

The Brunswickan

THE WEEKLY NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Est. 1880

Member, Canadian University Press
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
E. R. ERSKINE CARTER '44

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

G. Herbert Loane '43

VOL. 61

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 16th, 1942

No. 11

What About This Budget!

The Preliminary Budget for the Spring Term was presented last Wednesday, and to numerous students the ponderous sum of \$4,164 seems an outrage and disgrace in these dark and uncertain days. When studied, the budget has, generally speaking, no padding of items but represents large expenditures, some of which are not needed!

Money is scarce; Canada is calling upon her citizens to do their utmost, and yet a budget of over \$4100 has been introduced for 325 students. Indeed this exceeds the final spring budget of a year ago by just short of \$1000, and that budget was considered excessive. It represents the payment of over \$12.50 from each student, in time of war, to support a term's proposed activities. Truly, there is no sense in quibbling over small, insignificant amounts—it is the large quotas which matter.

Students! We the undergraduates, are a privileged group—the government has given us special sanction to attend university, when our country is fighting for its existence. The general public is intently watching our behaviour; our actions are "under fire", and unless we act as best we are able in furthering the War Effort, our reputation will be blemished as never before.

Surely then we are not going to misuse our privileges by consuming large sums of money in hopeless and worthless enterprises. This is not the time for college teams to travel outside the province, to spend much needed money in two, three or four hundred mile jaunts in order to play what are really nothing more than exhibition games!

Athletic sports are very beneficial and their rewards are great. But, indeed, can we not find opponents nearer to home and not beyond the province? Can we not, encourage, promote and develop inter-mural athletics to a point where more students will benefit, more money saved, and the reputation of our student government raised and not lowered?

The abolishment of trips outside this province would save the S.R.C. over five hundred and fifty dollars; the restriction and elimination of other non-essential items, if done with a stern hand would save two hundred dollars more.

It is not the consensus of opinion of a few but of a very large number that the total amount budgeted is such that it concerns the interests of each undergraduate. Every student is free to express his own opinion; but at your class meeting, when the budget is discussed remember—that our country is at war; that we, as students, are privileged; that our actions are watched; and that if we are to have an upstanding reputation and a clear conscience we must act accordingly and cut the budget!

S.R.C. Action Re Student Elections in Wartime

The action of the Students' Representative Council at last week's meeting when it accepted the resignation of the vice-president of the Council, who had left for Active Service, and decided that no election would be held to refill the office for this term, has brought much comment. The decision has been received in different quarters with both approval and disfavor; to some, the action seems unwise, with a long term ahead, and the never remote possibility that a vice-president might be called upon to take up the duties of the president.

However, we must realize that in time of war, the occasions when active students join the forces are frequent, and if elections were held each time, the number of trips to the polls in the course of a year would be many. If this occurred, the result would be disastrous; for it would not only lessen the interest of those students heartily concerned with student government, but it would also completely silence the voting of those numerous undergraduates who generally dislike elections, and those others who seldom or never exercise their prerogative. Truly, then it seems that the number of by-elections in a year should be kept as low as possible if the spirit and energy, and interest of the students is to be kept from reaching a minimum by the time the annual journey to the polls arrives.

The possibility of the absence of the president and the vice-president at a meeting of the S. R. C. is provided for in the constitution, which makes provision for the chairing of a meeting by a member appointed by the Council. In addition, if necessary, the conduction of student business, outside the meetings can be left in the hands of the remaining S.R.C. executive.

Indeed the action of the Council in this matter appears to have been carefully considered and under the prevailing circumstances, justified. It should pass judgment unquestioned and in future serve as a check on the holding of too numerous by-elections in wartime.

Wartime Education

By

Okechukwu Ikejiani

PART ONE

We have been reading and at the same time getting a good deal of education about the Dictators—Hitler, Mussolini, and their prototypes in Japan, yet there are four little invisible dictators which as students we must know something about too. It is appropriate to know about them now because the future of all of us depends on their eradication, for we cannot plan a future free world unless we as individuals relegate them to the background.

In November 1938, there was a European Students Conference held in Paris. There were representatives from many European universities. The main object of the Conference was to discuss ways and means of fighting these little dictators. They concluded that it was a problem which only students must solve and set out to liquidate the little dictators as a prelude to the liquidation of the Great Dictators. A progress was being made in this direction when the end of their dream came because of the war started by the Austrian painter, Hitler, in Sept. 1939.

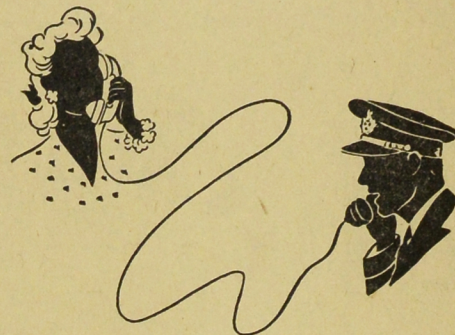
Just last month, December 27-30, many American university students, the National Student Merger Committee, met at Harvard to map plans for a total war against the Great Dictators and against the little dictators as well. Like former European students they believe that the problem can only be solved by students who are, as it were, mentally emancipated, and that this is the most appropriate time to start.

While they may seem to us to be unimportant, it is becoming clearer day in and day out that these little dictators are the cause of many of the evils of the world today, and, it behoves of all students now to think in terms of a better world by their eradication. This must be done individually and in groups.

The world still lies at the proud feet of her conquerors despite our twentieth century civilizational capacity. These conquerors are the four little dictators—Prejudice, Intolerance, Poverty and Ignorance. These conquerors held their sway for centuries. Despite the efforts of some knights to arouse some sentiments for a holy crusade against these foes of progress, these dictators are still at large. But the experience of youth on these is not unique in the social evolution of man. There has been occasion in the history of the world when pettiness and other wranglings frustrated the crystallization of social unity. So must we now, particularly university students learn from the lessons of history. So must we avoid the pitfalls of our fathers and mothers who had lived before us. That is the essence of renaissance in any social unit.

As I see it, the world at large is now in renaissance. She is passing through a crucible in order to be reborn. The wheat and the tares are being piled together, waiting for the harvest. The harvest is bound to be a decisive factor: whether the world could become renaissance in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of ushering a New Democratic Order.

Prejudice is a psycho-physical phenomenon which is lacking in rationality. A prejudiced person is unbalanced from a spiritual point of view. He bases his conclusions on generalizations of such a sentimental nature as to lack logically and rationality in his argument. He hates a person because that individual is against his points, or that that individual is not from his town or province. He hates him because he is white or black or a Jew. He disagrees with him because he dislikes that individual, and if you ask him to state his reasons, you will find that he is incapable of co-ordinating his mental apparatus with his social practice. Boiling down what has been expounded above, it simply means that a prejudiced person is unwilling to respect the opinion of others, and worse still, he is not prepared to concede to the other fellow the right to an opinion. Naturally, a man who is such a victim of mental retardation cannot be expected to produce con-



"What's the most popular way to address an officer?"
"On a parcel of Sweet Caps!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."



structive leadership in any community of human beings. The reason is clear.

Such an individual lacks spirituality—that moral essence in man which enable human beings to commune and to exchange ideas respectively, with reason. Lacking spirituality is our outlook on life, it simply means that we are not balanced from a spiritual point of view. Unfortunately, our universities too have been conquered by prejudice—one of those dictators who has caused untold social misery and mental jeopardy in the relations of man to man. Throughout the influence of dictator prejudice we find some students hating themselves without any tangible reason or sufficient evidence to justify their act. We find some students disagreeing with themselves not in accordance with the accepted rules of dialectics, but according to the

whims and caprices of carping and gratuitous critics. Such is evidenced by the recent rebuttals between The Brunswickan staff and the Grouch Club.

The result has been a lack of co-ordination between our mental apparatuses with our social focus. Call it social vision, if you like. Social vision implies ability to cultivate a social conscience. It includes the capacity of dream, and envisages a more glorious station in life for the many, in order to make life worthwhile for all. But when by indiscretion and animated by a goading desire to supplant those who might have, by their own sweat and sacrifice, realised their ambition, we throw reason and goodness to the wind, we cannot escape censure at the hands of posterity and disloyalty to our school, and even to the world.

(To be Continued)



IT IS PATRIOTIC TO SAVE — to help provide the dollars urgently necessary to the Fighting Forces and the production of vital War Supplies.

IT IS WISE TO BE THRIFTY—to help control the increasing cost of living. The demand for War materials is reducing production of ordinary goods; at the same time there is a large increase in money in circulation. All unnecessary buying of non-essentials means bidding up of prices for the available supply of such goods. THRIFT will help curb rising prices—THRIFT on the part of all.

Money Saved NOW
Provides a Reserve for the future.

An account at this Bank will be helpful—all banking services are available and your use of them will be welcomed.

For Canada and
yourself—

**BE
THRIFTY**

Buy War Savings
Certificates

**The BANK of
NOVA SCOTIA**

J. A. McLEOD
President

H. D. BURNS
General Manager

EST. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE