

# NEWS

Editor - Natalie Folster

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## Changes in Income Assistance

Discussions between three student organizations and the department of income assistance have resulted in changes to a controversial policy involving students receiving income assistance.

The Canadian Federation of Students, the New Brunswick Students' Alliance, and the N.B. Youth Council were contacted in September when the Department of Income Assistance introduced a policy whereby student loans were counted as a resource when determining income. Assessments at that time resulted in reductions for income assistance recipients and left many students in a situation where they could no longer afford to pursue their studies.

During an initial meeting with department officials, the student groups pushed for a revision of acceptable educational costs. Department counsellors can use the list when determining client need. In addition, students adversely affected during the first series of assessments will be reassessed according to the new guidelines.

To date, the reassessments for returning students have generally been equal to or better than last year. Irma Ferlatte of the New Brunswick Students' Alliance added, "While the revision of acceptable costs has, in most cases, alleviated the immediate problem, we remain fundamentally opposed to the labelling of loans as a resource." Ferlatte went on to say, "We will be working to ensure that, as the minister indicated, no student shall suffer as a result of this policy change."

### Speaker From Mozambique

Presentation by W.U.S.C.

By SEAN RILEY  
Elizabeth Sequeira, Director of External Relations in the Ministry of Education of Mozambique, is visiting Canada to speak about the crisis faced by her country. Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world and faces famine and a campaign of destabilization launched by the government of South Africa. In the northern province of Nampula over 400 primary schools have been destroyed, depriving over

Jane Arnold of the Canadian Federation of Students cited that the ministers' promise of a committee as instrumental in bringing about a more coherent policy for next year, "the minister has promised us a

committee and we will be pushing for a policy revision within that committee. For the short-term we will be dealing with the situation on a case by case basis."

Students who have not been

reassessed are encouraged to do so. Those who have been adversely affected by the new policy, and have exhausted all appeals within the department are advised to contact their local representative of the

Canadian Federation of Students, the New Brunswick Students' Alliance, or the N.B. Youth Council at 453-3271(collect).

## Canadians Invent New Paper

Two Canadians have invented a type of paper that will not allow what is printed on it to be photocopied or transmitted by a fax machine.

Called Nocopi Security Paper, it is the first product of its kind and has found a large market in only two years, says Norman Gardner, president of Nocopi Inc. of Toronto.

Gardner and his partner, Micheal Votiky, put Nocopi paper on the market in January 1986 and have sold about 50 million sheets since then.

"At first, we thought that our paper would be used for doing the most Top Secret materials in high governments agencies. Now we have seen that the business world has made much wider use of it," says Gardner.

"In the U.S. alone, 20 billion is spent on security. Much of this money is aimed at preventing competitors from stealing proprietary information about product design, manufacturing techniques and marketing strategies."

Gardner and Votiky invented Nocopi while trying to sell their Montreal advertising firm in 1980.

The two partners knew they would have to reveal their audited statements to potential

buyers, who were also their competitors. "We wondered how we could protect ourselves. There was nothing stopping the competitors from making dozens of photocopies of our statements," says Gardner.

The two men checked with several of the major photocopying manufacturers, only to find there was no available way to prevent photocopying.

So, they set about designing their own security system through a process of trial and error. "We tried treating paper with everything from lipstick to spray net to nail polish remover," says Gardner.

They eventually got their best results by treating paper with a red glue, which is added to the paper in its wood-pulp stage. The dye gives the paper a purplish colour.

How does the dye work? "Photocopiers work at a certain light wavelength similar to the frequencies of your radio dial. What Nocopi paper does

is interfere with the photocopier's wavelength, producing something akin to radio static," says Gardner.

Nocopi paper not only prevents photocopying; its distinctive colour serves as a signal to corporate security guards whose job it is to check the briefcases of employees leaving the office at closing time.

The biggest challenge was producing a paper that would protect documents from every type of photocopier. "There are now about 300 different types of photocopying machines and 150 different fax machines on the market," Gardner says.

The solution was to produce Nocopi paper in four different shades of purple, each of which cannot be duplicated by a different class of photocopy machines. A fifth, darkest, shade of Nocopi paper, called Wordsafe Scrambler, cannot be duplicated by any photocopy machine.

## Nobel Laureate Speaks

By BRIAN MISIASZEK

Canadian Nobel Laureate Dr. John Charles Polanyi, with an infectious enthusiasm presented two well-attended lectures at U.N.B. last week under the auspices of the Bryan Priestman Lecture Series.

To an appreciative audience of U.N.B. faculty, students and members of the public, a youthful looking Dr. Polanyi presented "Groping Towards Discovery" Thursday evening. He gave his thoughts on the process of discovery and the morals that can be drawn as to the conditions necessary for discovery.

Making effective use of visual imagery in his slide presentation, Dr. Polanyi argued that the process of

discovery can come about largely by finding new mind-sets to see the world. The scientist differs from both the camera and the artist in that he has a sense of "... rather like trapping a criminal in cross-examination. (Discovery) is not like a light bulb going on, it is more like a tilting of the scales of reason and justice." The moral according to Dr. Polanyi is that the pursuit has to have some internal logic to it; the scientist can grope into the unknown but he must be prepared to have the proper mind-set to understand it.

In his lecture Dr. Polanyi also criticized the means by which the Federal Government selects directions in basic research in Canada. "Failure is endemic to science, or any other field of human endeavour. Failure is the rule,

discovery the exception." He is particularly against goal directed or "oriented science" dryly noting that scientific discoveries do not follow government guidelines. "Science is more akin to groping, not grossing."

Dr. Polanyi added that Canada "needs indigenous science to be an independent nation."

Dr. Polanyi's second lecture, entitled "New Directions in Reaction Dynamics," was a presentation on the topics of Surface Aligned Photochemistry (SAP) and Transition State Spectroscopy. Both topics are new fields of Physical Chemistry and it is for his work in reaction dynamics that he was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, together with two other researchers.