

Since this is the first appearance of the column since Christmas — for one reason or another — various items are a little late. First of all Wal is no longer AWOL. Welcome back to the ranks, Wally,

Another welcome is due Billy The Kid, all fired up from advanced studies here and there — mostly there, as he wouldn't have gone away if he could have gotten the clues here. Anyway he's back, so hoo-ray!

Once again there is a girl in the Faculty of Forestry. She is Diane Edwards, who is the Forestry Queen until February 3rd and the Carnival Queen thereafter. Diane came to Fredericton from Windsor, N.S., graduated from Fredericton High School, and is now a senior in Arts.

According to our time calendar, the Winter Carnival starts tomorrow. How about it, Foresters? Let's make this first one an event to be remembered — and repeated.

We had heard rumours, but only when the last issue of The Brunswickan arrived did we know for sure that Engineering Week was in progress. What was the the matter? Not enough "twelve-ounce slide-rule pockets" to go around? Or was the result of the hockey game so discouraging that it threw water on your spirits? The Foresters certainly rocked their way to a moral victory even if the 'Eers did manage to keep the trophy. Games like that are too few and far between. "We want more!"

HOT NEWS: Last week the Senior Foresters were given the reassuring information that there is still at least one field in which wood products should be the people's choice — toilet seats. Let's face it, the other basic materials are too "frigid on the fundament".

Referring to last week's Brunswickan, how come the Engineers were given four pages including the front page, when the Foresters only managed to get the two middle sides, and had a lot of material cut? Politics? Cliques? Antics?

Happy Carnival to all. See you again next week — we hope.

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NEW IN PRINT

A new book, "The Struggle for the Border" should prove of tremendous interest to all Canadians. The author, Bruce Hutchinson, deals with the history of Canada insofar as it has affected the establishment of the Canadian border. Mr. Hutchinson's concern is mainly with the people involved, as individuals, rather than with the historic events in which they took part. This approach gives an entirely different understanding of why our border is what it is.

Mr. Hutchinson points out that much of the Canadian border, as it now exists, was determined by a mixture of luck and mismanagement. At the time when much of her border was being decided, Canada was a minor factor in the British Empire, and territory was sacrificed in the interests of "trade considerations" with the United States. The author points out that, among other areas, the Minnesota iron deposits would have been part of Canada if Great Britain had held firmly to the territory which she still controlled at the end of the American Revolution. One of the proposals offered at the time was that the boundary be the 45th parallel across much of the continent. This would have given huge areas of the present United States to Canada. However, it would have sacrificed Niagara and Detroit, which were important centres in the fur trade of the time. Such considerations, which seem minor now, are the sort of material which has been collected in this new study.

THE MARITIMES

Of particular interest to residents of the Maritime Provinces is Mr. Hutchinson's discussion of the way in which their section of the border was located. The main decision, of course, was that included in the treaty ending the American Revolution. Here, he states, Great Britain was the victim of the "horse trader" instincts of the American delegates. Had she known more of Canadian geography and the territory she still held, she would not have retreated to the St. Croix line when she held one on the Penobscot. Similarly she would not have settled for such a vague, northerly line as the watershed crest.

"The Struggle for the Border" goes back much farther than this, however, in its consideration of the Maritimes. It deals with the successive occupants of Nova Scotia, the repeated expulsions of the Acadians, and their equally repeated returns, and the vulnerable and expensive fortress of Louisbourg. It discusses in personal detail the lives of such men as William Phips and Charles de La Tour, men who were important to the history of the Maritime Provinces, yet who are seldom treated in a work of this size.

QUEBEC

A good portion of "The Struggle for the Border" is devoted to the ebb and flow of fortunes which finally established the present boundary of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Hutchinson points out that it was purely luck that Wolfe tried to land where he did when he did, since any other spot, or on any other night, would have meant defeat. This stroke of luck made Canada part of the British Empire. Mis-management was responsible for the location of the southern Quebec border. In an attempt to achieve a harmonious settlement of the American Revolution, the British representatives succumbed to the "Kankee horse traders" and relinquished territory which they held firmly in favour of the boundary as it now exists, farther to the north.

ONTARIO

Ontario suffered and gained in the establishment of its border at the end of the Revolution. The extension of the 45th Parallel would have given it much of Ohio and Minnesota as they exist today. It also would have made Lake Superior entirely Canadian. In this was the loss. The gain was in the fact that the same line would have meant the loss of the Niagara Peninsula and most of Southwestern Ontario. Only the fact that no one was sure where the 45th Parallel went, saved Ontario. At that, Great Britain relinquished much of the area south of Lake Erie which still held firmly in its hands at the time. "The Struggle for the Border" makes clear the Yankee trading instinct which cost present-day Ontario a large portion of the North American continent.

THE PRAIRIES

The decision of the prairie provinces to join the rest of Canada was an auspicious one, as they, as well as B.C. seemed to be logically joined with the U.S. One of the most important factors in their final decision is a rather paradoxical one. All Canada knows of Louis Riel . . . proclaimed by some to be a rebel against Canada, yet himself a loyal servant of Queen Victoria, and the main reason why the Red River settlement stayed with Canada instead of joining the U.S.

Mr. Hutchinson tells the story of Louis Riel with deep understanding of the young man's confused character. It is a story known to every prairie-raised child, yet one that loses nothing in the re-telling.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbians may weep or rejoice in learning how close they came to becoming a part of the United States. In the middle of the nineteenth century, British Columbia was logically tied to the U.S. It had no links of trade, geography, or transportation, and few links of memory or sentiment with the rest of Canada. At this point, (and even now, as some diehard annexationists proclaim,) B.C. was the obvious corridor between the U.S. and Alaska. The very fact that B.C. was preserved for Canada is a result of a curious mixture of half-luck and half-shrewd co-incidences.

As Mr. Hutchinson points out: "Let the modern historian, who sees order and rhythm in history, explain the case of Doc Keithley, John Rose, Sandy MacDonald, and George Weaver. These four men, hungry and beaten, were ready to abandon their search for gold in the British Columbia mountains. Their last pan of gravel filled their packs with nuggets and launched the Cariboo rush of the sixties. Canada's empty Pacific littoral suddenly found itself with people enough to resist the northwest expansion of Oregon. It also found a man born plain Smith, who changed his name to Amor de Cosmos,, the Lover of the World, and persuaded his countrymen, by a narrow margin, to vote against union with the Republic. Then, at the critical moment, the United States provided William Cornelius Van Horne to push a Canadian railway to the Pacific for the sole purpose of preserving his native land."

CAMPUS COMMENT

A war seems to be on. A nice little old cold war. Where? Apparently you have not been in the library too often, if you have to ask where. There are heavy fines on overdue overnight and 3-day books, and it looks as if anything can be classified as such. The trouble is, these books seem to stay on the reserved shelf, even if nobody reads them.

And what happened to our table near the index-system? Rumours go that even the little tables in the left hand corner of the lobby will soon be removed. Reasons? A little bird told me that it is to reduce the talking, now that we have the students centre to talk in. A little ridiculous, don't you think? If you can not solve a calculus problem or your psychology, you and your friendly neighbour make the trip to the students' centre, friendly neighbour explains the problem, and the return trip can be started, so that you can continue your work in the library. Somewhere there is a loss of time, and it seems quite obvious where.... Results: a lot of talking in the 'reading room, because there is no other place, so the "silence

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WUSC LOOKS AHEAD
Plans Objectives for 1956

Last week in "ASIA—DEMOCRACY'S CHALLENGE" an extensive attempt was made to adequately illustrate the Asian conditions which made the work of the World University Service of WUSC's "Programme of Action"? How does WUSC intend to meet this need?

Recent trends in the World University Service international programme have been towards establishing and developing projects of lasting rather than of passing value. Two of the fields of action to which special attention has been directed are:: (1) student lodging/living, and (2) student health. In the past two years, WUSC has given substantial support towards two important student health projects, namely the Health Centres presently under construction at the Universities of Delhi and Patna, in India. In the coming year it is proposed that WUSC give support to four projects, in Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Israel as PART of our contribution to the international programme.

JAPAN

While in Canada reasonable provisions have been made to guard and maintain the health of students, the development of health services for students is only now being developed in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East. The enormous scale on which malnutrition and disease undermine the health and constructive abilities of students in these latter regions, has been and remains a challenge to the WUS programme of mutual assistance. In Japan, where there are about fifteen to twenty thousand students suffering from TB there is at present only one student TB ward with 33 beds, and it was built under WUS initiative near Tokyo. Although many of these students could continue with their studies with rest and health aids, 3,000 to 5,000 should be hospitalized; but even general hospital facilities for TB victims in Japan are most inadequate — 113,000 beds for an estimated two million cases.

The current need is to support existing health services, and to supplement these by opening others, and assist the construction and equipment of new student sanitoria. The high incidence of TB, which is mainly due to malnutrition and poor living conditions, also calls for better TB screening equipment and health centres, for if detected in its early stages the disease can be combatted much more effectively and both expenses and valuable studying time are saved. Often, early detection can mean the difference between life and death. It is proposed that the WUS internationally should contribute $4652.00 to the anti-TB measures of the Japanese university community. With this initial contribution it will be possible for WUS of Japan to mobilize further support within the country for a second student ward at Fukuoka.

INDONESIA

The housing shortage for students in Southeast Asia continues to be acute. College and University hostels are overcrowded; in many cases adequate space for one being shared by as many as four or five, but even so only a fraction of the students are able to obtain hostel accommodation. An idea of the general situation is conveyed by the fact that in Indonesia the number of students has increased from about 6000 to 18,000 during 1950 to 1953, and it is expected that within the next three years there will again be three times as many students. Assistance in this area, however, is not only required to furnish desperately needed housing, but also to provide better nutritional standards. Many students in Southeast Asia get only a little better than half the basic minimum of calories per day recommended by nutritionists, and it is therefore essential to help both institutions and individual students, to contribute towards improving the general situation.

The task of making provision for student lodging continues to tax the efforts and ingenuity of university communities in all parts of Indonesia. Internal national efforts to meet these needs and problems have recently had the result of providing accommodation for 900 men and women students. Combined with these efforts to provide adequate accommodations for Indonesia's rapidly growing student community, are others to organize co-operative shops providing general articles of daily use, as well as educational supplies, at cheap rates. To support the expansion of hostels, with equipment for common rooms and reading rooms, and help the growth of co-operative student shop, international WUS has budgeted $2,559.00 in this year's Programme of Action.

ISRAEL

The present population of Israel is nearly two million — the population density being over 200 per square mile, and emigrants continue to come in at the rate of several hundred each month. In 1947 there were 500 students at the Universiy of Jerusalem; today there are over 2600. Lectures and studies are conducted in cramped quarters all over the city; students ofen have to walk from one end of the city to the other to attend different lectures. The housing project is acute for the whole population, and adds greatly to the hardships of the student community. Their WUS Committee is working with a community that has an effective tradition of self-help, but currency problems make it almost impossible to get the building materials necessary for improving the situation.

Similar difficulties confront students of the Haifa Institute of Technology. More than 60% of the 1,100 students come from other cities and must find accommodation for themselves. Plans for a new university complex, including hostels, are to be implemented gradually, but meanwhile only some army huts are available. Even these, housing about 6 students to a room, can meet the needs of only a few.

WUS assistance has enabled the establishment of one prefabricated unit, as part of a student centre in Jerusalem. During the past year funds have been raised for a unit in Haifa, and $3,256.00 is allocated in this year's international budget to provide a second one for Haifa. The WUS Centre, when established, will furnish adequate and greatly needed accommodation for about 40 students. Land, installation, and furniture will be provided through the joint efforts of the university students; all constructional operations will be undertaken by the students; themselves, with no outside assistance.

PAKISTAN

For a student population of about 15,000, the comparatively new University of Karachi, beset with urgent needs for expansion in all fields, has not yet been able to build any hostels. Even the bare essentials of accommodation are scarce and expensive. Students are thus obliged to live in crowded and unhygienic conditions and many are forced to give up their studies, because they cannot manage to continue their studies as well as meet the high cost of living.

With a total of $12,000 raised for a WUS hostel during the past three programme years, construction of a WUS hostel, ultimately to accommodate a total of 100 students, has been started in Karachi. Indigent students will be housed at reduced rates and in certain cases free of charge. The Government continues to offer its co-operation toward helping to complete the project.

An additional $3,489.00 is budgeted in this year's Programme of Action to help bring the continuing efforts of the past years to a successful conclusion.

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