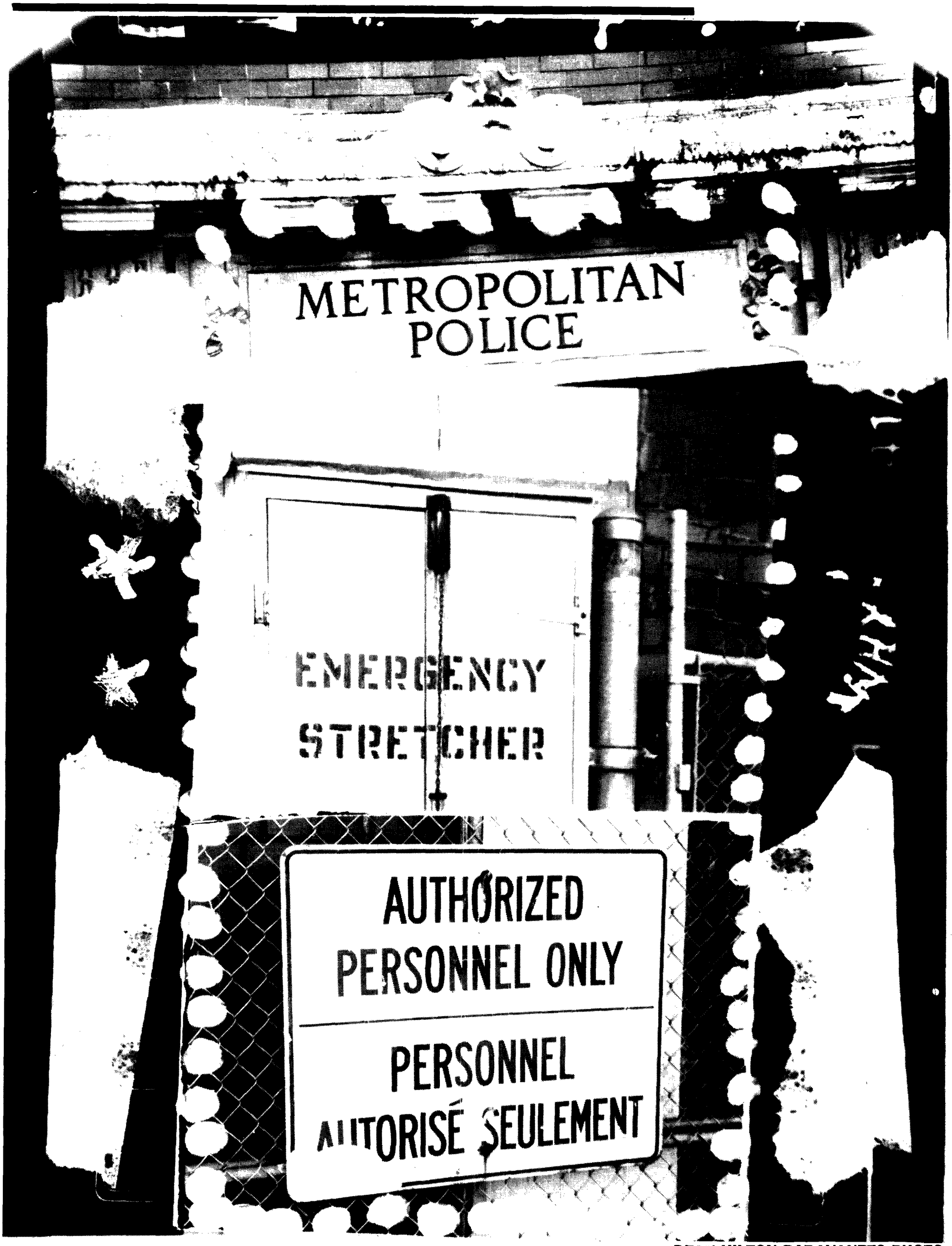
THE UBYSSEY



DEAN HILTON PARAVANTES PHOTO

VOLUME 71, Number 45

Vancouver, B.C. Friday, March 17, 1989

Classifieds

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05 - COMING EVENTS

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30 - JOBS

AAA STUDENT PAINTERS - Campbell River Area - April - August. $5.50 - $9.00/hr. Call 874-4166 or 222-8424 (Scott).

In each of the school districts listed below the local teachers association has not been able to conclude a collective agreement protecting teacher rights and determining salaries and working conditions. BEFORE applying for a teaching position in any of these districts, please contact the teachers' association for information.
- Abbotsford - 854-1946
- Central Okanagan - 860-3866
- Cranbrook - 489-3717
- Keremeos - 499-2727
- Langley - 533-1618
- Nisgha - 633-2225
- Sooke - 474 - 3181
- South Okanagan - 498-2255
- Vancouver Island West - 283-2486

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35 - LOST

OLD, FADED, BLACK Cooper baseball glove lost March 11. Please phone 224-9072. Ask for Flash.

BETWEEN 4-4:30 pm March 11th at countertop (sinks) in women's north side washrooms at Sedgewick Library. 1 GOLD WEDDING BAND with small diamonds, SD Hyman/July 31st/88 inscribed on inner surface and 1 topaz stone antique ring - sentimental value. If found pls. call Sabine Hyman at 683-0742 or lv. mess. during business hrs. 685-9277. REWARD.

40 - MESSAGES

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED! 19-25 yrs. healthy male, non-smokers reqd. for on-campus drug study. $75 gratitude paid on completion. For Info. please call David 228-5838 or Dr. McErlane 5441.

MESSAGE OF ISLAM 26: Muslims believe that God created the Earth and the Heavens in 6 periods. The length of each period is unknown. But in Koran God says that a period may be like 1,000 years or even 50,000 years of our reckoning!

ALPHA PHI CONGRATULATES its two new pledges, Tracy and Nana. Welcome to the Greek system and have fun!

70 - SERVICES

TERM PAPER OR THESIS?
Concept to finished product - I tutor, edit and/or type. Jo, 732-8261.

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ENGLISH/ECT TUTORING avail. March 6th 683-4289.

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Between Classes

Note: "Noon" = 12:30 p.m.

FRIDAY

Muslim Students' Association
Weekly prayers. Non-Muslims are welcome, for more information call 224-8590. Noon, The lower lounge of International House.

History Students' Association
Bzzr Garden - "Time in a Bottle" Members, bring Membership Card. 4:00 - 7:00, Buchanan Lounge.

The Radio Show
In-depth arts analysis and a general miscellany of commentary on the local arts scene with a concentration on theatre. 5:30 - 6:00 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

Hope Taping
I.N.T.E.R.N.A.T.I.O.N.A.L.
200-Proof live mixes, remixes and kilomixes. Music to be recorded at home. 6-9:00 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

UBC Student Ministry
St. Patrick's Day Gym Night, 6:30 pm, Langara College Gym, (49th, near Cambie).

Lutheran Student Movement
Lenten Study Series - "Being a Christian in a Secular World", 7:30 pm, Lutheran Campus Centre.

SATURDAY

UBC Sailing Club
Sailing Week!! "Ever been to sea, Billy? Day" Come for a free day of sailing. 11:00 am - 3:00 pm, Jericho Sailing Centre.

International Development Club
Car Wash, 12 - 4, 10th at Alma Chevron Station.

Eastern Orthodox Mission
Great Vespers, 5 pm, St. Peter's Anglican Church - 4580 Waldon (Main and 30th) Tel.: 275-2985.

SUBfilms
Film: Imagine, 7 pm, SUB Theatre.

D.O.A.
Those hard rocking loudmouths hit UBC with the Icemen and She. Tix everywhere (see Discorder or call 228-3017). 7:30 pm, SUB Ballroom.

High School Boys' Basketball
Live broadcast of the BC AAA Final at the Agrodome. 8:30 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

CiTR
High School Boys' Basketball Provincial Final Live Sportscast. 8:30 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

SUBfilms
Film: Dead Pool, 9:30 pm, SUB Theatre.

SUNDAY

Eastern Orthodox Mission
First Sunday of Great Lent - Sunday of Orthodoxy. Divine Liturgy of St. Basil the Great. 9 am, St. Peter's Anglican Church, 4580 Waldon (Main & 30th) Tel. 275-2985.

Lutheran Student Movement
Communion Service, 10 am, Lutheran Campus Center.

UBC Sailing Club
Sailing Week!! Broken Centreboard Regatta. Fun Racing with Lasers > and Laser >>s. 11:00 am - 3:00 pm, Jericho Sailing Centre.

Just Like Women
Feminist news and analysis and a broad range of women's music. 6:30 - 9:00 pm, CiTR 101.0 FM.

SUBfilms
Film: Imagine, 7 pm, SUB Theatre.

SUBfilms
Film: Dead Pool, 9:30 pm, SUB Theatre.

MONDAY

Zen Meditation Society
Meditation, 3:30 pm, Graduate Centre Penthouse

UBC Astronomy and Aerospace Club
General Meeting: 1989-90 Executive Elections, 5:30 pm, Astronomy and Geophysics 142.

CiTR
Sports Digest - featuring reports on the CIAU men's volleyball championships. 5:30 - 6:00 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

Sports Digest
All the latest in sports with Lane Dunlop. Catch the results of Saturdays AAA boy's basketball finals. 5:30 - 6:00 pm, CiTR 101.9 FM.

Jewish Students' Association/Hillel
Purim Party
Mesillah Reading 6:00 pm - Party - 7:00 pm. Hillel House.

UBC Film Society - Classic Subfilms
Film Showing - Michelangelos Antonioni's "Blow Up", 7:00 and 9:30, SUB Auditorium, SUB.

The Jazz Show - Feature at 11:00 "Davis Cup" - A Collectors' Item by New York Pianist Walter Davis Jr. with Jackie McClean (alto) and Donald Byrd (trumpet). 9:30 pm - 12:30 am. CiTR 101.9 fm.

TUESDAY

Jewish Students' Association/Hillel
Famous Hot Lunch and "Opportunities in Israel" 12:30 pm, Hillel House.

In Context
News and Interviews from and about the local arts community. 3 - 4:00 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

Fine Lines
Literary Criticism in a Canadian vein from the studios of UVIC Radio, CFUV. 5:30 - 6:30 pm, CiTR 101.9 fm.

Lutheran Student Movement
Co-op Supper, 6:00 pm, Lutheran Campus Centre.

WEDNESDAY

Chinese Collegiate Society
Oriental Luncheon (Free Admission for members and non-members). 11:30 am to 2:30 pm, SUB (upstairs) Rm. 207/209.

Environmental Law Group
Paul George, Executive Director of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee speaks about WCWC's Legal Battles to preserve B.C. wilderness. 12:30 pm, Law 157.

Anglican, Lutheran, United Church Communities
Worship. 12:40, Lutheran Campus Centre.

International House
Foreign Film: "M" (Director: Fritz Lang) FREE! Everyone Welcome. 8:00 pm, International House - Gate 4 Lounge.

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HILLEL'S FAMOUS HOT LUNCH!
Featuring Guest Speaker
Chaim Chessler on **Opportunities in Israel**
Tuesday March 21, 12:30 PM

JEWISH DISCUSSION GROUP
Wednesday March 22, 12:30 PM

ISRAELI DANCING
Thursday March 23, 7:00 PM-
SUB 207/209

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UBC gala angers some athletes

By Katherine Monk

While the University hopes to ring in $130 million at the "fundraising kick-off banquet" this Monday night, some of the people crowding into the Pan Pacific gala may feel a little shortchanged.

Eighty male UBC athletes were asked to attend, while only 26 female athletes were invited to the black tie affair along with Premier Vander Zalm and Lieutenant-Governor David Lam.

While director of women's athletics Joanne Jones agrees it may look like discrimination on the surface, it really is just a case of bad communication. "It wasn't intended to be unequal," she said. "It's just that the systems are so different—there are many more men than women in athletics."

As it stands now, every man and woman who is a first time Big Block winner will be able to attend the $75 dinner free of charge. On top of that, the fundraising campaign will foot the $12,000 bill for Big Block sweaters which each winner receives.

But Women's Big Block co-president Robyn McCreery said the sweaters and the gala dinner don't make up for the breach of tradition which the development office, which organized the event, has forced on the students.

Traditionally, the women organize their awards banquet and it is a very special evening, McCreery said. "This year the winners' names were plastered all over War Memorial Gymnasium—it's not a big deal anymore. This year's Athlete of the Year found out she was Athlete of the Year by walking by a chalkboard—and what if she hadn't seen it—it would have been embarrassing for John Turner to call Melanie's name and she wasn't even there."

Even more offensive, said McCreery, was the directive issued by the development office which prohibited any other banquet-like function to take place this year—any fundraising occasion could have upstaged Monday's gala which every CEO of every major company in British Columbia will attend.

Jones said she can understand how the women's Big Block feels, but it is only for one year, and the benefits outweigh the disadvantages. "This is a major affair, and it doesn't happen every year—we've been given $20,000 from the development office."

And considering the fact that the men are getting this dinner and nothing else, it could have been a lot worse, said Jones. "The University has shut everyone down, not just us—it's tough for everyone."

Jones said she tried to explain to the development office how the Women's Big Block banquet—unlike the men's dinner which is used to raise enough money to pay for the sweaters—wouldn't interfere with any fundraising goals which the University had in mind. "But in their ultimate wisdom, the University decides what is the best way to raise money—not just for now, but in the future."

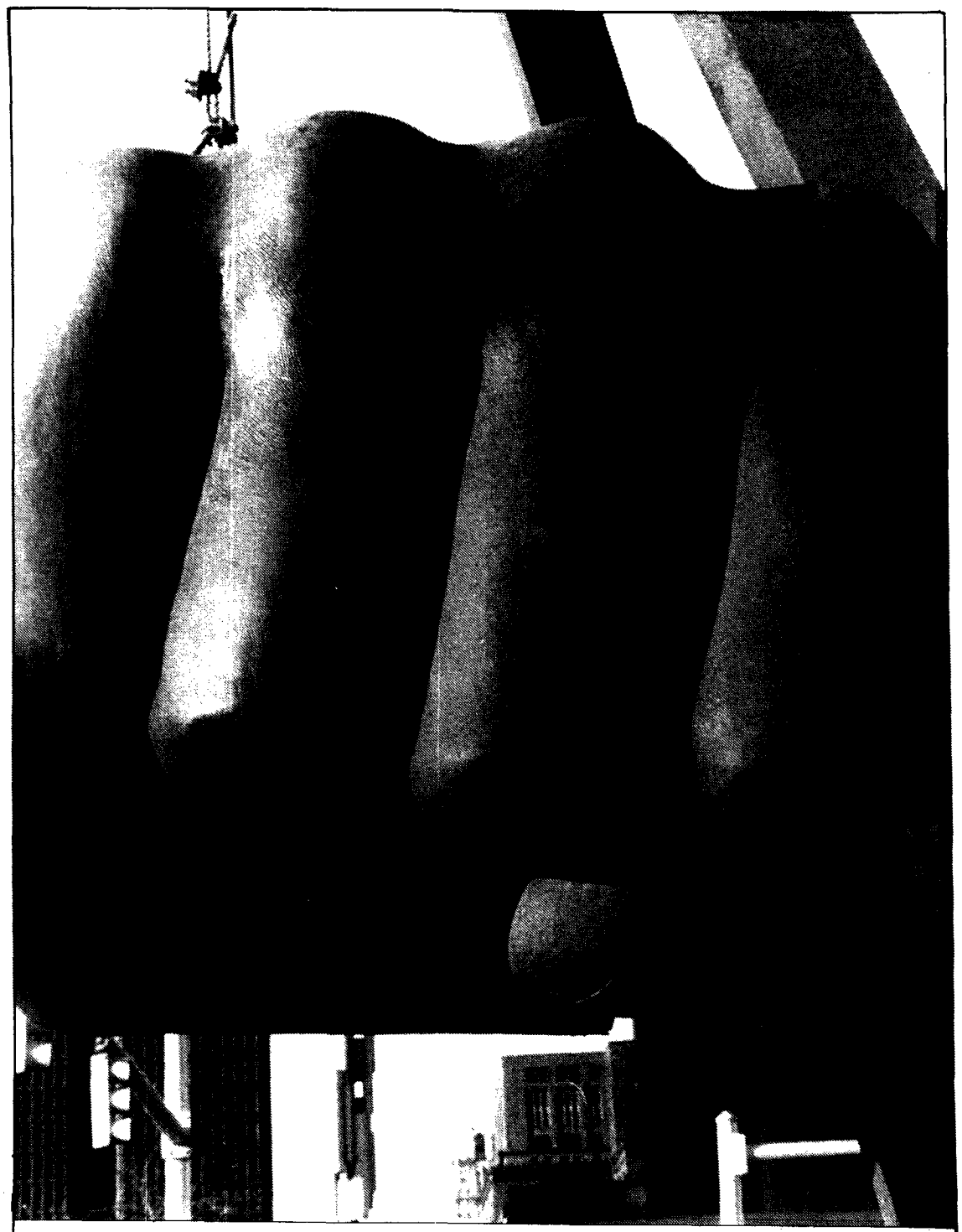
Even in December, Jones said she didn't know if the Women's banquet would happen. "I didn't know if we were coming or going. And no one had even made a motion to include women at the gala—can you imagine what would have happened then?"

Jones said that there was talk at one point, when it looked as if only 100 tickets to the gala could be made available, of having the men draw fifty names from a hat and filling the women 's places with repeat winners. "But then you're going to tell some little rugby player that he can't go?"

"The students who worked on planning the Women's banquet must feel very threatened. It's destroyed everything they've worked for, and they feel the rug has been pulled out from under them. But next year they will be able to do all the work and planning themselves again."

McCreery said the goal of the kick-off dinner was great, and making money for the University was certainly a good idea, but it was inappropriate for the development office to move the date of the Women's Big Block Banquet since there was no risk of upstaging the kick-off.

"Athletes are not the focus of the evening. The money means nothing to us. It's pride and the team spirit."



Jolly Green Giant gives L'il Green Sprout a noogie. CHUNG WONG PHOTO

Grads go at prez

Graduate students got their chance to have a go at UBC president David Strangway yesterday but the row was less than bloody.

Questions during the session with president, who visited the graduate students' centre, focussed mainly on the issue of increases in graduate students' tuition fees—a 50 percent increase for those who take longer than the prescibed time.

Many students have to work in order to pay the fees and are therefore unable to complete their degrees in the suggested two years for a masters and three for a PhD, which traps them in what student Phil Bennet called "a vicious cycle."

Although Strangway acknowledged that the student may not always be at fault if a degree is delayed, he maintained that the necessary fee increase was best applied to those in their later years.

"(The increase) was really not intended to be punitive. Of course it has some elements of being punitive, but it was really intended to be a more equitable way of implimenting a 10 percent increase," said Strangway.

Strangway added that continuing fees in graduate studies "are higher at most universities with which we compare ourselves."

Duke's petition invalid, referendum a no-go

By Deanne Fisher

Students will not be given the chance to go to the polls to save Duke's Cookies.

The Alma Mater Society vice-president has ruled Wednesday that a petition calling for a referendum on the fate of the popular cookie shop is invalid.

Sara Mair checked the first 350 signatures of the 1031 collected and found that 94 did not belong to registered UBC students.

"My action is not one of malicious intent to Duke's nor to the valid students who signed the petition. It is part of my job as the vice-president of the AMS to validate any petition," said Mair of her decision.

The shop is scheduled to be taken over by a similar AMS-run cookie store.

Tamara Hunter, a second year law student fighting to keep Duke's open, said she is "disgusted" with the decision.

"It's completely contrary to the spirit of the (AMS bylaw allowing for petitioning for a referendum) which is a mechanism for grassroots concern," she said.

Hunter said she has a further 160 names who signed the petition which she chose not to submit as only 1000 signatures were required. Mair, however, would not accept the extra signatures, according to Hunter, as they would constitute another petition since they were not submitted with the first.

Though Hunter was permitted to address student council with her concerns at their Wednesday meeting, she was not informed at that time that her petition was deemed invalid. "Why did they let me speak and go on and on for 15 minutes?" she said.

Hunter could not speculate why some people might have falsified their names or student numbers. "I just have to take that as being the case," Hunter said, referring to the invalid names. "For whatever reason, some people put bogus student numbers down."

However, Hunter would like Mair to provide a list of the invalid names.

A third petition is rumored to be in the works, though Hunter said she had only heard about it but had not seen it herself. A third petition would have to be submitted quickly as the Duke's licence terminates at the end of April.

Ghana or bust ...

Undaunted by student council's rejection of his request for a $250 donation two weeks ago, Crossroader Hai V. Le fared better with the graduate student council yesterday.

The GSS gave Le $150 for his trip to Ghana through Canadian Crossroads International, a development organization through which Le will be posted at a medical clinic.

Grad student president Robert Beynon said the decision to donate was partly motivated by disappointment with the tight-fisted AMS student council.

Le has collected $61 in personal donations from student council members, and $100 from the Arts Undergraduate Society.

Le hopes to set sail for Ghana in May.

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Wasteland

Bottles gone to waste. CHUNG WONG PHOTO

Garbage is everywhere. With no room at the dump, politicians are realizing that it's time to enforce recycling and change the North American approach to garbage.

While the average West-German household fills one garbage can a week, a family in Canada fills five.

Canada will soon be meeting their standard.

To avoid further ecological damage, City Council passed a motion last month to establish a target of 40 percent waste reduction through domestic recycling. "It'll start after we get the vehicles in about six months," said Brian Davies, spokesperson for City Council.

According to Council minutes for February 21, "Several of the speakers felt that the City should go beyond a voluntary program and make it a compulsory program for residents to separate their garbage."

Council even went so far as to discuss the establishment of a penalty system for those who do not separate their garbage, and those who have more than a set number of containers.

The shortage of landfills has forced many corporations to rent space on Indian reserves for their garbage—leaving potentially dangerous waste unmonitored by the federal government as reserves are not subject to the same legislation.

Lis Vallister of UBC's Environmental Interest Group is well-versed in the hazards presented by landfills. Toxic gases and chemicals leak out of the landfills into the air and water, according to Vallister. "Landfills are supposed to be self-contained...this is only in theory."

"Leechates are the problem. They get into the groundwater and the river system which bleeds into the ocean eventually. The leechates are created by an anaerobic fermentation of compost like apple cores and carrot peels, combined with things like oven cleaners, paint, and chemicals dumped by industries," she said.

Leechate is known to contaminate water used for fish, plant life, and drinking. "The leechates, which are basically toxic and corrosive chemicals, eat their way through the lining which is supposed to contain the landfills," Vallister said.

As one alternative to the shortage of landfills in the area, the Greater Vancouver Regional District will dump an estimated 300,000 tonnes of Vancouver garbage in the interior town of Cache Creek this year and residents may resort to a human blockade if nothing is done to stop it.

"They don't want Vancouver's garbage," said Vallister.

Residents are waiting for the results of a local referendum ordered by Premier Bill Vander Zalm. But Chief Terry Morgan of the Bonaparte Indian Band warns, "If nothing happens, we won't be pushed into a corner—we will blockade the road."

Wastech Services, which operates the dump for the GVRD, shows no indication of budging. The Vancouver Sun reported that the company is boosted security and briefed the truck drivers on what to do if met by protesters.

"The other alternative (besides recycling) would be to use the incinerator more extensively," said Vallister. The incinerator which opened in Burnaby last year is emitting chemicals, several of which have yet to be identified—and some which have been correctly I.D'd are known to be lethal in certain doses, she added.

"Hardly anybody knows that there are unidentified chemicals coming out of the incinerator," said Vallister.

"There are already acid gases which contribute to acid rain. For example, when carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide combine with water, they form carbonic acid sand sulfuric acid. There are also heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and mercury being burned. Some disperse into the atmosphere—we breathe it. Once it goes in your lungs, it stays there and irritates your body. Toxic organics such as dioxins, furans are also emitted."

"Although they may say it is more expensive to recycle, over the long term, it will be cheaper. Landfills will poison our water, poison our food—killing it, and the natural diversity will be depleted. The cost of the consequent medical attention will be expensive," she said.

At-source separation was resolved by City Council as the best means to remove toxic materials from entering the wastestream.

"The city will either be distributing the blue boxes (the successful containers created by A-1 products in Ontario) or boxes with separable containers," said Davies.

Currently, only 5000 households in Vancouver separate their garbage. In Delta and Surrey, rates of up to 70 percent have been realized.

"Recycling will be a major step, but it will be difficult—it'll take a lot of education," said Vallister.

At UBC, Vincent Grant of Surplus Equipment and Recycling Facility, is responsible for receiving outdated equipment and supplies and selling them to the public. He receives a 20 percent commission which is allotted to SERF employees and UBC's only recycling program. The remaining 80 percent goes to the university.

Grant points out that recycling would offset the $1000 a day waste disposal cost on campus.

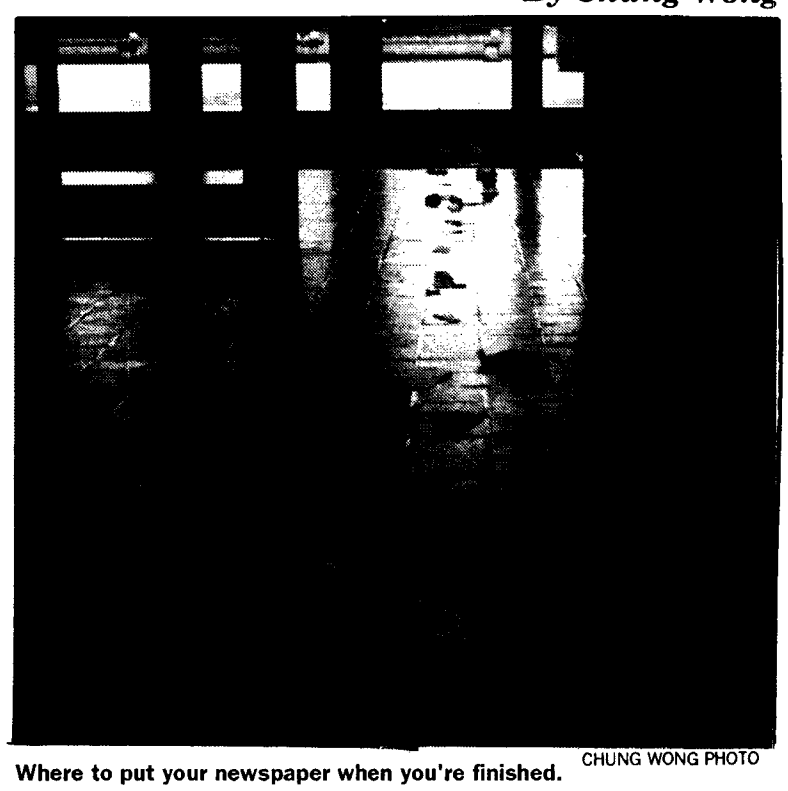
A growing number paper recycling bins have been placed at department buildings on campus. Recently, newspaper recycling bins have been placed outside of SUB.

"New ones would cost $1000, so instead we are using old library bookdrops which cost around $300 each," Vallister said.

If people kick in and recycle old paper, the city's 40 percent waste reduction scheme may well succeed since 38 percent of household waste is paper, according to Statistics Canada.

And if Alice Jenne, the SUB nightime custodian, is any indication, recycling is just becoming a part of the daily routine. Jenne heads a household of five which fills one garbage container a week. "I return all the bottles and cans, burn all the paper in the fireplace, and feed the leftovers to the cat."

By Chung Wong



Where to put your newspaper when you're finished. CHUNG WONG PHOTO

Pledges to reduce dioxin emissions lacking, says environmental lawyer

By Gordon White

Pledges by the pulp industry and the federal and provincial governments to reduce and eliminate dioxins and furans from pulp mill effluent and pulp products are still woefully inadequate, says Bill Andrews.

Andrews, the executive director and lawyer for the West Coast Environmental Law Association, told a UBC audience Thursday that by focusing on only two of the thousands of organochlorines, the governments and pulp industries do little to address the real problem.

Of the more than 3000 organochlorines in pulp mill effluent, only 300 have been identified and over 100 have found to bioaccumulative, persistent, extremely toxic and even lethal in minute quantities, said Andrews.

"Industry's current approach to deal with dioxins and furans is to reduce their levels. But in doing so only a small percentage of the organochlorines will be affected," he said.

"Our stance is that we should eliminate all organochlorines without waiting to see what damage will be done," he added.

Currently, all pulp mills in B.C. use chlorine-bleaching processes that are largely responsible for the formation of the organochlorines. The pulp industry plans to address the "dioxin problem" by using less chlorine and more chlorine dioxide.

To Andrews, who acts on behalf of a coalition comprised of 42 groups including Greenpeace, the Sierra Club of Western Canada, the B.C. Wildlife Federation, and the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, this change in bleaching techniques is the wrong approach.

"We are calling for an urgent and realistic timetable for elimination of all organochlorines," said Andrews. "The federal government should be moving towards eliminating all these compounds."

Andrews cited the Federal Fisheries' closure of shellfish harvesting in Howe Sound and near Crofton this past November as being one of the few positive steps towards recognition of the seriousness of the pollution problem.

Unfortunately, this ban and further studies have only been achieved by pressuring the federal government, he said. "Federal Fisheries started taking samples in 1987-1988 and were pushed to release information because of Greenpeace's own study," said Andrews, referring to the testing of dioxin levels in shellfish and sediments near the Crofton and Howe Sound Mills.

"Health and Welfare said at the time there was no danger to the public. More samples were needed if danger were to be declared according to Health and Welfare," said Andrews, adding that pressure from environmental groups brought about more studies and the subsequent fishing closures.

Also contributing to the problem, according to Andrews, is the governments' unwillingness to release study information. "We have asked for access to industry studies. The B.C. government would not release the information. The feds stymied us claiming a need for money to sort the information."

"My belief is that we should have right to information, especially that which is electronically available," said Andrews. The federal government's refusal to supply software versions of a July 1988 study of pulp mill pollution in Canada, the Sinclair Report, was one example offered by Andrews.

Yet Andrews remains optimistic. "This is an exciting time since we are moving towards easier access to information which brings about major changes," he said.

Andrews' lecture was sponsored by UBC's Environmental Interest Group.

AMS neutralizes on rec fac issue

The yes side of the recreation facility campaign will not be aided by student council dollars and propaganda in next fall's second referendum.

Council voted Wednesday night to put out only neutral information on the project, as opposed to last fall's campaign which saw pro-rec fac literature and bus ads funded by the Alma Mater Society.

Two student initiators of the petition calling for another referendum addressed student council, warning that if the next referendum showed further bias by the AMS, another petition might well follow.

The AMS's access to funds gave "a considerable advantage to the 'yes' side and had the potential to prejudice the outcome of that referendum," Keith Davidson told council.

A majority of council members agreed. "We have to represent all students and the best way to do that is to remain neutral," said Arts acting president Joanna Harrington, adding that the AMS could set up a fund for both the 'no' and 'yes' campaigns.

The Alma Mater Society & Duke's Cookies (6781427 Holdings Ltd.)

FACTS

• **On January 31, 1984,** the Alma Mater Society (AMS) entered into a standard legal sublease agreement with 6781427 Holdings Limited (i.e. Duke's Cookies) for a term of three (3) years commencing on the 1st day of February, 1984 and expiring on the 31st day of January, 1987.

• **As the AMS is leasing** the Student Union Building (SUB) from the University of British Columbia, the sublease agreement between the AMS and Duke's Cookies had to be approved by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors at its meeting of March 1, 1984 approved the above mentioned three year sublease.

• **On May 12, 1986,** Duke's Cookies made a presentation to Mr. Charles Redden, the General Manager of the Alma Mater Society, and requested additional space to expand the currently leased premises. Following the May 1986 meeting, Mr. Redden retained the distinct impression that the current premises were unacceptable to Duke's, and that Duke's continued successful operation in SUB depended upon the expansion of the premises defined in the sublease agreement.

At this meeting, Mr. Redden also verbally informed Duke's that their proposed plan for expansion was unacceptable and that he had no authority to accept it. Mr. Redden indicated that only a committee of the Student's Council could accept the proposed plan for expansion (or any amended plan). The proposed plan of Duke's Cookies called for the space that was and is presently occupied by the AMS Box Office/SUB cetera. Mr. Redden verbally informed Duke's Cookies that, in no event, could any final decision be made prior to December 31, 1986 until the implications of the expansion were assessed on the existing AMS operations (AMS Box Office/ SUBcetera) and Student's Council had some idea of the renewal plans of all other sublessees in the Student Union Building.

At the end of the May 12, 1986 meeting, Mr. Redden mentioned to the owners of Duke's Cookies that if renewal was desired, the option to renew should be exercised in writing. Despite this acknowledgement, no action was taken by the sublessee.

• **By May 30, 1986 (the earliest) or July 31, 1986 (the latest),** Duke's Cookies was required to inform in writing the Alma Mater Society regarding Duke's Cookies' intention to renew this sublease for a further term of two (2) years from the expiration date of January 31, 1987 as stated in Section 9.08 of the sublease agreement.

• **On September 18, 1986,** Duke's Cookies was notified in writing by the AMS that they had not exercised their option to renew the sublease with respect to the premises in the sublease with respect to the premises in the Student Union Building, and accordingly, Duke's Cookies was asked to vacate the premises by January 31, 1987, the sublease expiration date. In the same letter, Duke's Cookies was informed about the AMS's decision to expand its operations into the premises as of February 1, 1987.

• **The AMS received a letter dated September 24, 1986** from Duke's Cookies in response to the AMS's letter of September 18, 1986. Duke's Cookies mentioned that there have been ongoing negotiations to extend and broaden the terms of the lease, and Duke's Cookies had the understanding that the AMS was to have Duke's Cookies as long term tenants. However, standard sublease agreements usually have a maximum term of five (5) years, and the AMS is not in a legal position to make long-term sublease agreements. Reason being that the AMS's own lease with the University of British Columbia for the Student Union Building expires in 2013 (with the option to renew for another fifteen (15) years).

• **Upon Duke's Cookies' receipt of the AMS's letter dated September 18, 1986,** a formal meeting occurred between both parties on October 28, 1986. Once again, Duke's Cookies expressed interest in expanding the current premises. The AMS reiterated its position that Duke's Cookies expressed interest in expanding the current premises. The AMS reiterated its position that Duke's Cookies had not properly exercised its option to renew, and accordingly, Duke's Cookies was again requested to vacate the premises on January 31, 1987. At this same meeting, the AMS also informed Duke's Cookies that they were not paying market value rent for the premises. At the end of the meeting dated October 28, 1986, it was obvious that both parties were in disagreement, and at this time, it was decided to let the court decide the matter. The statements and resolutions of this meeting were confirmed in a letter from the Alma Mater Society to Duke's Cookies dated October 31, 1986.

• **On December 9, 1986,** Duke's Cookies issued a rit out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and subsequently, affidavits were submitted by both parties. On January 5, 1987, the legal councel of the AMS contacted the legal councel of Duke's Cookies with a proposal to settle the dispute without a further court hearing. The proposal from the AMS was "that Duke's Cookies would be permitted to remain at their present premises on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the present lease, including rent on the same basis as is presently calculated, until April 30, 1987, at which time, Duke's Cookies would leave without further dispute." The AMS's proposal to settle out of court was not accepted.

• **On January 19, 1987,** the AMS and Duke's Cookies appeared in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The court held that the AMS could not rely on the strict notice of renewal provisions in the sublease because the discussions between the AMS and the principals of Duke's Cookies regarding possible expansion of the Leased Premises had, by virtue of the doctrine of promissory estoppel, prevented the AMS from strictly enforcing the sublease.

• **On September 29, 1987,** the Alma Mater Society appealed the decision, but the appeal was dismissed. With the court's decision, Duke's Cookies had the right to exercise the two year renewal option.

• **On March 15, 1988,** The Alma Mater Society and Duke's Cookies signed the **"MODIFICATION OF SUBLEASE"** agreement. Based on this agreement, the said sublease was renewed for a period of two (2) years ending January 31, 1989, at the rent stated in the sublease, amended to reflect percentage rent of 9% of gross sales. The parties also agreed to extend the renewal term of the sublease to April 30, 1989. This agreement also stated that "**THERE SHALL BE NO FURTHER RENEWALS OR EXTENSIONS OF THE TERM AFTER APRIL 30, 1989**". This document was signed and sealed by Matthew Harvey Colclough, Andrew Markus, and Violet Mona Fraser for Duke's Cookies, and by Charles Redden for the Alma Mater Society.

• **From March 15, 1988** to the present, there has not been any correspondence or formal/informal meetings requesting or attempting to renegotiate the sublease's final expiration date of April 30, 1989.

• **On February 1st, 1989,** Student's Council passed the following motion:

Moved Leanne Jacobs, Seconded Phil Bennett:

"That Student's Council re-affirm that there shall be no further renewals or extensions of the lease agreement between the Alma Mater Society and 6781427 Holdings Ltd. (Duke's Cookies) after April 30th, 1989.
Note: This is in accordance with the "Modification of Sublease" Agreement signed and sealed by both parties on March 15th, 1988."

...Carried

Remarks

This document has been prepared for the members of Student's Council and student population as a whole. The intention of this report is to provide factual information regarding the historical and present relationship between the Alma Mater Society and Duke's Cookies (6781427 Holdings Ltd.). This report should clarify any of your uncertainties and should provide you with a thorough understanding of the situation. This issue has caused great concern among the AMS Executive, Student's Council, and students at large.

The Student Union Building was constructed in 1968/1969 for the purpose of hosting student activities and student-run operations. As the membership of the AMS increases, the demands for space and services grow. The Alma Mater Society is solely responsible for the operation and administration of the Student Union Building. Space to sublessees is subject to availability and legal agreements. The Alma Mater Society reserves the right to establish its priorities based on our Constitution, Bylaws, and Code of Procedure.

The AMS Executive

Flights endanger Natives

By Greg Davis

The Innu people of Labrador face the destruction of their way of life if low-flying military jets continue to train over their land, according to Innu Chief Daniel Ashini.

In order to raise awareness, Chief Ashini gave two lectures at UBC Tuesday describing what was happening in his home of Sheshatshit, a community of 800, 50 km from the major military air base at Goose Bay.

There are currently 10,000 Innu people living in Quebec and Labrador and they depend on hunting to maintain their existence in terms of survival and identity, said Ashini.

"That way of life is still very strong," he said. "We wish to maintain that, to educate our children and pass on the knowledge of our ancestors, of hunting, gathering, respecting nature and so on."

The chief said the low flying sonic jets frighten the caribou herds, disrupt hunting practices, frighten the children, and cause environmental damage from poisonous exhaust.

"The caribou herds are changing migration patterns to avoid the low level flight areas," he said. "These jets fly from 700-800 mph, even breaking the sound barrier. When our families are out, they've stated they could see the faces of the pilots when they're overflown. The exhaust fumes can be smelled, the oil slicks can be seen on the lakes and rivers."

The noise levels of the fighter jets can reach up to 140 decibels—equivalent to a whole day of industrial noise. The jets are allowed to fly as low as 30 metres above the ground, compared to the minimum level of 75 metres set in Europe.

The Innu protest that their children are suffering trauma from the sudden overpass of the planes, Ashini said. The Royal Canadian Air Force has given its assurance that Innu campsites are to be avoided, but the disruption continues, said Ashini, citing one campsite that was overflown 27 times in one day.

And if the Canadian government succeeds in its bid to establish a NATO Tactical Fighter Weapons Training Centre at Goose Bay, the number of low level flights will increase.

"The culture of the Innu people cannot live hand in hand with the military activity that's presently taking place in our territory," said Ashini.

"We'd like the activity abolished and the proposal for the tactical weapons centre at Goose Bay to be dropped. We feel our culture is at stake here and we are prepared to give up our freedom to protect it," he said.

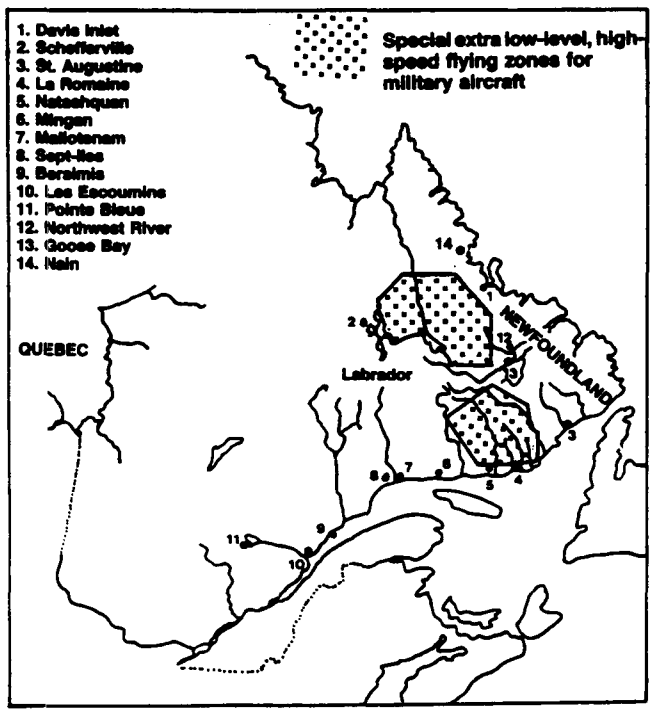
Ashini was among many people jailed for two weeks last fall for occupying runways and bombing ranges in order to prevent NATO operations from continuing. They plan to resume their campaign when flight testing starts again in April.

Minister of Defense Bill McKnight and Indian Affairs Minister Kim Campbell have now decided to meet with Innu leaders on March 23. Chief Ashini does not believe any resolutions will come from this meeting, but would like to establish a long term dialogue. Since the Innu have not made a treaty with the government, they feel their land is protected under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which guarantees Native people's right to their land in lieu of a treaty.

Dr.Iskenius, a German member of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, was with Chief Ashini to lend support to the campaign as low flying jets are also a big problem in West Germany.

"Low level flights are not necessary for defense of a country. (The flights) are only needed for preparing to underfly the radar of the enemy," Iskenius said.

"On April 6 people in Germany, Netherlands, and Great Britain will hold vigils before their Canadian embassies because of (Canada's) acceptance of low level flight export and to express solidarity with the Innu people," said Dr. Iskenius. There will also be a vigil outside the West German embassy in Vancouver at 5pm.



The University of British Columbia

The Cecil H. and Ida Green Visiting Professorships 1989 Spring Lectures

Professor Aron Gurevich

Institute for World History
Academy of Sciences, USSR

An eminent scholar in the history of the Middle Ages, Professor Gurevich has made a vital contribution with his recent book **Medieval Popular Culture**. He comes to UBC from the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities in Santa Monica, where he is the holder of a prestigious fellowship this year, a tribute to the stimulating vigour of his mind.

Monday, March 20, 1989 - 3:30 p.m.(Seminar)

"The Anthropology and Sociology of Berthold von Regensburg"
- in Room B-214, Buchanan Building

Tuesday, March 21, 1989 - 7:00 p.m.

"Angry Saints and Good Demons in the 13th Century Exempla"
- in Room A-204, Buchanan Building

Wednesday, March 22, 1989 - 12:30 p.m.

"Doing History in Moscow: From the Recent Experience of a Soviet Intellectual"
- in Room A-205, Buchanan Building

All Lectures Are free • Occasionally unadvertised seminars are presented

APPLICATIONS FOR FIVE POSITIONS ON THE 1989-1990

AMS ART GALLERY COMMITTEE

. . . ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED

The Committee provides an opportunity for UBC student artists to display their works and to bring UBC students into contact with contemporary Canadian works of art. The purpose of the Committee is to ensure that the AMS Art Collection is properly maintained, and utilized, and that Art Gallery policies are implemented.

These positions are open to UBC students. Application forms are now available from the AMS Executive Secretary in SUB room 238.

Applications must be returned by
4 p.m., Thursday, March 23, 1989.

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Paris '68: Making revolution

by Paul Dayson

In May 1968 a popular movement filled the streets of Paris, and indeed much of France. An industrialized, consumer-oriented country experienced a general insurrection.

France, during the period leading up to the events of that May, experienced a process of 'Americanization'. Consumerism was becoming dominant in French life. To the older generation, those who had seen the depression, this search for material security was all important but their children saw instead "ugliness" and "spiritual annihilation." To the youth the quality of everyday experience and the control of one's own destiny gained importance.

In education students found this spiritual annihilation and ugliness rampant. The educational authorities had been concerned with providing quantity of education for the post-war baby boom rather than quality. Despite this,space and budget did not increase as rapidly as did the student population resulting in overcrowding, some lecture halls being filled to twice their capacity. Problems with quality of education were, overstrained library facilities,lack of informal teacher contact with most faculty maintaining an academic circle outside which contact was limited and entrance to which was only through advanced studies, which was further aggrevated by the large classes, and poor cultural and social facilities at the newest universities, such as Nanterre where the unrest started. Students' abilities to change these problems were constrained by the fact that universities and schools had little autonomy with any deviations from the norm having to come from Paris. This left students' alienated and resentful. Paul Goodman, an american sociologist and writer, summed it up saying, "In advanced countries...(we) go to extraordinary effort and expense to provide schools that estrange."

To the radicals the universities were seen as essential to capitalism providing the increasing number of specialists that the consumer society required. Daniel Cohn-Bendit, one of the most outspoken members of the Nanterre radicals, saw graduates as necessary for the organization of production, industry, the state machine, but more importantly to "adjust the psychology of individuals and groups and to preserve their sanity, even to `organize' leisure activity. These students had a clear goal of forging a revolution. They saw themselves as a detonator to spark an explosion by provoking the establishment into repressive acts that would result in spontaneous action. This action they would not seek to control but would allow to run its course.

Agitation by students began in the mid-1960's over dormitory segregation and continued with an expanding focus into the 1967/68 year. It was against this background of dissatisfaction and agitation that the March 22 movement emerged when, following the arrest of six anti-war activists for attacks on American businesses in Paris, 150 of students occupied a building and after a heated debate released a statement condemning the arrests. This movement at Nanterre grew rapidly through more occupations and discussions. The Dean of Nanterre ordered the university closed and had seven prominant activists in the March 22 movement appear before a disiplinary board at the Sorbonne. The anti-war movement, dominated by the militant left, and the movement for changes in the educational system fused. Demonstrations were called and banned. Students were arrested over the weekend before the demonstrations and the Sorbonne was turned over to the police by its administration on May 3rd.Emerging from libraries and lecture halls or walking through the Latin Quarter, the student district, students found themselves facing riot police. Commonly the police reacted brutally attacking the students.

On May 7th 50,000 students marched behind one banner: "Vive la Commune". On May 10th students decided to occupy the Latin Quarter. The police were driven out of the Sorbonne by the students who erected barricades with materials from constuction sites and cars. These barricades were soon assaulted by the police riot squads ordered by the Minister of the Interior to clear the streets. After several hours of pitched street fighting, in which students withstood tear gas, phosphorous grenades and police charges, the streets were cleared.

The next day workers began to join the students with a mass student/worker march through Paris. This time uninterupted by the police. The police guarding the entrances to the Sorbonne were discreetly removed and the students returned to their university.

The Sorbonne and other universities which followed suit became beehives of activity. Pamphlets were produced outlining grievences ranging from the education system to society at large and calling for increased action. Primarily their demands of the government were for nothing, or at least nothing specific that the establishment could give them. "In other words," Jean-Paul Sartre said," they were asking for everything: freedom." Discussions were held nightly at which decisions were made on the basis of direct democracy. People ceased to ask what was possible but how it could be carried out. Slogans such as, "All power to the imagination". Murals and bulletins decorated the walls. Black flags and red flags flew side by side fromn official flag poles. Power it was discovered does not lay in the legislatures and serialized politics, where one casts a vote every few years, but in the streets and the politics of everyday life.

By May 22 a general strike had spread across the country, the largest in history. Some 10,000,000 strikers, taking inspiration from the students, occupied their work places. This they did inspite of the advice of their unions who regarded the students as "adventurists" and "provocateurs". The workers, however, saw the government as their enemy as it had been harsh in dealing with labour disputes exibiting a classic conservative nature. Others, high school students, the unemployed, the disaffected youth and people from all walks of life, soon joined the escalating movement for many different reasons and grievances united by the collective power of the popular movement.

People compared this movement to other uprisings and revolutions that have marked France's history, drawing parallels between the French revolution, the 1848 insurrections, the Paris Commune of 1871, the General Strike of 1936 and the liberation of Paris by the French Resistance in 1944. They saw themselves as inheritors of a tradition of spontaneous insurrection.

So how did such a movement fail?

The movement as it expanded to encompass a greater and more diverse number of people was divided in its goals. Up until May 7th, 'vanguard' groups, the Stalinists, the Trotskyists and the Maoists disdained the students. Indeed on May 10th, at the barricades, the Federation des Etudiants Revolutionnaires, a Trotskyist organization, was attempting to get the students to leave the streets. Later these groups sought to control the movement. They wanted to obtain power not abolish it, as did the majority of the unions. The unions wanted material and quantitative change. It was for this reason that occupation of their work places never progressed to worker operation. The collective movement was united in its actions, using the same means of occupation and direct action, but having substantially different aims.

The differing aims of the movement's participants became evident when the Gaullist government called an election and the struggle was deflected into an election campaign. This abdicated the power upon which the movement rested on, as Bookchin said, that "the direct entry of the people into the social arena is the essence of revolution." The people on the barricades were actively participating in politics. De Gaulle in asking the population to have an election was actually asking for a return to institutionalized political behavior. As Sartre said, "When I vote I abdicate my power." Thus the movement relinquished the power they had won in the street. They voted for voting.

De Gaulle won the election, portraying himself as the key to stability despite the fact his government's policies and reactions had led to the uprising, and a wave of represssion was unleashed upon the student movement.

Bookchin points out, however, that "the uprising exploded the myth that the wealth and resources of modern industrial society can be used to absorb revolutionary opposition."

"The more I make revolution the more I want to make love"

1871: Paris Communes

By douglas ferris

"If the regular world is a stage and we're all actors, I want to change the world so that we can all be directors."

In the spring of 1871, for two brief shining months, the citizens of Paris became the directors of their own funeral dirge. They were following in the footsteps of the Great French Revolutionary tradition, a tradition which demanded sacrifice in the defense of a symbol. The symbol was the Commune. The mythical Commune. That the realities of the Commune had faded from memory over the eighty years since it was first established was unimportant. It was more than just a historical event, it was a belief. The spirit of the Revolution. A utopian dream, which because of its undefined nature could appeal to everyone, encouraging divergent idealistic and ideological tendencies to exist side by side. It allowed Socialists, Anarchists and Marxists with their attendant social programs to stand beside the Jacobins and their simple defense of the symbol. They could stand and die together, even if they instinctively mistrusted each other. If it was their belief in the spirit of the symbol that gave them the strength to oppose those they saw as their oppressors, this same belief doomed them to a euphoric complacency that could only end in failure and death. Indeed, the streets eventually did run red with their blood while the city burned about them. From the vantage point of the present viewing the past it seems that the Communards acted as if they believed that symbolism alone held the key to bringing their utopia into being. That merely by whispering the holy name "Commune", they would bring the walls of oppression tumbling down. That failing, by removing the symbols of their oppressors they would facilitate the coming of the new age.

Whether or not we can understand the role of the Paris Commune in history does not detract from the fact that it is a symbol of a spirit that exists. The symbol of the Commune is as alive today as it was in 1871 and 1968, even if our perceptions of it have changed with the times. But people tend to see what they subjectively believe to be true. It is such an important symbol that each political pursuasion has tended to reinterpret it as they saw fit. Previous to the uprising Karl Marx opposed spontaneous uprisings in general, and those in Paris in particular. Marx was soon writing of the Commune as if his theories had inspired it, and it made him famous. Lenin used Marx's interpretation of it as a test run for his own Revolution, learning from it the ruthless determination required to achieve victory.

Perhaps the most fitting eulogy of the Communards comes from the French Impressionist painter August Renoir who said, "they were madmen, but they had in them that little flame which never dies."

Squat the city:
taking action against homelessness

In the midst of high rents, low vacancy rates, unemployment or bone-crushingly boring work, some are taking action for themselves by squatting - occupying abandoned or vacant buildings.

The image of squatters is ambiguous. It ranges from politically organized squats to homeless street kids finding a crashpad; from squats that are highly renovated to unrolling a mattress on a dusty floor; from a tightly knit community to a place to smoke drugs.

Squatting in Vancouver usually involves the crashpad, the dusty floor, and the drugs.

Stephen Leary of the Downtown Eastside Residents Association (DERA) says much of the squatting is done by street kids. "Squats are really awful. There's a lot of young people, a lot of glue sniffers. It's a really bad scene. A lot of decent people I know who squatted got scared out."

However, the Vancouver squatting scene, says Leary, is hard to pin down because it is transient and changes so much. "(Squatting) ebbs and flows. There's a fair bit going on all the time, especially in the summertime."

Leary feels one of the reasons squatting isn't seen as a viable alternative is that "the housing crunch hasn't really hit us. Here there are still hotel rooms even though they're crummy, but at least they're a roof over your head."

Another reason squatting isn't more popular is the fact that there aren't any squatter laws in Canada, like those that exist in England. Squatting in Canada is regarded simply as trespassing. The security necessary to allow people to make a squatted house more like a home simply doesn't exist in Vancouver.

"It's a big sacrifice (to be a squatter). Essentially you have no belongings and have to be ready to go at all times," says Leary.

Squatters in Vancouver just want to "crash for the night and maybe a little space they can keep for a few weeks," says Leary. "They just want a place to hang out without getting hassled. I don't see them making a political statement about housing. They're more into keeping out of sight."

Leary cites the Marshal Hotel on Hamilton Street which was squatted during Expo, as one of the exceptions to this. In mid-Winter, and in a political climate where many hotel and low-rent tenants were being evicted to make room for out-of-town tourists bringing lucrative business, BC Hydro, the owner of the building, decided to evict the two dozen squatters living there. "Every building that had space was being renovated and there were a lot of people left without places to stay. The police came in and rousted everyone out. It was still a good place and BC Hydro just wanted to make it into a parking lot, which they did," says Leary.

Chris, 25, was one of the people who originally squatted the Marshal Hotel.

"Me and a group of friends were talking about being tired of paying rent to landlords, and how we preferred to use our resources together and not have to pay for a living space, so we started looking for potential places," he says. "At the same time, Expo was happening and people were getting evicted."

They eventually found the vacant Marshal Hotel, a large building with over 50 rooms, and opened it up. "It started with a very small core of people and branched out because we started meeting homeless people on the street who needed a place to stay and we let anyone in. It quickly became a crash pad for a lot of people," he says.

Though shut down, the hotel still had running water, electricity, and a gas stove. "For some people it was a great place. They had been living under bridges so it was a great place to live," he says. "On the other hand it wasn't a very organized squat in terms of people controlling their own lives. All of a sudden, it was totally out of our hands."

The squat lasted only several months and Chris attributes this partly to the number of people in the hotel. "With all the people going in and out, it became very visible and we had the police and fire department come visiting. Part of the reason was that there were underaged kids who had run away living there."

"It was mid-Winter when they decided to kick us out." The eviction garnered a lot of media attention at the time. "BC Hydro pulled a publicity stunt and paid for a hotel for 20 of us for two weeks," says Chris.

He sees squatting as saying,"that everybody has the right to a home and that we don't recognize the idea of accumulated property."

"The same thing is going on in the East End", says Chris. "Housing is a very big problem there. People are going to have to think in terms of applying direct action if they don't want to get kicked out."

Chris stresses the idea of solidarity among renters.

"A lot of people are being kicked out of the East End in the whole process of yuppifying that neighbourhood," he says. "And they feel they're alone when they take a stand, or even contemplate taking a stand. But if people start organizing they can resist it."

"The housing market is just skyrocketing," says Chris, "and you're going to see it get worse as the entire gentrification of the East End goes along."

"If we want to maintain our communities, we're going to have to fight on whatever level, whether it's demonstrations, house occupations, or when one person is getting kicked out, having a large group of people resist the eviction," he says.

Chris says he sees the potential of squatting in providing a "situation where you're no longer putting all of your energy into paying for housing, where you won't have to put as much of your life into pure survival, and can put it into developing your own creativity."

"It's a strong indictment of the way the present society is organized."

Dan, 22, a carpenter, Steve, 24, a cook in a greasy spoon, and Red, 35, currently squat a house together in Seattle.

Estimates of homeless in Seattle number over 5,000, while over 4,200 units of housing lie vacant. "Certain areas have lots of squattable houses," says Steve. "Usually older, more run down neighborhoods."

Their house currently has 10 inhabitants, seven of them men and three women. "It's definitely harder for women," says Dan. "A number of the women in the house want a more secure house. They're constantly confronted in the streets by men and want to have a secure place to come back to."

Describing their motivations, Steve says, "People have forgotten to take responsibility for their own lives through their own activities. We can get together and satisfy our basic needs - food, shelter, clothing - outside of the commodity system."

"By doing it I'm demonstrating to others the possibilities and how it is not such a difficult, momentous step," says Dan.

Red views working to pay rent as part of the "control system." "I'm happy almost all the time because I'm doing what I want to do," he says.

They agree it takes a lot more time and energy to squat than to rent but that being freed from the need to work leaves much more time anyway.

How do others in the neighborhood react? "There are," says Steve, "as many different responses as attitudes concerning private property and using abandoned buildings without paying." But he does believe that informing the neighbors is the best policy. "They're going to know what's happening so it's better to be honest with them and tell them what you're doing. They have a positive experience and don't call the cops."

Dan stresses the idea of stability as a key to a successful squat. "If you come in as if it is your house—a place you're going to keep and stay in—people aren't as quick to call the cops and try to get you out."

Seattle laws are similar to Vancouver's and squatters can be charged with trespassing. The three cite general police harassment as a major obstacle to squatting peacefully, usually in the form of intimidation through illegal searches without a warrant and threats to evict them right away.

By way of contrast, London offers a large squatter's movement, estimated in 1985 to be 30,000 strong, in a situation that has a lot of empty houses and relatively lax squatter laws. Jennifer Howes, 22, a third year Religious Studies student at UBC, Joanne Roan, 22, a fourth year Anthropology student, and Silvio Costa, 25, who works full-time while studying English as a second language, shared a squat together in Clapham, in south London, in the fall of 1985.

Once you've changed the lock and have the key it becomes a legal squat, says Costa, in which case you can only be evicted through the courts, a process which often lasts at least a few months. "You can stay sometimes five or six years legally." Police must then respect the squat as if it were private property.

Council—local government—houses comprise 90 percent of squats. "It's very easy to find a place," says Costa. "In any block you find at least two or three empty places." Furthermore, there are many squatter support organizations and legal offices that help people find squats.

"At first we were looking for jobs and we were looking for an apartment," says Roan. "We couldn't find one. In London there's a real shortage of cheap housing, (we) applied to all kinds of places and they were all taken as soon as they came on the market so after a while we decided to try and get a squat."

Roan says she knew of many examples of public squats, including community halls, daycare centres, restaurants, pubs and bookstores.

While most of the people they knew were young, they said it was not unheard of for entire families to be living in squats.

They agreed that most of the squatters were working class, unemployed, travelling from other places or counter-cultural.

Costa says the worst thing about his experience was probably that "you tend to become lazy, like you're wasting a lot of hours doing nothing, when you could be doing something. You have a lot of time because you don't have to work."

But Roan says other squats were more organized. "The one those people had in Chiswick shows what a house could be. They redid the whole house, and got hot water, and electricity and everything, legally. For them it was a permanent home." Howes adds that "they were very organized and had a system of communal living that worked very efficiently."

"Everyone has just as much right or responsibility in the place and its free," says Roan. "And that's why you're so free with inviting people in because you think 'great, I've got this free place and I should share it with everybody,'"

by Keith Leung

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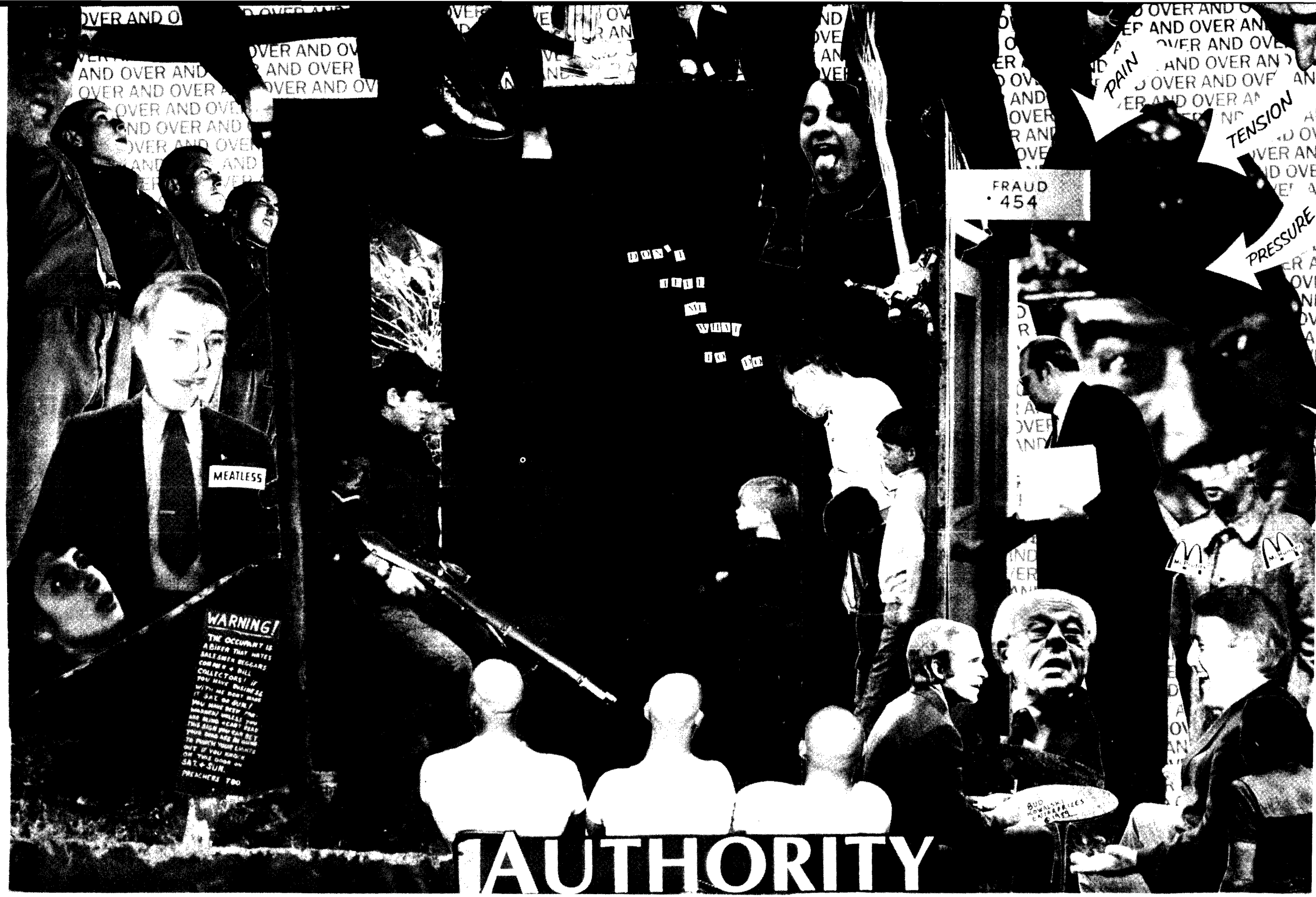
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Ignore the State ...Democracy is in the streets

Co-ops pursue peas

By Terry Brennan

Dissatisfaction with capitalistic society doesn't necessarily mean planning a revolution. There are less drastic, and more immediate, responses. "Think globally, act locally" guides people who are attempting to change the status quo. Consumer co-ops are examples of this sort of thinking in action.

Co-ops provide people with a non-profit, non-exploitive, participatory alternative to traditional shopping. A co-op is owned by its members—the people who use it.

Vancouver has two food co-ops: The East End Food Co-op and Agora Foods. Co-op members pay a fee ($75 or $80) to join a co-op. Then they have the option of contributing to its running by working the odd shift or getting involved in administration.

The atmosphere for shoppers and workers is unlike the conventional grocery store. "It's more like community. It's not like you're passing through buying. People spend time talking to each other; you get to know the people there. Because you're a member, you've got something in common with the person there," says Agora member Paul Dayson.

The distinctions between servers and customers are blurred: "You can ask anyone in the store for help and they'll know where things are," Dayson says.

Members can buy inexpensive food and participate in community development. The stores offer goods at the lowest possible price. Dayson said he shops there "because he can buy things there that he can't get anywhere else".

Gail Meredith, a coordinator at Agora foods, said that "a co-op is a creature of its members". Decisions at the store depend on member participation. Unlike traditional retail enterprises, co-ops are founded on the basis of mutual aid. Members elect a Board of Directors and can attend annual general meetings. This way they contribute to decisions about what types of goods to carry and the direction of the store.

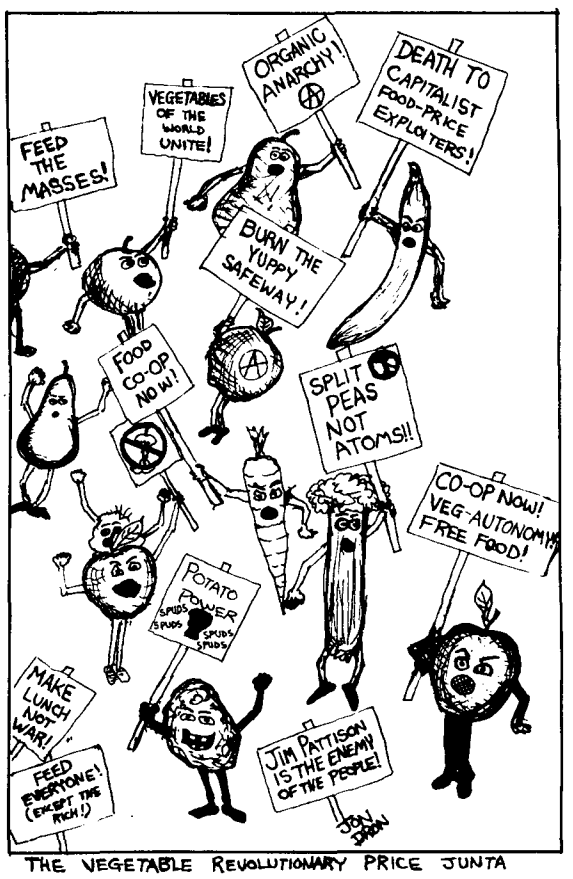
A co-op is more than just a place to purchase food at low cost. Members find a sense of community that otherwise is elusive in our fast-paced society. Shopping at a co-op is a social activity—even a political activity. Co-ops redefine economics, as the roles of buyer and seller are reinfused with a moral component.

Co-ops actively participate in the restructuring of retailing and, on a wider scope, society. They support local producers, organic farmers, community groups and other co-ops.

Co-ops have to keep afloat financially to realize their goals of social reform. Members assume responsibility for the co-op's financial well-being and the realization of its goals. With the current spread of huge chain grocery stores, co-ops must combine effective management with committed member patronage to maintain their position in the marketplace.

An East End Food Co-op employee, Vibe Smith, recalled that "the co-op had to bite the bullet and drop prices" in order to remain feasible.

A sales increase of 32% in 1988 over 1987 at the East End Food Co-op is an encouraging indication that co-ops are fulfilling the needs of their members.



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Architecture	March 31
Commerce and Business Administration	May 31
Education	May 31
Education Diploma Programs	April 1
Engineering (Applied Science)	May 31
Dietetics	May 15
Fine Arts Studio Program	March 31
Landscape Architecture	April 30
Medical Laboratory Science	April 30
Music	April 15
Nursing (Four year program)	May 31
Pharmaceutical Sciences	May 31
Agricultural Sciences, Arts, Family and Nutritional Sciences (except Dietetics program) Physical Education and Recreation, Forestry and Science	June 30

Change of Faculty Forms are available from the Registrar's Office, G.S.A.B. Hours 8:30 to 4:00, Monday to Friday.

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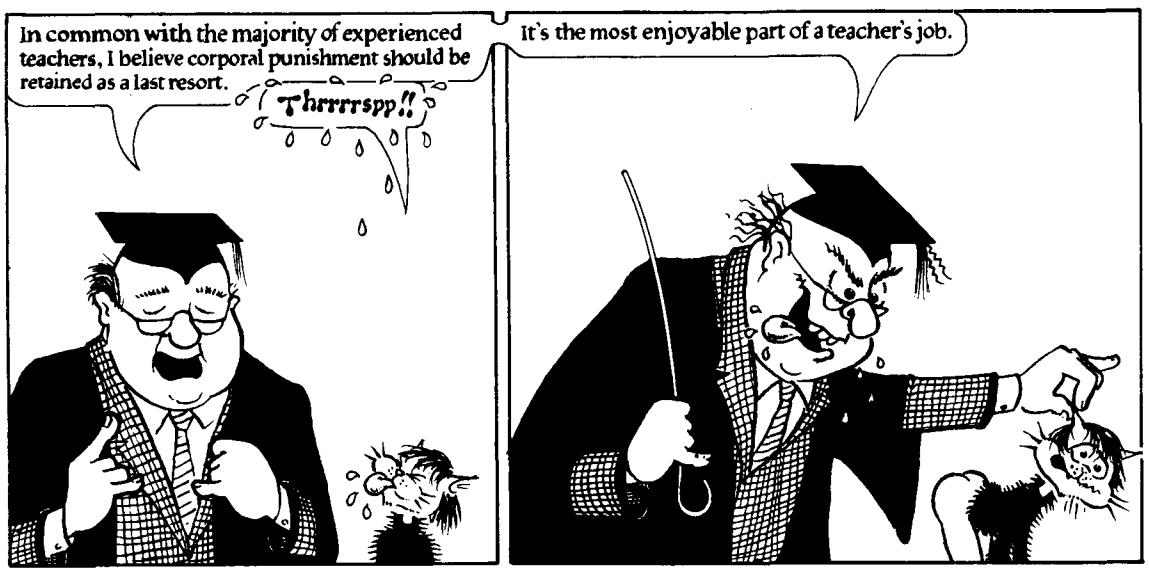

By Warren Whyte

BC's education system pushes a competitive, marks-oriented program: students are told to accept what they are taught, no questions asked.

But, in February 1972, five university professors got together to form a new kind of school for 12 to 18 year olds. Because of what they saw as an "unhealthy and unquestioning respect for authority in books," they wanted to create a school that would emphasize the students' critical and analytical senses.

The Albert Street School was shut down in 1973 by the Burnaby Planning Department after an initial renting agreement expired, but the lessons that were learned there are still valuable to educators today.

Students learned responsibility by participating with professors in decision-making processes. All rules were made at weekly assemblies, when problems were discussed and were usually solved all on the basis of one vote per person. There was no disciplinary action brought down from above; real problems were brought up at the meetings.

The school was simply called The Albert Street School, because it was agreed that the complex ideas behind the school would be lost with a misleading term like 'alternate' or 'progressive'. About 55 students attended.

One of the professors was designated Headmaster. The title of Headmaster was merely a legal formality, however, as there were no hierarchical distinctions made between teachers and students.

'Headmaster' Nathan Popkin wanted to create a school to prepare students for what university should be. He said the true purpose of a university is to develop a critical, analytical sense about books, the world and even oneself.

Popkin said the school was not designed to provide alternative facilities for kids with family and drug problems.

The Albert Street School was definitely "a school, not a treatment facility," said Popkin. In fact, "serious problems were rare," he said.

Age mixing was important to the school's success in teaching cooperation and tolerance. Students of different ages and abilities learned in the same classroom and the more advanced students helped those who could not perform as well, rather than shunning them.

Instead of being grouped according to age, students were encouraged to follow their own interests with others who enjoyed the same subjects. Because of Nathan Popkin's belief that "the best motor to energize the learning process is curiosity," students were encouraged to pursue their own interests instead of those of the teacher or provincial government.

Student projects dealt with subjects such as environmental preservation or Canadian studies, and were usually interconnected. Some projects would spawn others: while-writing and performing a play students read and studied Shakespeare and Anton Chekov.

The school emphasized work as well as study. Two months out of ten were set aside for working in the 'real world.' With the help of co-ordinators, every student found a job in a bookstore, restaurant or library. The work component was embraced by the students and was an important part of the school, said Popkin: "learning and labour go together and should go on until we die."

Students were not graded, but their work was evaluated in student-professor consultations. Students prepared written evaluations of their own performance and then met their professors to discuss the progress that was being made.

Because it was a private school, tuition was charged—but it was a sliding tuition based on family income. Most of the students came from a middle class background and paid eighty dollars each month. One student's mother was on welfare and paid nothing.

As far as the students were concerned, the school was a success: they enjoyed it and learned things they would not have otherwise encountered.

But the school failed in one of its primary objectives: the students did not relate the school to their community in the way that had been hoped. Popkin said he wanted to "educate people to live in society in a more positive and healthy way;" but students could not see the connection between the way they acted inside the school and the way they should act outside the school.

Today it is difficult to find an alternative to the rigid, curricularized school system most kids must face. The only local alternative is the Waldorf School—one of the International Association of Waldorf Schools—in North Vancouver.

The Waldorf program maintains a balance between intellect, aesthetics and athletics. The school fosters a strong feeling of community, according to visiting physics teacher Gordon Kubanek.

Kubanek said although the school administration is rather authoritarian, it promotes a non-competitive atmosphere and encourage the development of a "sense of morality through aesthetics."

Students learn reverence for their surroundings and neighbours through study of the arts. Although tuition at Waldorf is expensive, it also operates on a sliding scale—though one that is not quite as slippery as that of the Albert Street School.

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Direct action puts Natives on road to victory

By Joe Altwasser

Direct action is the new catchword that describes the strident measures Native people in Canada are now using to protect their territorial homelands. It usually involves the blockading of the historic tribal lands from logging and mining companies intent on exploiting the area's resources.

"Direct action is bringing people together and allow(ing) people to get back on the land which is really important," according to Ardythe Wilson, one of the band coordinators of the Gitskan tribal council.

In B.C., one of the most well-known native fights is taking place in the Bulkely valley near the town of Hazelton. Here, the approximately 10,000 strong Gitskan nation is defending part of its 57,000 square kilometre homeland from the onslaught of logging companies.

The Gitskan and the neighbouring Wet'suwet'en tribe say this active opposition is a last resort.

"This is the only way to get the public and the government to understand. We can't get any support from the courts, what can we do?" asked Wilson.

> "The people are aware of the consequences like jail, but it is worth it considering the slaughter taking place"

At present the Gitskan are in the B.C. Supreme Court attempting to have the courts confirm ownership of their homeland. But court battles take a great deal of time. The fight in court will likely stretch into the 1990's said Wilson. And in the interim the logging companies continue to clear-cut.

"In the meantime Westar (one of the major companies logging in the area) has been taking all they can out. By the time the court has settled it will be empty land," said Wilson.

The Gitskan have had some success in defending their territory. Last year they won a court injunction over Westar. The court found the Gitskan would suffer irreparable damage if the logging went ahead in the northern third of their territory, north of the Babine river. Wilson said it was their first victory. Usually, the courts rule in favour of corporate interest, he said.

Wilson said the courts favoured the Gitskan because the northern Sustutakla territories had never been logged. The logging companies were not granted the right to build a bridge across the Babine in order to access the virgin stands of timber.

But Westar was able to continue logging the southern two-thirds of the Gitskan land primarily because they had already begun extracting timber, said Wilson. It is this portion of the territory they are fighting to regain control of.

"Here we have little hope of success through the courts to stop the clear-cutting," said Wilson.

Besides creating public awareness to their plight, direct action has also provided the Gitskan with numerous other societal benefits.

The people are very committed in their approach to the cause of protecting their land and it has made them realize that through the force of numbers they can make a difference, said Wilson.

"The people are aware of the consequences like jail, but it is worth it considering the slaughter taking place," said Wilson. "We want our children to have the same opportunity to enjoy the wilderness when growing up."

Wilson said there is a history of Gitskan people who have died in jail because they were defending their land.

"We have always opposed the settlement of our land, since the first Dutch settlers, who were given land scripts after the Boer War, and came and burnt the fish-houses and long-houses while the Natives were absent either fishing or hunting."

The blockades, as well as being a political tool, have brought large numbers of the Gitskan together in the wilderness where they are drawn closer to their roots. The protests involve the whole tribe and bring together the youngest members of the tribe with the elders and chiefs in a positive environment.

Wilson said when the kids came out to the camps they often learned how to clean fish, set traps and nets, and smoke fish.

"Direct action brought people together and when you are touched like that it is important to pass it onto the children. To get back onto the land is really important," said Wilson.

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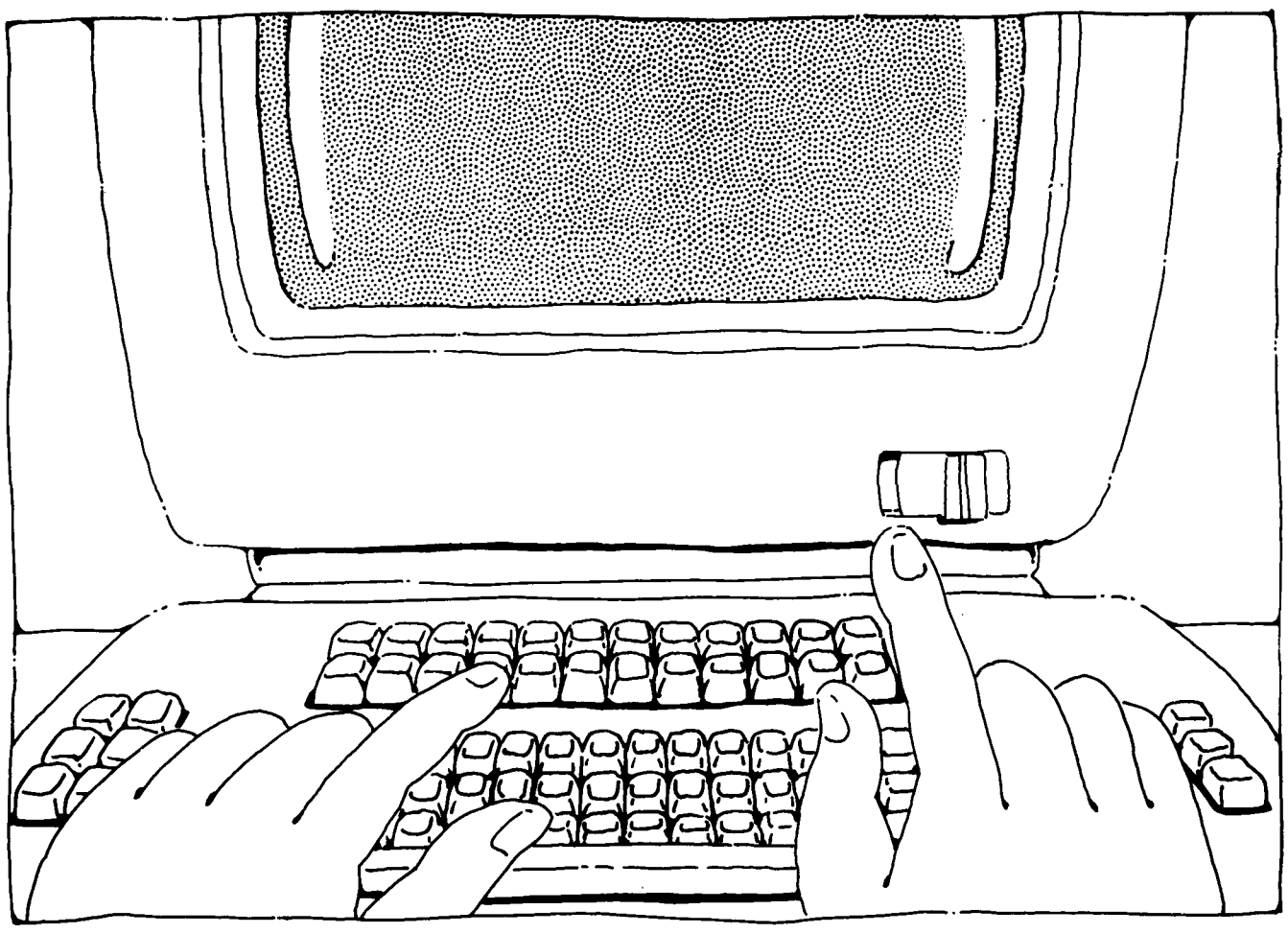

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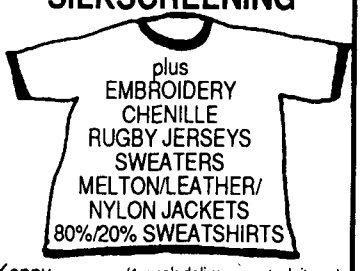

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Page Friday

Ballet B.C. bedazzles

by Alexandra Johnson

Ballet B.C. brought a strong sense of the evolution of an ancient art form to the Queen Elizabeth Theatre last weekend.

DANCE
Ballet British Columbia
Queen Elizabeth Theatre
March 10th and 11th

Choreographer John Alleyne's 1989 work Flying to Paris appropriately opened the performance. It presented the 'place where the Ballet happens' and showed images of dance in transition—a suspended notion of dancers' thoughts moving together to create a concrete vision. The choreography broke the confines of classical basics and caught, in the carefully engineered movement of human bodies, the sense of a generation in the midst of change.

The music hung in the air like the suspense-filled background music of a crime drama. The effect was the same. We were aware of discovery, of an ally or enemy lurking just beyond each experiment in movement.

Through this first work, the dancers proclaimed "This is what we do; this is why we're here and this is the kind of high quality performance you can expect form us." They delivered on this promise.

The second piece, In Passing, a 1986 work choreographed by Reid Anderson, gave us a light look at two couples in the midst of the trials of romance. It was sometimes amusing, sometimes poignant and a pleasure to watch from beginning to end.

The two highlights of the evening were still to come.

French born choreographer Serge Bennathan, in a short prelude to his work, The Fall, writes "We have gone so far in our self-destruction that even our highest and most beautiful hopes, the angels, can't survive."

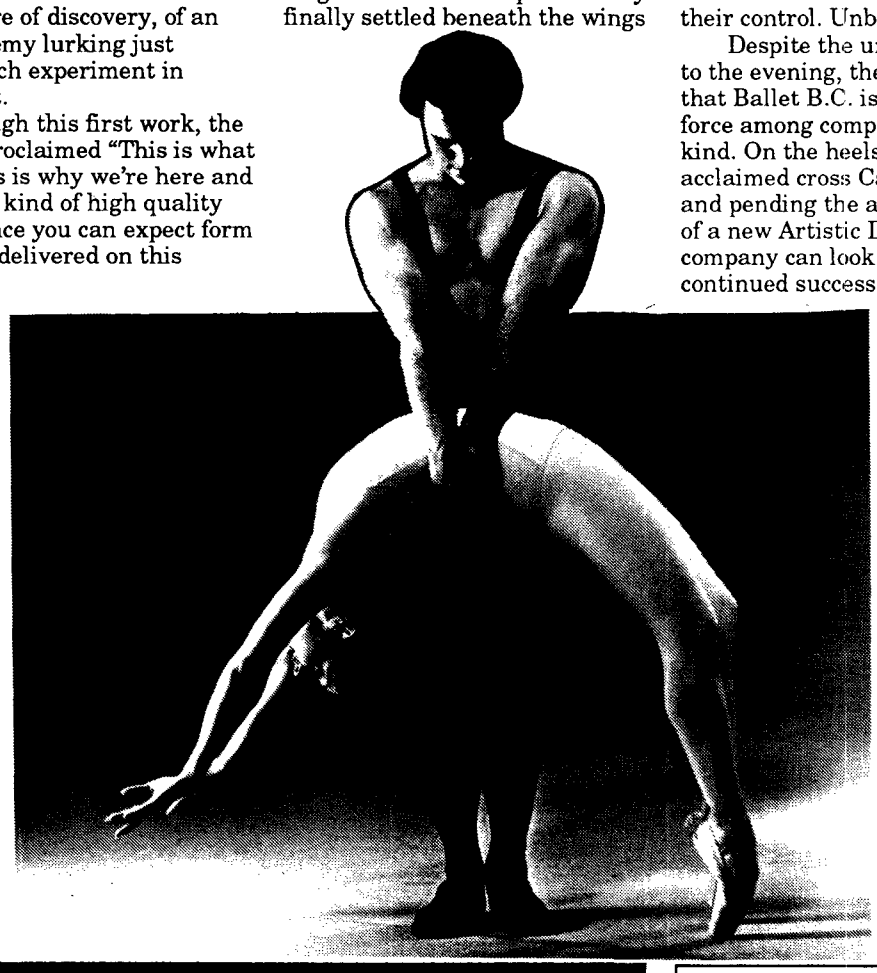
The spotlight illuminated a small tree, the object of a man's awed gaze as the piece began. A woman cradled a carved dolphin in her arms while a lifeless angel lay curled up on the stage behind them. Their dance was a lamentation of loss—a look towards a day when we may covet a single tree as a scarce treasure and a single species from the sea as a reminder of oceans that have long since been corrupted. They finally settled beneath the wings of the prostrate angel and left us waiting with them for an end to come.

The next work, Urlicht (Primal Light), was exquisite. Yseult Lendvai and David MacGillivray held violent energy and graceful strength in perfect balance. Like Greek statues come to life, they captured light and released it across the stage.

The work was given as a gift to the company by its Frankfurt-based choreographer, William Forsythe.

The last piece, surprisingly, was a disappointment. Petite Symphonie Concertante was an exercise in dischord. The components—set, music, costumes and choreography—clashed. The 70's psychadelic backdrop, classical tu-tu-like attire, and modern-classical music arrangement just didn't mix. The choreography seemed barely able to keep up with the music and the dancers, though proceeding with their usual level of precision, appeared caught in the middle of something beyond their control. Unbelievable.

Despite the unfortunate end to the evening, there is no doubt that Ballet B.C. is a pioneering force among companies of its kind. On the heels of a highly acclaimed cross Canada tour, and pending the announcement of a new Artistic Director, the company can look forward to continued success in the future.



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Graduate Student Centre Banquet Room

AGENDA
1. Report of Council - Opening Remarks.
2. Introduction of new executive.
3. Accepting the 1988 financial statement as audited.
4. Reappointment of the Auditor-General of B.C. as the Society"s auditor.

Refreshments Served

Speaker, Wilfred Cude, *to follow*

NOTICE OF HEARING

Take note that the students Court is convening to determine the wording of the referendum regarding the student Recreation Facility proposal.

The hearing is to be held on the 20th day of March, 1989 in SUB Room 260.

Persons desiring to make submissions on this matter are directed to give notice to the Clerk of the Court through the Ombudsoffice (228-4846), SUB 100A, before commencement of the hearing.

Jessica Mathers
Clerk of the Court

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW OPEN FOR ARTS OMBUDSPERSON

The Ombudsperson will be required to deal with student complaints and should have scheduled office hours. The Ombudsperson will also have to work with the A.U.S. Academic Coordinator.

Applications are available from Buch A 107, and must be submitted by 4:00 pm, Thurs, March 23, 1989.

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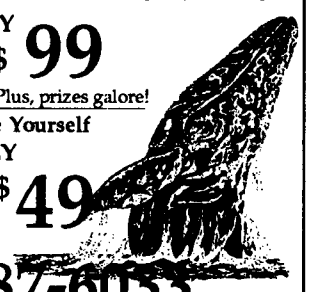

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Buchanan Bulding, Room A 106

STRATEGIC ARMS CONTROL:
WHAT MAKES SENSE?

Saturday, March 25, 1989
8:15 p.m.
(A Vancouver Institue Lecture)
Woodward IRC, Lecture Hall, No 2

Music stars in sleepy show

by Robert Groberman

Nocturne opens with a stage full of actors miming going to sleep, ends with them waking up, and in between shows us what these people are dreaming about. Were it not for the show's original musical accompaniment, the audience would have fallen asleep too.

THEATRE
Nocturne
Studio 58 at Langara College
Until April 2

This series of unconnected dream sequences, conceived, written, directed and choreographed by Morris Panych is a hit and miss proposition. Some sequences are fun, some are boring, and some are stupid. All are accompanied by musical variations on Chopin's Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 2, composed by Jeff Corness.

There are thirteen sequences, with the interesting outnumbering the stupid and the boring. In "Raccoons," four actors run around in the dark, shining flashlights on their own faces as they strike various tableaux which tell a scene by scene story of a robbery. The light technique is effective and interesting, but the sequence goes on for too long and what begins as fun becomes boring.

The sequences are separated by blackouts, during which cast members perform short poems about humans and animals. These poems are set up to be witty, but most fall clunking to the floor.

"Cockroaches," though, contains some of the evening's finest moments, as the entire cast, playing cockroaches, takes to the stage and executes a tap dance number that is well choreographed, fun to watch, and backed up with a variation of Chopin that sound more like the Charleston.

Jeff Corness' variations on Chopin's beautiful music are consistently interesting and work beautifully with Panych's imaginative choreography.

Ken MacDonald's set, consisting of a house front located up stage and two steel ladders, suggests the backdrop from one of those old Yosemite Sam cartoons, and is suprisingly versatile.

Nocturne has no intermission, and ninety straight minutes of unconnected vignettes begins to feel endless. A play without a plot is also a play without an ending, and as the evening progressed, I started to feel trapped, finding no conventional signals that the play is approaching a denouement.

If the sequences that don't work were removed from this show, we would be left with a performance much closer to sixty minutes, the piece would be much tighter, and would not have to rely so heavily on the music to carry the audience through to the end.

Nocturne-al animals strut their stuff

Learn of love and woman

by Kurt Preinsperg

Imagine my delight when idly browsing through a bookshop's sex counsel section, I found a gem among the rubble: Merle Shain's new meditation on love and courage, appropriately titled Courage My Love.

PRINT
Courage My Love
by Merle Shain
Seal Books

Merle Shain is Canada's queen among thousands of relationship experts whose advice nourishes our battleworn souls in these cynical times. She taught us how to hang in there or bail out if necessary in three previous works (the best known is Some Men Are More Perfect Than Others).

Her new book, like the others, consists of beautifully crafted mini-essays, musing battle-reports from the war between the sexes which read like inspired love letters. It's the kind of book ideally suited for lovers to read to each other in the afterglow of lovemaking.

"...what is this psychic space," she asks, "this common ground we seek to share, called intimacy—this place where you can exist in your own inner light and not be judged, this haven where your vulnerabilities don't humiliate you, where sex is always warm and close and all your funny lines are understood, and there is always someone back to back with you when you take on the world?"

Her answers are as perceptive and inspirational as any we're likely to find. Merle Shain counsels without a trace of preachiness and analyzes without analyzing emotions to death. She has a voice all her own to articulate her philosophy of loving, an immensely sane philosophy articulated with a poet's sensitivity. If books can ever make a person more sensitive, hers will.

The insights she offers on perennial themes like freedom and commitment sound a slightly disillusioned note. She laments the ease with which the fluke of passion for someone new destroys good relationships. She illustrates through anecdotes and parables how we want freedom when we have love and how we want love when we have freedom. She shows how in using others we really cheat ourselves, and how we use and cheat others mostly out of lack of self-respect. She defends feminism while also taking stock of its disappointing fruits.

It's easy to dismiss Merle Shain as a soppy romanticist. But I'm a grateful admirer; I've learned more from her about women than from any other source. She has a magic, metaphor-rich way of teaching us about subtle feelings, to catalyze communication about trouble spots that usually remain undiscussed, and to inflame our longing for the beauty of love.

Guided by the recognition that in the end, when we die, we'll either have experienced life's sweetness or we won't, she reminds us of the very real possibility that we will find our salvation either through love relationships—or not at all.

I was saddened to hear that Merle Shain died this week.

Live Go-Betweens beat own record

by Thomas Long

Weaving their way through a rather small crowd, Australia's Go-Betweens climbed on stage and went straight to work last Thursday night (or rather, Friday morning—will a headline act ever come on before midnight at the Town Pump?) Witty banter about it being "really great to be here" is not the Go-Betweens' style. For the next hour and twenty minutes the band played all of "16 Lovers Lane," their latest release, and dusted off a few gems from the past for good measure.

MUSIC
The Go-Betweens
The Town Pump
March 9

On record, the Go-Betweens' sound lies somewhere between the Smiths (Streets of Your Town, Was There Anythng I Could Do) and early Talking Heads (Clouds, I'm Alright, Dive for Your Memory). Frontmen Grant McLennan and Robert Forster, who share the songwriting credits while splitting the vocal chores, do little to discourage these comparisons live: McLennan, when stripped of his guitar, prances a la Morrissey to Forster's David Byrne-like posturing.

Yet there is definitely more to the Go-Betweens than this. Neither the Smiths, nor the Talking Heads have the talents of Amanda Brown. Whether on violin (where she spent most of the evening...sorry, morning), oboe, guitar or backup vocals, each of her contributions seemed to lift each song above easy categorization.

Which makes it all the more confusing as to why her stylings are virtually buried on the new album. Love Is A Sign, for example, sounded far better live, with Brown's almost psychedelic runs on the violin fleshing out the song.

Save for Devil's Eye, a McLennan ballad which retains all of its charm on vinyl, the new material was vastly better performed live. Quiet Heart is another example. With drummer Lindy Morrison's subtle changes, the song moved from what appears to be an imitation of U2's With or Without You, into a genuinely original song. It's too bad none of this was captured by their (over) producer.

A final nod must be given to the clever images which were projected behind the band during the show. At any given moment, one was face to face with Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in a clinch, an aboriginal tribesman in full regalia, or a wistful autumn scene—none of which detracted from a solid performance.

DOA

Live, kickin' & howlin'

by Olivia Zanger

D.O.fuckin' eh.

Just a fun lovin' bunch of red-blooded boys out to raise a little Hell, kick a little ass and throw a little fear into the hearts of the AMS.

Well, it's fear and loathing time for those AMS "pencil-necked geeks." DOA is hitting SUB Ballroom this Saturday—hard, fast and furious.

When DOA plays this Saturday's gig, joined by the infamous ex-Dead Kennedys' singer Jello Biafra, it will bring to an end a battle that began over the tuition fee rally of January 26th, when DOA was suddenly cancelled and prevented from playing at the protest.

I talked with DOA's lead vocalist Joey Keighley (a.k.a. Joey Shithead) about the band's political involvements, the new movie in which they star, Terminal City Ricochet, and the major international tours planned for the year ahead, as well as their problems with the AMS.

INTERVIEW
DOA
SUB Ballroom
March 18th

The AMS cited the time DOA urinated on an audience as partial grounds for refusing to let you play at the January 26th tuition fee rally. What prompted you to do that?

DOA:Well I did it a few times. The first time was in Toronto, I pissed on the dance floor and grabbed various people and dragged them through it. It's a sorta fun thing to do. If you've ever seen the Viletones, it's an obvious thing to do.

> "This piece a shit yours?! Uh-oh! Vio-fucking-lation! Well Officer Friendly, what does Elmer the Saftey Elephant have to say about driving without a safety light?"

The time I did it from the stage was San Francisco, in 1978...we were getting a really poor reaction from the crowd, so I figured it couldn't get much worse, so I thought at least this would stir 'em up, and sure enough it did. Strangely enough, I got a real good arc...I got a good distance. This is one of my fortés. I can piss over a van...no problem...I'm not just talking about leaking down the other side or anything like that. I'm talking your true arc over a regular sized standard American van...

So anyway, it nailed a table and people scattered, and after that people had a great time. They saw that we meant business and that we were a fun lovin' bunch of guys. It's always like one of those things, you know, you always see guys at a party wearing a lampshade on their head. Try pissin' on people. It's the same sort of reaction—you're the life of the party.

As far as pissing on anybody at UBC goes, we didn't have any intention of that, although if the members of the AMS that stopped us from playing at the rally were near, all of us in the band would gladly piss on them. No problem. They wouldn't have to go downtown to pay for it like they usually do.

KAREN LEE PLESSNER PHOTO

Brian, Chris, John and Joey. Or is it Mark, Matthew, Luke and John. Or maybe Stalin, Lenin, Marx and Trotsky. No! I know! It's Eenie, Meenie, Minie and Mo! Or Curly, Larry, Mo and Shemp...or Fee, Fie, Foe and Fum...or John, Paul, George and Ringo...or is it Archie, Edith, Mike and Gloria? Yeah, yeah...That's it.

Everyone remembers your support of the Squamish 5, and I'm sure that was in the back of the minds of the AMS when they made the decision that DOA was not the "right" kind of band for a protest rally. Why were you involved with the Squamish 5? What was your purpose in publicizing the controversy?

DOA:These people were just fighting fire with fire. All those things that they bombed were designed to hurt people or the places that people inhabit. So we decided on those principles to support them, to try and make people aware of what they were saying; that they weren't just a bunch of mad terrorists on the rampage trying to blow things up in a frenzy of someone learning to light their first fuse...I can't be a big supporter of violence—there's too much of that already—but what they were aiming it against were pretty vile things.

You've claimed that the 'old' AMS threw "red herrings" your way when they censored your playing at the tuition fee rally to hide their fear of the confrontational language DOA would use. The 'new' AMS welcomed you to their protest. How successful did you feel the last tuition fee rally downtown was?

DOA:The rally was pretty good. Obviously the weather was a real downer on turnout-type things. Also those things usually work better right on a campus. Students' attention spans are very short... Trying to get them downtown—most people going to university are just apathetic. They're a very apathetic lot. They don't give a shit about anything.

Basically the rally was fine. Good spirit to it...I really think that we need some chronic changes before you're going to get real emphasis on education, but that doesn't mean that people should stop trying...You're not going to turn over mountains with a mere rally, but on the other hand if you don't do anything you won't stand a chance.

In Terminal City Ricochet, you're playing an armed and dangerous, bad-guy cop paired with wrestling champion Gene Kiniski, the band does a scene, and you all do the soundtrack. What's the movie about?

DOA:Terminal City Ricochet is a futuristic-type movie. We try and go into every scene with unbelievable action-packed sequences. We get great lines... you know, "This piece a shit yours?! Uh-oh! Vio-fucking-lation! Well Officer Friendly, what does Elmer the Saftey Elephant have to say about driving without a safety light?" We have some really intellectual conversation that goes on in the film...We have these great hats: flower pot meets clockwork orange.... Anyway, one guy runs the whole town, owns half the town, some people don't like it and decide to kidnap the head guy's son. They bungle it, but the son hates his old man anyway, which isn't really his old man for starters, and helps them do the kidnapping, and then the police come and try and blow them away...We play the final sequence—there's a big party sequence going on, and DOA is there playing.

Cast of thousands?

DOA:Cast of hundreds, but what distinguished hundreds they were! Anyway I think it's going to be, rather than just being a trashy, grade B, exploitation-type film, it's going to be a trashy, grade B, exploitation-type film with political overtones, which makes it even worse or better, depending on your standards of judgement... I equate it a lot to a British Columbia-type mentality where a few people own most of the stuff, and they also call all the shots, and that's pretty much the way its been around here for years and years and years.

> You always see guys at a party wearing a lampshade on their head. Try pissin' on people. It's the same sort of reaction—you're the life of the party.

Who's distributing the film?

DOA:Apparently it's going to be Cineplex Odeon...You don't think DOA would just get involved with any old rinky-dink project that comes along! Believe me, people have asked, many, many, many people. We said "We're waiting for a quality production that actually means something." We ain't just no chisling fly-by-nighters who'd just take anything that's handed out to us...but we take every second thing that's handed out to us.

Last December, you did a tour of the West coast and New York with your new guitarist Chris Hombre ("Humper" or "Humper Greenhorn the III", as you've nicknamed him). After interviewing several dozen hopefuls, and turning away the great mass, you decided on the ex-Dayglo Abortions guitarist. How was the tour and does Hombre cut the mustard?

DOA:We went to New York—played a big political rally there, called Refuse and Resist, for a couple of thousand people... looking to try and counteract a lot of the right-wing things that are happening in the United States.... Chris, well, we took a chance on him. He turned out to be a closet surprise...He's doing great—we're real happy with him. He had the right combination of attitude and ability.

> You don't think DOA would just get involved with any old rinky-dink project that comes along! Believe me, people have asked, many, many, many people.

You've told me your future plans include extensive touring to promote your new album expected to be released this summer, and that this is the first of several tours begining with Northern Europe in July or August and lasting for 5 or 6 weeks. What else is on your itinerary?

DOA:Everything's tentative at this point. We'll do England, Germany, Holland, Scandanavia for sure. And in the fall we'll do the North American tour....We'll play across Canada; we'll play the mid-West, play the East coast, play the West coast, play Texas. Whatever that takes.... We'll probably be touring more or less the rest of this year, and then hopefully in the new year we'll go to Japan and Australia....It all depends where you get releases of your records too. That's the key thing.

Record releases...movie releases...big tours...Do you think DOA has sold out, or have you just bought in?

DOA: Well, really neither, cuz what DOA is, actually almost unique amongst pretty well almost every band on the face of the earth, is that what we do we do for reasons that are not just related to monetary matters. And that's not to say we're a bunch of saints...but we try and make statements on things and try and say things to people. We just go along and play music and we let all the people make their interpretation of that.

DOA

Editorial

Attempting the alternative

This is The Ubyssey's first attempt at what has been dubbed, for lack of a better name, the "Alternative Politics" issue.

Its purpose is to challenge old assumptions about the way things are and the way things have to be. It hopes to suggest alternatives to the dominant models in our society - alternative ways of living and thinking. Its intention is to fill a gap through coverage of issues not usually touched by the mainstream media.

This issue, and indeed the need for alternatives itself, finds its impetus from larger issues, ranging from vast ecological destruction to nuclear arms build up to the deadening poverty seething underneath our happy consumer culture. Many of these find their cause rooted in the political and economic institutions of both capitalist and socialist nations. Attempts should be made to identify the source, rather than attack the individual symptoms. Other approaches lead to the fragmentation of the social activists, dividing the environmentalists, the feminists, the peace activists into different camps with different agendas.

This issue is ultimately insufficient in dealing with even a small fraction of the possible alternatives to existing problems. The articles are simply meant as a springboard to explore positive responses to structural inequalities that result in power, domination and hierarchy.

So there.

Ooooooppps!

Hat eating contest ...The sports staff wants to apologise to Gail Wilson alias Smith for any difficulty The Ubyssey may have caused her. In addition The Ubyssey would also like to congratulate the men's Volleybirds on their second place finish at the Canada West Championships-not third as The Ubyssey headline so quietly ssscreeammed!

THE UBYSSEY

March 17, 1989

The Ubyssey is published Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the academic year by the Alma Mater Society of the University of British Columbia. Editorial opinions are those of the staff and not necessarily those of the university administration, or of the sponsor. The Ubyssey is published with the proud support of the Alumni Association. The Ubyssey is a member of Canadian University Press. The editorial office is Rm. 241k of the Student Union Building. Editorial Department, phone 228-2301; advertising, 228-3977; FAX# 228-6093

"Grab the bricks, it's a revolt" shouted Greg Davis to his loyal band of Anarcho-Communist shock troops, "we're storming that bastion of interior fascism, Gage towers." Olivia, Chung, Paul, and Terry Brennan quickly stepped into line behind their comrade leader M. Davis. Douglas Ferris hollered to his own platoon of Corrine Bjorne, Keith Leung, Jen Lyall, and Robert Groberman that, "the capitalist university must come to an end." Comrade Laura Busheikin agreed and exclaimed "the first step of this transformation is the physical occupation of the building." "Charge," shouted Laura-May and Jon Triechal eyes blazing with the hope that a few capitalist dogs would have their throats sliced open to let their filthy blood flow onto the cobbled street. Rick Heibert was unsure of the cause but he rooted for blood nevertheless along with Ted Aussem and Ernie Stelzer. The basic fact of life in capitalist life is the alienation of creative power said the great revolutionary intellectuals Alex Johnson, Vince Sheh, Deanne Fischer. "Nous sommes le pouvoir," said Katherine and Joe. The whole group charged taking with them the recent converts, Dean Hilton-Paravantes, Luis Piedmont, and Karen Lee Plessner. Michael Vaney and Monica Brunner silently infiltrated Gage and slit the security guards throats allowing the shock troops Gordon Whyte, Martin Chester, and Laura Zerebeski to enter and throw their grenades. Kurt Preinsperg was shot. Hopman Seto and Hai Le were the last comrades to enter Gage and after crawling over the dead fascists, raise the hammer and sickle.

sports:	Joe Altwasser
news:	Deanne Fisher
entertainment:	Robert Groberman
city desk:	Katherine Monk

Letters

The Ubyssey welcomes letters on any issue. Letters must be typed and are not to exceed 300 words in length. Content which is judged to be libelous, homophobic, sexist, racist or factually incorrect will not be published. Please be concise. Letters may be edited for brevity, but it is standard Ubyssey policy not to edit letters for spelling or grammatical mistakes. Please bring them, with identification, to SUB 241k. Letters must include name, faculty, and signature.

What "rights" mean in a UBC residence

I have recently discovered that the Housing Department at UBC is not as "fair" as they make themselves out to be.

The Resident Life Coordinators (the people in charge of a single residence) and other housing staff (i.e. advisors and Standards Committee members) wield too much unsupervised power. I have experienced this abuse of power.

Two weeks ago, I was evicted from Place Vanier residence which is on a four point disciplinary system. If a resident receives four points, he/she is evicted. I received my first three points for distributing a pamphlet which contained abusive material about housing staff. I had no part in the making of this material and I had no knowledge of the material until the morning of its distribution. As a result of this pamphlet at least seven of the thirteen involved were evicted.

I received my final and fourth point for an alleged noise violation. My house advisor claimed that she heard my voice down one flight of stairs and through a set of glass doors. The irony is that while other members on my floor were making excessive noise I was purposefully being quiet. I took the case to the Standards Committee (a committee of fellow residents that decides whether one is guilty or innocent involving a dispute between an advisor and a resident). I had four witnesses who testified that there was no noise coming from me on the night in question. During the hearing, I had no chance to hear or refute my advisors testimony and a crucial part of one witness' testimony was arbitrarily omitted from the Committee's report. Consequently, the Committee took the advisor's testimony over mine and my four witnesses testimony and I was found "guilty."

While waiting for my final notice of eviction, there were other instances of injustice. Before I had received my fourth point, I was not allowed access to a Place Vanier dance because the R.L.C. decided that he did not want to take any chances with my predicted destructive actions. Furthermore, I was not granted an appeal because the assistant director of student housing felt that it was not necessary. I was not given visitation rights to any U.B.C. residence because the R.L.C. considered me a "pain." This policy of no visitation rights stems from an illegal practice by the housing department of keeping evicted residents off of public property.

Who gave these housing staff members so much unchecked power? Why hasn't anyone ever questioned this god-like authority over the lives of university level students?

Why is there no recourse to this dictatorship called housing where the residents' rights are unconstitutionally seized except writing to The Ubyssey?

Susan Yount

Harassment in housing

My father, Kenneth Kendall, a former faculty member at UBC (1984-1988) wrote this letter regarding a situation involving a floor mate of mine, Susan Yount, who was evicted under questionable circumstances:

Mary Flores, Director of Single Student Housing:

I am writing this letter to apprise you of a situation occurring in one of the residences (Place Vanier). The cause of this problem seems to be a personality clash between a student resident (Susan Yount) and a floor supervisor (Carl Cooper).

The student (an honors exchange student from UCSB) has been given notice of eviction on grounds that are not only weak but unfair. She was first given an extreme penalty (3 points) for helping distribute written information that was deemed personally critical by Mr. Cooper and generally critical of the dorm supervisors. She was not the originator of this material and has stated she brought a copy to her floor at the request of a friend for the purposes of dissemination. A few weeks later she was accused of excessive noise-making and given another point even though witnesses in her behalf testified that she was not involved. This last penalty, for a disputed violation, on top of the excessive penalty for a seemingly harmless act, has led to her notice of eviction.

I believe you will agree with me that this is a form of political harassment that has no place in a university setting. This sort of international incident does not serve the interests or the reputation of an excellent university such as the University of British Columbia. I urge you to resolve this problem in a manner satisfactory to all those involved before it gains a significance out of proportion to its intrinsic merit.

Sincerely,
Kenneth R. Kendall, PhD.
Physicist
Lunar Planetary Laboratory
University of Arizona

I believe this kind of harassment needs to be acknowledged for the sake of the residents at Place Vanier and the other residences on campus. As seen from this particular case, the residents are given no chance for defending themselves. They are guilty until proven guilty by the "fair" housing disciplinary process.

Sara Kendall
Arts 1

Lit lover lashes letter

As a writer and an avid-almost fanatical-reader, I am saddened by Bruce Gairns's recent letter in The Ubyssey. Through I cannot agree with his hypothesis that it is expectation and author reputation which make great literature, I think I can understand why Mr. Gairns would feel this way.

Literary academics (English profs) too often approach a work as though it were a nut in need of cracking, and, like a nut, they presume the work of little use until the shell is discarded. Good authors—yes, Mr. Gairns, Margaret Atwood included—are well aware of the ideas in their work. When a prof dismisses the shell of story or surface though, she or he not only ignores that which the author probably spent the most time considering and sweating over, but robs the work of it's chief aim: pleasure.

Though English profs have nothing but the best intentions and the love of literature at heart, I think Mr. Gairns's is one of two common and disheartening reactions to the methods of literary academia. Professors reveal the so-called hidden meaning to their students, and the students—shocked to find that this wasn't the story of a boy and his dog after all, it was really a treatise on some Platonic theory of human existence—say either:

(a) Bullshit.
or
(b) I must be too stupid to see this.

Either way, the outcome is that English courses often discourage people from reading.

I would like to encourage Mr. Gairns to keep reading in spite of the way his English courses make him feel. Writers are generally fairly smart folks with an interesting point of view. If you don't like a book, the writer won't mind if all you can say after reading it is, "Wow, that was pretty cool." Sometimes that's all a writer would want you to say.

Leo McKay
MFA Creative Writing 2

Greens colour German politics

PERSPECTIVE

The philosophy of the Green movement reflects the ideal of orienting human affairs and activities to be in balance with the earth's ecological system. Throughout the western industrial countries, environmentalists, including peace activists, feminists and other popular movements have banded together to engage in the political system under the banner of the Green Party.

The movement has had most of its success in West Germany, where the roots and impetus of the Greens lie. It is a grass roots movement that seeks to increase individual participation in the decision making processes by decentralizing the complex, bureaucratic state structures that now harness most societies. In the last West German elections they received 8.3% of the popular vote - putting some green blood into the traditional, stodgy German political establishment.

The party has suffered, however, from a split between the 'realos', those who want to form coalitions with the Social Democrat Party (SPD) to achieve limited gains, and the 'fundis', the Green fundamentalists, who do not want to compromise their ideals or loose touch with their support base.

But the strength of the Green Party lies in its grassroots support. An attempt to become affiliated with the SPD can cause the party to lose sights of its original goals. Because decentralization is a mainstay of the Green philosophy, with the belief that local people know what is best for local needs, the Green Party should concentrate on gaining office at the municipal or district level, rather than getting embroiled in the rigid national government, where their ability to initiate change is extremely constrained. Within the national and European context, it is best they remain as an opposition party.

True change starts with conscious individuals and works up through the system. Poor attitudes and wasteful practices cannot be changed from the lofty towers of a national capital. If the Greens can experience success in building a community based network of participating citizens, then they can undermine the supra-institutions that dehumanize our world.

Municipal recycling and alternative energy projects must be established before national energy programs can be effectively tackled. This does not mean that one should refrain from campaigning against nuclear power; national level pressure and protest must always continue. But the Greens must not participate in governments while the centralized, capitalist structure still exists. Start small, and stay small while expanding.

Greg Davis is a plant lovin', tree hugging political hack

Israel's Tarnished Values

PERSPECTIVE

"Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza are perceived as hostile occupiers and continued Israeli rule of a resentful Arab population must lead to repressive measures that, in the long run cannot but distort and corrupt the values we associate with a Jewish state."

–The American Jewish Congress.

Eloquent words indeed, words that strike to the heart of the matter. The values the American Jewish Congress refer to are democracy, freedom, and liberty. Clearly, they are incompatible with discrimination, segregation, and repression. Any nation is so much more than the mere sum of its ideology, economy and history, but Israel's harsh treatment of the Palestinians erodes its moral authority as the only democracy in the Middle East.

To date, according to Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, 29 000 Palestinians have been arrested, 340 killed and 7000 wounded since the Palestinian uprising - intifadah - began in December 1987.

Israel's iron fist policies - use of plastic bullets, bulldozing homes of protestors, closing of schools and universities, and illegal deportation of Palestinian activists - designed to quell the young, rock-throwing protestors have been out of proportion to acts of defiance by the young Palestinians.

A recent study released by the United Nations Human Rights Commission has found Israel guilty of :

* Killing Palestinians, including children;
* Crippling youths by breaking their bones;
* Savagely beating and maltreating women;
* Torturing detainees;
* Throwing gas bombs into houses, mosques and hospitals, causing death by suffocation;
* Imposing curfews and military sieges intended to destroy towns and villages.

So far Israel's iron fist has not loosened any bit.

Last November the Palestine National Council formally recognized Israel's right to existence, professed to reject terrorism "in all its forms," and endorsed the "two-state" concept which called for the creation of a Palestinian state alongside a Jewish state.

In the Byzantine world of Middle East politics, the PLO's move was a giant step. It nudged the door open to the peace process. But unfortunately Israel's prime minister Yitzhak Shamir continues to fiddle while the West Bank and Gaza Strip burn.

By avoiding direct talks with PLO representatives through an international peace conference and by continuing to pretend that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip biblically belong to it, Israeli only turns the tide of world opinions against it, and confirms itself as the recalcitrant party. Increasing numbers of supporters of Israel abroad welcome negotiation with the PLO. In fact, the Bush administration maintains a dialogue with the PLO despite Israel's objection.

Israel does have reasons to oppose an international peace conference. Given the history of General Assembly votes on Mideast matters, and the fact that its people are divided on the issues of relinquishing the occupied territories for peace, Israel is buying time in the hope that the uprising somehow will ebb into disarray because of Israel's increasingly harsh repression.

But the brutal also hurts itself. Israel's economy stagnates; its carefully crafted image as being bullied by its neighbors blurs. One can only hope that Israel realizes no amount of repression can bring the uprising to an end as time has shown - only a political solution can. The grievances and the frustration that fuel it have deep social, economic, and political roots. Crackdown only nourish and strengthen them.

In the long run, Palestinians and Jewish children may well be the ones who suffer the most. The violence they witness daily on TV or on the streets is real. It will not be too long before they get hopelessly tangled in a web of hatred and antagonism that seethes just below the surface of daily violence. These youngsters are tomorrow's leaders. A corruption of their values will only corrupt the characters of the Jewish state and perpetuate the hostility.

Accommodation with the status quo where violence and injustice prolong themselves, offers no reward. Peace is a never-ending process. It would be a mistake on the part of Israel to continue to reject talk with the PLO. After all, negotiation and compromise will bring peace to the region - not brute force and blindfolded vision.

Hai V. Le is a member of Amnesty International, an international human rights watchdog organization.

Price of "progress" too high to pay

I would like to respond to the February 21 Perspective by O. Brenninkmeyer in which the author argues against Canadian involvement in the Brazilian rainforest issue. First let me state my complete agreement with much of what the author says. The point is very clearly made that we have our own environmental problems to deal with in Canada, and it is hypocritical to point an accusing finger at Brazil while we continue with our own irresponsible ways. This is indisputable, and Brenninkmeyer discusses several examples of Canadian mismanagement, to which I would add the ongoing liquidation of the remaining old-growth rainforest of the BC coast.

However, I feel it is worth pointing out a few misunderstandings or omissions on Brenninkmeyer's part. Perhaps it was not made clear in the original Ubyssey article about the Altamira protest, but this event was conceived and instigated by native Brazilians. The Kayapo Indians, along with some 28 other peoples of the Central Amazonian region, INVITED the Canadian countries. It is a false and misconceived assumption that it takes "well-fed" Canadians to tell the Brazilians how wrong they are to continue with current plans to industrialize the Amazon.

Furthermore, from Brenninkmeyer's line of reasoning against foreign intervention, it is but a small step to question the right of the recent (about 400 years) immigrants from Portugal to destroy the homeland of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon. In other words, interpretations of these events will vary according to the historical context chosen. If we choose an appropriate time-scale, knowing that people have lived in the Amazon basin for thousands of years and that the threatened rainforest is itself the product of billions of years of evolution, our perspective on current events and the issue of sovereignty is slightly different. It becomes mildly ridiculous to argue that the powers that be in Brazil have some kind of undisputable right to do as they wish within imaginary lines called borders.

Another of Brennikmeyer's points is weakened by an obvious ideological bias. When he/she presents the well-known opposition between economic success and wealth and ecological well-being, Brennikmeyer articulates a common myth that destruction of the environment is the cost of a high standard of living, and that the only way for developing countries to escape their poverty is to follow the path taken by the rich countries, I really feel I must dispute this very outdated and dangerous line of reasoning, although it has already been repeatedly discredited, most recently by the World Commission on Environment and Development in Our Common Future.

First, burning and flooding the Amazon can by no stretch of the imagination be for the good of Brazilians. Taking into account local droughts brought on by changing rainfall patterns, loss of land and habitat, and the damage to the food supply of the Amazon River, all caused by indiscriminate destruction of the regional ecology, it is apparent that such development will never break the cycle of poverty. Furthermore, it is well known that power from the proposed dams will be used by gold mines, which currently use mercury in the ore extraction processes, and then discard it into the river. Mercury levels as high as 14 times the safe level have been reported in people living downstream from some of these mines. Most illuminating is the fact that profits from the mines are destined in part to pay off Brazil's absurd foreign debt. If we are to extol the virtues of rapid industrialization, let us first look at the costs, and then see who the real benefactors are.

Ecologically sound development is possible; the only thing preventing it is fear of changing the status quo, and the willingness to perpetuate such outdated nonsense as modernization theory, with industrialization as the price of "progress" . Please reassure me—they're not really still teaching that in Poli. Sci. are they?

My final point is in direct response to the moral dilemma of whether Canadian environmentalists have the right to interfere in Brazil's internal politics. Personally I feel it is another misrepresentation to make the global environment crisis a North-South opposition. We are all in this together, along with all the threatened species of animals and plants, and the future generations of all of us. Enough of the theorizing and moralizing; the real opposition is between those who would destroy and then justify it with platitudes, and those who would make a stand. We all have that choice to make.

Joan Bratty
Co-president
Environmental Interest Group
Anth.4

Storm the Mall

Storm The Wall week turns into something resembling a nightmare for anyone populating the Main Library, the Physics Building or even the Chemistry Building. Don't get me wrong; I am very grateful for the Intramurals Sports Program here at UBC. During my tenure both as an undergraduate and graduate student, I have taken part in a large number of Intramural programs, including Fort Camp Hockey, volleyball, BC Place Soccer, six Arts' 20 Relays (on winning team in three), the Centipede Run, Grouse Ski Challenge, and yes, STORM THE WALL.

While trying to write my Ph. D. thesis in the Chemistry Reading Room during the past week, the not-too-distant screams of enthusiastic Storm The Wall competitors led me to question the intellectual caliber of UBC. As if the decibel output of the screaming masses that take part in this event for large parts of the day (including the weekend, as I unluckily found out) wasn't enough, the AMS constantly has to make us aware of the impressive wattage of their sound system. Do they have to announce the arrival of each heat's cyclist to every carrel holder in the Main Library? And if this must be done, can[t the AMS find a more appropriate location for this and any other Intramural events which find their home base on the Campus Plaza (also known as "The Race Center")? There is a lot of open space near Osborne Gym and even around War Memorial Gym where the perhaps necessary noise level would not both the people who are trying to take the reputation of universities as centers of higher learning seriously.

Out on the campus peripheralities, the AMS could blast their REM, XTC and DOA to their hearts content, without turning the center of the campus into another Bronx Zoo. Perhaps that is exactly the way they want it.

Walter V. Cicha
Chemistry Grad Student

NDP wins big in Pt. Grey

By Rick Hiebert

"It's an absolute massacre!"

This was the reaction of a happy New Democrat as his candidate, Dr. Tom Perry, won a resounding victory in the Vancouver Point Grey by-election Wednesday night.

Perry, who lectures in the UBC Faculty of Medicine, won the election with 53 percent of the vote, outpolling Socred Michael Levy who finished with 24 percent and provincial Liberal leader Gordon Wilson who garnered 20.4 percent. Levy and Wilson battled it out for second place much of the night as most traditional Socred polls on the South End of the riding went NDP.

Perry, in his victory speech, said the NDP by-election wins in Point Grey and Nanaimo pointed to a trend that "will culminate in the defeat of the Social Credit government, which is perhaps the most corrupt and dishonest, least compassionate government this wonderful province has ever seen."

Perry later said one of his main goals as an MLA will be "to represent universities—not only UBC, but the other universities as strongly as I can. I intend to represent in every possible way the interest of students and faculty and the University as a whole and fight as hard as I can for it. I don't think we've fought—those of us who work there and study there—nearly hard enough in the past."

Perry said he wants stable, long-term post-secondary education funding that will allow universities to plan ahead. He said he'll work for a "complete rollback" of tuition increases at universities across the province and try to get more student aid. "I think we need a major program throughout the province to improve accessibility to education so that we improve our participation rate which, right now, is the worst in Canada."

Perry said his other main priorities as an MLA would be environmental conservation, health and dealing with the housing crisis. "I'm concerned with the issue of demolitions, which are forcing the eviction of elderly people from their apartment buildings and I intend to do everything I can to stop that—and I mean everything."

UBC's newest MLA also sees the current flap over the University Endowment Lands as an opportunity for the provincial government "to seek a creative solution that meets the needs both of the original inhabitants of Canada and of the public, which wants the lands to stay as a park." Perry foresees that a compromise will be reached, even if the UEL issue has to be resolved in the courts.

"I'd like to thank (UBC's students) very much for their support and I hope it won't be a one time phenomenon," Perry said, with a broad smile.

Dr. Tom Perry, on the (gasp) right. HOPMAN SETO PHOTO

Final official results, Vancouver Point Grey by-election

Dr. Tom Perry	New Democrat	**13,967**
Michael Levy	Social Credit	**6,324**
Gordon Wilson	Liberal	**5,376**
Valerie Parker	Green	**524**
Bob Seeman	Independent	**73**
Mary Anne Nylen	Libertarian	**59**
Louis Lesosky	Human Race	**16**
Gerald Kirby	New Populist	**8**

Voter turnout: **45.1%**

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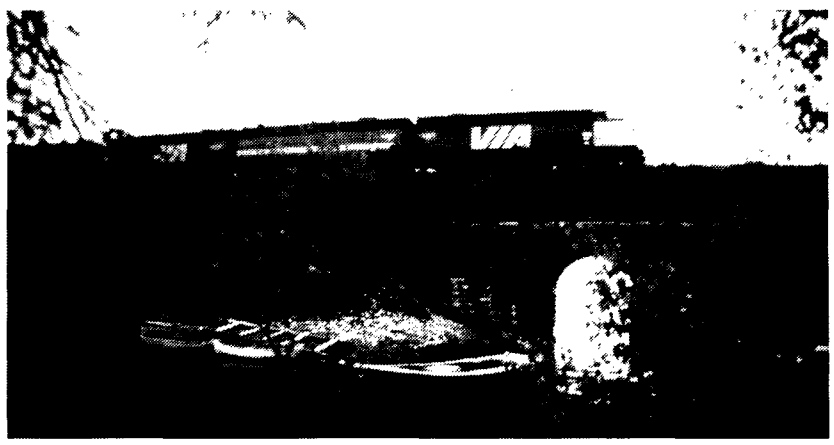

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