

On the Students invited to the Founders Day Banquet, OR:

We recognize No social Classes; Only the Asses and Masses.

by NELSON ADAMS

Whatever else may have happened to the MLAs who trooped up the hill for Thursday's Founders Day performance, its highly unlikely they met many interesting students. The preparation of the invitation list gives a curious illustration of the bureaucratic mind at work. One might foolishly hope that among those invited would be the most creative and brilliant students — representatives, that is to say, not of the mediocre mass, but of the (alas! all too small) creative minority. But no. Instead — a motley collective of key twirlers, time servers, office holders, the grey, enduring few who are safe, comfortable and respectable. The list is compiled initially in the SRC office by taking all the present and past SRC members (the tone, one sees, is immediately established) then adding the heads of what are known as "major clubs", plus (of course) Mr. Malone and his remarkable Corona Society. A few names were added to the list which was then passed to the President's Sec. Mrs. McKay — who had questions about some of the people. Some of those on the

list did not receive invitations — possibly because there were too many — after all it IS a pretty expensive dinner to have just anybody eating away. I don't know WHY its such an expensive dinner when one aim of the thing is to get the MLA's into the picture, viz: we need more money.

Perhaps certain people were not invited because the powers that be were worried about their manners. It seems that last year some uncouth characters annoyed the President by taking too much food from the buffet tables, on second helpings, even. (Perhaps they lived in residence.) Everyone there this year was

a NICE young person.

A bit more variety might have been stimulating. After all this may not be another Berkeley (the administration has promised it won't be) but there ARE a few poets, musicians, artists, pot smokers, philosophical drunks, athletes, fanatics, friends of SNCC, weight lifters, SUPAmen, Baptists, hard rock miners and bird watchers. There are also some brilliant students — and actually I DID receive an invitation (although for another reason), but I went for a walk in the country. The weather was great.

I had a GOOD Founder's Day.

Drama Festival

Once again it is Drama Festival time in New Brunswick and the UNB Drama Society is presenting Arthur Miller's tragedy, *Death of a Salesman*.

The University was privileged to see this play in the latter part of January and from all indications, it was another tremendous achievement for the actors, actresses, stage crew and director.

The Festival this year is being held in Edmunston and will host a number of drama presentations beginning March 10th and continuing to March 12th.

Throughout the years, the UNB Drama Society has set an award-achieving precedent presenting such plays as the *Diary of Anne Frank*, *Rashomon* and *Inherit the Wind*, all of which have been heralded accomplishments.

The New Brunswick Regional Drama Festival is one of four provincial festivals. The adjudicator who judges this festival will make judgements on the other plays in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and his selection will represent the Maritimes in Vancouver at the Canadian Dominion Drama Festival in May.

The University hopes that the Society's efforts will be realized in Edmunston and perhaps through the Maritimes.

'Break a Leg'

J. E.

SENATE
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THE HON. J. LEONARD O'BRIEN

Mr. O'Brien was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in July of 1958, after an unprecedented second term of office. He was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1925 at which time he also was elected Speaker of the House. From 1940 to 1945 he represented Northumberland County in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Mr. O'Brien was educated at St. Thomas University and holds from UNB the honorary degree of doctor of civil law.

THE HON. BERNARD A. JEAN

Mr. Jean was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the province of New Brunswick in 1963. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1960 and was returned to office three years later.

He holds the bachelor of arts degree from St. Joseph's University and has studied at Laval University. He articulated in law at Bathurst with C. T. Richard, M. P. and was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar in 1951.

D. C. CAMPBELL

Mr. Campbell is president of Tractors and Equipment Limited. A graduate of UNB with a bachelor of science in civil engineering degree, Mr. Campbell has been active over many years in alumni and university affairs.

He is past president of the Associated Alumni of UNB and a former senate representative for that organization.

STANLEY B. CASSIDY

Mr. Cassidy is president of Cassidy Electrical Contractors Limited. A graduate of UNB with the bachelor of science and master of science degrees, he was elected to the Senate as a representative of the Associated Alumni.

Mr. Cassidy has been president of the Association of Professional Engineers of New Brunswick, a district councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and chairman of the New Brunswick Board of the Canadian Paraplegic Association. He is well known for his work in physical rehabilitation, having initiated development of the Forest Hill Rehabilitation Centre, Fredericton.

MELBOURNE M. HOYT

Mr. Hoyt, Legislative Counsel and clerk of the Executive Council, province of New Brunswick, is a graduate of UNB with a bachelor of arts and bachelor of civil law degrees. He was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar in 1939.



"SOME LIKE IT HOT..."

Does respect for the rule of the majority stem from the tradition of the English common law? Is the political instability which plagues continental Europe the legacy of the influences of natural law upon the Roman Civil Code systems of law? This is a hypothesis which was raised in a recent address, and merits some consideration solely on the basis of its originality, if for no better reason.

On the positive side of the argument, there is indeed evidence that the national governments which have drawn their origins from the British system of government have enjoyed a remarkable degree of political stability for a relatively long period of time; the United Kingdom, the ex-Dominions and the United States being the outstanding examples. It is equally true that the countries who have espoused the Roman Civil Code have encountered long periods of political and economic chaos; as illustrated by France, Spain, Italy and perhaps Rome itself. Were there no other governing factors, the thesis could be sustained that democracy thrives best under the English tradition of the rule of law.

On the negative side of the supposition that stability and democracy are the Godchildren of the parliamentary system, there is overwhelming historical and empirical data. It is significant that not one of these nations was ever severely devastated by the contingency of being vanquished in war. Democracy itself, as we know it today, is too new and too diaphanous a concept to analyze with context to the present hypothesis. Indeed, until this century, what is loosely called democracy was in fact the rule of elite classes... and may still be. Even Churchill defined democracy as "dictatorship by consent." As for the idea that natural law breeds a disrespect for the laws of charismatic leaders, since natural law purports to be of a universal nature *per se*, it then follows that the alleged disrespect would not be confined to the bounds of any one political system.

Stability has also been observed outside both systems; notably in Scandinavia, Polynesia and the Orient. Albeit these examples may not have always heeded the desires of their respective majorities, it still establishes the hypothesis as a somewhat hasty generalization. There can be a great deal said for the stability of a benevolent despot such as Attaturk. We could perhaps use a good Mustapha Kemal in our own country at times.

The hypothesis is lent even less credible by our present awareness of the forces of anthropological and sociological phenomena. In the confines of an examination (dread word) as necessarily cursory as is this, there is little room to support the data mentioned, but it might be illuminating to pursue one final buttressing theory for the negative.

It is undisputed that the areas of stability mentioned in the preceding arguments have all been within the moderate climes of this geographical spheroid we call home. Most of the foment and chaos of recorded history has occurred relatively nearer to the equatorial hot belt. Nobody will argue that man, either collectively or individually, is at least influenced by his environment. Thus it may be put forward that our stability is as much the result of our weather as it is of the English common law; which thesis may be sustained as readily as the hypothesis in question. And I for one am not eager to see the Gulf Stream move toward Quebec any faster. My Lord, the defence rests.



Relax! The government is taking over the job.