

Tuum

Est



*... and
all that*

*An unofficial
student guide
to UBC*

*Special edition of
THE UBYSSSEY*

The money planner

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True Chequing



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Administration Building Branch: G. F. PEIRSON, Manager
Student Union Building Branch: J. M. S. POULIOT, Manager



"University must meet the needs of all the people."



"The capital allocation is nowhere near what is required. This university has a backlog of many millions of dollars."
—former president Kenneth Hare.

"The provincial government doesn't realize the importance of the universities."—president Walter Gage.



"The tygers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction."—William Blake



TODAY IS MY FIRST DAY OF UNIVERSITY,
AND MOTHER IS VERY APPREHENSIVE.
LAST NIGHT SHE TOOK ME ASIDE
AND WARNED ME OF THE MANY
DANGERS THAT I WOULD HAVE TO
FACE ON CAMPUS....



SHE SAID THAT THERE WILL BE
MEN WHO WILL TALK TO ME OF
"NEW MORALITY" AND FREE LOVE, AND
THEN WILL STEAL MY VIRGINITY
WHEN I'M NOT LOOKING... SHE
ADVISED ME TO ASSOCIATE ONLY
WITH RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MEN,
PREFERABLY LAW AND MEDICAL
STUDENTS.



NEXT SHE TOLD ME ABOUT THE
HIPPIES WHO WILL TRY TO ADDICT
ME TO MARIJUANA AND HEROIN
AND LSD, WHO SPOUT OBSCENE
POETRY, ARE INFESTED WITH
LICE AND HAVE DIRTY FEET...



SHE TOLD ME THAT THE
UNIVERSITY SHOULD NOT BE
USED AS AN INSTRUMENT OF
SOCIAL REFORM... AND WARNED
ME ABOUT THE LOUDMOUTHED
RADICALS WHO WILL PLOT TO
INVOLVE ME IN THEIR COMMUNIST-
INSPIRED UNDERHANDED ACTIVITIES.



AND THEN SHE TOLD ME HOW
PROUD SHE AND DADDY WERE
TO HAVE THEIR DAUGHTER AT
UNIVERSITY, AND HOW MUCH
THEY ARE RELYING ON ME TO
BRING HOME GOOD MARKS...



WITH THAT SHE GAVE ME HER
BLESSING AND TOLD ME THAT
I WAS NOW READY TO ENTER
THE WORLD OUTSIDE...
(I THINK SHE HAD TEARS
IN HER EYES...)

ONE
MOTOR

Tuum Est... & all that 1969

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edition of The Ubysses.

Most of Tuum Est is advice gleaned
from the hoary beards of senior
students who learned the hard way.
Most important, it lists all the places
you should go for more or different
information. Use them.

And whatever you do or wherever
you go, ASK when you don't know.
And that includes when the rules
intrude in your life—ASK how to bend
or break them. Ask anything, from
anybody.

From here on in, it's up to you.
Welcome, and good luck.

From the boss ...

By WALTER GAGE
UBC Administration President

In one form or another, in the weeks or months ahead, you are likely to be asked about your decision to attend University. The specific personal reason for your being here is known only to yourself. It may be anything from a desire to please your grandmother to a determination to excel as a plastic surgeon. It may be simply to make money, or meet some boys, or destroy Canadian society. Or it may be a complex and creative urge, not explicit to begin with, but unfolding and expanding as the months go by. Your reasons for being here are also very much your own business; they need not be displayed, nor can anyone demand that you identify yourself with academic norms or mass movements. Here, if nowhere else, you can shape your own thinking.

I say thinking, rather than emotion or action, because universities are primarily designed for intellectual effort, for that wide range of difficult and rewarding activities we associate with rational intelligence. Of these, the acquisition of facts relating to your particular field is only the beginning. Facts must be interpreted, related, combined into patterns that reflect the many areas and levels of the reality of life. Techniques of evaluation and application must be devised. The skills of the geographer are not those of the chemist; judgments in literature or in the fine arts are not the same as judgments in the social sciences; both of these differ from forms of evaluation in the physical sciences. To enter the intellectual world of one's own choice and aptitude, to learn its secrets, to contribute ultimately something to its resources—this kind of endeavour brings happiness of an enduring kind, happiness that grows rather than diminishes as years go by.

Revolution is tempting

Our country and our society most urgently need, at this time, an infusion of clear, honest and dispassionate thinking, into the mainstream of our life. There is a confused abundance of natural resources, technologies, systems of analysis, mass media, educational institutions, political programs. It is tempting to suppose that some kind of revolutionary action, with which students could gladly identify themselves, could clear it all up, abolishing war, cultural conflict, ignorance and deprivation, in one grand sweep. The record, however, shows that progress is a matter of taking pains: a leap forward in one field evokes problems in many others; crime does not disappear when people are well-fed; prejudice does not disappear when people are given the facts; hatred does not disappear when the advantages of good-will are demonstrated; oppression and civil war do not disappear when territories cease to be colonies. The struggle to make reason prevail never ceases.

You are here, in part, to assume your share of the common burden of mankind's long endeavor toward a better life. It will be yours to lighten, simplify and reduce and make more tolerable that responsibility when you pass it on, in your turn. Try to understand your own country—its history, its splendors, its miseries, its achievements, its potential, its dangers. Remember that Canada is not to be understood in



terms of British history (as too many of us in the past have sought to understand it) or in terms of American history (as too many are trying to interpret it now). The more you think, for your own inner self, about your country, the more cause you will find to commit yourself to doing something for Canada. If you have a strong desire to work for the good of mankind, start here. There are no simplistic solutions; there is room right where you are for a lifetime of rewarding endeavor.

Something for everyone

This campus offers many avenues of activity, formal and informal, as a good university should. You cannot take simultaneous advantage of them all. But for each of you there is a place, a group of friends, a line of inquiry, a mode of growth. For each of you there is the happiness that comes from building an inner world of contemplation as you prepare for the exercise of your skills and powers in the world of action. For each of you there may be the satisfaction of finding in some member of staff or fellow-student a kindred spirit whose aims and methods of work stimulate your own, and vice versa. Intellectual companionship, which universities are uniquely able to offer, often leads to life-long friendships.

If, during the coming winter, you have discomferts that appear avoidable, or encounter what appear to be stupidities or injustices, let us know about these things. You will find your instructors, advisors, heads of departments and deans, on the whole, both reasonable and helpful. And if you are making progress, feeling some intellectual life, and reaching forward with confidence—let us know this, too. A shared happiness does diminish. "Consider yourself one of the family. Consider yourself one of us."



UBC FACULTY CLUB, 1968: Yes, that's real money, and no, that ain't maple leaves in that cigarette.

On history...

It all began when ...

The idea of the University of British Columbia came from B.C.'s first provincial government. Characteristically, the first classes met 41 years later, and it was 51 years before UBC had a campus.

The first annual report of the first provincial superintendent of education, John Jessup, noted "that British Columbia will soon require a provincial university." The idea—and a couple of dry runs—were kicked around all through the gay 90's, and not until 1907 were crown lands put aside for the university which was finally incorporated in 1908.

In 1914, construction began on what is now the old wing of the chemistry building on main mall, but the war intervened and the steel skeleton sat barren among the trees for eight years.

Academic planning began in 1906, under the wing of Montreal's McGill University. Despite the war and despite no facilities, 379 students and university president Dr. Frank Wesbrook declared themselves in class on Sept. 30, 1915. Another 56 students registered their spiritual presence from the trenches of France.

The tradition of making do with old huts started then too. Point Grey was still mostly woods, so the university was temporarily located in the Fairview shacks on the Vancouver General Hospital grounds.

The tie that binds the 1967-68 student to his ancestors is hut life—the Fairview shacks were as uninhabitable as the Second World War models still housing Fort camp, classrooms, offices and labs.

By 1922, the utter inadequacy of the shacks forced classes into tents, a church basement, an attic and private homes. Construction had not resumed on Point Grey—no money, what else?—and the 1,200 students resolved to do something about it.

A second tradition was set, translating the theory of the university motto, *Tuam Est*—it's up to you or it's yours—into practice. That tradition continues today to move UBC students to direct action: a national student's day march four years ago, a housing tent-in and money march to Victoria, and this year ... whatever is necessary.

The 1922 campaign was to obtain



GREAT TREKKERS fill the shell of then-abandoned chemistry building in 1922. Student march put pressure on the provincial government, which eventually gave UBC money it wanted. That set the tone of student participation at UBC.

signatures for a petition to be presented to the provincial legislature, asking for a work resumption on Point Grey.

Door to door canvassing, work at the PNE and in downtown Vancouver, and then a burst of energy during Varsity Week, Oct 22 to 29, gathering 56,000 signatures demanding action to 'Build Varsity'.

And on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1922, the Great Trek was on. A parade with 35 floats marched from Main along Hastings to Granville and up to Davie St. Only 1,100 students took part, as man as ferried to Victoria to rally on the steps last January. The 1,100 represented nearly the whole student body.

From Davie they travelled to Tenth and Sasamat, the end of the old street car line, and hiked on the old logging road that is today University Boulevard and

only slightly less bumpy. In front of the Science building shell, each Trekker placed a stone and built the Great Cairn. Now totally buried in ivy, the Cairn still stands on Main Mall as a monument to student action.

Unlike recent years, the public pressure paid off. On Nov. 2, 1922, \$1.5 million was voted by the province to continue construction of UBC at Point Grey.

And the tone of student life had been set. By 1954, the third president of the University, Dr. Norman MacKenzie could tell the freshman class:

"No university in the world that I know of owes as much to its students as does the University of British Columbia. That applies not only to buildings ... but to participation in the actual operation of the university at a variety of levels. This, I

believe, is good for the university and good for you, for it is in the exercise of responsibility of that kind that you gain experience and maturity and become, in a real sense, actively interested in and supporters of the university."

For the Great Trek has been just a start. The first gymnasium for the campus, now the women's gym, was built in 1929 after a student campaign. Between the wars, students initiated and contributed financially to the present Brock Hall. During the second world war, the armory was built and expanded as a student project. After the war, in the 50's the university's human losses were commemorated in a drive to build another needed gymnasium, the War Memorial Gym on University Boulevard.

Student monies (\$300,000) were used to fully finance the last of the men's houses in the Lower Mall permanent residence complex, Sherwood Lett House, named after the first president of the UBC's student government and former chief justice of B.C. Student money—nearing \$5 million mortgaged for the next 20 years—has built the new student union building.

Student action has progressed in recent years, as the need for facilities is increasingly met by student-pressured governments at all levels. The new trend is for a student voice, both in the physical operation of the university and in the academic programming. Student campaigns of the past two years have increasingly sought representation on governing bodies and this fall four student senators will be elected to the academic senate. Since the real power is with the board of governors, which still meets in secret, it is unlikely that the four will be able to produce any real change. The task for student action in the next few years is solving that problem.

In 1962, Harvard dental college head Dr. John E. Macdonald followed Westbrook, Dr. Leonard Klinck and Dr. Mackenzie to become the university's fourth president. Macdonald began his tenure by conducting a study of the future of higher education needs in the province, released early in 1963 as the Macdonald Report. When it appeared as though the provincial government might not act on Macdonald's recommendations, the student body swung into action to "Back Mac", to agitate and petition throughout B.C. for the founding of additional universities and regional colleges—the process currently under way.

The aim of the Back Mac campaign had been to ensure that there was sufficient higher educational plant in the province to meet the needs of the people. The campaign and ensuing barrages



MACDONALD . . . resigned in 1966

against the Socreds succeeded in all respects but one: the evolution of a workable federal-provincial financial formula and grants commission to ensure enough money for all the province's institutes.

Moved by the knowledge that this would happen and by the realization that evolving universities benefit from a periodic change of leadership, Macdonald resigned.

The Back Mac campaign was followed in 1965 by National Student Day, when 3,500 people marched through Vancouver streets supporting universal accessibility to higher education. Simultaneously, all four political parties adopted some measure of the Canadian Union of Students universal accessibility resolutions, though the fight to make the university serve all the people still continues.

In 1966, the issue was a severe shortage of accommodation on the campus and in nearby parts of the city. Students created a tent camp on main mall to publicize the issue, petitioned the citizenry, and asked city council to stay the closing of Kitsilano and Point Grey illegal suites. Council complied, and extended its illegal suite moratorium by one year. The campaign continues, and the pressure for housing will ease slightly when the newly planned residence complex behind Brock Hall is completed.

To support Macdonald again, although against his wishes, students in 1967 marched to Victoria to rally with University of Victoria, Simon Fraser and high school students on the legislative steps for a better university deal. The

government did not comply, and the decreasing value of protest marches signifies a need for a new kind of direct action which will yield results.

Education Minister Les Peterson at first told march planners he would not speak to the assembled horde. When his duty to meet 2,500-strong delegations of citizens massed on the castle steps was pointed out, he acquiesced and granted a brief audience.

The student aim has remained the same since 1922: make the best UBC for the most people. That aim has created the need for student action.

And student action—though of a somewhat different type—is what you have been reading about and hearing about for the past four or five years and more particularly, the last year.

The present state of affairs at universities and throughout the world dictates that a concerned human being can no longer sit back and watch the world go by. It's like watching a funeral and funerals are very depressing occurrences.

So the history of student action over the last couple of years has been a history of the student Left. It is the Left that has launched the attacks in the past and it is the Left that will continue to battle society and the system in an attempt to prevent the destruction of mankind.

Thus the image of universities lately is one characterized by the words you hear

(continued on page 9)



STUDENT ACTION: the key words

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- Financial Counselling
- Other Sundry Services



CANADIAN IMPERIAL  BANK OF COMMERCE
CAMPUS BRANCH: 5796 UNIVERSITY BLVD.

GORDON A. MYLET
MANAGER



EDUCATION MINISTER Leslie Peterson greets masses on legislature steps, Jan. 27, 1967. Peterson didn't like students, who reciprocated. New minister is Doanld Brothers, who's worse.

(from page 7)

on the radio and see in the papers—radical, activist, SDS, occupation, sit-in, and so on. UBC is a conservative campus, but the fight does exist here. The revolution is happening.

The first tangible victory of the Left at UBC came in the fall of 1967 with the student senate elections. The previous spring had finally seen the realization of a campaign for student senators to at least make the student voice heard among the voices of faculty members, corporate businessmen and others who traditionally sit on senate and dictate how the university is to be run. Four students, it was agreed, would sit with the 80 members then in office.

The winners of that election—Gabor Mate, Kirsten Emmott, Ray Larsen and Mark Waldman—were with the possible

History

exception of grad student representative Waldman radicals. The three undergrad senators had campaigned on the issue of ending senate secrecy. They were called "radicals."

But senate secrecy did not immediately end. At least not to the satisfaction of the three student senators. By January they had called a student rally to decide whether or not they should resign because the senate was ignoring them. What eventually resulted was a student-senate meet and the beginning of a dialogue.

What the whole issue of student senators and senate secrecy served to do was to point out the extent of the struggle that lay ahead. It did little else. The tokenistic nature of the student representation on senate was recognized from the start. All that could happen was that students would realize that tougher tactics would have to be employed. That came later.

The second radical victory of the 1967-68 term came with the AMS

STUDENTS
at
PUB-IN



DEMAND for a pub in SUB in 1968 was thwarted to some extent by B.C. liquor laws, but The Pit is now open most Fridays and some other days too.



HARE . . . shortlived

elections in the spring. A radical slate running on a platform of "human government" and radical action was swept into office.

Unfortunately, those radicals—Carey Linde, Tobin Robbins, Ruth Dworkin and Jill Cameron—were not sufficiently prepared to deal with the unwieldy AMS structure or people. Before the year was out, Miss Cameron had been forced to resign, Miss Dworkin quit in disappointment, Linde had quit in frustration and Robbins had changed from his campaign platform to become a part of the system.

But the real highlight of that election was the presidential contest. Running were Stan Persky, leading proponent of "human government" and top man on the radical slate, and law student Brian Abraham, a liberal.

The election was held, the votes cast. On the night of the election Persky's eligibility to run for office was challenged. AMS president, Shaun Sullivan, also a liberal and acting very suspiciously, sealed the ballots. The Persky case went to student court for decision.

Persky lost. Student court ruled he had not been on campus the required two

(continued overleaf)

History

(from page 9)

years and was therefore not eligible to be president. A referendum held to try to change the requirement to one year failed by a few votes and Persky was not eligible to run in the ensuing by-election—called after the first election was declared null and void.

A referendum did force counting of the original ballots—Sullivan said they would be burned. Naturally, Persky won. He took 3,854 votes to Abraham's 2,541. But he did not become president.

The man who did become president was Dave Zirnhelt, a liberal, who took the by-election over "radical" Michel Lalain.

Persky, the man chosen overwhelmingly by the people, remained on the outside. That's democracy, AMS-style.

The 1968-69 term is more recent history and the events of that year are still reverberating around the campus. It



ANGUISHED PLACEMENT OFFICERS confront students during anti-Dow Chemical Co. demonstration, January 1968. Protest was against Dow production of napalm for U.S. use in Vietnam war.



STUDENTS LEAVE faculty club the morning after. Invasion of private prof. sanctuary was led by outside agitator Jerry Rubin, Oct. 24, 1968.

was the year of the SFU occupation and arrest of the 114, the UBC faculty club invasion and sundry other tangles.

It was also the year of Dr. Kenneth Hare, UBC's shortest-lived president who found himself forced to resign in January, 1969, after only seven months officially in office and about four months of classes. Hare himself never said this resignation was due to pressures of student activism. On the contrary, he said he could not work in the oppressive atmosphere of UBC with his delicate temperament.

So Hare, recognized as an intelligent and responsive administrator, could not take it. Illness and the problems of dealing with a parsimonious provincial government weighed too heavily on him.

And these things weight heavily on the student as well. These pressures led to such things as the actions at SFU and UBC that members of the Left felt necessary.

It is impossible to discuss those events here. Background to them alone would take pages. But it can be said that the tougher tactics seen needed a year earlier were being implemented, and to good advantage. The SFU occupation forced the administration to eliminate some of its discriminatory admissions practices. The faculty club invasion began a dialogue on campus that had not been

seen before. But a lot remains to be done.

UBC is still in desperate need of reform. The university remains in the control of the board of governors, a group of corporate businessmen whose main aim is to preserve the status quo (their money) and to discourage any attempt at reform that might threaten their interests and the society that allowed them to build up those interests. Their concern is not education but the perpetuation of a university system designed to program individuals to become tools in the hands of the magnates and rulers of the system. This is not surprising.

The question is how far the students are going to let them get away with it? How long will students sit back and let businessmen dictate to them the type of education they are to receive? How long will it be before they want to make their own decisions about how their lives are to be run?

Action has been taken. More action will be taken this year. The Left at UBC is prepared and determined to better the education system, to restructure in a way that will give students the voice. Action will be taken. Support it, if you like. Join in, maybe. Condemn the whole process, if you can. One way or another you will become involved. Which way is your decision.

Frosh orientation

Frosh orientation is designed to make you feel a little less lonely at UBC. While they're at it, you might ask yourself out loud why you're here in the first place—and how the university runs.

Big difference this year, say organizers, is the "small group" approach. Frosh will be split into groups of 10 or 20 under the direction of senior students. Group activities are up to you, but will include tours of the university, informal bull sessions over coffee and so on. Orientation types hope the groups will stick together over several months with the seniors on call for consultation.

Helen McCrae, dean of women, is also organizing daily informal meetings

between faculty, seniors and new students under the name Contact '69.

Keep your eyes open for orientation centres around campus where obliging seniors will answer your burning questions.

Library slide and tape shows happen daily Sept. 8-19; then again Oct. 6-17 and Nov. 3-14. Learn the most efficient way to use library facilities.

The AMS academic activities committee sponsors seminars—come and learn.

Also, a campus-wide game with a cash prize of \$200 will occur during the first two weeks of school. Tickets available at orientation centres.

Shine on...

Shinerama, a creation of the frosh orientation committee, is teams of students invading the city to suck up to businessmen with fat wallets who are generally dissatisfied with the state of universities today. The idea is to "improve the university's PR image," according to frosh organizers. That done, they hope, the said businessmen will give more money to UBC.

The thing has another purpose, though—to raise money for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, fighting a muscular disease that is the second largest killer of Canadian children.

If you're interested you can meet at the SUB information desk at 1:30 p.m. Sept. 12.

- Slacks
- Casual Pants
- Shirts
- Sweaters
- Jackets
- Ties - Socks
- or?

- Dresses
- Pant Suits
- Pants
- Skirts
- Blouses
- Sweaters
- and?



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REBATE POLICY

University of British Columbia students get a 5% rebate on all items purchased at the Bookstore. All registered students, including GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE students in regular attendance at the winter and summer sessions, will be eligible for the rebate.

To obtain the rebate, students should save their cash register receipt slips—which are not transferable—and present them within 12 months of the purchase date. Rebates will be given from April 1st to the 31st of May for Winter Session Students. Summer Session Students will present their receipts at the close of the Summer Session.

Students presenting their Alma Mater Society card or Summer Session Association card with their accumulated CASH REGISTER RECEIPT SLIPS will receive their 5% rebate in cash.

**STUDENTS are reminded that POSITIVELY NO REFUNDS OR EXCHANGES
will be made without presenting the cash register receipt slips.**

Student Services

Help, and how to avoid it

Finding out what exists on the mammoth UBC campus and where it is hidden is a job in itself, and a real hassle when you are running around during registration week like about 20,000 other people.

But there are actually some rather useful services scattered about the place, and where and what they are is about to be unfolded before your very eyes.

As in any struggle, it helps to know the lay of the land, so take a good look at the map in the centre of this book. To be really prepared, you should have taken your trusty map and compass and have a look around campus before registration week, but you didn't so now you have to read this tripe to find the way to the nearest john.

Most important is planning your 'tween classes route. Classes end at 20 past the hour and start again at half past, so when you've got to cover up to half-a-mile in that time, it better be the shortest way.

So as soon as your classes are arranged, take your timetable and your map and mark out the buildings you have to get to and pick the shortest route.

On the map you will also see various parking lots, most of which are miles from anywhere. All the ones that aren't, are usually for faculty or grads, and there is nothing you can do about it.

But some lots are better than others. These were gone a month ago. Guess that's too bad for you.

What's left you can get stickers for at the traffic office, which is in a house behind SUB. Prices run \$5 to \$15.

If you live in residence, you can get stickers for your residence lot. See your residence clerk about how.

Warning: only park in the lot for which you have a sticker, or you will get slapped with a \$5 fine by the campus Man, and this fine jumps \$5 for each offence. These fines have to be paid at the traffic office in 48 hours or they do nasty things, such as exercising their right

(continued overleaf)



YOU'LL SOON LEARN not to park in the wrong places. To find the right places go to the traffic office north-east of SUB.



BOOKS ARE NICE, but just try finding a place to read them

Volume after volume...

(from page 13)

to tow away your car when they spot it. However this is pretty rare. Best idea is to pay the fine—nevertheless.

To be a good and proper student you need books. Like, it's bad for the image if you pretend to be a student and you don't go around with piles of books all the time. Ergo, how to buy books.

First, there is the campus bookstore of the Main Mall, run by the administration. Selection is pretty good but prices tend to be high. It pays to try off campus bookstores for both new and used books at cheaper prices. Paperbacks, upon which many courses thrive, are usually available at such places.

Back to books—the armory on the West Mall (behind the music building) turns into a big circus each fall and at this

circus, surprisingly enough, books are sold. In fact, this is where students usually buy most of their books. Only trouble is that the line-ups are likely to boggle you. I mean, you'll be bogged. Ergo, go there early in the morning or whenever you see a line-up less than 500 yards long.

Finally, there are notice boards all over the place and people put notices on these boards in the hope of flogging their useless books from the previous year to people like you. Give them a try. You might get some good prices.

But, and I repeat, but, do absolutely nothing, absolutely and completely nothing, about books until you have talked to your profs. Or until they have talked to you. The lists of books for

particular courses that you will see in the armory and elsewhere are not to be believed. Often these lists are complete and utter garbage. Profs will invariably change their minds over the summer and the lists will be thrown out—by everyone but the armory people. Get the profs to list, in words of one syllable, the books you will require, and then buy them.

About money. If you're hard up for scratch, find out what books you need immediately and buy them only. You can get the rest when you need them. Could be you will drop out like 50 per cent of Frosh do and you won't need half the books. Could be you'll get hit by a garbage truck. Could be there'll be a nuclear war. Never can tell. Best to get books as you need them.



WHAT are these people standing in line outside for? Turn the page . . .

One last thing about money. Save your sales slips. They're worth money. You see, out of its guilty conscience for charging outrageous prices, the bookstore people, who operate the armory thing too, give you five per cent rebate for all the sales slips you turn in at the end of the year. This doesn't make up for the overcharging but it helps. Good idea is to pick up everyone else's sales slips too, because they can be cashed in for bread as well. Don't be obvious about it though or the bookstore people will yell at you and chase you with sticks and things. Also, when you cash them in, don't do it all at once and get some friends to help. They get suspicious if one guy wanders in and asks for \$786.32 in rebate.

By the way, the post office is in the new administration building. Here you can do things like mail letters, buy stamps, get money orders and all the neat and

groovy things that people do at post offices. There used to be a campus lost and found underneath the post office. It's probably still there. There's another one at the SUB information desk.

In another, even more tedious, vein, books are available at the library, situated rather prominently directly east of the ring-a-ding tower.

The main library is a very confusing place. It is an intrinsically bad place, n many ways. Everyone knows this and nobody knows it better than head librarian Basil Stuart-Stubbs. He knows UBC's library is rated among the worst everywhere and he knows that to be better it needs money to expand and he knows he can't get any money because of paltry provincial government capital grants.

Nevertheless, you need the library. There is no way you can avoid using it if

you plan on passing your courses throughout your illustrious university career. You'll have to tolerate a maze of stacks, the intricate hallways, the crowds of people and the lack of needed books.

The best thing to do is to make a list of the books you need at a particular time, look them up in the catalogues, mark the numbers down, look at the signs on the walls for places where books so numbered are located (or look in the location file) and then go hunting.

You will become lost. When you do, ask for help. Otherwise you may find yourself still wandering around the locked building in the middle of the night with lurking sexual offenders for your only company.

Matters can be solved to a large extent for first and second year people by using
(continued overleaf)



... THIS, the lineup inside the bookstore.

*All The
Beautiful People*

are in

BIRD CALLS

UBC's Student Telephone Directory

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AVAILABLE MID-OCTOBER

Survival

(from page 15)

Sedgwick library as much as possible. This extension of the main building, located directly south, is designed for first and second year bookworms. It's smaller and simpler to use. In fact, it's almost believable.

There are other libraries—Law, Math, Medical, Braille, etc.—but if you need these you will be told. Opening and closing times are posted on doors.

Libraries are also used for studying purposes. From early morning till midnight their lights glimmer over the heads of worried and cramming gnomes, otherwise called students. To find a place to study, go in at class change and grab a seat immediately. Defend the seat with your life. Bring weapons, truncheons, sabres, anti-tank pieces. People will try to steal your seat. If they succeed, steal someone else's.

Study space is also available in Brock Hall, the ugly-looking cross between an Elks' Lodge meeting hall and a Southern Baptist Church, located directly north of SUB. At exam times, additional study facilities are established. It still ain't enough.

Food (ugh)



THE SUB CAF, where the weirdie-beardies don't hang out

Back to your map and you will find various cafeterias on it. The food is all pretty mediocre, but students, like all other armies, travel on their stomach. Some of the cafs are really plastic, but you will find out which ones you like, so take a look at most of them to find out.

The cafs open at 7:45 or 8 a.m., but close at different times. Bookstore, Gym, the Barn, Auditorium and Buchanan close at 4 p.m., while the Ponderosa stays open till 6 p.m.

SUB caf has all kinds of hours which are posted but mainly it's open 7:45 a.m. to 11 at night, as well as being open on the weekends.

For caffeine and tannin freaks, there are also various tea and coffee machines all over the place. Both tea and coffee are pretty awful, and the best bet is the hot chocolate.

Lockers are useful so that you don't have to haul everything home at night. They are on sale at tables around the place during registration week. However, they are under a fairly flexible system, so if you see one free clamp your lock on it and then go and find the undergraduate society whose building your locker is in and pay them the \$1 or \$2 they charge.

While all the jazz you receive with your application form will be a health form. Although it's a drag, it's a good idea to turn this in, since you then get free medical service on campus after you have filled it out. There are all kinds of doctors, nurses and pills to kill your ills, and only the pills cost.

Not only are there services for your bod, but for your head as well, so if you're in a bad space, just go and say so and you can talk to a kindly shrink who will curb your neuroses.

If you don't fill out your form and turn up sick, you will have to fill out the form first and then they will look after you, but it's best to do it at the beginning.

For the grads, there is a Graduate student centre over by the Freddy Wood Theatre where they can sit around, read from their own library, eat and so on.

It is for grads only (and their guests) so the masses must stay outside in the rain (and eat cake, or something like that.)

Over in the administration complex by the gym on University Boulevard is where you hassle with The Bureaucracy. In it you can find out about housing,

change your courses and try to scrape up a few bursaries and financial things.

The stone and cement inside and out is pretty horrifying but most people get out with mission accomplished, so forge on.

CARRY ON

Finally, advice, which you are getting too much of anyway, can be obtained anytime at several places on campus.

Student counselling and placement centre down by the armory will give a hand and are actually pretty good at finding part-time jobs for students in term time or the summer. The counselling is there if you want it but remember where you are at when and if you get counselled.

UBC also has an ombudsman who lurks in an office in the main foyer in SUB. His name is Sean McHugh, and he will try to sort out your bureaucratic hassles or read the complaining (or praising) letters you send, he can actually get some things done so give him a try.

Also in the main foyer of SUB is an info desk, which is mainly directional so if you're lost give it a try.

Good luck.



Church

When life at university becomes a general hassle you may wish to appeal to a higher authority.

God is often easier to talk to than certain profs and, although He has never been known to overule the board of governors, He at least moveth in less strange and less mysterious ways than doth the senate.

Anyway, here is a list of campus chaplains and places to find them:

- BAPTIST: Rev. J. Wilcox Duncan, Carey Hall, Phone 224-6939;
 - JEWISH: Rabbi Marvin Hier, Hillel House, Phone 224-4748;
 - LUTHERAN: Miss Myra Driol, Lutheran Capmus Centre, Phone 224-1614;
 - PENTECOSTAL: Rev. Bernice Gerard, (home) 5611 Heather St., Phone 266-9275;
 - PRESBYTERIAN: Rev. William Perry, St. Andrew's Hall, Phone 224-7720;
 - ROMAN CATHOLIC: Rev. Neil Kelly, St. Mark's College, Phone 224-3311;
 - UNITED CHURCH: Rev. John V. Shaver, Union College, Phone 224-3813;
- (At press time, no Anglican chaplain had been appointed.)



WHO RUNS THE UNIVERSITY?

*These people do.
To find out how, read on.*

**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
& Department of Education**

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CHAIRMAN WALTER KOERNER, lumber
RICHARD BIBBS, lumber
STUART KEATE, publishing
JOHN LIERSCH, lumber
DONOVAN MILLER, fishing
ARTHUR FOUKS, lawyer
ALLAN McGAVIN, food
Four new members will be chosen this year.

PRESIDENT WALTER GAGE
Liaison between senate and board of governors. A member of both.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG**
former applied science dean

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT
Bursar WILLIAM WHITE**
Head of ancillary services.

SENATE

1 chancellor
1 president
1 registrar
1 librarian
4 govt. appointees
3 alumni
13 deans
15 members at large
35 faculty
4 students

Makes all academic decisions, subject to ratification by Board of Governors, including policy on admissions and enrolment, and decisions on courses and curriculum.
Eight more students and eight more faculty members will be elected this year.

FACULTIES—arts, science, engineering, medicine, law, commerce, agriculture, forestry, nursing, dentistry, education, physical education, and numerous schools.

DEPARTMENTS—each discipline within the faculties has its own department, with a department head and several profs.

and at the bottom . . . **STUDENTS**

ANCILLARY SERVICES

Physical Plant—J. T. Turner
Food Services—Ruth Blair
Health Services—Dr. A. W. Johnson
Bookstore—John Hunter
Library—Basil Stuart-Stubbs
Housing—Les Rohringer
Traffic & Patrol—J. H. Kelly
Ceremonies—Malcolm McGregor

These people run everything except the classes. They cook the food, treat disease, slap tickets on cars and empty ashtrays. You will be constantly amazed at how much their actions affect your life.

There are 22,000 of us.
That's a lot of toes for them to step on.

An elite of 30 men controls decisions at UBC.

By STUART RUSH
UBC Student Senator

Almost everyone coming to university wonders who makes decisions for him. Who made the calendar so difficult to interpret? Who decided that there were to be so few course choices in first and second year? Who formulated the rules about getting a loan?

These questions arise as a matter of course when the individual student is rudely confronted with an uncompromising administrative system which carries the decisions on the calendar, courses and loans into effect. The system is of course not the decision-maker, although it plays a part in shaping the decision at the time of implementation. People, not systems or processes, make decisions. In the case of

Tuum Est asked law student Stuart Rush, a student senator who has been intimately involved with the university power structure over the last year, to write about the men who run the university and, by extension, your life here. Frustrated and disillusioned in his attempts at reform through proper channels in the senate, he has announced he will not be a candidate in the September senate elections.

UBC there is a group of men who make the key decisions for the university community. This article is about that group of men and how they affect our university lives.

It is necessary first to distinguish between the statutory powers and the "real" powers of decision-makers at UBC. This distinction is vital because quite often there is little relation between a man's office—set up by statutory authority—and the actual power he has to make decisions as a result of his domineering personality, his deviousness or his personal wealth. For example, the position of chairman of the board of governors is enhanced, in terms of the power attached to the office, if the holder is a millionaire business tycoon.

There are really three important levels of statutory power distribution in the university. Power in this article is defined as the degree of influence of one person or group of people over other people: if President Nixon decides to call up 10,000 more men for the draft, that is power. The first level is the board of governors, the second the senate and the third the faculty.

The board of governors is empowered

The rest are just obedient sheep



PRESIDENT WALTER GAGE
... most powerful man

by the provincial Universities Act, among other things, to attend to the financial affairs of the university, authorize building construction, appoint the president and fix tuition fees. It is a body of 11 men, the majority of whom are government-appointed. The board's chief function is to make financial decisions for the university.

The senate, on the other hand, is the academic decision-making body of the university. Broad questions relating to the curriculum, to courses, to the granting of scholarship money and to the appointing of faculty are decided here. The president presides over the 102 senators, 12 of whom are students.

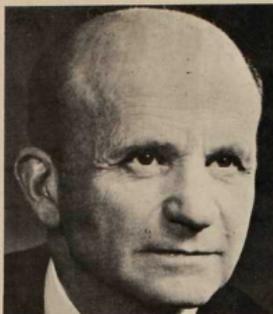
Finally there is a lower yet still important order of decision-making operating at the department and faculty level. It is at this level that the bread-and-butter decisions concerning curriculum, courses and the hiring and firing of faculty are made.

These three groups at one time or another legitimize all of the important decisions made at the university, whether they do it within or outside their structures. Needless to say, a description of the statutory decision-making bodies does not even begin to show who the people with power are. A man can be on all three of these groups and still be rendered powerless. Clearly then the personalities on these bodies and the way informal power is exerted are the keys to understanding who the real decision-makers are.

Men of prominence

An analysis of the board of governors will quickly reveal that all of its members are men of prominence in the business and social community of B.C. There are no union, church, welfare or teaching representatives on the board. The chairman is Walter Koerner, head of Rayonier Canada Ltd. Other business types include Stuart Keate, publisher of the Vancouver Sun; Allan McGavin, president of McGavin-Toastmaster Ltd.; Richard Bibbs, executive assistant with MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.; Donovan Miller, president of Canadian Fishing Co. Arthur Fouks, Q.C., a lawyer; and John Liersch, vice-president of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. The decisions of the board are naturally tempered by its commercial biases and its economic make-up. Only the needs and demands of these biases are fully considered in their deliberations.

The board is the financial watchdog of the university and has its greatest effect on decision-making, and therefore its most power, by telling us through its



CHAIRMAN WALTER KOERNER
... timber baron heads board

directives that there is not enough money to do a certain thing. The board plays a major role in attracting and keeping benefactors as well. Over the larger issues of money consumption and attraction the board has almost total control. The board chairman is of course the most influential man on that body not only because of his title but because of his immense wealth, his connections in business and government circles and his ability to take action on information that comes to him first. Most of his power is felt behind the scenes and in private discussions. To act openly would be an admission that he and his board have more power in the university than is generally acknowledged.



PROF. CYRIL BELSHAW
... senate heavy

The senate is quite a different decision-making body. It is composed of people from different university interest groupings: the faculty, students, alumni, deans, community (convocation) and affiliated colleges. This so-called diversity is its greatest weakness. This method of representation makes for a larger body. Its very size prohibits adequate and open discussion of the issues. The senate is thus increasingly forced to delegate to sub-committees fact-finding and recommendation powers. Furthermore, the only people competent to speak on most of the issues are those who daily face the problem and who have a monopoly of experience to bring to bear on it. These people are the deans, department heads and senior faculty. This division of function according to experience reflects itself in the committees' composition. All the important committees are staffed by these people. In fact only these people ever get to be chairmen of the committees. The effect of this is that a common point of view is always expressed at the committee level. There is very little difference of opinion among these men and this is reflected in the senate when they demonstrate their solidarity in accepting committee recommendations. Those who disagree are isolated or resign in frustration.

Senate controlled by 20

It is very much a myth that the professors play a key role in directing the affairs of the university in the senate. The faculty like the students are not high enough on the scale of experience to play an effective part. Along with the university executive (president, registrar, etc.) the deans, a few department heads and some senior faculty members make all the important decisions in the senate. They are only 20 in number, but the rest follow like obedient sheep.

Well, who are these guys with all the power in the senate? First of all, the deans are Ian McTaggart-Cowan (graduate studies), Philip White (commerce) and Vladimir Okulitch (science). These men make their presence felt in most senate decisions. Other deans who are active and play a vital role are George Curtis (law), Michael Shaw (agriculture), John McCreary (medicine) and Neville Scarfe (education).

A number of department heads are very powerful too. They are: Charles McDowell (chemistry), William Gibson (medical and scientific history), W. D. Finn (civil engineering) and G. H. N. Towers (botany).

Finally, there are some senior faculty who are able to influence decision-making significantly. They are: Charles Bourne

(law), Cyril Belshaw (anthropology), Noel Hall (commerce) and M. W. Steinberg (English).

These men exert their influence through strong and smoothly articulated presentations in both the committees and the senate. Experience is paramount in debate and reasoning only secondary. Interest protection is also decisive in many issues. All of the above men have the experience (in terms of time spent at the university) and specific interests to guard.

Internal politicking, rivalry

At the faculty level the decision-makers are the professors. It is here that the professors play the greatest role in effecting decisions. The prime decisions affecting a faculty or department such as course content or the nature of the graduate program are made here, then sent to the senate for approval. Internal politicking and professional rivalry very often shape the final outcome of a decision at this level.

Throughout each of these three levels of decision-making, and playing a vital role in each, are the university executives. As policy administrators they are the most powerful men in the university. First among these is president Walter Gage. He has been at UBC longer than most of his peers. He fully understands the minutiae of the internal operations of the university. Gage is shrewd and

(continued overleaf)



CLOCK TOWER, gift of lumber magnate Leon Ladner, rears its \$150,000 head above the library. UBC gets such monuments regularly from the B.C. ruling class, which the university serves as both tool-shop and sandbox.

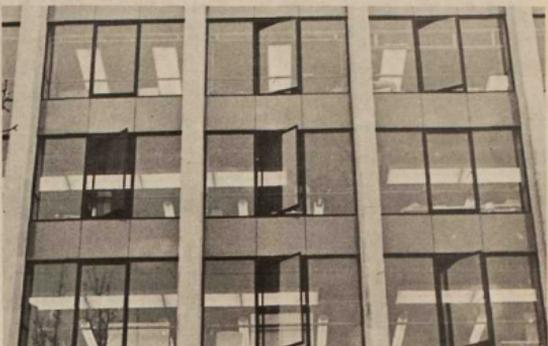
'The concept of democracy ...

politically aware. He is nevertheless inhibited from making bold decisions, because in a year and a half he will be 65 and retire from the presidency. He does not want to have the university boat rocked during his interregnum and therefore is very conservative in his approach to making decisions. He is now the most powerful man in the university, since he has the support of its different factions and is not a threat to any of them.

Next to Gage in position but not in terms of real power (as yet) is vice-president William Armstrong, the cool, analytical, often remote former dean of applied science. He oversees specific projects for which the president does not have time, such as the recent space inventory analysis. His influence is felt more within government and civil service discussions than in the open debate of the senate. He is an adherent to the traditional concept of the university as a mill for the production of trained and useable commodities in the market place, and his attitudes in discussions reflect this.

The bursar, William White, is another influential administrative decision-maker. He seldom appears publicly or in debates in the university, but his presence is ever lurking in the background in the statements of other men. He directs the day-to-day financial management of the university. No decisions entailing an expenditure, no matter how remote, are made without consulting him first.

Jack Parnall, the registrar, is another important decision-making person in the university. He plays a supportive rather than an innovative role, providing information about the administrative



LITTLE BOXES, LITTLE BOXES are what UBC students work in. All new buildings have the same rectangular concrete-and-glass construction—because of decisions made at high levels aimed at keeping costs down and students in their places. Shown above are the library stacks.

machinery. He is more of an administrator but participates in the decisions affecting the registrar's office. He concerns himself with wider university issues and leaves the essential day-to-day management of the registrar's office to his cunning and ambitious assistant, Ken Young.

Finally, there is one other person who is very influential in terms of the way he sways the views of other, more senior men. He is Robert Clark, UBC's academic planner. Through his office he controls the collection and distribution of most of the statistical information relied on at the

university. His arguments in senate committees are invariably founded on reasoned analysis of statistical realities. Such arguments are extremely weighty. Clark plays an aggressive and conscientious role in the senate and its



VICE-PRESIDENT ARMSTRONG
... cool, analytical



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...is a laughable sham at UBC'

committees. He is trusted and has the ear of the president and vice-president.

This group of men makes decisions for the university. They don't meet as a body nor do they all participate in all decisions. They are men who share common views

about the nature of higher education and the mechanisms by which to implement these views. Their views prevail at this moment in the history of UBC. They are selective in choosing those with whom they will ally. To this extent they constitute an elite.

There are a number of conclusions to draw from this description of the power-holders at UBC. First, because there are a few men making decisions for

market system and the darwinistic ethic of society. No attempt is made to provide courses which might be of interest of those students from oppressed areas of the world and to our own low-income groups.

Third, this singularity of view stifles academic creativity. If new educational concepts do not fit the acceptable pattern of academic pursuit, they are perceptibly shelved. The slick death of the Arts II program is a case in point.

Fourth and last, the elite forces a standardization on us which itself fosters the dehumanized university environment. Self-expression and self-determination are empty words to these men. Alienation in the university grows out of inability for self-expression and through it self-fulfillment.

To know these decision-makers and to identify the problems they produce is the first step—perhaps, for some, the only step. To decide on a course of action is the next step.

Do you want these men to be your keepers? You—for once—must decide, and you must act.



REGISTRAR JACK PARNALL, important decision-maker, also is the man to call if your registration is loused up or the computer wants your fees again. His staff, in the administration building, will try to help. Phone 228-2844.



BURSAR WILLIAM WHITE
... lurks in background

the entire university the old concept of the university as a democratic institution is a laughable sham. Neither the faculty nor the students play a role in the major academic and financial decisions affecting their intellectual lives. Hence the very participants in the process have least to say about its direction.

Second, the elite operates the university for the sake of certain interests. The professional schools are catered to in recognition of the market demand for trained men. Courses and curriculum are oriented to the present

UBC FOOD SERVICES

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CAFETERIAS AND SNACK BARS

- CAFETERIA & VENDING MACHINES (below Auditorium)
- PONDEROSA CAFETERIA
- BUS STOP (by Book Store)
- GYMNASIUM
- BARN COFFEE SHOP
- SUB CAFETERIA AND SNACK BAR
- BUCHANAN SNACK BAR

RESIDENCE DINING HALLS

- GORDON SHRUM COMMONS
- TOTEM COMMONS
- FORT CAMP



BOSS MEN: Alma Mater Society president Fraser Hodge, right, and vice-president Tony Hodge, left, were elected last spring in a blaze of nepotism. Yes, they are brothers. Both engineering students, they plan to "attack the problems of the university and society together," according to Fraser's campaign statement. The AMS consists of every student on campus. Last spring, students voted a constitutional change which abolishes the present structure and institutes one whereby a president, vice-president and eight commissioners are elected. The commissioners will each choose three or four students to work with them. But insiders say this structure won't be implemented for some time as yet, so Tuum Est is calling the councillors by their old names. Watch *The Ubysey* for news of the transaction from new to old.

Student council ..and all that

Some say they provide effective leadership.

Some say they're trivial, bureaucratic, and a waste of time.

Here they are. Watch them, and decide for yourself.



TREASURER: Chuck Campbell administers the society's \$450,000-plus budget. He parcels out some of it to clubs, committees, and sundry causes. If you want money for anything, see Chuck. His phone number is 228-3975. He probably won't give you any, but at least you'll have something concrete to gripe about.



SECRETARY: Keeper of the records and handler of the paperwork is Anne Jacobs, who doesn't say much but is an important cog in the entire machine. See her if you want to find what happened or what is coming up.



CO-ORDINATOR: Dave Grahame is responsible for keeping SUB on an even keel. See him or phone (228-3961) to book a room (which is surprisingly easy) or complain about rules, regulations or the building itself. He's approachable, and a refreshing change from the mincing bureaucrats who've held the position in the past.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: Freckle-faced Mike Doyle runs around the province making sure that everyone knows where we're all at. He's official liaison man with the B.C. Union of Students, and fulfilled the same capacity with the Canadian Union of Students when UBC was a member. Mike also goes to lots of conferences. See him if you want to be a UBC delegate. His office is with all the others. Phone 228-3968.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Dave Gibson, PR man extraordinaire, is charged with making the AMS look good to the world as well as letting us know what the good executive is doing. Publicity around campus and in SUB is his responsibility as internal affairs officer, and he's also usually a good man to see if you want to get something and find you can't. Also, see Dave to find out what the AMS has done for you lately.

UBYSSEY: This angelic-looking fellow is D. Michael Finlay, editor-in-chief of The Ubyyssey which is Canada's best university newspaper. Mike hangs out, along with the rest of his staff, in the northeast corner of SUB on the second floor. This is the Ubyyssey office, from which the twice-weekly rag emanates. Go up there to complain or praise, or, better still, work. Fun, sex and education guaranteed. Phone 228-2305.

Need a Hand?

We might have one to spare* drop in and see us if your worthwhile project needs a hand . . . your Alumni Association . . . you'll find us in the Big House (that's Cecil Green Park) . . . phone 228-3313



* Sorry, you can't have this hand . . . it belongs to our magazine editor and he uses it to scratch his head.

THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

These people are true friends in need...



HOUSING'S LES ROHRINGER is a pretty good guy when it comes to complaints, according to all reports. He's in charge of all residences and is readily available in the administration building. Phone 228-2811.



HEAD LIBRARIAN Basil Stuart-Stubbs runs a hopelessly cramped library the best way he knows how. He's assembled an appealing, helpful staff who will be glad to help you if you can't find PN 1018 J3 R6, vol. 19.



A FRIENDLY, GRANDMOTHERLY counsellor is Helen McCrae, dean of women and guardian of feminine morality on campus. See her if you're a woman and have course or personal problems. Her office is Buchanan 456, phone 228-2415.



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They teach, but do you learn?

Classes

Any connection between actual learning and class attendance is often coincidental, but class attendance is one reason you came here.

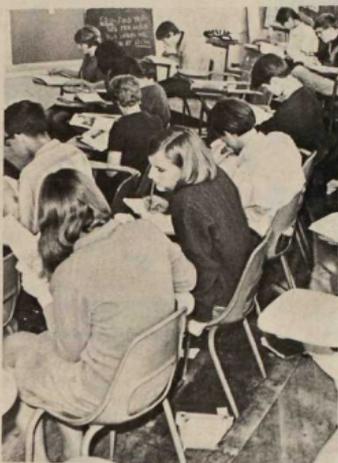
If you go to all your classes you should find it pretty hard to fail, but if you go to all your classes you should also win some sort of medal for superhuman stamina.

You'll find some of your classes fascinating, some sleep-inducing, some valuable, some useless and almost all of them ridiculously overcrowded.

Attendance is usually compulsory for tutorials and seminars, but after a few weeks you'll probably know which lectures are worth going to. What then? Once again, tuum est, baby.

If you take notes in class, you will be more likely to study them if they are kept brief. (When you find yourself writing down the prof's jokes, you'll

(continued overleaf)



Many classes, like the one at left, are cramped, dull and irrelevant. A few profs, like English's Murray Morton, below, try to relieve the monotony by taking students outside the classroom. You should consider, though, not only how but what you are learning. In general you will find it perpetuates the status quo and does not encourage change in society or its institutions. In short, knowledge for whom?





SLURP, SLOSH, GUZZLE...
 Periodic drinking bouts, part of campus scene all winter long, usually masquerade under names like Boat Race or Bed Race.

Classes

(from page 27)

know that you're either taking the whole thing to seriously or you just don't know what the hell he's talking about.)

The key thing to remember is that profs are only human and most of them recognize that fact. They are as fed-up with large classes as you are and are usually quite willing to answer your questions.

... and afterwards

If you suffer from stage fright before an audience of 400 other students in class, see your prof afterwards or make an appointment with him. Last year, one prof who was new here spent the first two months sitting in his office waiting for students to come and ask for help. No-one came, but many bitched because they didn't understand the course.

Campus life

A few things to do when you're tired of work

Academics

"This is the only campus organization which provides a genuine alternative to the stagnation which students find in their classes," says Elaine Wismer, chairman of the academic activities committee.

The committee provides an opportunity for students to freely discuss ideas and experience in order to "understand which ideas accurately reflect conditions in the real world and to reject those ideas which do not."

If you'd like to know what all that means, go to the special frosh symposium on "What is the University?" near the end of September.

You can also talk to Elaine in SUB 234, preferably at lunchtime.

attempts to evaluate each course in a particular faculty. Most important, it presents the students' rating of each prof's teaching ability.

If the undergraduate society in your faculty is publishing an anticalendar this year, get a copy and read it.

Threads

The weather at UBC can be described in one word—wet. For example, on a rainy day the sidewalk from C lot to SUB is one of the world's great rivers, feeding many of the street-corner lakes which dot the campus.

Rainwear is a must, and a cheap umbrella comes in handy. (Cheap because you will average about four lost or stolen umbrellas per year.)

Beyond that obvious restriction, nobody gives a damn what you wear. For classes, wear whatever is most convenient or comfortable. (Unless, of course, you are a chick who thinks the only way to pass the course is by seducing the prof—but that's another story.)

Dances and other functions that are formal or semi-formal are usually advertised as such. Otherwise, they're classroom casual.

Reality

As the name implies, an anticalendar is a description of courses from the students' viewpoint, as opposed to the sketchy blurbs in the administration calendars.

An anticalendar, based on polls taken among the previous year's students,



AND SO, TO SLEEP... Sometimes, when the world has you by the tail, your profs are failing you, your car's broken down and you can't get the book you want out of the library, there's only one thing to do. This couple decided to do it, up against the arty unfinished sides of SUB.



EAGER COUPLE holds parley to decide where to spend time when ballroom is booked. Wreck Beach ain't bad.

Course Unions

Basically, a course union is an association of students in a particular department who want more than the curriculum is giving them.

Course unions organize seminars and other special academic programs among the students and work for changes in the department.

The most successful unions last year were those in grad studies and the undergrad anthropology and sociology.

Publications

One for us, one for them, one for everyone

The Ubyyssey

The Ubyyssey is Canada's greatest newspaper. It is published, controlled and staffed entirely by students, who report and comment brilliantly on campus and off-campus events.

The paper is distributed from 27 campus locations every Tuesday and Friday in time for you to read in 10:30 classes. You pay for it through your AMS fees—a paltry \$1 per year for two action-packed issues a week.

In past years, The Ubyyssey published a Thursday edition as well. But the vagaries of AMS financing combined with increased printing costs caused the paper to cut back to two issues a week. There's still hope, though—if you like what you read, tell your nearest AMS councillor to give the struggling rag more bread.

Over the years, The Ubyyssey has spawned such journalistic greats as Pierre Berton (gee whiz), Eric Nicol (gasp), Norman Depoe (wow), Stuart Keate (gosh), Himie Koshevoy (whoopie), Jack Wasserman (urp), Allan Frothingmouth (awe-filled silence) and Irving Fetish (how soon we forget).

Aware of what happened to their predecessors, today's Ubyyssey staffers protest fate and put the thing out anyway.

The Ubyyssey welcomes all new staff members. If you're interested (and who isn't) just go to the Ubyyssey office, on the second floor of SUB (northeast corner) anytime. Don't worry if you have no experience. Ubyyssey staff are patient teachers.

Admininews

Following a cross-country trend, UBC's administration last year began to spruce up its weekly propaganda sheet, UBC Reports. Most administrations have been forced to do this because student newspapers everywhere refuse to be apologists for the elitist bureaucracies that run our universities.

UBC Reports is put out by a duo in the information office—editor Jim Banham, a former newspaperman who is UBC's public relations officer, and Arnie Myers, former Vancouver Sun medical reporter who is information director. It has a sizeable budget—far more than The

Ubyyssey's for half as many issues—and thus looks slick and professional. Anyone can contribute, but students rarely do, preferring to devote their efforts to their own newspaper, The Ubyyssey. UBC Reports thus devotes long columns to barely readable addresses by UBC bigwigs, as well as reprinting information office press releases about appointments and retirements.

Bird Calls

Bird Calls is the hustler's handbook. It lists each student's name, phone number, city and home address, year, faculty and the ubiquitous registration number.

With the help of the yellow pages that tell you where to go and what to eat, you can use Bird Calls to line up random weekend dates in no time.

It is published some time in October printed on pulp to look like a real B.C. Tel thing, and distributed by the bookstore and the publications office in SUB. The regular price is a dollar, but you can save yourself a quarter by ordering your copy before publication.

World scene

Canadian University Service Overseas is a private organization that sends professional and technical volunteers to work in developing countries.

CUSO volunteers are requested and paid for by the countries in which they spend two years.

Contact the CUSO co-ordinate at International House.

World University Service is an international faculty-student organization for those who dig all the talk about an "international community of scholars."

If you're interested, just drop up to SUB 220 any noon hour.

International House, at the corner of West Mall and Marine Drive, is a home base for foreign students and place for Canadians to pick up the worldly look.

The only place on campus where you can get a five cent coffee, IH organizes picnics and trips priced for poor students.

There are over 100 special interest, sports, ethnic, religious, service, cultural and political clubs on campus. Most of them are affiliated with the AMS and can be found lurking in various corners of SUB.

If you happen to be a joiner, you should be able to find a club that fits your particular interest, personality or perversion. Check the clubs directory, posted in the main foyer of SUB, for the clubs you might like to join, then watch the 'tween classes section of The Ubyssy for meeting notices.

Some clubs have offices in SUB, which mostly are festooned with banners and all other sorts of crap. Others use the clubs' Lounges, general workroom areas and classrooms for meetings.

One for every personality and perversion

Clubs

The clubs usually operate fairly independently of one another, but early in the year they band together in a conspiracy called Clubs Day. During this animal act, which combines the worst elements of the PNE and the Black Hole of Calcutta, the clubs do their thing for the masses and try to shanghai new members.

Even if you don't want to join anything, going to clubs day is an interesting experience, once.

If after all this you still can't find a club that appeals to you, you can always form your own. Just get together with nine friends and march on Hanson Lau, chairman and mandarin of the University Clubs Committee. (That's right, there's even a club for clubs.)

If you agree to let the AMS handle your club's finances, Hanson will help you draft a constitution ("I don't care if you are forming an anarchist club, you still need a constitution.") and get an AMS grant to start on.



FRATERNITY BOYS work it all out in skit "lamponing" U.S. race situation. This one was part of 1967 edition of Mardi Gras—the annual get-drunk-and-lay-your-girlfriend-for-charity ball.

Only for the in crowd

Greeks

The Greek letter societies are exclusive social clubs. You pay to join, once you're invited.

There 15 fraternities and nine sororities on campus. The frats can be found in individual houses on frat row (roughly, Westbrook Crescent, between University Boulevard and Agronomy Road). The Sororities are all located in Pan-Hellenic House, on West Mall.

Chicks can join sororities in their first year, but would-be frat men must wait until second year.

Early in the year, the Greeks go through "rush". During this period, they invite you to "functions" (read parties) where they ply you with free booze and beg you to join while getting you to think you have to beg them to let you in.

Once you have joined a fraternity or sorority, you are free to devote the rest of your university life to meetings, rituals, parties, "exchanges" (non-Greeks call them orgies), something called Mardi Gras and the meeting of future business contacts.



CLUBS DAY MADHOUSE as it was two years ago in the army. Annual crushing derby is now perpetrated in SUB. Everyone from archaeologists through hams and photographers to zoologists will probably find one to his liking. Watch for clubs day in late September.

CINEMA 16 presents:

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 RIDE THE HIGH COUNTRY, by Peckinpah EL DORADO, by Howard Hawks

Admission is by series pass only, and tickets are available at the AMS, all Duities Book Stores, and at the first showing of each series.

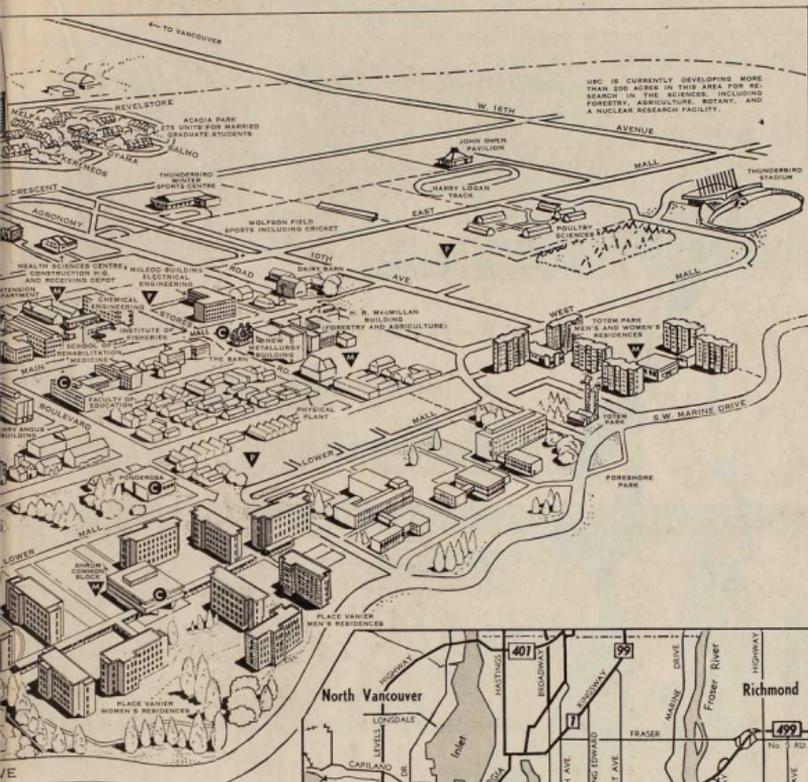
	Students & Staff	Others
Series 1	\$5.00	\$6.00
Series 2	\$5.00	\$6.00
Series 3:	\$2.50	\$3.50
Series 4:	\$3.50	\$4.50

Show times: Series 1: and 2 6:00 and 8:30 p.m.
 Series 3: 8:00 p.m.
 Series 4: 7:30 p.m.

In the Student Union Building Theatre

For further information contact Cinema 16 at 228-3697 or come to room 247, SUB.

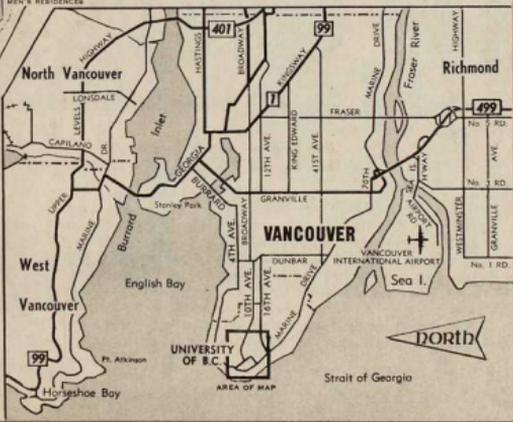
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SUB: once over lightly

Over near the corner of University Boulevard and East Mall there is a concrete plaza or two, some benches, a few patches of grass and some flags. Oh yes, there is a building there too. It's called the Student Union Building on official forms. It has been called other things, too, but is commonly referred to as SUB.

SUB belongs to the students. For a while, anyway. It is used for eating, sleeping, talking, listening, watching, screwing and playing. Sometimes people study there too.

Now take this book in your trembling hands and do as we say.

The Tuum Est tour—unauthorized and hopelessly misinformed—leaves from the south-west entrance. (Direction is the first thing you must acquire if you are to be successful in the university.) See the map in the centre pages of Tuum Est if you are confused.

To the left, in the south west corner, we find reading and listening lounges along with lounging lounges. Winding west through \$200 wall couches and \$160 swivel chairs, we enter the reading lounge, treading (quietly, please!) on part of the building's \$24,260 worth of carpet.

Here you can read a wide selection of international newspapers and magazines—ranging from the Peking Review to the Canadian Journal of Commerce. And Playboy.

Or you can nip into one of the two adjacent listening lounges and listen to, any and every kind of recorded music through stereophonic ear phones. Anybody can go in, but to get an ear

phone (limited to one hour) you must leave your AMS card at the desk in the reading room. And then wait. Sometimes you have time to take in a class or two before your turn comes up but eventually you will get ear phones. Then you can tune into any one of 10 record turntables and two tape decks. They have about 350 albums but you can bring your own and have them played if you wish.

Lounge around

Outside the lounge and conversation pit (sunken lounge) is for lounging, studying, screwing, card playing and talking. Make yourself at home.

Proceeding north, there is an information desk to the right. This is for information. Feel free to ask questions—the chick behind the counter is being paid to tell you where to go. Here you can also get people paged over the public address if you have "just cause." For example, if you need to get into a locked room, she will page the proctor (guy with the keys). And if you don't like the radio station being piped through the building, it can be changed, sometimes.

Across the foyer and down a few steps is a 428-plush-seat auditorium where movies, panel discussions and other cultural events happen. A series of art movies is available through subscription to Cinema 16. The price for the very popular second-run commercial movies is 50 cents and a wait in the lineup. The auditorium is also rentable if you're calling a revolution for less than 500.

Going north past the ombudsman's office on the mall, to the left is the two-level art gallery. Here, pornography is shown from time to time. Also, indigenous, travelling, historical, contemporary and experimental

exhibitions of painting, sculpture and photography. No lunches to be eaten here, because parts of the \$800,000 AMS art collection was damaged last year by peanut butter and jelly.

Pots and posters

And we're ready to advance to the second floor (ignoring of course the whole Eastern half of the floor which contains the cafeteria. See food section.)

Up the stairs at the north and turning left we find, on the left, the poster-making room and Mamooks office. Here you can make posters and any other art or publicity material yourself or have them designed and made by the Mamooks' staff at a nominal charge. Materials and silk-screen facilities are available at cost. Pottery facilities are also available for the pot set. (Posters and so on must be stamped at the AMS office and legally can only be posted on bulletin boards and circular stands.)

Still on the left, tucked away in the north east corner, are the Film and Photo Society offices. Film and camera fiends can enquire about membership.

But the rest of us are going across the hall to the Ubyesse office where hard drinking, dope smoking would-be journalists perform fertility writes twice weekly—publishing Tuesdays and Fridays.

Hot news tips and applications from prospective, or famous journalists are gratefully received at all hours. (Females are given special consideration.)

Next door (we're south now) is the publications office where you can buy classified or retail advertising in The Ubyesse. Deadline for ads is noon the day before publication.

Next on the left are the radio society offices and studios. From here student



VERSATILE COUCHES of SUB have a multitude of uses.

radio types use more than \$50,000 worth of sophisticated equipment to beam their message through SUB. Ask nicely and they may show you around.

Around the corner and going west, there are a series of bookable meeting rooms and then the TV room. You can watch television here.

Opulent council chamber

Through the foyer on the left is the meeting-room-of-meeting-rooms: the AMS council chamber. Here 29 plush swivel chairs surround an opulent, custom-made circular table. (Nobody seems to know just what the table is made of or what it cost, but the furnishings for the whole room carry a price tag in excess of \$9,000.)

The weekly (sic) council meetings are held here Monday nights about 8 p.m. and you are invited to watch your elected representatives engage in the slapstick comedy and political tragedy of liberalism. Don't bother to come early—none of the councillors will and there is seldom a line up for the 30-seat public gallery.

Continuing to the southwest corner there are several bookable offices and then the clubs lounge and workroom. The workroom is generally for members of specific clubs but the lounge is open to anyone.

Proceeding north once again, we pass the offices of different clubs and committees until the offices of the Alma Mater Society come into view. Here is the throbbing heart of student social clubs and bureaucratic politics at UBC.

Doors always open

Behind a glass wall and reception desk are the offices of the student president, his elected lieutenants and a clutch of paid staff who manage the building and AMS business. The doors of these offices are always open to students—except when they are locked. Most AMS executives keep weird and wonderful hours but there is a receptionist on duty weekdays during business hours who can tell you what you want to know or else tell you where and when to find the person who can tell you.

This is also where you book meeting rooms—most of which are free to AMS clubs. And any room not occupied permanently can be used for studying.

And if you want to work in the building, there are about 50 part-time jobs in the building which pay \$1.50 per hour. Apply within.

Right next door is the glassed-in AMS business office, open only 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays. The financial business of the AMS and its clubs is transacted here. Also, if you're nice, you can run off

(continued overleaf)

Where it came from

"SUB stands as a concrete monument to students' time and dollars."—Dave Zirnheld, AMS president, year-end report, 1968-69.

Many would (and some do) disagree on the monument bit, but it is hard to argue with Dave when he mentions concrete, time and dollars. SUB took about 10 years and \$5 million to evolve from inspiration to concrete reality.

A committee of students, faculty and administrators started talking about a new student union building distinct from Brock Hall way back in 1958. (Brock Hall—that little old study hall across from the library—was up until last fall, the official bee-hive of student activity.)

During the next few years several plans were proposed, worked on and discarded. Committees of the day were thinking in terms of \$800,000—with a winter sports centre thrown in—until a hired consultant said it would be at least \$4 million for SUB alone.

With this figure then in mind, students and clubs were polled in 1962 to voice their choice and the result was a three-stage plan.

The present building was called stage one and was to be the core unit with offices, lounges and services, such as the cafeteria and bowling alley, at a cost of \$3.5 million. Stage two called for a 1,200-seat auditorium for \$1.2 million and stage three called for a \$250,000 conference centre.

Where was the money going to come from?

Well, the generous students of 1963-64 voted, in two referendums, to raise their \$24 AMS fee to \$29 and have \$15 per student annually going towards the purchase of concrete.

In 1966, the UBC board of governors agreed to pay for the food services (including a service elevator) and provide the ground work and maintenance.

But the students were given only a 45-year lease (with a 15-year option for extension). At the end of this time the concrete monument belongs to the university. So much for student power.

After several delays construction got under way in May of 1967 and with further delay, the building opened in October of 1968.

The result was 176,000 square feet of concrete and stuff costing about \$5 million—\$1.4 million from the university and \$3.6 million from the students.

Students have been paying since 1963 but still have about another 10 years to go at \$15 per student, per year before the building ceases to be a mortgage company asset.

In the meantime there is always stage two. And stage three.

Campus malcontents have been active in the last couple of years, complaining that for all its monumental concrete vastness SUB has no facility that can hold more than 1,200 people—not enough for a quorum at an AMS general meeting. A quorum of 10 per cent—about 2,000—of the student meeting is needed to vote on important issues such as a constitutional referendum.

This means that if the AMS decides to call a revolution, they have to wait for good weather so the motion can be duly authorized in an outdoor meeting. With Vancouver's weather the status quo is sitting pretty.

—High up AMS types who control the money say that plans for a second stage—with a \$3 million 3,000 seat auditorium—have been discussed. But, they add, nobody will get serious for at least five years.

In the meantime, see you on the mall.

Press on

(from page 37)

leaflets in the mimeograph room. Student-compiled lists of off-campus housing are also available here.

And in the middle of it all is a court yard, party room and ball room.

The courtyard, open when the building is, is available for whatever you see fit to do in public—weather permitting.

Concerts and dances

The ballroom and party rooms hold up to 1,200 and 350 people respectively and are bookable at charge for concerts, parties and ballings. The ballroom houses most of the big concerts, dances, speeches and rallies held in the building.

Now you are left to beat it down the stairs in the south end of SUB to the basement.

To the right (looking ever northward) there is a fully equipped bowling alley and billiard room. Both are owned by the AMS and balls can be rolled around for a nominal charge. Around the corner you can also play ping-pong—if you bring your own balls.

And if you're plum tucked out, you can snore and take a nap in behind the doors marked 'men' and 'women'. You can do your thing in the can too, but if you push north past the shower room, you will find a darkened 'quiet room' with a series of couches for sleeping. It's more comfortable than a classroom and nobody will bother you here.

West and around the corner to the left are the offices of the outdoors club, for hiking and skiing types.

Meanwhile, by this time you must have noticed that glass-fronted shop due east with all the wall-to-wall carpet, soft music, slick displays and pretty blonde clerks with clear complexions. It's the Thunderbird Shop.

Mickey-mouse watches

Owned by the U.S. conglomerate National Student Marketing Corp., the Thunderbird Shop will sell you magazines, cosmetics, mickey-mouse watches and T-shirts, and a few school supplies. But you will pay for the carpets and the chicks with the clear complexions. The NSMC pays a rent to the AMS but send most of the profits south of the border.

Right next door is the barber shop—also a commercial enterprise which pays rent. If you must get a haircut (and at UBC nobody is going to force you) this is as good a place as any. The rates are the same as elsewhere and the barbers,



SUB storage facilities rise to the occasion.

dealing entirely with students, get to know what you want in a haircut.

Down the end of the hall (forging northward) is the Bank of Montreal with a lease on that corner of the building. If you have money: the interest rates won't increase your fortune much but it's handy.

Tucked in behind the Thunderbird Shop is an area that will—hopefully by January—become the permanent home of the Pit, a beer garden for over-21 members of the AMS. Right now it's just bare concrete.

So ends our tour. SUB management types—members of an AMS commission responsible for the building—will exhort you ceaselessly to be good boys and girls and refrain from writing on the walls and pick up garbage. And it's generally a good idea. While some may think it's a sterile place—certainly parts of the building lack imagination—it also costs money—your money—to repair damage. Thus if you feel like improving an area of the building, do it. If you're in a club, feel free to paint the walls, tack up posters and so on. And if you think the building or its operation could be improved, by all means complain. Complain to SUB commissioner Dave Graham in the AMS offices. He's elected to look after the building, and it's up to you to see that he does.



the TOM JONES shop

- 4511 West 10th Ave.
- 1187 Denman
- 1447 Marine Drive (West Van.)

Residence



Where to live at UBC

Everyone has to live somewhere.

But, not everyone can afford to live somewhere.

Add that up and you get students living in tents and bedding down in sleeping bags on Fort Camp beach. In short, Martha, there's a housing crisis in Vancouver, so be prepared for the worst if you're coming to UBC on a tight budget.

Generally, the best place to live is somewhere off-campus. Few students stay in university dorms for more than one year.

But if you're stuck for a place off-campus, you'll probably have had to resort to living in residence, like about 4,000 other students, 2,900 are in university-run residence and the rest in theological college dorms.

The university residences range from ancient converted army huts—such as Fort Camp—to modern, expensive and sterile high-rise towers like Lower Mall and Totem Park, the undergraduate residences at the west end of the campus.

These feature questionable food, very few student radicals, lots of jocks, oppressive late-leave rules and proximity to university buildings (sort of). The cost ranges from \$600 per year to share a double room in an army hut to \$784 for a single room in Lower Mall. Grads and married students live in Acadia Park at higher rates.

UBC residences have their disadvantages and the occasional advantage. Most of the disadvantages stem from rules—but keep in mind that rules are made to be broken. That way, it's more likely that they'll eventually be removed.

Alcohol is forbidden, but everybody drinks it and nobody gives a damn if you do. Pot is harder to detect and is also quiet safe.

Sex too is considered out of place. This is the result of an insane attempt to make university an extension of the home—a phenomenon peculiar to North America. Women under 21 are allotted some late leaves, and they have to sign in and out on a sheet of paper. If you don't sign in, a jealous 35-year-old virgin female don will be after you the next day—so if you aren't coming in, don't sign out. Or you can always get in by climbing the wall in Totem Park or the Fort Camp ground level laundry rooms.

Some advantages of residence: at least you don't have to worry about getting

your meals, even if you do have to worry about what's in them. Also the growing availability of better intoxicants than booze. And the greatest is that you're on campus 24 hours a day, which means if you're the active type it's easier to belong to things.

The theological college residences are run by religious denominations but are open to all male students. Chief differences from the university-run dorms are free-flowing booze in St. Mark's College (Roman Catholic) and the ties and jackets compulsory at meals in Anglican Theological College. Other religious residences are Carey Hall (Baptist), St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian) and Union College (United).

It is no coincidence that the theological colleges are the first every year to have vacancies. But if you haven't got a residence spot by registration week—forget it. There were 5,100 applications by the end of March for the 2,900 UBC residence beds.

A few beds are available in fraternity

dorms at rather expensive rates, but in some of them you have to pay admission to a party on weekends if you want to get past the front door to your bed. And how can you sleep with a band blaring beneath you?

Now under construction is a series of new towers north of the student union building, where the traffic office now stands. These will be called Walter Gage House, or something like that, using the name of our current administration president. They are supposed to replace the Fort Camp huts—but don't count on the huts being torn down. Several studies done at the university's expense by consulting firms show that the much-maligned ex-army barracks are one of the most efficient ways to house students. Which means the university likes them, even if you don't.

There is a glimmer of hope in the generally bleak residence picture. He is Les Rohring, director of residences. UBC residences have been improving gradually since he was appointed in 1967.

(continued next page)

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How to find it

Finding a place to live is always a problem. Here is a list of places that will help you, but be advised intuition is still your best bet.

ON-CAMPUS

Put your name on the waiting list for a place in a university-run residence. Do this at the Office of Housing Administration in the

administration building.

Then toddle off to the respective theological colleges (as outlined in the calendar) and then take a gander at the fraternities.

OFF-CAMPUS

Read the classified ads in *The Ubysses*, and for that matter read *The Ubysses*.

Read the classified ads in the (horrors) downtown other-papers.

If still no luck, listen to gossip, try door-to-door searching and as a last resort, start a one-man protest in Mayor Tom Campbell's office.

FOR REAL HELP

The Alma Mater Society publishes a list of available units free. Apply at the AMS housing committee office in SUB.

although they still have a long way to go. Main reason for the improvement is Rohringer's understanding, approachable nature—a rarity for an administration official. His phone number is 228-2811.

If you are one of the few persons to get a room in residence, here are a few items you should pick up: an extra pillow and blanket, an extendable lamp, colorful things for the walls, bottle opener, towels, soap, records, toaster or hot plate (against the rules but they're not enforced), screwdriver, iron, soccer boots, skates and other sport equipment, and patience—often needed in dealing with your neighbors.

Being forced to live off-campus is a blessing in disguise, as most students who have lived both on and off-campuses will tell you. The best area is Kitsilano or somewhere on Point Grey—it's only 20 minutes at most from the campus.

Living off-campus has the advantages of privacy when you want it, parties when you want them, more variety, independence and individuality, and no rules—if you pick the right landlord.

Some students, most of them weird-beardies, organize housing co-ops. A group of students rents one of the big old houses in Kitsilano or Shaughnessy and then sublets it to members. The result is inexpensive, comfortable lodging among people with common interests.

But don't try this unless you know the people you are entering the bargain with—i.e., speed freaks and boozers rarely mix, and engineering bookworms rarely have time to mix with philosophy-oriented artsie-fartsies. There's a well-defined structure to co-op living—and it doesn't work with everybody.

A final word if you intend to live off-campus—the easiest way to get out to UBC is to use your thumb. Vancouver's establishment—the Sun, Province and so on—frowns on hitch-hiking, but it's not against the law as long as you stay off the roadway—and even if you don't the cops never enforce the law. It's easily the quickest way to get anywhere—given the atrociousness of B.C. Hydro bus service.



HONESTLY FATHER, do you think I would let a girl in my room?

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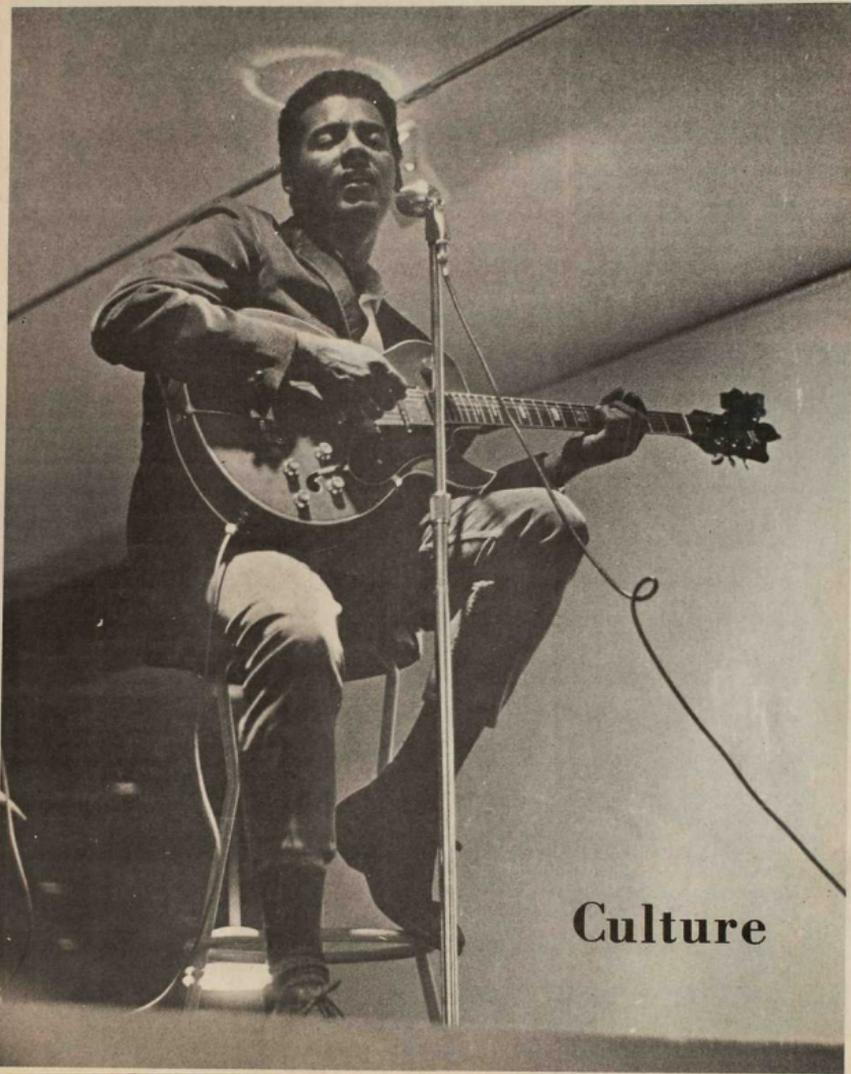
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530 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia



Culture

Where you'll find art

Yes, kiddies, art and culture does exist at UBC in one form or another, though it is usually hard to believe in or find. Right now there are five places on campus where such things can be found:

The first is the old auditorium, a prehistoric septic-smelling building which is located just north of the math department premises. In this old auditorium you'll find theatrical presentations by Musso (that's the Musical Society) and other goodies.

Next is the music building recital hall. It's located in the music building (wow), which is the brownish structure exactly north of the old auditorium and adjacent

to the famous covered walkway which goes nowhere. In this smaller hall you'll find music ranging in tastes from medieval to electronic.

Slightly further north of the music building is the Frederick Wood Theatre, home of the theatre department, which presents production both on its own and in conjunction with courses. In the western part of the FWT is the Dorothy Somerset Studio, a smaller theatre for the production of thesis plays and Theatre 400 scenes.

Perversion

There are yet two more arty places, both in SUB. One is the auditorium,

where films and performances of various types are presented. The other is the ballroom, where there is little balling, but where a greater form of perversion, ballroom dancing, often takes place under the auspices of the UBC Dance Society (actually, this happens in the ballroom extension, called the party room). Sometimes there are bands and soloists presented in the ballroom. For example, Lightfoot was there last year.

Notice that none of these buildings are suited to large audiences. The ballroom, the largest, holds about 1,100 when the fire marshal isn't looking. The old auditorium holds about 700. The only larger places are the armory (now used by physical education students) and the War Memorial Gymnasium (also used by physical education students), both of which have incredibly bad acoustics.

More freak-outs

Rumor has it that a proper auditorium the size of the Queen Elizabeth Theatre is to be eventually constructed as part of a centre on campus. At the present rates of progress, that means maybe by 1980 you'll be able to see big performers and groups on campus in half-decent and comfortable surroundings.

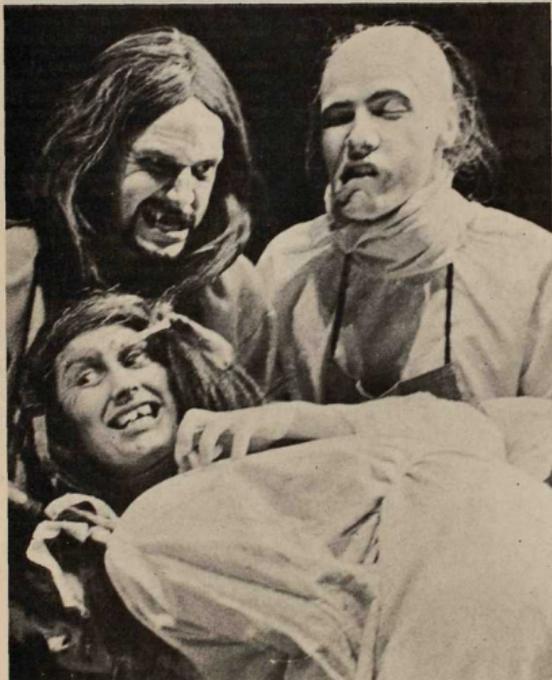
In addition to the various UBC arts events and functions on the next pages, there are a couple more worthy of note:

First, the Special Events Committee. They work hard to bring people to fill the aforementioned buildings. From out of town come raunchy radicals to stimulate the angry campus activists, films of raw stock to titillate the lusts of UBC males, and some musical events as well. Other groovy happenings include religious fanatics and political types.

Then, in January and/or February of the year, the Festival of Contemporary Arts. In this week-long event is something of everything: music, plays, films, happenings, art displays, poetry, and guest performers.

Last year's festival included the Committee Workshop from San Francisco, poet Jackson McLow, and freak-outs featuring theatre students, cars, balloons, and Stanley Park popcorn wagons. Plans for a demolition derby were unfortunately never realized.

Though the festival is often referred to as an ego-trippy week for those in Theatre, Music, Fine Arts, and Creative Writing, it can actually be meaningful with a little help from students in other departments and faculties. Watch for it this year.



STUDENT ACTORS in the Freddy Wood production of Peter Weiss' Marat/Sade.



Local group

Tomorrow's Eyes
appears at UBC

Music

The Music Building is perhaps the most unmusical-looking structure on campus. As previously noted, it's slightly north of the old auditorium. Also in front of it is a sculpture that looks like a rusty tuning fork. But on the building itself there's nothing to say what it is. That's UBC ingenuity for you.

Inside on the main floor is the recital hall. Here you'll find much music practically every noon hour of the week. Aside from recitals by students to fulfill courses, there are performances by the UBC Symphony Orchestra (sometimes good), the UBC Chamber Singer (always good), and other musical ensembles. All of these, according to the calendar, are open to non-music students outside the music faculty after an audition.

On the next floor of the building there's classrooms and smaller rooms filled with pianos, other instruments, and music students. The pianos are supposedly reserved for the use of the students, but if you're crafty enough, you can slip in quietly and relieve your musical tensions, whether your piano music is the blues, Beethoven, or John Cage.

On the fourth floor of the building, along with more practice rooms, is the music library, used mainly by music students. However, anyone can take out materials from shelves of scores, opera libretti, songs, and books about music. Hans Burndorfer is the friendly librarian who'll help you find what you're looking for.

Also in the library is a fair-sized record collection, which can be heard over stereo headsets in a listening room. These records can't be taken out of the library, however.

In addition to its various facilities, the music department also offers a large number of courses for both music and non-music students. The most popular perhaps is Music 326, music appreciation.

If you want to listen to records, there's two places on campus to do so besides the music library.

One is the Wilson Listening Room located outside under the northwest wing of the main library. Here there's a large

collection of everything from poetry to electronic music. Of interest to English students are recordings of Shakespearean plays and other useless things.

There are a limited number of turntables to facilitate listening right in the room, but all are monophonic.

If you want to listen in stereo, you'll have to do so at home, which means plunking down a minimum of five bucks for the privilege.

It's worth it, however, considering the wide selection of discs and also economical if you own a tape recorder in addition to your turntable. Also, you can spice up your drab fraternity parties by playing Stockhausen and Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung.

The other listening room on campus is located in SUB on the southwest main floor adjacent to the conversation pit. Here is an ever-growing number of records, consisting of few classical but a lot of keen teen stuff ranging from bubble gum music to acid rock. There's also sad folk singers for all the lonely female virgins who dig that sort of thing.

These records can't be taken out, but can be listened to over stereo headphones in two listening rooms, both of which are usually pretty crowded. The best times to get a place to listen are usually in the early evening.



Poppy Family's
Susan Jacks
sings in SUB

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Art

Art with a capital A, not a capital F, exists somewhere at UBC. (By "art" is meant paintings, sculpture, and so forth) One place you're sure to find it is in the Lasserre Building, located east of the Music Building, south-east of the Freddy Wood Theatre, and south-west of Buchanan. (Those directions are just in case someone from Fort Camp has pilfered the sign in front of the building.)

In here live all the professors who know and teach about art. Sometimes their students create projects which are featured in the lobby or outside in the courtyard.

Outdoor art exists in various places on campus, like the sculpture among the bushes that shelter copulating students. A more blatant example of this outdoor art is the notorious phallic Cock Tower in front of the library.

There is an art gallery located on campus, inconveniently situated. To find it, go in the outside entrance to the fine arts library and then downstairs instead of up. Then go straight (don't turn left or you'll end up in the Anthropology Museum) and with luck you'll find it easily.

Inside, curator Alvin Balkind works in a cramped, small place hardly fit to be a small classroom. He usually succeeds in getting good shows which are open gratis to the public and even UBC students.

Sometimes the shows Alvin gets imported from out of town are bad. Then he gets angry.

Last year were featured a display of concrete poetry, paintings by Robert Rauschenberg, and sculpture displays by local artists and others.

Last year a newspaper article pointed out the stupidity of building a \$150,000 bell tower at the university when a new decent sized art gallery is badly needed. Oh well, in another fifty years . . .

There's also an art gallery of sorts in the SUB where paintings are hung and environments created. Last year some thoughtful person filled the room with mattresses into which people leaped off a platform like a diving board.

Architecturally speaking, UBC has a unique architecture department located on the third floor of the Lasserre Building. A couple of years ago, the students got fed up with both their structured courses and classrooms, so they chucked the whole thing out and started afresh.

Outside, things are a bit less organized. Look around and you'll notice the unique architectural style which will no doubt go down in history as UBC Spastic.



BOUNCING BEAVER performs in old auditorium. Dat's culcha.

Film

Film finally arrived at UBC this year in more than a movie theatre sense. After several years of wondering and petitioning, a film production course—Theatre 333—has been initiated.

Don't all rush to apply, however. By the time you read this, the class, with a limited enrollment of twelve students, will have been selected from no doubt a much larger number of applicants. If you ask the theatre department why the enrollment is so limited, they'll tell you, among other things, that it's a problem of money. And, of course, they're right. But at least it's a start.

The theatre department also offers another film course. Theatre 330, a history of film. It treats the filmically inquisitive to a random sampling of film classics from *Birth of a Nation* to *L'Aventura* with insight into film as an art form, rather than mass entertainment or entertainment for the masses.

In other cinematic areas, UBC is blessed with a Film Society which endeavors to bring to the SUB auditorium the best in recent film fare for a minimal admission price. Offerings last year ranged from *Blow-Up* to *The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly*.

FilmSoc includes Cinema 16, dedicated to the revival of films for Theatre 330 fanatics and people who get tired of Doris Day-Rock Hudson epics.

For reasonable prices, passes to Cinema 16 are available, and showings

take place in the SUB auditorium usually on Monday nights.

FilmSoc president Kirk Tougas mentions a few of the cheap thrills to be hitting the screen this winter session: *A K International* series including *Lilith* and *Dutchman*; a *Silent Classics* series featuring *Son of the Sheik* with *Valentino*; a double bill *Western* series; and for all the filmic dilettantes, a nine-film *Godard* series. Watch *The Ubysey* for further details.

Writing

Apart from all these places, where pseudo-culture takes place, there is the real seat of art and goodness. This is naturally over in Brock Hall, south part, where the creative writing department hangs out. Here you can stand and watch the weird gnomes, complete with beards and long hair and packing typewriters on their backs, hang around and bullshit with weirder gnomes (the pros) about funny authors with funny names that no one has ever heard of.

The Department puts out two magazines and several books, all of which every student should have. *Prism International* is perhaps the world's greatest literary magazine and *Contemporary Literature in Translation* is where you can learn to throw around the funny names as well. The Department organizes frequent poetry readings to which all are invited free. Last year featured Al Purdy, Margaret Atwood, Stanley Cooperman, Michael Bullock, Robin Skelton and others.

Theatre

The theatre department offers both credit and non-credit activities for those interested in dramatics and production.

Curriculum consists of a representative number of courses. The one maybe of most interest to students is Theatre 120, taught by Klaus Strassman and a bevy of assistants. This course, though a bit heavy, provides a solid theatrical beginning for those who haven't already received any such training thanks to artless high school indoctrination program.

Also slated each year are several productions, directed by both faculty and students. The big productions, which take place in the Freddy Wood Theatre, employ both professional actors, people and students. All these plays are usually open to students after an audition, notices for which can be found in *The Ubysey* and around the theatre building. Other jobs are also available, from ushers at the performances to house managers. These jobs usually pay, either in a free ticket to the performance or some hard cash.

Two of the major plays to be produced this year are Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" and a campy 1930's play, "Boy Meets Girl."

Budding actors also have a chance to audition for thesis plays presented in conjunction with senior directing courses. Audition times for these are usually posted around the building.



athletics
at UBC

sport

are a
spectator sport

General and

This is the sports section of this interesting and informative magazine. If you don't care, don't bother reading on because I intend to talk of sports as they are found on the UBC campus.

There are basically three divisions. Intramural sports are the heavies, the guys who compete for the university against other universities. They take lots of trips and even go to some competitions. Usually against the wishes of their coaches, they enjoy their university years while competing.

Intramural sports are those which feature competition between different groups on campus—sort of like the house system you remember from elementary school. The whole bag at UBC though is you make up your own house and you can change it for different sports.

Co-recreational sports are brand new. Just as the title says, they are for boys and girls together. The program was initiated during the last school year.

Read on to learn more.



A Flying Thunderbird, Ron Thorsen

Heavies—What are heavies? Well you old athletic supporters—you know—the big guys—the heroes—the muscle men.

Anyway, to interpret it for your girlfriends, the extra-mural athletes are the types who play for the varsity teams. Varsity means older and supposedly better teams and they play against other universities—just like your elementary school softball team used to.

Around UBC there are what are known as six major sports and about 20 minor ones. In each of the major sports—football, basketball, hockey, rugby, soccer—except for swimming—there are varsity and junior varsity teams. The junior varsity or JV teams are for frosh (you) or guys who can't make the varsity squads.

In most sports you must spend a year on one of the JV teams to become eligible for varsity athletics.

JV teams play in specially designed leagues so the little devils don't get put with tough guys until they are old enough—ha! Anyway they play.

Varsity teams play in the intercollegiate leagues like the CIAU (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union), western division, (Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association—WCIAA) and do a fair amount of travelling.

There are exceptions. The soccer and rugby teams don't play in this league, they have their own arrangements.

The other 20 sports compete in tournaments they arrange or are invited to, or are in special leagues of their own.

See the following chart for who to contact if you know anything about the sport. If you can help, do—you could be helping the coach keep his job.



Rugby Action at Oregon

Extra-murals

Womens Intramural Program

ACTIVITY	DATES	TIME	PLACE
Volleyball	Sept. 22–Nov. 30	Thursday Nights	WG
Softball	Sept. 30–Oct. 25		
Swim Meet	Oct. 2	Thursday noon	EP
Swim Meet (finals)	Oct. 9	Thursday noon	EP
Badminton	Sept. 24–Oct. 22	Wednesday noons	MG
Table Tennis	Oct. 27–Nov. 21	Mon., Wed., 4:30	MG
Marathon Walk	Nov. 8 or Nov. 15		
Bowling	Nov. 10–Nov. 28	4:30	SUB
Volleyball	Nov. 10–Nov. 28	12:30	WG
Floor Hockey	Jan. 15–March 12	Thursday Nights	WG
Curling	Feb. 9–March 12	Mon., Thurs., 5-7 p.m.	WSA
Floor Hockey	Jan. 12–Jan. 30	12:30, 4:30	WG
Tennis	Feb. 2–Feb. 16		Arm.
Basketball	Feb. 25–March 18	Wednesday noons	MG
Track Meet	TBA	TBA	

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S PROGRAM (1969-70)

Volleyball	Sept. 22–Nov. 30	Thursday nights	WG
Volley.	Sept. 29–Nov. 7	12:30, 4:30	WG
Badminton	Sept. 24–Oct. 22	Wednesday noons	MG
Swim Meet	Oct. 2	Thursday noon	EP
Swim Meet (finals)	Oct. 9	Thursday noon	EP
Table Tennis	Oct. 20–Nov. 21	Mon. & Wed. 12:30	SUB
Bowling	Oct. 20–Nov. 21	Mon., Tues., Wed. 4:30	SUB
Marathon Walk	Nov. 8 or Nov. 15		
Floor Hockey	Jan. 15–March 12	Thursday nights	WG
Curling	Feb. 9–March 12	M, Th. 5-7 p.m.	WSA
Tennis	Jan. 12–Jan. 30	12:30	Arm.
Floor Hockey	Feb. 22–March 30	12:30, 4:30	WG
Basketball	Feb. 2–Feb. 6	12:30, 4:30	WG
	Feb. 9–Feb. 20	12:30 (M, W, F)	MG
	Feb. 9–Feb. 20	4:30 (T, W, Th., F)	WG
Track Meet	TBA	TBA	

Womens Extramural Program

SPORT	CONFERENCE	LOCATION	TIME
Badminton	WCIAA	Women's gym and downtown	Sept.
Curling	WCIAA	Arena	Oct.
Figure skating	WCIAA	Arena	Oct.
Grass hockey	WCIAA	Women's gym	Sept.
Gymnastics	WCIAA	Women's gym	Sept.
Judo	Club	War Memorial Gym	Sept.
Swimming—(Synchronized)	WCIAA	Empire Pool	Sept.
Tennis	WCIAA	Armouries	Oct.
Track and Field	WCIAA	Armouries—John Owen Pavilion	Sept.
Volleyball	WCIAA	Memorial gym	Sept.
Basketball	WCIAA	Women's gym	Sept.
Skiing	none	Memorial gym—(apparatus gym)	Sept.

Mens Intramural Program

ACTIVITY	ENTRY DEADLINE	DATE OF COMPETITION	TIME	FACILITY
Tch. Fibal	Sept. 18	Sept. 24	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MTWTh 4:30-5:15 MWTTh 12:30-1:15 Monday 7-11 p.m.	Acadia JOP Fields Empire Pool Percy Norman UBC Courts
Swimming	Sept. 18	Sept. 24	MF 12:30-1:15	M.G.
Swin Champs.	Sept. 18	Sept. 24-28	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Tennis	Sept. 18	Sept. 22, 24	MTH 5:30-7:00 Th. 12:30-2:15	WSC Harry Logan Trk.
Badminton	Sept. 18	Sept. 22, 24	Th. 12:30-2:30 Sat. all day	SUB University Golf
Soccer	Sept. 18	Sept. 24	MTWF 12:30-1:15 Th. 12:30-2:15	JOP Fields Peripheral of Campus
Curling	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	MF 12:30-1:15 MW 7:00-11:00	M.G.
Cycle Drag	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	TWTh. 6:20-7:20	W.S.C.
Tug of War	Sept. 25	Oct. 9 & 16	7:35-8:35, 8:50-9:50	
Golf	Sept. 25	Oct. 4	T. B. A.	V.G.H. to U.B.C.
Field Hockey	Sept. 25	Oct. 1	T. B. A.	SUB Lanes
Cross Country	Oct. 9	Oct. 23	T. B. A.	SUB Tables
Basketball	Oct. 9	Oct. 15	MF 12:30-1:15 MW 7:00-11:00	Seymour Mt. Women's Gym
Ice Hockey	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Arts 20 Race	Oct. 16	Homecoming	MF 12:30-1:15 MW 7:00-11:00	M.G.
Bowling	Jan. 22	Jan. 28-Mar. 6	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Billiards	Jan. 22	Jan. 8-Mar. 6	MF 12:30-1:15 MW 7:00-11:00	M.G.
Skiing	Jan. 22	Feb. 1	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Wrestling	Jan. 22	Weight-in, Feb. 2 Men's Locker Rm.	1-5:00	University Cse. Harry Logan Trk.
Softball	Jan. 29	Feb. 9	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
	Jan. 29	Feb. 9	MF 12:30-1:15 MW 7:00-11:00	M.G.
Volleyball	Jan. 29	Feb. 9	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Rugby	Feb. 12	Feb. 16	MTWF 12:30-1:15 MWTTh 4:30-5:15	Acadia JOP Fields
Golf	Mch. 5	Mar. 14	Th. 12:30-2:30	University Cse. Harry Logan Trk.
2 Mile Walk	Mch. 5	Mar. 19	MTWF 12:30-1:15	Harry Logan Trk.
Track & Field	Mch. 12	Mar. 23-27		Harry Logan Trk.

UNIT MANAGERS MEETING, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 7:30 P.M. CECIL GREEN PARK

Mens Extramural Program

SPORTS	CONTACT	OFFICE	TRAINING LOCATION	TIMES
Badminton	Mrs. McDonald	A.O.	Vanc. Bad. Cl.	Sept. M 7:30
Basketball	Dr. Mullins	G 216	Mem. Gym	Oct. MTWTh 4:30, Th. 12:30
Bowling	John Rodenhizer	A.O.	SUB	TBA TBA
Cricket	Dr. James	Chem. Dept.	Wolfson	TBA TBA
Cross-country	Mr. Pugh	Armouries	JOP	Sept. Th. 12:30
Track		Armouries	JOP	Sept. TWTh. 4:30
Cycling	Mr. Meisel	A.O.	Th. 12:30	Oct. TBA
Fencing	Mr. Price	A.O.	TBA	Oct. TBA
Field Hockey	Mr. McMillen	A.O.	Women's Gym	Sept. W 5:30, Th. 12:30
Football	Mr. Gnap	Armouries	Arm/Spn	Sept. MTWTh. 5:00
Golf	Mr. Nielsen	A.O.	TBA	Sept. TBA
Gymnastics	TBA	MG.	App. Gym	Sept. MWF 6:00, Sa. 12:00
Ice Hockey	MG. Hindmarch	MG.	Arena	Sept. TBA
Judo	Mr. Rodgers	A.O.	App. Gym	Sept. MWF 4:30, Sa. 12:30
Rowing	Dr. Cartmel	MG.	Mem. Gym	Sept. TBA
Sailing	Mr. Crossley	A.O.	Kits Yacht Cl.	Sept. TBA
Rugby	Mr. Spence	MG. 213	Wolfson	Selt. Tu. 5:30, Th. 12:30
Sailing	Mr. Crossley	A.O.	Kits Yacht Cl.	Sept. TBA
Skiing	Mr. Turner	A.O.	App. Gym	Sept. TTh. 6:30, Sa. 2:00
Soccer	Mr. Johnson	MG. 216	Gym Field	TBA Tu. 3:30
Squash	Mr. Gourley	A.O.	Arena	Sept. TBA
Swimming	Mr. Pomfret	MG 208	Empire Pool	Sept. MWF 4:30, Th. 1:00
Tennis	Mr. Gourley	A.O.	Armouries	TBA TBA
Volleyball	Mr. Lepp	A.O.	A.O.	Sept. TTh. 7:00, Su. 1:00
Weightlifting	Mr. Hines	A.O.	JOP	Sept. MW 4:30, Sa. 10:00
Wrestling	Mr. Nemeth	MG. Change Room	Stadium	Sept. MW 4:30, Sa. 10:00

A.O.—Athletic Office, north side of Memorial Gym.

(Rah)

A rebirth of enthusiasm for the intramural program has brought about much larger entries in the competitions men's and women's programs.

This program is organized, administered and financed by students. They have a faculty adviser but he stays out of the way as much as possible. Students referee or umpire and judge all sports.

The program is set up so that each team which is entered is called a unit and as such, must have a unit manager. The manager is responsible for officially listing team members and seeing that the team is aware of its schedule.

To become involved in a sport, all you have to do is find a unit which needs an extra body and join, at any time of year. If that seems impossible, then form a new unit with a manager and report it to the Intramural office, on the top floor of War Memorial Gym, room 308.

Rules for each sport are posted on the main intramural notice boards. All unit managers get a copy. In most cases they are straight forward, but sometimes have minor additions for safety or peculiarities of field, refs or something.

For men there are 22 sports to compete in. Check the intramural chart to see what time of year, week and day the sports you are interested in are played.

Eligibility rules are basic. Unit managers may obtain them from the office-but the main one is anyone playing for a varsity team may not compete in that sport intramurally.

If the sport is in the gym, strip is asked for, but only hard shoes are disallowed. Outside, anything goes. Rules for women are just the same.

For the women, the intramural program is divided into two parts. The first is for women in P.E. or Education (P.E. Major) their's is the first one on the women's intramural charts. The second is for all other women on campus and is called the university women's program.



Informal Intramural Uniforms

Voluntary Recreation

The voluntary recreation program is for those people who want to learn certain athletic skills or to be coached to a higher degree of proficiency. At all scheduled times, there will be staff members present, to give coaching. Examples of this program are the various levels of Red Cross awards available at Empire pool.

Students interested in this program should go to the Memorial Gym Athletic

office immediately, as some programs, for instance the swimming one, start immediately, and demand attendance at the first class.

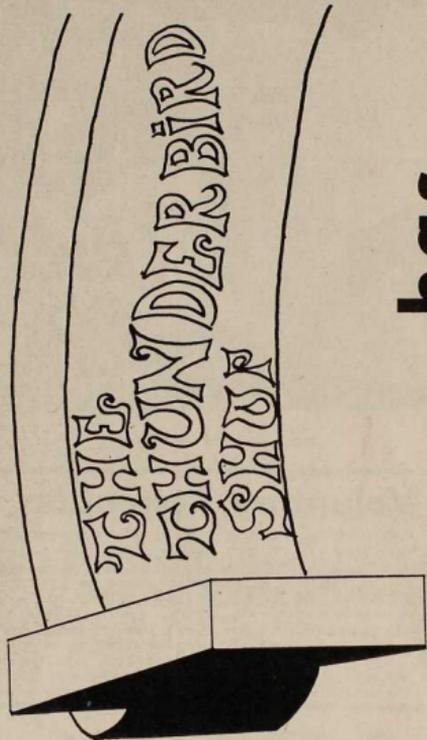
Other sports involved are: Hockey Arena; Bowling, Billiards and Table Tennis, SUB; Badminton, Memorial gym and Women's gym; Weightlifting and Weight training, John Owen pavilion; Free time, Women's gym; Tennis, Armouries; and Wrestling in the Stadium.

Co-Rec Schedule

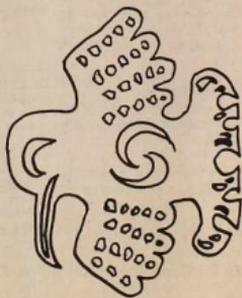
ACTIVITY	DATE OF COMPETITION	TYPE OF COMPETITION	FACILITY
Badminton	(Meet in Memorial Gym on Sept. 23)	Doubles Play	Mem. Gym
Tennis	(Meet in Rotunda of Memorial Gym 12:30 Sept. 24)	Doubles	Courts
Crib	Nov. 13 Thursday 12:30-2:15	Partner play-mixed	SUB
Track Meet	TBA		Armouries
Volleyball	Jan. 20-Feb. 24 (12:30-1:15)	3 men-3 women	Mem. Gym
Curling	Sun., Jan. 25, Time TBA	2 men-2 women	Arena
Bonspiel			
Skiing	Sun., Feb. 1, 2-6 p.m.	Slalom	Seymour Mt.
Bridge	Thurs., Feb. 5 (12:30-2:15)	Partner Play	SUB
Softball	March 3-17 (12:30-1:15)	5 men-4 women	UBC Fields
Table	March 17-24 (12:30-1:15)	Partner Play	Mem. Gym
Tennis			

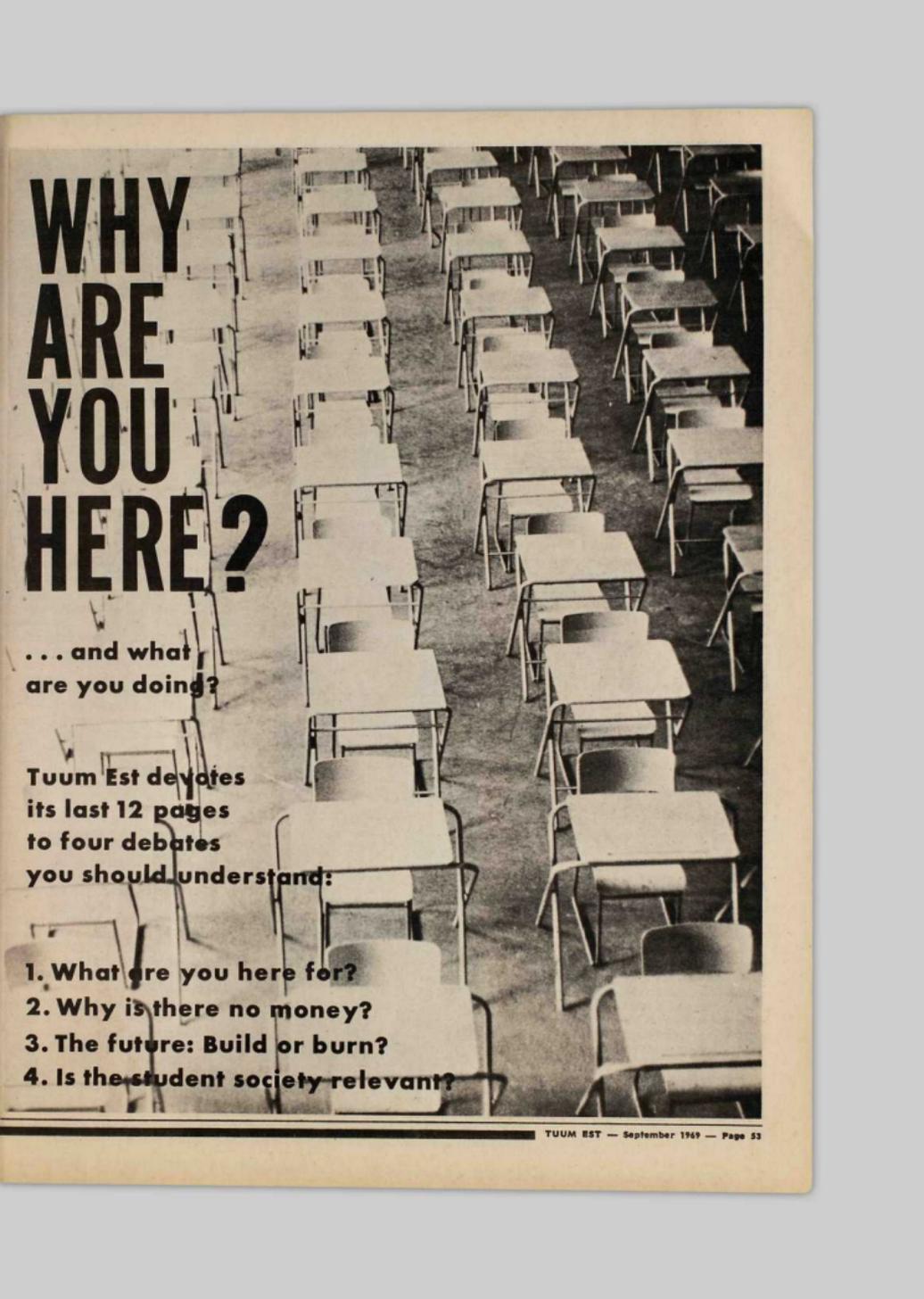
NOTE: Every Tuesday in the Memorial Gym 12:30-1:15, is Co-Recreation Time with various activities planned. All are free to attend.

GROUND
FLOOR
SUB



has
arrived
9:00 — 9:00





WHY ARE YOU HERE?

... and what
are you doing?

Tuum Est devotes
its last 12 pages
to four debates
you should understand:

1. What are you here for?
2. Why is there no money?
3. The future: Build or burn?
4. Is the student society relevant?

'They want unthinking robots'

By Martin Loney
President, Canadian Union of Students

No matter what you've been told, no matter what the official rhetoric, you're here to be processed, to be programmed, to be trained. That may not be your motivation for coming, it probably isn't, but that's what the university does to its students, and it's no accident.

You will be told that the university is a place where you will develop excellence in intellectual skills, a place where you will become an independent thinker capable of coping with life on a rational basis, capable of formulating and dealing with important questions.

It sounds good, but the official rhetoric is designed to sound good so it can camouflage the reality, and the reality is the opposite of the rhetoric.

An "independent thinker" of the sort described by the official rhetoric must have the ability to think critically, to reject what he considers irrelevant or wrong, the ability to disagree. Such a person should not accept conventional wisdom without close scrutiny, without asking questions, and should be able to say "No, it's not true," when his investigation brings him to that conclusion.

Criticism penalized

The university militates against such a development of critical intelligence. When students begin to ask questions and take action about the organizations and direction of the university and to ask for changes they are called "anarchists" by administrators who are more interested in preserving their archaic privileges than in investigating the possibility there might be a better way of doing things.

In the classroom the student who disagrees sharply with an instructor on a question open to interpretation is customarily penalized with lower grades. Intellectual confrontation is so rare in the classroom that when it does appear it is accompanied by an embarrassed, nervous tension. For the most part students concern themselves with estimating what the professor would like to hear on an exam or essay then regurgitate the appropriate parts of their notes.

The reality is the university trains people to certain skills but never develops the thinking person spoken of in the glossy handbook. If such a people develop in the university, they develop despite the university, independent of it and often in reaction to its processes.

In one western university, I am familiar with the following incident that took place last year. It illustrates the reality of university education and is not atypical. During an orientation lecture for first-year natural science students the instructor told the students that a natural scientist is basically two things. First of all, he said, the natural scientist is a businessman. He must ensure that he has proper financial resources available for the equipment and materials he needs in his work. Secondly, he said, "a scientist is

a pure thinker, and as a pure thinker he is not responsible for what he creates."

Not responsible for what he creates! This is non-thought, the very antithesis of science. Such a person would not be a scientist, a critical thinker, but would be something more than a technical drone, mechanically doing what he was told to do, completely subject to manipulation by those who do think of what they are doing and where they are going.

Such a person is not a human being; he is a robot.

And what about the scientist as businessman? Or for that matter the university as businessman? Both depend upon finances from outside so they may function. Both have their purposes perverted by this dependence. Like the university, our society, cannot tolerate critical thought. It will only finance a university and a science that "fits in".

Corporate domination

Mining companies and pulp and paper companies don't want engineers with critical intelligence who ask embarrassing questions about pollution and the destruction of man's environment. Manufacturing corporations don't want engineering designers or economists who question the wisdom of planned obsolescence. American corporations don't want to hire business administration students who are concerned about the lower standard of living Canadians face because of capital flows from Canada to the United States. Big business doesn't want to finance universities where economists teach that the capitalist system is fundamentally irrational or where political scientists teach that it is unjust and undemocratic. Corporate dominated governments, like the Bennett government, don't want to employ social workers who ask questions on the root causes of poverty and begin to search for the answers. Corporations could not use sociologists and psychologists to manipulate consumers through advertising and market motivation studies if the university developed their critical intelligence.

UBC a prostitute

If doctors started critically studying the social causes of illness produced through poverty slum dwelling and adequate nutrition this might lead to a serious examination of medicine and its social context. Instead doctors are socialized to accept society as given and treat the results. (continued on page 64)



LONEY... "no jobs."

'Come to learn - - not to run things'



McGREGOR . . . an antidote.

By Malcolm McGregor
Head, UBC Classics Department

In the last few years universities have received more adverse publicity than at any time in their history. One unfortunate consequence is that the prospective student may approach his higher education in a spirit of scepticism and cynicism that could destroy what ought to be the most inviting and provocative experience of his life. My statement is therefore aimed at providing an antidote for the more noxious poisons that may have entered the student's system.

The University of British Columbia

Tuum Est asked self-described student radical Martin Loney and self-described reactionary Malcolm McGregor to help you answer the question, "What am I here for?"

subscribes to the principle that its first responsibility is education, that is to say, teaching. Now teaching may be accomplished in many ways: by lecture,

by discussion; in the classroom, in the seminar, in the library, in the office, in the coffee-shop; in large groups, in small groups; by professors with students, by students amongst them selves. It is not true that lectures are dull and routine (although some may be); it is not true that professors are more interested in their research than in their students (although some be). It is equally untrue that students are apathetic and disillusioned (although some may be).

It is true, on the other hand, that the opportunity is available for the student who wishes to take advantage of it. It is easier for the student to seek out his professors than it is for the professors to find him. The professors do possess knowledge, upon which the student should freely draw. Some students progress more rapidly by working on their own, or at least they think this is the case. Such students ought to use their professors as guides; guides to bibliography, guides to methods of work, guides to knowledge. Intellectual independence is one of the goals, but the attainment of that goal requires a period of training and practice, if we may take our metaphor from the field, under the eye of the coach. The good coach encourages his man to do his own thinking. But the good coach is always available when he is wanted.

Complaints exaggerated

We hear much complaint about the facilities at the university: the classrooms are too few, classes are too large, study-space is insufficient, the library needs expansion; in short, we want more money. It has always been so and so it always will be. These complaints are well based, but they are in a sense irrelevant to education and we often exaggerate them. The small class, in certain areas of study, is highly desirable, but it is not a sine qua non. The fact is that basically a university depends upon men, not buildings, and the men at this University, and I include the students, have shown themselves to possess a remarkable versatility in their power to adapt themselves to conditions. Comparatively, I suspect, the physical environment is no worse now than it was in the years immediately after the War. All this is not to deny that we need

improvements in the physical atmosphere in which we work; it is to deny that sound education is impossible in this atmosphere. The human record of the University supports this assertion.

Some teaching bad

Naturally, the University has its flaws, for the University is a team of human beings, and human beings, by definition, will never reach perfection. My nomination for the first flaw is that some of the teaching is bad. Here I am deeply in sympathy with the critics. In defence, I say that the University is continuously attempting to eliminate bad teaching, just as it is continuously studying its own curriculum in an attempt to find perfection, an elusive quarry. In this area, I have never known the University to disregard the criticisms of the students, who in the past have made vital contributions to curricular and pedagogical progress and in the present are continuing to do so.

that the course of the University is steered by a great many men of experience and, dare I say it, wisdom, and, above all, good will. Control is on the campus, not in the community or Government. The supreme academic body is the Senate, but academic decisions are made, de facto, by members of the Faculty. Students who adopt the fallacious doctrine that the University is a democracy in which they participate on an equality with their seniors in knowledge and experience are the deluded victims of popular myth. The process of learning is a joint undertaking by professor and student, without regard for rank. The task of administration and organization is very different; here the student is a neophyte.

Education first

The student's first obligation is his education, which is a full-time responsibility. This is why I am reluctant to see students placed on committees that work long hours and require long experience. Students can make their own contribution to progress in many other, less time-consuming, ways. They must believe that the University is administered and operated by men who possess the

(continued on page 58)

B.C. is falling behind

By William Armstrong
UBC Deputy President

I have been asked to provide you with information on the financial problems and needs of the University of British Columbia. I will present data which should give you the factual basis on which to form your own judgment; and to compare the status of university financing in British Columbia with that in Canada's two other most prosperous provinces, Alberta and Ontario.

Higher education in British Columbia is faced with an increasing demand for university education, on the one hand, and the demand for economy in public spending on education, which is imposed by government and sanctioned by public opinion, on the other. Lack of understanding of the causes of student discontent has produced a strong back-lash of public opinion which makes taxpayers even less willing to increase support for the universities.

However, the major problem on this campus today is a simple one:—too many students for available facilities. Enrolment has increased rapidly since 1954 and is expected to reach 21,500 in the fall of 1969. By the fall of 1973, unless the University of British Columbia drastically changes its admission policy, we may have 30,000 full-time students. These years of rapid growth and under-financing have led to shortages of space, books and service facilities.

How does B.C. compare?

In making comparisons of university financing it is best to use provinces which are similar to British Columbia in terms of personal wealth. These provinces are Ontario and Alberta. In 1967 the personal income per capita in Ontario was \$2,624, in Alberta it was \$2,372 and in British Columbia it was \$2,579.

Table I gives a comparison of the provincial capital grants for the three provinces during the past three years on the basis of population.

Table II shows a per-capita comparison of the provincial operating grants for the

TABLE I Comparison of Provincial Capital Grants
(B.C., Alberta and Ontario 1967-68 to 1969-70)

	B.C.	Alberta	Ontario
1967-68			
Capital Grants	\$ 8,000,000	\$50,728,000	\$165,000,000
		(Expended)	(Expended)
		\$45,393,000	\$100,000,000
Population June 1, 1967	1,947,000	1,490,000	7,149,000
Grant Per Capita	\$4.11	\$34.05	\$23.08
1968-69			
Capital Grants	\$12,000,000	\$41,000,000	\$125,000,000
Population June 1, 1968	2,007,000	1,526,000	7,306,000
Grant Per Capita	\$5.98	\$26.87	\$17.11
1969-70			
Capital Grants	\$15,000,000	\$31,000,000*	\$101,619,000**
Population June 1, 1969 (est.)	2,062,000	1,562,000	7,446,000
Grant Per Capita	\$7.27	\$19.85	\$13.65

* Exclusive of \$5 million approx. for Health Sciences Facilities

** Exclusive of \$40,038,000 for Health Sciences Facilities

same years. Actually, the operating grants should be higher in British Columbia than elsewhere because British Columbia has a higher proportion of its 18-24 year old population in university than any other province in Canada (about 15% in British Columbia compared to 13% on the Prairies and about 12% in Ontario).

From the point of view of university administration the operating dollars per student are a more valid basis for comparisons. In 1969-70 the British Columbia student's share of the provincial operating grant was \$1,784 compared with \$2,440 in Alberta and \$2,682 in Ontario. Within British Columbia the latest complete figures available show that in 1968-69 the University of British Columbia received \$1,411 in operating funds from the provincial government for each full-time-equivalent student, the University of Victoria \$1,551 and Simon Fraser University \$2,188.

We are often asked whether the university spends its money efficiently. Provincial grants are not the only source of income and to show the total operating funds we must add student fees, research grants, gifts and

UBC and the provincial government are constantly at loggerheads over the question of university finance. Tuam Est presents both sides of the story in articles by William Armstrong and Donald Brothers.

endowment income. Table III shows the total amount of operating funds that 15 Canadian universities were able to spend on each of their students. Only three other universities spent less per student than the University of British Columbia.

It is also worth noting student fees at the University of British Columbia bring in about 17% of the total operating budget. (continued on page 58)

TABLE II Comparison of Provincial Operating Grants
(B.C., Alberta and Ontario 1967-68 to 1969-70)

	B.C.	Alberta	Ontario
1967-68			
Operating Grants	\$45,000,000	\$43,019,000	\$161,372,362
Population June 1 67	1,947,000	1,490,000	7,149,000
Grant Per Capita	\$23.11	\$28.86	\$22.57
1968-69			
Operating Grants	\$53,000,000	\$56,061,440	\$196,786,206
Population June 1 68	2,007,000	1,526,000	7,306,000
Grant Per Capita	\$26.41	\$36.74	\$26.93
1969-70			
Operating Grants	\$65,000,000	\$67,832,000	\$250,655,000
Population June 1 69 (est.)	2,062,000	1,562,000	7,446,000
Grant Per Capita	\$31.52	\$43.26	\$33.66

UBC doesn't have first call on funds

By Donald Brothers
B.C. Education Minister

While you are going about the important task of earning your first degree, the odds are that over the next four or five years you will often hear a lot said about the financial requirements of UBC. It was so when I went through right after the Second World War, and I have yet to meet the alumnus who can remember when UBC ever had enough money to do all the things that needed to be done.

(Tuam Est asked Brothers to write this article before the provincial election was called for Aug. 27. Brothers—indeed the entire Soared government—may be defeated, but Tuam Est press time was before the election.)

The University of British Columbia is a big, expensive institution. It feels itself in competition with the prestigious universities elsewhere for qualified staff and facilities. Although already large, it continues to attract more students because of its many fine programmes of advanced study in arts, science and the various professional schools.

It is not surprising, then, that year after year UBC has sought larger and larger grants from government. The other public universities feel that they cannot be out-distanced by this big, pace-setting institution, so they seek to maintain salary parity with UBC and to expand their less-diversified programmes of study. All this adds up to an ever-enlarging demand on the provincial taxpayers through their government. What should the government do?

Well, as minister of education—and a relatively new one at that—I have to face these annual demands for more operating and capital funds not only from the universities but also from school trustees, who sometimes feel that their end of things—the kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, as well as the new regional colleges—is neglected. Then, there are a number of important provincially-operated educational institutions, not to speak of such things as student aid, which also have to be kept in mind. During this current fiscal year, some \$325 millions or about a third of



BROTHERS . . . no dams this year.

the provincial budget has been set aside to meet all of these educational demands and the three public universities received one-fourth of this sum—not too bad when you consider that the public universities were directly handling something less than seven per cent of all the students enrolled throughout the entire public education system.

Assuming for a moment that there always will be a limit on the total funds available for education, it seems to me that no government could realistically accept the proposition that the public universities ought to have first call upon these available funds. The notion that only after the universities' needs have been satiated should other parts of the educational system be allowed to share in what is left of the provincial funds is hardly defensible.

Let us examine the phenomenal growth which has taken place in our

educational system within the past two decades. Whereas in 1951 this province had only one public university, one college and one vocational school, today we have three public universities, one private university, four colleges, nine vocational schools and an institute of technology which is considered to be one of the finest in Canada. Two more colleges are scheduled to open this fall and two more are in the planning stages, and another vocational school is under construction. At the public school level, nearly 13,000 classrooms and more than 850 gymnasiums and activity rooms have been built since 1951, and our population is growing so rapidly that we have to provide additional school facilities every year for another 20,000 students—a body of new students which is nearly equivalent to the entire enrolment of UBC.

Finite budgets

So, during your undergraduate years, the universities, like all other publicly-supported bodies, will have to try to get along with finite rather than infinite budgets. Obviously, the provincial government will have to do its very best to raise the total funds required by a still-growing educational system.

It is sometimes mistakenly suggested that more money would be available for education if British Columbia were not spending so much money on hydro-electric projects on the Peace and Columbia rivers. I would like to point out that not one dollar of this province's \$1,024,072,425 budget for 1969-70 is being spent on the construction of dams. B.C. Hydro's expansion is financed through the issuance of bonds; it is not financed through British Columbia's annual operating budget. This means simply that if we had increased our total expenditure on education—beyond the \$50 million increase which was possible this year through an overall growth in provincial revenue—that extra money would have had to be taken from some other vital service to the public, such as health and welfare or highways and ferries.

UBC gets fair share

Now it is also sometimes implied that, no matter what public funds are available, UBC's share of the available funds usually turns out to be less than it ought to be; that, in particular, other public universities—especially SFU—appear to be receiving proportionately more per student than UBC. Actually, the provincial government has been following the practice of accepting the allocations recommended by the advisory board which, annually, divides up the sum

(continued on page 59)

Only three spend less per student

(from page 56)

We also hear that the University of British Columbia is over-staffed. Actually the faculty-to-student ratio is 1 : 15 which is higher than that at most other leading universities. Even in the library we have a staff-student ratio of 1 : 59. In the libraries of the Universities of Alberla and the University of Toronto the corresponding ratios are 1 : 47 and 1 : 42 respectively.

I have tried to present a well-documented and objective report on the financial situation at the University of British Columbia so that you, as an incoming student, will have some understanding of the problems faced by the president and members of administration.

TABLE III

University Cost Per Student
(with and without "Assisted Research")

University	Year Ended 1967		Year Ended 1968	
	Without Assisted Research	With Assisted Research	Without Assisted Research	With Assisted Research
U. of British Columbia	\$1,963 (10)	\$2,373 (11)	\$2,218 (12)	\$2,714 (13)
U. of Victoria	1,928 (12)	2,005 (14)	2,268 (10)	2,389 (14)
Simon Fraser University	2,568 (5)	2,678 (9)	3,080 (4)	3,236 (7)
U. of Alberta	2,474 (8)	2,826 (7)	2,780 (8)	3,183 (8)
University of Calgary	2,502 (7)	2,674 (10)	2,707 (9)	3,006 (10)
U. of Saskatchewan	1,706 (15)	2,078 (13)	2,233 (11)	2,728 (12)
U. of Manitoba	1,758 (14)	2,327 (12)	2,091 (13)	2,835 (11)
U. of Toronto	3,148 (1)	3,856 (1)	3,640 (1)	4,480 (1)
York University	2,753 (2)	2,993 (5)	3,062 (5)	3,316 (6)
Queen's University	2,564 (6)	3,196 (4)	2,938 (6)	3,567 (4)
U. of Western Ontario	2,259 (9)	2,814 (8)	2,824 (7)	3,519 (5)
McMaster University	2,589 (4)	3,213 (3)	3,196 (3)	4,061 (2)
McGill University	1,929 (11)	2,956 (6)	2,061 (14)	3,026 (9)
Mount Allison University	1,866 (13)	1,980 (15)	1,949 (15)	2,057 (15)
Dalhousie University	2,643 (3)	3,264 (2)	3,336 (2)	4,007 (3)

'Accept it as a whole, or stay away'

(from page 55)

appropriate knowledge and skill that students, because they are students, cannot yet have acquired. They must believe that change is always taking place and that the best kind of change is gradual and not abrupt, that it comes after careful forethought. The student who is not prepared to accept the University as a whole, or, in old-fashioned terms, to be loyal to it, should not attend; he has, after all, freedom of choice and no one forces him to subject himself to what he finds unpleasant. Let it be added that no student is asked to be unentirely or to hold his peace when he has something to say.

Not a formal process

Education is not a formal academic process. The opportunities for diversion and broadening of the mind are extraordinarily plentiful on this campus. There are clubs to suit every taste; the athletic programme offers a remarkable array of sports from which to choose;

competition is available on the field and in the debating hall, intra-mural as well as extra-mural. A glance at the noon-hour programmes must produce a feeling of awe for their variety, which is a tribute to the many planners, who are chiefly students. The student who does not take advantage of all that is placed before him is depriving himself of riches that are not likely to come his way again in such abundance. Thus his education will fall short of what might have been.

Liberal education

I must add a few words about the Faculty of Arts, because its function is so often misunderstood. Its primary business is Liberal Education. It does not train a man (a generic noun) for a job; it is not a professional school; inside the classrooms "practical," "useful," "realistic" are not, or should not be, popular adjectives. A Faculty of Arts does concern itself with a way of thinking, with a way of looking at man's problems, with those often intangible

and ideas that have worried homo sapiens from the beginning of time. And it does concern itself with the past. Its successful graduates recognize that they have merely begun their educations. It is true that this kind of education prepares a student for professional training in other Faculties and institutions, including the Faculty of Graduate Studies, which is just as professional as, e.g., Education or Law or Theology. Yet one who truly understands the nature of Liberal Education will never be ashamed to admit, nay, to boast, that it is, in the common parlance, impractical, unrealistic, useless. Curiously, it is the most useful gift that a man who seeks education can acquire.

In summary, my advice is this. Come to the University with an open and constructive and critical mind. Come to learn, as students not as administrators. Be greedy: take all that is offered. Work hard; play hard. To the wise man one is as enjoyable as the other.

'All students should have equal opportunity'

(from page 57)

appropriated by the legislative assembly. But no doubt someone could properly say that, if we felt this advice was capricious, clearly we should not have followed it. But the advice has not appeared to be unworthy. Why? Because SFU operates on a trimester system, with three regular terms in a year rather than the conventional two. No housewife of my acquaintance would agree to the proposition that six could live as cheaply as four—though I am well aware of the old saying that two could live as cheaply as one. But I do not expect these inter-university wrangles to desist during your undergraduate years.

In saying this, I do not mean to suggest that I am unsympathetic to the viewpoint that, for sound planning purposes, each public university needs to be treated fairly and to know approximately the amount of financial support (both for operational and capital

purposes) that it may expect to receive over a period of years. We are studying our present procedures in this regard very carefully. In this connection, I should like to conclude that—hopefully—we will be able to improve our methodology while you are still at the university.

There are other things which I hope we will be able to do while I am minister of education. I am particularly desirous that students in all parts of the province have an equitable opportunity to obtain higher education. We are attempting to accomplish this through the development of regional colleges and by steadily increasing the amounts allocated for student aid. In this respect, we have provided \$2.9 million for scholarships and bursaries this year, as compared with \$2.3 million last year.

I am also anxious that we help the University of British Columbia to take care of the very large number of students who have shown a very strong desire to attend UBC.



CONFRONTATION . . . one way to learn. In this particular instance, an engineer confronts a scientist. Which is not an infrequent occurrence, by any standard.

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Rebelling youth will cause conflict

By Al Birnie
Editor, The Ubysey, 1968-69

The future of the university in Canada will see increasing instances of conflict between militant students and the university ruling bodies that will make incidents like the UBC faculty club invasion and the Sir George Williams computer-smashing incident pale into insignificance, both from the extent of the upheaval and the seriousness of the issues involved.

This conflict will not be a result of the popular notion of "a few campus revolutionaries out to cause trouble" but simply because more and more young people are rebelling against the economic oppression caused by the myth of the necessity of a university education, and also because they are reaching the conclusion that the moral degeneracy of modern western capitalist society must be opposed and overcome (not ignored through 'dropping out') by tearing out the roots of that degeneracy and attempting to plant the seeds of a society in which the human being has more value than hypocritical lip service.

This prediction is made not out of a malicious desire for havoc and destruction, but as a result of an examination of the concrete material reality of the situation at Canadian universities and in Canadian society in general. Nor will the unfolding of history be altered from its course by "concessions" for "rational dialogue" with the dissident students for the problems motivating the mass of the students are far beyond the ability of the compartmentalized, computerized academic community to deal with.

The foreseeable future of the university will be one of increasing difficulties on the part of administrators to keep the university functioning as they would wish it to—as against demands on the part of growing numbers of students for specific changes in what the university is doing, not demands as previously for "some representation" on decision-making bodies.

To analyze why the future of the university will unfold in this manner it is necessary to investigate four areas: the economic base of the student revolt; the moral base of that revolt; why thy



university will be the major area in the near future for violent social conflict; and what forms this conflict is likely to take.

THE ECONOMIC BASE:

An analogy has often been drawn between the conditions under which students live, and the oppression in black ghettos in the United States. Blacks are packed into dilapidated slums, students generally live in run-down houses near campus and are crammed into often-deteriorating buildings on campus. Blacks suffer greatly from unemployment and poverty, students are having increasingly difficult times finding jobs during the summer and are generally short of money throughout their time at university. Blacks get a 'war on poverty' which tries to delude people that this problem is being solved, students get student loans for this same purpose. Blacks get a few 'token niggers' in governmental and business positions to delude the masses that things are changing, students get a few seats on senate, on committees, and even the board of governors.

The similarities are there—conditions that build up extreme emotional pressure—and just as the beginnings of the

black struggle saw mindless orgies of destruction and the letting off of this 'steam', the beginnings of the student struggles saw similar things (faculty club Sir George, etc.) The blacks, after these first emotional outbursts, have analysed why the conditions under which they live exist and have developed the highly-sophisticated political movement of the Black Panther Party, and the student struggle is also making this analysis and will make the transition into a intensely-political movement.

Former editor Al Birnie and anthropology prof Cyril Belshaw comment on the future of the university.

One diametrically opposite condition to blacks that the student finds himself in is that rather than being told he is inferior to everyone else, the student has drummed into his head continually from the first grade (if he comes from middle or upper class schools) that university education is the only ingredient necessary to make him superior to all others and economically set for life. This carefully-fostered myth is rapidly being exposed as the university changes from an institution where the professional and managerial classes received exclusive training to lead society, to a factory where large masses of students are impersonally given job-training in a competitive system designed to eliminate a good number of them, making them virtually unemployable.

The increasing number of failures-dropouts are caught in a vicious trap of being undereducated for any of the traditional middle-class jobs, and viewed by employers as being too highly-educated to be content for long at so-called working class jobs. These people often spend great periods of time in a non-student, semi-employed state, around but not in the university, having a social and cultural life closely tied to the university and student friends. Frustrated and often rebellious, these students provide a nucleus of dissent and are a continuing example to the students they have contact with that the myth of higher education does not always apply. Even a more disillusioning spectacle is that of an increasing number of graduates who have found that their hard-earned degrees are far from guarantees of jobs. Unemployed or working at jobs far below their qualifications, they too often remain culturally and socially tied to the university.

The plain economic truth of the matter is that to a large degree the faculties of arts and science serve the function of keeping young people for

UBC will rise to challenge

By Cyril Belshaw
Head, UBC Anthropology Dept.

Some years ago I wrote that the purpose of the ideal university was to treat its students as mature adults who were endeavoring to develop their capacities to generate enquiry, to expand cultural (and scientific) knowledge, and to develop, independently, their powers of aesthetic and moral judgment. Many of the students develop these capacities during the course of acquiring training for applied and professional purposes. The social objectives of university education are general ones: the more students and faculty equip themselves in the above senses, the greater will be their contribution to society. Individual students and faculty, and sometimes groups of them tackle problems as they see them in a self-directed manner. But once the organs of society dictate social purposes to a university, the university's capacity to produce thinking, creative and innovative men and women is compromised. The goals come to be to turn out a given number of engineers, to produce a given number of research papers, regardless of quality, and departments are judged by reference to the proportion of activity devoted to immediate applications, rather than by their capacity to produce new, fundamental ideas.

All universities compromise with this



ideal position, since they are funded by individuals and agencies which do not understand its importance, and since they are in continuous dialogue with those who see the university, or its departments primarily as a social agency. UBC is no exception. It was created as an intellectual instrument in an anti-intellectual province, as a luxury which could be cut down easily whenever it became too costly, as long as down-to-earth professionals could be imported from other provinces. Heroically, as students and faculty fought for what they believed over the years, university values came to predominate. Professional faculties, once at the beck and call of local interests, established genuine scientific objectives, as a counter-balance, and some of them are even now beginning to open up the possibilities for the independent examination of relevant social and moral issues. The university has become cosmopolitan, its approaches varied, its departments often among the best on the continent, its faculty, individually and collectively, of international stature, its students sought after for their intellectual qualities. This has been a tremendous achievement, which could not have been predicted in the hard days of the early fifties, an achievement reached in spite of the fact that, of major Canadian universities, UBC has the least operating

support, the smallest capital budget, the weakest services, (except in the sciences) and the most archaic small-time administrative organization.

But no one, least of all the faculty and the thinking students, can regard this achievement as the end of the process. Any university, provided it can obtain adequate finances, can achieve a measure of satisfactory operation if it restricts the number of students and concentrates on limited programmes. This is not a worthy challenge. The main challenge is to develop a large populist university, yet at the same time increasing the sense of intellectual excitement, finding ways to focus creative thought on issues which come from the surrounding world to force us to question and re-shape our thinking. The problem for UBC is to face up to this challenge.

Vested interests

In my view, this cannot happen adequately with the present shape of our internal vested interests—departmental autonomy, hard boundaries between disciplines, the isolation of most faculty members, and student work divided into senate-approved courses rather than programmes of study. The next 10 years will be crucial (it takes at least 10 years to establish new universities, or new forms of old universities). Either UBC will stand pat on its present achievement, doing what it is doing just a little better. Or it will break through into a new pattern of flexible operation, designed to capitalize on the variety of intellectual experience. The hard part is that we must make the right decisions, from the point of view of long term strategy, at a time when we are confronted with immediate administrative crises on a scale not seen here since the days of the veterans in the late forties. But UBC is used to rising to such challenges, and with a little determination can do so again.

Hazards

(from page 60)

whom society cannot provide jobs off the streets.

Canada, and B.C. in particular, is in an especially hazardous position due to the fact that the province, relying economically on natural resource industries like forest products, mining, and fishing—industries which have been particularly influenced by automation—cannot rely on these industries to significantly increase jobs as the population grows.

University graduates, of course, go into industries on a level higher than that

of an industrial worker, but even for the majority of students who have the necessary qualifications finding suitable employment is not that easy, and in a time of recession many companies will undoubtedly curtail many of the projects in which their junior, youthful, employees are engaged.

Even in this time of prosperity, students who begin to demand training that will make them fit for useful employment will begin to examine the reasons for this retarded growth of the economy in a land where wealth is abundant but human need is still great, and demand a change in Canada's role as a raw resource-producing economy into a diversified one which can accommodate

with useful work the useful, highly-educated sections of the population. Purely for reasons of self-preservation, to fight for the implementation of this necessary change the students will attempt to influence other bodies outside the university and in order to bring this pressure to bear will seek alliances with other groups outside the university. Again, the future will see the students forge much closer ties with other parts of the community—labor, anti-pollution groups, nationalist movements, and the like—in the quest to realize their goals.

THE MORAL BASE:

Students are disturbed that the

(continued on page 62)

By Fraser Hodge
AMS President, 1969-70

Probably the first thing I should do is somehow describe the reason why an argument such as whether or not the AMS is relevant or irrelevant is going on in the first place. Even students who've been here for years come out from behind their pile of books and don't have the slightest clue as to what's happening. By the way, if you are new on campus, welcome to UBC. (I put that in so you won't feel "alienated".)

Student politics on campus have until very recently been mainly social and very timid. The new kind of political activity among students has begun to focus on the only campus-wide political body — the AMS. Its inaction in leading revolutionary change within the university has made it, according to a few, "irrelevant" to the political questions of today. Others have criticized its very existence and purpose completely. Some see the AMS (with good reason sometimes) as just a clique of junior politicians in office only to sharpen their daggers and to improve their stabbing style.

I think we're just beating a dead horse to rant and rave about what happened in a different age with a different political awareness. Instead I'd like to focus on the judgment that you, as a student, must make, this year and every year, about student government at UBC.

You've got to decide whether or not the building that serves 8-10,000 students every day during winter session is

The new AMS is relevant

something you really value as important to the social and political life of the campus. If you do consider it important, then think about who would have provided it for you? The provincial government won't even give enough money for academic buildings. The administration is trying to stretch nickels into dollars in order to provide a minimum of staff services for the university. Would you consider asking your parents for money both for academic and social facilities?

If you get involved with the 5,000 or so people in intramurals, you're in one of the programmes on campus for which the AMS pays the bulk of the money necessary. Both the War Memorial Gym and the new and old Winter Sports Centre are mainly student-financed projects. You

might get involved with one of the 160-plus clubs that are sponsored by the AMS. The paper you are reading now is produced and paid for by the AMS.

By now you might see the thought I'm trying to suggest. I'm talking about facilities and your relationship to them. The AMS is just a legitimate means of doing things that the people on student council decide should be done.

The level of an argument which divides the complex, multi-directional activity of student politics into a simple "relevant-irrelevant" choice strikes me as childish and irresponsible. Let me make myself clear: it strikes me as patently foolish to say something is irrelevant simply because it isn't doing what you want to do. The AMS is set up as a political organization. That means you go about talking with the people in it in a slightly different way than you talk to your girl or boy-friend (take your pick). I can't see the point of blaming your personal anxieties or the troubles of the worlds on the AMS. Rather, you've got to get involved and participate in the complex political process that makes up the blood and guts of the structure called the AMS.

A final word. The change in AMS structure to a commission type of government will hopefully allow more students to get involved. The basic and primary decision is still yours. I think once you do decide to do something, you'll find life here a bit more enjoyable and stimulating.

Morality

(from page 61)

university, and so society in general, is suffering from a lack of any positive moral standards, and indeed the role of a system that promotes values contrary to human well-being—exploitation, greed, and selfishness. Contrary to the beliefs of some, the university in no way sees itself as a social critic—so far from being this that the most prevalent philosophy in all fields of university research and teaching is that values are somehow subjective and have no part of scientific objectivity, and therefore must be discarded. In other words, any kind of research whatsoever is good because it "helps advance scientific knowledge." More and more students are becoming convinced that indeed some kinds of research are wrong—military research being the obvious one, but also research applied to further planned obsolescence or the manipulation of human beings—and that steps must be

taken to stop harmful research and teaching.

Another feature of the university that students will increasingly challenge is that of the illegitimate authoritarianism of the university, from the individual faculty member in his classroom to a ruling board of governors. In a supposedly democratic society, the spectacle of a group of imported rulers having no legal or moral right to represent the wishes of society in running the university, will be increasingly challenged as students demand that their independently-arrived-at programs be immediately instituted. The future will undoubtedly see growing conflicts between the students who by force of numbers will seek to have their programs implemented and by the vested interests of the board of governors and of the faculty, who will openly state their refusal to allow any encroachment of their power (rather than pretend to be interested in 'rational dialogue' with students) and rely upon the power of the state (police) to maintain their university

teaching in the way that they think it should.

WHY UNIVERSITY AS THE SOCIAL BATTLEGROUND?

As was shown previously, the student is subject to particular pressures by the situation he is in, making him just as likely to engage in some sort of violent action or social protest as other oppressed sections of society.

In addition, the youthful nature of the students and their lack of family or serious financial responsibilities makes them more likely than the older sections of the population to engage in active revolt.

Also it is easier in the university to pin down some of the evils or research because of the openness of this research. Also it is clearly seen that here is a publicly-supported institution which serves mainly the ends of private business. These, then, are the contradictions within university which make it a likely arena for conflict.

(Continued next page)

Useless to you, UBC, society



By Carey Linde
Law Student President, 1969-70

Is the AMS relevant?

To a few of the students on this campus, the AMS has a certain relevancy. To most however, it has little or none.

The reasons are many, and there is only room here for a few of them. This article will hopefully point the direction toward improvement of student government on this campus. I am a firm believer in the potential that a progressive student body and student government could offer the university community and society.

Alma Mater Society president Fraser Hodge and former vice-president Carey Linde write on the relevance of the student society to the average student.

If the article smacks of basic cynicism, it is because the existing and past AMS has been such a farce that there seems to be every good reason to have serious doubts about the future use of the AMS. But some things are slowly changing for the better.

If you happen to be an elected official and sit on the AMS student council, the AMS is relevant to you. It provides you with plush offices, meals and tea with university officials, once a week council meetings where you preside over the million dollar corporation of which you are the board of directors, and the other odd luxury.

If you are one of the relatively few students who is an active participant in a club, you receive financing and space from the AMS that might make the AMS relevant to you. If you read the content of this booklet or *The Ulysses*, you might again feel some relevance toward the AMS.

But, if you are the average student, caught in the crush of classrooms, essays, labs, and exams, with crappy food, expensive parking, and poor teaching, the AMS is irrelevant to you.

In the past, even your faculty undergraduate society council was probably not too relevant, except for dances and such. The AMS as it was before last year's annual meeting was largely to blame for the failure of undergrad societies. With new constitutional provisions, things might

now change for the better with undergrad societies controlling more of their own finances and affairs.

Hopefully, the AMS, free of some of the undergrad society hassles, and with a more representative makeup, might start getting down to work.

Incestuous elitism

The AMS is irrelevant on the most part because it has failed to attract the attention, the trust and the imagination of the student body. Concerned with its own incestuous elitism, it is either totally out of touch with the student body, or behind it. "Leadership" still means "respectability" and large offices.

Last year the AMS began to show some signs of life when it adopted a strong, and one might even think a political, attitude toward the Social Credit government's policy on education. A popular rallying cry, "more funds for higher education" has gathered the many attitudes together to unite on this issue. Unfortunately there isn't a similar attachment to such other failures of Social Credit as its hospital, welfare, legal and conservational programs, not to mention its overall worship of materials rather than people.

Should the universities suddenly receive their due amount under a new government, it will be interesting to watch the liberals and conservatives who have been united over the issue of funds for higher education. When that is no

longer an issue, will they fade back into the concrete from whence they have so recently come? Or will they stay concerned and move on to more important areas such as social welfare, employment, housing, in society at large.

Dishonest coalition

This conservative, liberal and progressive coalition that now exists among AMS student councillors on the needs for more money is essentially dishonest. It is dishonest because the goal is selfish and limited in scope. It is selfish not because that as students we seek to better the life of the student, but because as students we don't seek to better the welfare of ALL of society at the same time. We will consequently only improve an institution that is presently biased toward the very existence of all of the social injustices. The training ground of the middle class, being monopoly of that class, improving itself for its own purposes can't possibly address itself to the problems of ALL of society.

And so the AMS is irrelevant to the larger society as well as the university society. There is however one segment of general society that finds the AMS relevant. The liberal-corporate-capitalistic leadership and owners of society annually pull their apprenticeship out of student council membership.

But for the rest of us the AMS still remains an unrealized potential. It will remain as such until the students as a body decide to use their resources and numbers in the best interests of society as a whole. The present trend toward improving the standards of higher education so that the privileged few in universities will improve their lot serves only the interests of the corporate liberals who have this country and its economy placed securely under the control of the United States.

Upeaval

(from page 62)

FORMS OF THE CONFLICT:

Student activists will be more than ever taking issues to the general student body—through newspapers, leaflets, classroom confrontations, and participation in reformist bodies like departmental unions. The static tactic of the sit-in by a small band of the dedicated is on the way out as students find that this static situation leaves them open to quick arrest and that the sit-in is a poor way of communicating with the general student body. The emphasis will be on agitation and encouragement of lower-level activities like classroom confrontation and picketing, and

hit-and-run boycotts or disturbances. As the dissident students reject the individualistic drop-out approach and seek to become involved in the workings of society in order to be in a position to participate in social rebuilding, the priority will be towards getting mass participation from the student body, with strikes and boycotts as tactics rather than sit-ins.

The near future of the university will be that of upheaval of an unprecedented scale—of disenchanting students who have a clear idea of what they don't want, the present content and structure of the university—and a developing idea of what role the university should play in a changing society. It is a time that marks a prelude of major social changes throughout society.

Robots

(from page 54)

In short, the controlling elements of society, the large corporations, don't want thinking people. They want technically skilled—but unthinking—robots. The university has prostituted itself to their desires.

That's what you're here for. You're the raw material that's to be processed and packaged to the needs of the machine.

And the irony of it is, even if you're satisfied with this process, even if you view the university at a place where you get a ticket to a higher income, this function is running into a contradiction. More and more university graduates cannot find suitable employment. At one time this principally affected arts graduates, but it is now the case in the sciences and the professions. The national research council predicts that by 1973 there will be twice as many Phucs graduating in the natural sciences and engineering as there are jobs available. In Ontario, graduating teachers, particularly women graduates, are finding it difficult to secure a permanent teaching position.

We know what you're here for from their point of view, but is that acceptable? Ask yourself the question: "Why am I here?"

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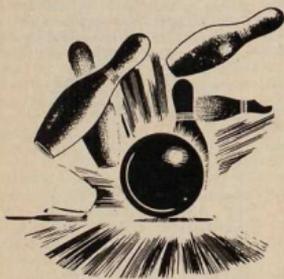
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