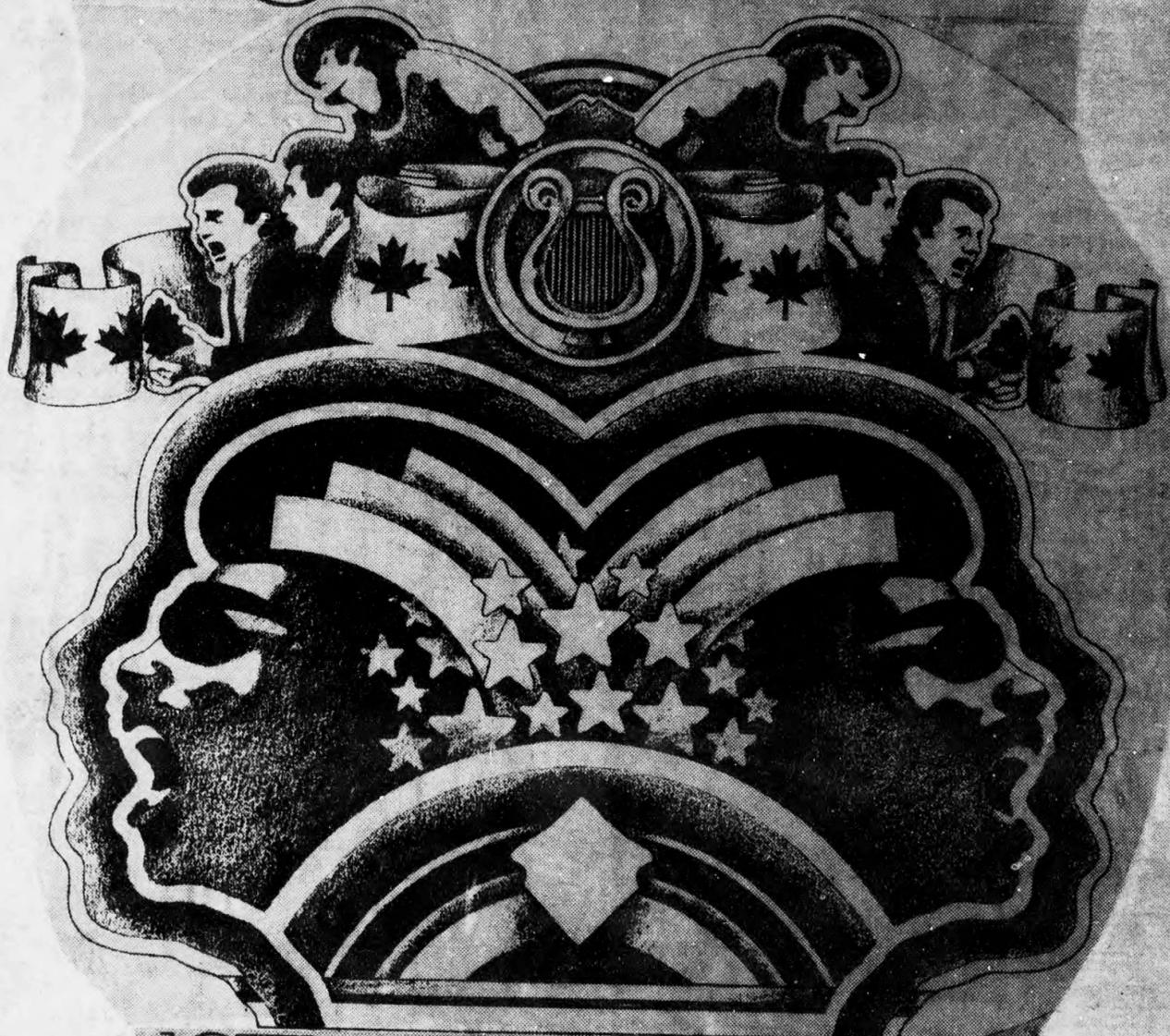
They walked passed and casually glanced at her
From her head their thoughts were registered in a blur
"She's just another one of those."

Her life was spilling out so fast and cold
But the sightseers weren't big enough or bold
Enough, to help her.

"She was just another one of those."

Linda Poirier

Come on
people now
let's get
together now



1971 Canadian College Music Championships

ENTER NOW! Competition Open To Vocalists • Vocal Groups • Instrumental Groups • Pop • Rock • Folk. Entries Close February 15, 1971.

Leading to the North American College Music Championships at Man and His World in Montreal, four regional competitions will be held throughout Canada between February and April.

These winners, in all categories, will compete for the Canadian College Music Championships in Montreal and

a chance at the North American Championships where over 45,000 people attended the

Championships and \$500,000 prize

"Special" on the CB

To Enter and for

American College

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