

President's house:

He doesn't get it free

By SHEENAGH MURPHY

"There is no such thing as free houses for university presidents in Canada" said UNB president John M. Anderson at a forum held March 9.

He was replying to a question from the floor at a forum on University financing held at Lady Dunn Hall, who wanted to know how approximately \$25,000 was spent on the official president's residence over a period from 1972-75.

Anderson said he was assessed a certain amount for the house and this was added to his income taxes.

Anderson took up residence in 58 Waterloo Row May 1, 1973. The

house a former residence of Supreme Court Justice Minister Premier Robichaud and Lieutenant Governor Wallace was assessed at a value of \$55,169.

The money for the purchase came from the sale of Somerville House, for \$92,000 to the government. Somerville House (also on Waterloo Row) had been donated by Lord Beaverbrook as the official residence of the President.

Anderson said at the time that Somerville House would have required extensive renovations, while the other was "all ready". He said that no money changed hands, as the appraised value of the two were almost identical.

He termed the residence "most suitable, the sort of house a university the size of UNB would expect the President to live." (Bruns. Feb 23, 1973).

The purchase of the house had been approved at a Board of Governors meeting in Saint John. The only dissenter at that time was Former Saint John Mayor Robert Lockhart, who said that he considered the expenditure to be an "excessive amount, when the university was in financial difficulty".

In the forum, University Comptroller Sam Mullin said the costs for the house includes heat, light, water, and maintenance.



Somerville House [above] was sold by the university in 1973 for \$92,000 to the provincial government. UNB president John M. Anderson was the first to inhabit the present president's residence, which at that time was assessed at \$55,169.

At weekend Tory conference:

New Brunswickers tackle Quebec separatism

By EDWARD BOWES

Quebec separatism was an issue at a policy conference sponsored by the Progressive Conservative Youth Federation last Saturday.

The theme of the conference was Federalism.

During the morning session Education Minister Charles Gal-

agher, Treasurer Board Chairperson Jean-Maurice Simard and New Brunswick Electric Power Commission Chairperson G.W.N. Cockburn discussed federal-provincial relations in their respective departments. The consensus was that more money from Ottawa was needed in the province.

The afternoon was devoted to a

panel discussion on the topic "Federalism", centered on the issue of Quebec separatism. Participating in the panel were Fredericton businessperson J.W. Bird, Professor S.I. Pobiushchy of the UNB Political Science Department, editor of the French-language newspaper l'Evangeline, Claude Bourque, along with government representatives.

Mr. Bird outlined the financial aspects involved if Quebec separates from Canada. Looking at the federal balance sheet, he quoted figures which indicate that Quebec receives considerably more than it contributes to Ottawa. Quebec stands to lose about \$200 for each resident and the province would immediately need \$3.5 billion to maintain the present standard of living.

"New Brunswick," he said, "can play a leading role in preserving Canadian unity. Anglophones in the province will have to demonstrate tolerance and patience with the costs and problems of implementing bilingualism, while francophones must realize that these language policies cannot be forced to ridiculous

theoretical extremes."

Claude Bourque expressed the discontent of the Acadian people with inequalities in the province. Acadians, he said, "are tired of going to meetings and being told, 'you don't know what's good for you.'"

He finds this type of "paternalism" distasteful. Mr. Bourque is concerned that the Acadians are losing their culture. There are 235,000 Acadians in the province, but only about 100,000 use the French language. "We have lost a hundred thousand people," he said.

Mr. Bourque cited an imbalance of economic development in some parts of the province and a lack of French language schools in some areas.

Professor Pobiushchy outlined several problems which put a strain on national unity. There is no clear-cut national perspective for people across Canada. Certain questions must be answered before the current problem can be solved. What is the value of the individual in Canada? "A society that does not pay attention to the fundamental problems of the individual will not last," he said.

Jean-Maurice Simard stated, "Separation is not inevitable but

people who are saying that it won't happen had better think twice. Those who hope that Rene Levesque will self-destruct are banking on very poor arguments. The Parti Quebecois is determined to separate. The alternative is to make the system work. Accommodation can be made. If Members of Parliament from Quebec had used their power under King and St. Laurent, we wouldn't be on the brink of separation today."

Premier Hatfield, in a closing address to the conference said that the Quebec crisis "presents a strong case for revamping the constitution. The BNA Act should be brought home and an amending formula added to guarantee minorities protection to survive and prosper. Canada is a country where people will fight for minorities."

"The Quebecois have been told that the only way they can preserve their identity is to create their own nation. Independence for Quebec is not practical or reasonable. They should forget about separation and direct their thoughts toward keeping this country together," said Premier Hatfield.

The UNB

Non Democratic Party

in conjunction with the

UNB Strident Movement

is sponsoring a grit breakfast



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Forestry seniors

to propose alternative development plans

The fifth year Forestry students of UNB will present some development alternatives to upgrade the resource base within the Minto-Grand Lake-Sheffield area at a public meeting Thursday, March 24, at McLaggan Hall, Rm. 105 7:30 p.m.

After a six month land use study of the area, the students will present their views and seek response from local citizens concerning this and other development alternatives.

One alternative for forestry

development will entail a co-operative effort of local landowners, federal and provincial governments, as well as University staff in consultation capacity.

A final draft of the plan will be turned over to area residences for use in their own planning and negotiations with the government.

The study was undertaken to fulfill requirements for a course in land use planning. It is designed to give the students the experience of functioning as a team of planning consultants.