THE UBYSSEY

WEDNESDAY 10 NOVEMBER 1993 CIRCULATION 12,000 VOLUME 76, ISSUE 17

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remembering what????

Canada kills around world

by Graham Cook

Canada's image as a peace-loving nation just does not fit reality, according to Steve Staples of the BC peace coalition End the Arms Race.

While we may not often participate directly in wars, Canada has a long history of exporting arms and nuclear equipment to the US and areas of serious regional conflicts. According to Staples, with the end of the cold war Canadian arms companies are not closing down—they are expanding into new markets.

"Right now the general trend is that Canadian companies are expanding military exports into the third world," Staples said.

"As has always been the case the vast majority of our exports have gone to the US, but in 1990 four percent of our exports went to the third world and that went up to 24 percent in 1992. US exports have decreased proportionally in that time," Staples said.

In 1992 more than $1 billion of Canadian military equipment was exported. More than 5000 Canadian companies have received military contracts.

There are cases of completed military supplies being exported, including armoured personnel carriers built by the Canadian arm of General Motors for shipment to Saudi Arabia.

But, according to Staples, most Canadian exports are "components like computer parts, software, missile guidance systems and photo equipment."

Critics express concern over how these components will be used.

"With Canadian exports to the US there is little control over what happens to them. A component may be manufactured in Canada and then the parent company can make it into a finished product in the States and sell it to anybody they like," Staples said.

"We have Canadian-made components being used by the US and other governments, including military governments."

According to the Canadian Peace Alliance, 79 percent of the governments receiving Canadian components use repression in its extreme forms—including torture and political killings.

"We sell to some of the biggest human rights violators in the world: Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Zaire. All these countries have been charged with serious human rights violations," he said.

Staples also pointed to Canada's export of uranium to the US for use in "depleted uranium penetrators" (DUPs).

"Canada has the biggest uranium deposits in the world of which only a small percentage is weapons-grade. Depleted uranium is U-238, whereas they use the U-235 for power plants and weapons. There are tonnes and tonnes of the U-238 left over, which is radioactive but not as much as the enriched stuff.

"Depleted uranium is very dense and explodes, bursts into flames, on impact. They put that on armour-piercing shells. When it strikes the side of a tank, the depleted uranium bursts into flames and can pierce the side of the tank. It ignites the diesel fumes in the tanks and incinerates the crew inside, burns them alive.

"There were tonnes and tonnes used in the Gulf War. It's difficult to prove a direct link, that the uranium was Canadian, but we did ship huge amounts of the stuff to the US before the war," he said.

The landscape of Iraq is now littered with more than 40 tonnes of DUPs. After oxidization (which happens during the explosion of the shells) the shells become highly toxic.

"They have photographs of Iraqi children playing with DUPs, and the cancer rate among young Iraqis has skyrocketed" since the Gulf War, Staples said.

And DUPs are not only used for conflicts abroad. The recently-commissioned HMCS Vancouver is equipped with deck-mounted machine guns armed with DUPs.

love hate war peace love hate war peace love hate war peace love hate war peace love

5 - COMING EVENTS

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UBC
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Soldiers who say no are the truer war heroes

by Niva Chow

Conscientious objector—a person who for reasons of conscience objects to conforming to a requirement especially in the military service. The conscience is the moral sense of what is right and wrong, felt by a person and affecting behavior.

In 1990, Jeff Paterson of the United States Marine Corps was the first GI to refuse to go to the Persian Gulf. He claimed, "I cannot and will not be a pawn in America's power plays for profits and oil in the Middle East."

For his stand against the gulf war, Paterson was jailed and confined pending trial. The Marines Corps claimed his "serious criminal misconduct adversely impacts on the effectiveness, morale, discipline and readiness of the command and the national security of the United States."

Paterson was later released and discharged from the military, but not before he was deemed a "wimp" by both his fellow Marines and those within his community.

For Monte Ladner, proving to be a conscientious objector was more difficult than he anticipated. In September 1992 the US Army Major applied for CO status but was rejected on the basis that as a medical doctor, Ladner could not be opposed to war because he had killed bacteria before. The fact that earlier he had applied for a therapeutic abortion for his wife was also used to back the government's claim.

As a result, he must serve until 1996, at which time he can reapply for CO status.

Why war?

There are two primary trains of thought pertaining to the military and war itself. The first, which seems to be the most predominant in a culture of nationalism, is that war is fighting for the right—fighting for goodness and freedom. The second notion often stems from those who have seen war and the atrocities it inevitably brings and those who are perceptive enough to realize the so-called "hippie perspective" of making love not war. It is the realization that war is not a game. It is a serious business - the only good resulting from it is the profit that the weapons' makers reap.

The military, as an instrument of the government, recruits its officers by glorifying war, as seen through various methods such as the infamous "Uncle Sam wants You" or "Be all that You can be", it aims to attract men and women across all borders—colour, ethnicity, class. The reality of the military is that systemically, it is primarily men and those of a lower-class background that are encouraged to join. The fact that the US population consists of 12 percent African-american men while the military statistics has 40 percent only strengthens this hypothesis. For women, the percentages are more disproportionate. Through government rhetoric, the media, and popular culture, people are encouraged to join the military—playing on the themes of youth searching for adventure, patriotism, or want for money, especially in times of economic recession.

Reasons for becoming a soldier are not ultimately important, though—once one joins the ranks of the military, one is trained and conditioned to do what the government wants. He is taught to no longer think as an individual, rather as part of a unit. He is to do what he is told and not question it.

There is no official, mainstream avenue for the anti-war beliefs to be shared. Soldiers, surrounded only by those who have adopted the goals and ideas of the government are isolated from alternative anti-war perspectives. There is no outlet for soldiers to voice doubts and concerns on the morality or purpose of the military.

If those within the military question the murder and violence of war, they are seen as a threat to what government and the nation represent. People are weened on war toys, violent cartoons, comic books and GI Joe action figures.

Breaking the mold

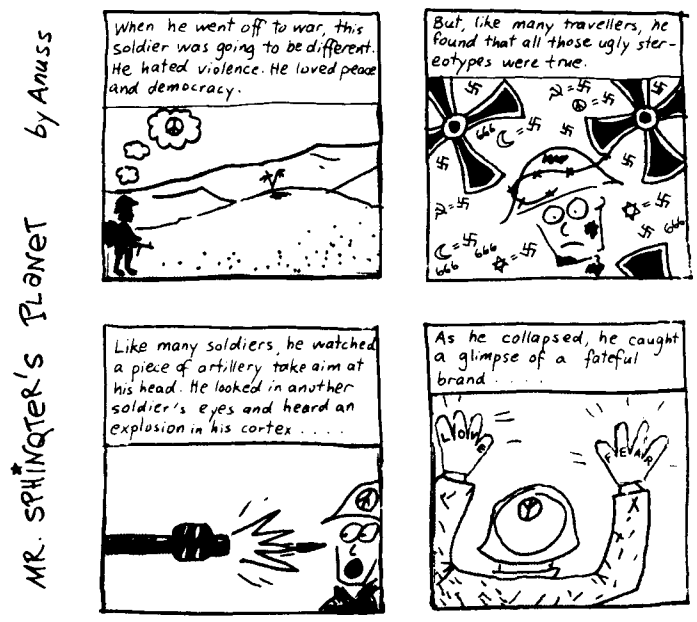
The military does offer an alternative. To be a conscientious objector is to refuse to participate in effort. To claim CO status one decides that involvement within war goes against the very fabric of one's being. It is to risk the alienation of family, friends, the military and society in general. However, to decide is not enough—the military must first be convinced.

Claiming CO status in Canada is difficult, if not impossible. Approximately nine to ten percent of federal taxes go to support military efforts even during peacetime. A Victoria based group called Conscience Canada is working to help the non-enlisted show their conscientious objections to paying for war. The group is trying to create a "peace tax fund" whereby those who oppose the military service or paying for military projects would have their funds allocated to peace issues.

Lt. Laferriere of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) public affairs office said there is no Canadian equivalent to CO status. "There is nothing to say people must become involved with the military. Recruitment is on a volunteer basis," he said.

If a soldier strongly disagrees with a mission, he can tell the commander in hope of being transferred. If the argument is unfounded, the officer must do as told. The only other is option is to quit. The reason for this — in the beginning soldiers must sign a contract to join the CAF, thus giving it the ability to rule—without choice.

In a society where the law upholds exploitation, and order supports injustice and fascism, we must by necessity break the chains that confine us to our slavery and injustice. If we be called criminals because we seek this, then let history judge us - but let us not support our slavery, let us die in furtherance of our freedom. Let us break the chains that bind us.
Bobby Seale



A brief history of war

by Dinos Kyrou

Remembrance Day originally commemorated the end of the battles of World War I; the signing of the armistice supposedly happened in the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918.

Whether or not the event happened a couple of minutes before or after 11:00 doesn't make much difference to the hundreds of thousands of men who died in the freezing mud and wastes of the Maginot Defence Line, to the women who died as nurses or to the fact that a whole generation was decimated.

Nor does it make much difference to those soldiers who were shot for desertion. Desertion was considered the worse of all crimes in WWI. The soldiers who volunteered, many of whom were in their teens, had no idea of what they were about to face.

They were told it was their duty for king and country when the truth was that they were sent as human fodder. Those who survived lived in the rain soaked, freezing and rat infested trenches.

When the word reached home that they were being lied to, the volunteers dropped in number and so the chances of being called up increased.

There were many cases during WWI of soldiers who, in their desperation, tried to escape the madness. However there was literally nowhere to run.

If they weren't killed in a battle or didn't starve to death their eventual fate wasn't much better. British deserters were shot by their own army, without trial, the morning after being caught.

Memorial Services first started in 1921 and poppies are worn as they are grow in the former battlefields of France, where the hundreds of thousands of soldiers died.

In the UK and Europe, Remembrance Sunday is commemorated on the nearest Sunday to the 11th, while in Canada it always falls on the 11th—hence the name.

UBC's memorial service will take place at the War Memorial Gym, 10:15am on Thursday 11 November.

For sale cheap: Peru the pillage of a country

by Taivo Evard

Economic intervention remains one of the most effective weapons of warfare used to oppress nations of the South, though its effects are usually overshadowed by placing emphasis on military actions.

Media critic Rick Angell said "disinformation is central to the US government's campaign to build support for intervention around the world."

That intervention includes not only high-level, high-intensity military attacks, but also low-intensity warfare," and this is exactly the strategy the US is carrying out in Peru right now," said spokesperson for the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru Heriberto Ocasio.

This low-intensity conflict includes economic constraints forced upon countries such as Peru which are already burdened with huge foreign debts. Loans were given by US banks to Southern nations during periods of low interest rates in the 50s and 60s to build infrastructure for US mining companies, which then sucked tremendous profits from Peru. When world prices for copper and iron ore fell, the companies shifted their investment and the Peruvian people were stuck with the debt.

In order to service debt, the South has faced increasingly harsh austerity measures forcibly imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

IMF's 1990 austerity programs, implemented under President Alberto Fujimori, caused cutbacks in wages and raising of prices. In one day the prices of food went up 300 times and the price of kerosene went up 30 times. Without kerosene, water could not be sterilized, and 2500 people died in 1991 from cholera. Inflation in the same year reached 7 647 percent.

In 1990, 76 000 children died before reaching the age of one due to poverty. Three quarters of Peruvians live in rock-bottom poverty, with 80 percent either unemployed or underemployed.

Peru is a major fish producer, but people who work on the coast in fish production cannot afford to buy the fish to feed their families. "Most of the fish gets exported to US pet food companies to feed cats in the United States," Ocasio said.

Along with cutting social services and health care, Peru is helping service its $60-90 million dollar payments on its $22 billion debt through an economy which mainlines cocaine dollars into the IMF.

Peru is the world's largest coca growing area and raises debt capital through growing coca rather than food crops. Because of this, basic food has to be imported, while coca production amounts to half the value of Peru's legal exports. Peasants make about 30 cents for every $10,000 worth of cocaine sold on the streets.

Another avenue Fujimori takes to meet debt payments is the sale of state-owned industries. A major ad campaign was recently launched to lure US investment into Peru.

A two-page ad in the New York Times appeared this fall, coinciding with a visit by Fujimori to the New York Bar Association. It stated, "Peru business report announces major international groups are putting together finance packages to bid for Peru's telecommunications facilities, a key part of a massive upcoming wave of sales of state corporations, the biggest in Latin America at this time."

Other privatizations include copper and zinc refineries, a couple of top copper mines, two leading banks, a slew of fish processing plants, and Petrol Peru—the $1 billion state oil company. Among the major state assets already privatized: AeroPeru, the flagship airline, and a major mine on the south coast.

John Pepper of Proctor and Gamble said, "Peru now has the kind of free and open market you've got to have to be competitive."

The New York Times ad describes new "freedoms" to be found in Peru, including "freedom to transfer abroad in hard currency, capital gains, profits, royalties", "freedom to participate in the privatization of state-owned mines, courts, banks, telecom, electricity, and oil companies." "Freedom—look again at Peru, a breathtaking opportunity,"—at least for corporate capital.

at the ubyssey we count on journalism with integrity. you can also count on one of the editors mentioning about fish and another lamenting about bill, not that swine blind (arf arf) in the AMS office. I am however prone to fish and so I spend my many tortuous hours here making many spelling mistakes and pondering the great vast universe of FISH-FISH-FISH. now it just so happens i live with a man named fish, what a strange coincidence that i think about fish all the time. Despite powerful singing songs, writeplays, dances, pray the hurdy gurdy and jig jaggusy to his name, actually it's gross that i should devote so much ink to a fish but i know I'm not the only one, there are others of you out there and I want you to know that you are not alone and I also want you to know that i would not have to do this, pace fish, but if some of you would get your ass to the fuckin' Ubyssey and do some work. so join us, SUB 241K

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No glory in stories of war

by Michelle Wong

LIVING IN CANADA, THE devastation that war brings is sometimes difficult to comprehend. Images of genocide in concentration camps, the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the devastation in Europe, and of the lasting horrors of the atomic bombs in Japan arise when one thinks of World War II. But there is more.

Picture life as a young girl in Hong Kong, 1941. Think of the joy and expectation that the coming of christmas brings despite the rumours that the Japanese might attack. Then, hear the sirens screaming in the streets. The sight of smoke coming from the city and the puzzlement of adults giving way to fear are the only explanations you get for being suddenly thrust down into the basement of your apartment block.

STORES CLOSE AND FOOD becomes scarce. People are put on ration coupons but you feel secure. After all, your father is in charge of food distribution in your district. Access to food is much easier for your family than for others. But there are unforeseeable problems with your father's position.

Sirens sound and the whole family is off to the basement except daddy. Food must be gotten and it is his responsibility to see that it is available for the people. He is lucky. Shots are fired, but it's a single bullet which grazes his helmet, leaving a dent in the metal instead of a hole in his head.

Hordes of people line up before your father exchanging coupons for food. Your father, thinking he can obtain his share later from the stored reserve, gives away all the food. However, before he can retrieve his ration, the Japanese bomb the storage area. You, your parents and your seven siblings now must live off the supply of canned goods in the house.

MANY NIGHTS ARE SPENT in the basement with warning sirens going off constantly. The sudden appearance of a face in the basement window frightens everyone. Relief is felt by all when an allied soldier is recognized. Relief turns quickly into fear when he speaks of a Japanese soldier who was spotted in the area. The allied soldier warns of danger, but everyone already knows the possible consequences that can result from the confrontation with an enemy soldier—the death of all from a grenade.

Later that night, movement is heard in the apartment above your head. Anxiously, your mother warns you all to be quiet. You hold your breath and follow the sounds with your eyes on the ceiling. The next day you emerge from the basement to find a large footprint on the blotter of a desk which stands before a window. The Japanese soldier had climbed up to the window and broken into the apartment but left before morning.

The allied soldiers can't keep the Japanese away. Whole platoons of Canadian soldiers are wiped out because of their youth and inexperience. Like you, they did not know what to expect. While you pay with your innocence and childhood, they pay with their lives.

Peering from the veranda window, you see whole streets lined with Japanese soldiers. They seized abandoned houses as well as those occupied, using the buildings for themselves.

You watch as the Japanese barge into your home, and with the long knife at the end of their rifles pointed at your father, they force him to march up to the roof of your house. Ignorance of what is happening to your father scares you. Finally your father returns safely and the soldiers leave with your family's possessions and food.

THROUGH THE VERANDA window, you watch the world of occupied Hong Kong around you. You see girls rubbed with charcoal by their mothers to make them dirty and ugly so they would not be raped by the Japanese soldiers.

You watch as people steal the antiques and furniture from the abandoned house across the road. Then you see the same people run screaming away as the Japanese soldiers come shooting. Left, right, centre, young, middle-aged, and old are killed before your eyes. A child of about six carrying a vase almost as large as himself is gunned down. Afterwards, a truck used for moving cargo appears and all the bodies are dumped into it and carried away.

From the window you see your ex-gardener try to steal a bag of grain for food. As he runs back to his house, the soldiers appear and shoot him. His legs buckle and the bag slips from his hand to the road. Later, in the cover of the night, your mother sneaks out and grabs the bag of grain from the road. The family is running out of food.

While delivering the radio to the proper authorities for confiscation, your father is stopped and taken away. All you hear from the neighbours is that he has been captured by the Japanese. No amount of worrying or tears brings him back. When he finally returns, his clothes are literally torn to shreds and his body bears the mark of his torturer. There is no explanation save that he was in the possession of a radio and did not bow with respect to a Japanese officer.

Then, one hears of the stories of the captured American officers. Their uniforms and parachutes are put on display in the department store windows. Posted nearby are details of the torture inflicted upon the officers—such as poking eyes out and tearing off nails—all to scare civilians.

Throughout the occupation, American soldiers attack Hong Kong hoping to oust the Japanese. Unfortunately, the Americans are not always accurate in their bombing. Instead of bombing the deckyard, they hit a street. Many civilians die, including your uncle. The apartment block where your house sits is hit twice. You can feel the building shuddering with the impact. The only thing you can think of is, "Is the building going to fall?"

THOUGH LIFE IS MARRED hough life is marred with instability and hardship, there are periods of light. You make friends with one of the Japanese soldiers who march by your house daily. He sees the house full of children and brings milk and food, replacing what soldiers had previously stolen.

The soldier returns often to visit. Your only means of communication is through the written kanji, which is similar to Chinese characters. You learn that he does not want to fight and wants to go home.

On the last night before he is to be shipped out, he returns for one last visit. He stands out on the veranda staring into the sky. There are tears in his eyes. His ship is leaving and he does not know if he will live. Before he goes, he gives you one of the two photos he has of himself. He promises to write or return and then he is gone. You never hear from him again.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, you return to your home after escaping to Macau. You are still a child but you have seen more violence and obscenity than any x-rated movie can provide. The final scene is yet to come.

The British soldiers who occupied your home after the Japanese left had painted the living room wall over. As you play near it, you notice bullet holes and faint red marks under the paint. Out of curiosity, you wash away the paint.

Upon the wall, smeared in blood are the words, "If anybody comes to rob, this will happen to you." A thief had tried to rob the house during the occupation. The soldiers had caught him, killed him, and smeared a warning on the wall with his blood.

WAR IS BRUTAL AND UGLY. From your experiences, you learn the meaning of hate, despair, and fear. If it weren't for the one Japanese soldier who came to visit and promised to write, that would be all you learned.

That kind soldier taught you that war is largely not a personal confrontation or prejudice, but a national one. It is not the individual who makes or wants the war, but the country. It is, however, the individual who suffers from war. Whether an unwilling participant or a hapless bystander, we are all victims.

HOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOT

In Remembrance of Canada's Killings:

Videos and speakers on Canada's and the First World's involvement in the wars against Koreans, Burmese, Filipinos and elsewhere. Special guest direct from from the Phillipines: Robert Pinauin, youth activist of the League of Filipino Students. La Quena coffeehouse, 1111 Commercial Drive, 7:30pm, admission is $3/$5.

HOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOTFLASHOT

East Timor Remembered:

Memorial rally in remembrance of the 1991 Dili Massacre in East Timor, and in protest against Canada's involvement with the Indonesian regime. Art Gallery, Robson side, 12 noon 12 November.

THE UBYSSEY

75th anniversary

Chilly climate not warmed by Lights

by Sara Martin

In light of the current situation in counselling psychology, the AMS called for more lights.

The AMS has organized a task force to discuss issues of campus security in the wake of recent media attention about threatening anonymous letters targetting women faculty and students in the counselling psychology department.

At a meeting on Thursday 4 November, the task force made some proposals, such as more lights and patrols.

AMS presideant Bill Dobie explained the goal of the meeting: "it's a feeling of safety that we want to create in order to make the campus safe."

One of the recommendations was to set up student patrols on campus. "Having people there [on campus] with their big yellow jackets...that's a deterrent in itself," Dobie said.

A woman from the department of counselling psychology said the AMS suggestions on campus security is a quick-fix approach which may deter "some people from lurking in the bushes" but does not confront the "more important problem of an anti-feminist climate."

"There should be mandatory sexual harassment workshops for all incoming students," she said, and "if there are students or faculty who behave in threatening ways, there should be serious consequences."

Another woman from the counselling psychology department agreed that "what's happening right now is hard to combat with lights and patrols. We need to send a clear message to any student attending [UBC] that threats to people because you disagree with their viewpoint is intolerable...this university is about sharing differing viewpoints. If targeted as a communist, I would feel the same way."

Dobie recognizes that lights are not the only solution and said the AMS will apply pressure to the administration. "You can light up the campus like a christmas tree and people will still get assaulted, but it's a start."

"There are professionals that deal with sexual harassment on the university...the AMS will apply pressure to them [the administration] to fund these organizations better and make them more public."

"We're pretty much committed to make some money available for some safety project on campus, we don't know what it is yet, but something," Dobie said.

Sexual harassment policy advisor Margaretha Hoek said most complaints received by the sexual harassment office are acquaintance assaults and would not be prevented by the AMS recommendations which "touch on concerns about strangers in the dark."

"Acquaintance harassment and assault has more to do with education than lighting. It's a lot harder to deal with chilly climate than the safety issue," she said.

"The AMS should take a look at their own climate and do an analysis of it—it might give them some insight on how to deal with the campus wide climate.

"The AMS doesn't even have it's own sexual harassment policy...if they're going to run around saving the campus they should look at their own backyard first. They have some work to do themselves," Hoek said.

Dobie disagrees.

"We are committed to an environment free of harassment and we're relying on the government legislation—the human rights policy—anyone can go to it.

"We can't write our own comprehensive policy," he said.

Campus Condos: if you build it, the rich will come

by Dan Walker

Last May, campus planning and development released The Greater Campus Discussion Paper. It included a proposal for a major market housing development on the south campus. Subsequently, support for the market housing concept has been voiced by chancellor Robert Lee (POW, 8 October, 1993) and president David Strangway (Georgia Straight, 22-29 October, 1993). UBC has already experimented with market housing, in the form of the controversial Hampton Place development.

Condos-on-campus is a concept which raises a number of disturbing questions.

If you build it, will they come?

There are a number of negative factors for a prospective purchaser to consider. There is the nearby toxic waste incinerator. The site for the proposed KAON particle accelerator is even closer. Market housing on campus is not freehold—it can only be leased for a maximum of 99 years. The south campus forest which attracted buyers to Hampton Place will be consumed by the new development.

What new services will be required, and who will pay for them?

The new housing will require additional roads, sewers, and other infrastructure; additional police and fire protection; additional transit; additional spaces for elementary and secondary education. How much of these costs will be borne by UBC, and how much will be borne by the GVRD or the province? Bear in mind UBC enjoys tax-free status. Any services which the GVRD or the province provides will represent a subsidy to UBC's housing development.

What will be the impact on the current residents and neighbours of the campus?

The Discussion Paper envisages a new road network accompanying the market housing development. This network would dissect the Acadia Park-Toronto Road-Kings Road area with high-traffic commuter routes. This area is home to hundreds of young children who are already at risk from UBC traffic.

What will be the impact on the many communities along the UBC commuter routes?

These communities are already unhappy with the high volume of single-occupancy vehicles pouring into the campus. The proposed development will add significantly to this traffic.

What will be the municipal status of campus residents?

The campus does not fall within any municipal boundaries. It is a small city in which UBC is the only industry, the only landowner, and the *de facto* local government. This is already a problem for the thousands of people who live on the campus. They have no elected, accountable representatives to deal with community concerns such as safety, traffic, and daycare. This problem will only be exacerbated by thousands of additional residents.

What is the opportunity cost?

UBC has already surrendered 3 percent of its land base for Hampton Place. The south campus housing proposal would surrender a further 10 percent. This land would be lost for any future university use.

Will UBC be able to stop at surrendering 13 percent of the campus to market housing?

The Discussion Paper (p34) has this to say about the campus athletic fields: "low intensity development and low usage may justify a reduction in the total land area." What other areas of the campus might be allocated to market housing?

What is the environmental cost?

The immediate impact would be the complete destruction of the last forested land on the UBC campus. This would have long-term implications for Pacific Spirit Park, disrupting the already-damaged ecological connection between upland and foreshore areas.

Is market housing an adequate response to reduced public funding for UBC?

This year alone, provincial funding was cut by $8-million in real terms (through a 0 percent increase for inflation). Such cuts are likely to continue and compound in the years to come, as governments respond to deficit-cutting pressures. By comparison, the expected annual endowment from Hampton Place is only $3-million to $4-million, and this figure will not be realized for years to come. It is probable that any market housing endowment will be too little and too late to keep UBC in the style to which it has become accustomed.

Are there negative consequences for public funding?

Will future provincial governments simply subtract the amount of any market housing endowment from UBC's grant? Will the public perceive UBC as a hardball real estate developer, and will this perception damage support for public funding of the university?

This can all be summed up with a single question: Is the proposal for condos-on-campus in the best long-term interests of the university? This is clearly a problem which deserves a thorough and public examination. It will be a critical component of the municipal-style public process which the board of governors has promised for the south campus.

Dan Walker is a PhD student at UBC, and a member of COUP (Coalition Opposing the University Plan).

What Students Think

by Tessa Moon

It has been over a month since the first media coverage of the anonymous letters received by women in the UBC counselling psychology department, but student awareness of the ongoing problem remains low.

When asked about the issue, students' responses varied from those who knew nothing of the subject to others who were very concerned and frustrated by the inaction of the student body and the administration.

"Letters? What letters?" said Michael Gehedamu, a first-year graduate student. "I haven't heard a thing about it."

"I heard about the whole thing only in the [5 November] issue of The Ubyssey," said a first-year student who asked to be identified as Cathy. "Shouldn't we have gotten a public warning or something from the administration?"

"I heard about it for the first time from a Ubyssey article," said Adrienne Lindsay, a third-year general arts student. "It's outrageous—the fact that it's been going on for so long without anybody knowing about it is ridiculous."

Some students are afraid to be associated with the issue at all. As one student put it, "If I give you my name, I'll become a target too. Those guys [the letter writers] are psychotic."

But fear of repercussions is not the main barrier to student involvement. Some students simply do not make the effort.

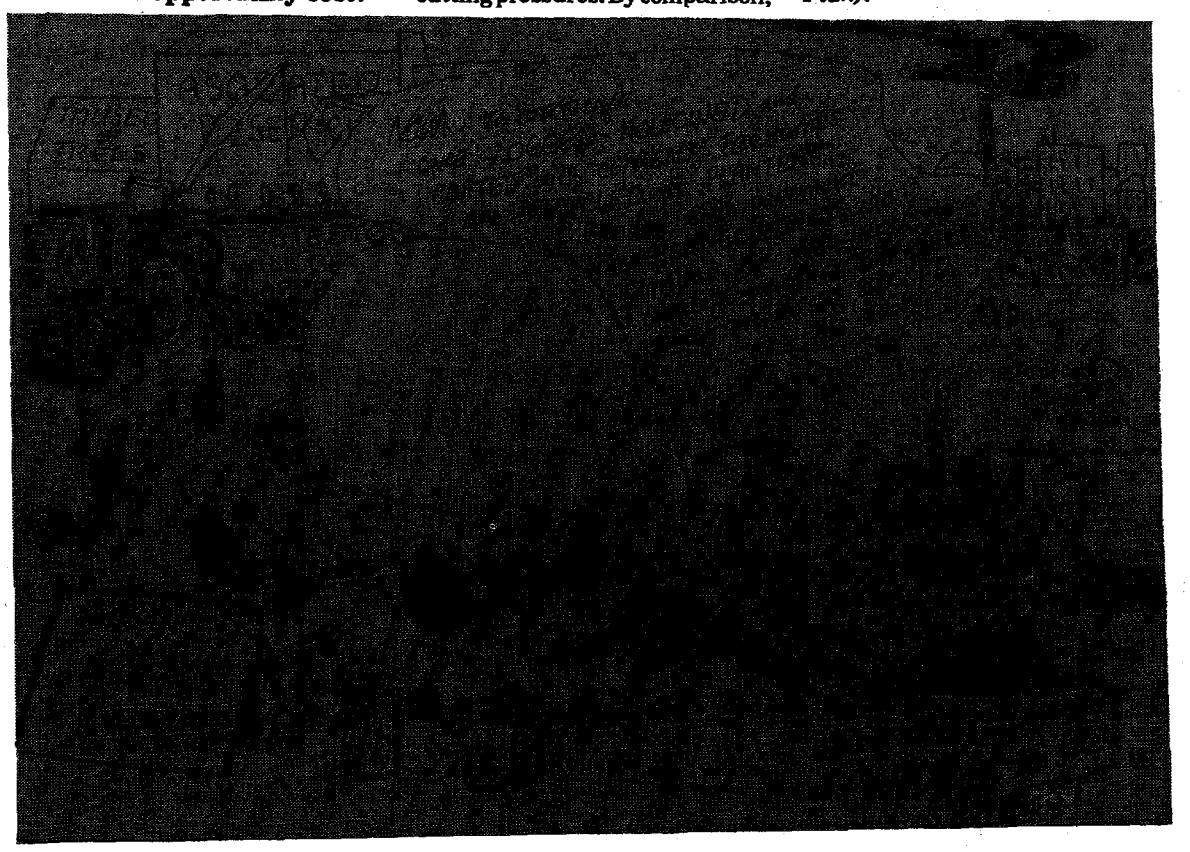
"I can't personally do anything about it," said Laris Grikis, a third-year student. "I don't know what to do, and I don't have any time. I'm very busy at school."

Others blame lack of information as the cause of student apathy. "It's pretty disturbing, but I haven't had time to read up on these things," said a second-year student. "And I really don't want to get involved in something I don't know about."

And some believe that the extensive coverage by mainstream media has aggravated the problem.

"I think [the media] is giving the people who wrote those letters exactly what they want," said a student who refused to be named. "Sure, it's upsetting and scary to get threatening letters, but 99 per cent of the time, it's just somebody trying to get a reaction. If people just ignored it, it'd be a lot less satisfying for him."

Lindsay is one of the few students who feels strongly about the issue. "This is what I don't like about this campus," she said, "When something happens, they [the administration] just shushes it up. They don't tell us anything. They're acting like threatening letters are okay as long as nobody gets physically hurt. It's like someone has to get assaulted to make them *act*."



CULTURAL PURGATORY.

There Be Dragons Here: Going further with Tim Ward

by Ted Young-Ing

VANCOUVER/DICKERSON. NOVEMBER, 1993

After numerous missed messages and a couple of days of phone tag, I finally manage to get a hold of Tim Ward at his home in Maryland. We speak for the better part of an hour (during business peak hours—my phone bill is gonna hurt).

We talk about the Dalai Lama, reincarnation, the World Bank, the merits of travelling, Nietzsche . . .

Canadian author Tim Ward has seen more of the world than most of us ever will. Following graduation from UBC, his quest for a spiritual and personal enlightenment sent him travelling around Asia for two years.

His adventures there inspired two books: *What the Buddha Never Taught*, written during the season he spent in a Theravada Buddhist monastry in Thailand, and his most recent book, *The Great Dragon's Fleas*, a travel journal that encompasses the two years he spent travelling through India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Tibet and China.

BANGLADESH. MARCH, 1985

Tim Ward is travelling through the Chittagong Hill Tracts, trying to learn the Buddhist Eightfold Path from Bodhipalo, a Chakma monk in the tiny town of Rangamati.

At every turn, he is hindered by the Bengali police, who consider the Chakma Nation dangerous and somehow subhuman. They encourage him to leave Rangamati.

The Chakma Nation was once a rich tribe, but their valley was purposely flooded by the Bengali people, forcing them to live in the jungle hills of the region. Their culture is slowly being erradicated and they are treated like second-class citizens by the Bengali officials who now rule over the area.

Faced with increasing police intimidation, Tim has decided to leave—he has already been avoiding going to the Chakma ghetto as much as possible to prevent police harassment.

At the forceful invitation of a mother who has been teaching him the Chakma language, bhasa, he goes to lunch at her house.

There he finds two Chakma elders.

They tell him of their struggle for survival.

"Tell the world about us," they beg. "Don't just come here to take something from us—give something, too. I ask you as a Chakma and a human being that you tell about us."

Says Ward, "And that's one of the reasons I wrote this book."

"I feel like in my travelling, I've been given a lot, and it's my responsibility to give something back. And I can give it back best by telling about [the people I encountered]."

You get the impression while talking to Tim Ward that he considers himself a crusader.

Ward has been involved in the fight to free Tibet from Chinese rule. Forty years ago, China invaded Tibet. Since that time, the Chinese government has been slowly trying to destroy the Tibetan culture, using both military means and social means (such as immigrating Chinese into Tibet to make Tibetans a minority in their own culture).

He's met the Dalai Lama—the head of the Tibetan government-in-exile and the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism—on numerous occassions.

We started discussing the Dalai Lama's plans for reincarnation.

Once a being has reached enlightenment, they may choose either to surrender themselves to Nirvana or to reincarnate themselves upon their death. The Dalai Lama is currently in his fourteenth reincarnation, which he says will be his last reincarnation as the Dalai Lama.

"He'll choose to come back in the reincarnation that is most beneficial for all sentient beings," explains Ward. "Maybe as an insect, he'll be the most service."

I asked him his personal views on the matter, and he related a certain Zen story to me.

A young novice goes to see his enlightened master in the meditation hall. He breaks into the master's meditation and kneels at the master's feet and says, "Master, I know you're an enlightened man. Tell me, is there life after death?" The master opened his eyes and said, "I don't know." The novice is shocked. He sits back on his heels and says, "Master, I thought you were an enlightened man!" The master calmly says, "Yes, it's true. I am an enlightened man. But I am not a dead one."

Ward's approach to life seems simple. He takes the eastern view that happiness comes from within.

"In the west, we've taken economic well-being to about the furthest point it can go and our whole society is engaged in this media conversation which is *get more things and you will find happiness—more things=happiness.*

"Happiness is something which comes from the inside out. I look around and see people who are succeeding in economic gains but aren't improving their quality of life. I'd like to get back to *quality of life*."

The words of a French author come to mind: "I like the notion of being *in* the world without completely being *of* the world".

UBC. SPRING SESSION, 1983

It's Tuesday. Tim is in the Pit, discussing Sartre and Shakespeare with his classmates.

They meet here regularly, to thrash through what they've learned during the week.

As the afternoon gives way to evening, the arguments becomes progressively more lucid as the participants become progressively more intoxicated.

Tim is in his realm. Surrounded by those with a burning desire to understand life, discussing those who've come up with the big answers.

But with his rather liberal arts education—he's a philosophy honours student, and is taking several english honours courses—he's beginning to realize the limitations of the western approach to learning.

Says Ward of his university career, "There are certain questions which couldn't be dealt with and were dismissed. The narrow scope of the discipline started to feel like a straightjacket. I wanted to break out into something a lot wider."

I asked him about his religious affiliation (I had assumed that after spending time in several Buddhist monastries and the several Buddhist tales he recounted, that he was Buddhist). Elusive man that he is, he deflected the question.

"I don't wear any particular label. The world is bigger than any particular vessel can hold. Being able to have more than one religious perspective to see from helps make life as rich as it can be."

Ward's travels have finally brought him back to North America.

He plans next to travel across his native Canada for a new book.

"There are some things that disturb me about my country; probably foremost among it, this obsession with economic excess."

In the rough-edge mode of travel that he's come to enjoy, he'll cross Canada looking for the spiritual heart of it.

This is a person who loves travel passionately. He advocates it as the perfect *antidote to four years at university.*

"It's easy to start thinking that you know things, that you've got some answers. And easy to start parodying the opinions of others as the Truth (with that convicted voice). The one thing that travel did for me was just knock my preconceptions out of the water. It made me see how many of my own opinions were—my own opinions, based upon a fairly narrow scope of experience."

There's a saying from the Tao that says, *the further one goes, the less one knows.*

If this is true, Tim Ward knows less than all of us.

IS THIS FILM TOO HOT FOR VANCOUVER?

"A LITERARY BUT EXPLICIT EXPLORATION OF SEX AND CREATIVITY... TERRIFIC...CANNES SHOULD HAVE EMBRACED IT."
JAY SCOTT

"THE ACTION ADDS UP TO A CANUCK *KAMA SUTRA*... THE MOVIE IS LIKE A HEAD-ON COLLISION BETWEEN EROS AND CIVILIZATION..."
BRIAN D. JOHNSON, Macleans Magazine

"AN AUTHENTIC WEIRDIE...ALWAYS BIZARRE, NEVER BORING..."
RICHARD CORLISS, Time

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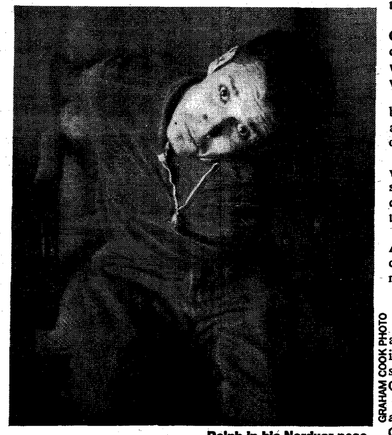
Ralph! Ralph! Long live Benmurgi!

by Graham Cook

Ralph Benmurgi is nice. Nice in a sincere, direct, passionate but polite way. It's no surprise my mum likes him so much, but his qualities don't seem to mix with his role as acerbic late night TV variety show host.

Perhaps it's time to reclaim "nice."

He has dark circles under his eyes and is wrestling with the hotel room's minibar as I wait for the interview to begin.



GRAHAM COOK PHOTO

Ralph in his Narduar pose.

Benmurgi is in town to promote his show *Friday Night*, which has been panned by the mainstream media for being too anxious, not glitzy enough, too "Canadian." He has been criticized for his handwringing and his haircut.

Because he feels he doesn't get a fair shake from the mainstream press, and because his show's new season seems designed to attract the slacker generation, Benmurgi has chosen to only do interviews with the alternative press—college papers, Terminal City, etc.

Benmurgi held forth on the press, the CBC, and the Reform Party. He did not wring his hands once.

"I gotta tell you, last year that's all they did is slag the show. So when they started again this year I realized, hey, this is a no-win situation. It doesn't matter what kind of show we do. This is a whole different show, but it's the same vitriol."

As for the haircut, Benmurgi "did it when I didn't even know I was going to have a second season. I had no clue, I just felt like getting a haircut. And I've had people ask me if it was a marketing thing, if I sat down with a focus group about it, and I said, fuck, do you think I'm crazy?"

"I ride my bike to work, I'm just a guy. What do they think I'm doing here, I sit at home thinking 'Erect hair. That would do it I think. Then I'd get that youth audience, the kids like that.' Fuck."

He sees his show as filling an essential gap in Canadian broadcasting. It doesn't take much to whip him into a nationalistic fervour.

"If we don't do it, it's not going to get done. We have a lot of bands that people want to see. We have The Band on, The Cowboy Junkies on, Holly Cole, these marquee people, but we also have The Waltons, and for a lot of people that's the first time they saw them."

"I don't think Canadians really want a system where we have this big hype—hype—hype superstar bullshit. . . . When I was growing up we didn't buy Canadian albums, it was an accident if you did, The Guess Who. But now, Vancouver has it's own music scene that half the country doesn't know about. So we put some of them on."

Ralph the Canadian

Benmurgi once hosted CBC radio's alternative music program *Nightlines*, and was the sole occupant of a Winnipeg gig for an early Cowboy Junkies tour. He sees the Canadian music scene, like the local arts in general, as having more integrity than that of the US.

"There's not millions and millions of dollars at stake in Canada. In the US, the brass ring is gold, it's fame beyond your comprehension, money beyond your comprehension. You can write a hit song and make $8 million in the United States. You write a hit song in Canada and you can make $50,000.

"So I think the people here who are doing it are doing it because they really want to do it. You don't get in a van and drive across the country in the middle of winter without some sort of drive and integrity."

"A lot of people who work in show business in Canada wonder if they should go down there [to Los Angeles]." And sometimes they wonder that because if they do come back they can be real heroes. And I don't think people should have to leave their country to get acknowledged by Canadians.

"Personally, I like living here. I don't want to go live in Los Angeles. The idea makes me go pale. I just couldn't bear it. It's a culture of violence and individuality and poverty—it's like slow motion civil war down there."

Friday night fever

Benmurgi sees his show as true "alternative programming," and whatever one thinks about it, it certainly projects a different image than the cynical superficiality of Letterman or Leno, the smarmy Hollywood of Arsenio, or the cute college quirkiness of Conan.

The show projects a certain nervousness, a certain vulnerability and backhanded pride that just seems so . . . so . . . Canadian, dammit!

"It's all Canadian. Everybody on the show has to be Canadian. That in and of itself is a very political statement to make. We could be doing the same show and we could get every major rock band, every major celebrity, then we'd be like every ratings-driven show that would make sure everyone is watching us.

"But this is the public broadcaster. And the point of the exercise is to reflect Canadians back to Canadians, and there is no other show that's going to champion Canadian talent the way we do.

"I grew up watching Ed Sullivan. That wasn't our show. If Wayne and Schuster weren't on so much I would have thought there wasn't a prayer for me to ever be on a show like that. But I wish there had been a chance to watch a show like mine and say 'I'm funny, I can do standup, one day I'll be on that show.'"

His show follows some of the patterns of the US model, but Benmurgi insists it is "an entertainment show, not a talk show."

"We have these ghosts of all these American talk shows to deal with and some people find it's too American a thing to do—it's not us, Canadians are not like this. But it's got nothing to do with it, it's apples and oranges."

Duelling with the serviette

One risk few US shows would take is booking Nardwuar the Human Serviette, CITR's own *agent provocateur*. Nardwuar did his usual schtick, talking non-stop about getting the autograph of the host of Studs, various little-known bands from the Canadian prairies, and other subjects at breakneck speed and considerable volume. Benmurgi remained remarkably unfazed.

"I admire the fact that Nardwuar's raison d'etre is to fuck up the establishment, and there he was in the big CBC building in Toronto and instead of acting like a good boy so that maybe he could be asked back, he did what he does. So I admired that."

"The limousine driver this morning thought he was a fucking idiot and couldn't wait until he got off but couldn't turn him off. He said 'my hand was on the remote the whole time but I kept wondering what he was going to do next'."

Ralph and the Mother Corp.

The host gets most into a proto-Nardwuar state of agitation himself when he describes the current perils of the CBC.

The funding sitution of the network "got a lot worse with the Tories. They had a real agenda to diminish and in some cases demolish the CBC. In their last budget, the Mazankowski budget, they said $250 million more has to come out of the CBC. So that would have been brutal. You would have been left with three production centres in the entire country. I've actually hated what's gone on and it's been quite harmful to the place.

"CBC gets blamed for how it manages these disasters, but it was the will of the Tory government. They thought culture was abhorrent, they had no connection that culture is the sinew of the country, it never occurred to them.

It seemed like a luxury and a waste of time. It never occurred to them that one out of ten jobs in this country is related to stage and theatre. You, know, stage and theatre is some joke that should be gotten rid of, a waste of money."

Ah, theatre. Another sore spot for Ralph.

"I went to see Miss Saigon and I was wearing my tuxedo in the third row and I was thinking to myself, what's this got to do with me? Who are these people? Get outta here? Sure, you built us a nice theatre, you presold $90 million in tickets, and the show is shit!"

Manufacturing consent on Midday

Benmurgi has no illusions about the public relations/promotional machine surrounding so much of today's news and entertainment shows.

"I started noticing when I was working on Midday that you start getting invitations to these things where the small print is 'you're going to be co-opted. Learn to love it. Please show up at this thing dressed like this.' You tend to become part of the establishment quite quickly."

"I've always been an outsider. I've never been comfortable with insider stuff. An immigrant kid, we were working-class people, I go to these functions with these people with lots of money and even if I go to a fancy restaurant I feel like I have to say something really defensive when I walk in like 'I've got a Gold Card! I've got a Gold Card!'

"There are power elites, and one of the power elites is the top echelon of media. So [Globe and Mail editor William] Thorsell hangs out with Connie Black and all these other guys and do their schtick. I'm terrified of that stuff. I didn't want to do a show that bought into that and said 'here we go with just the people you've all approved of.' I don't give a fuck."

Benmurgi is nice. Long live Benmurgi.

Squashing the Bugs

by Simon Matijasevic.

Bugs inside is right. What the hell was going on here? The lead singer/poet Terry Crane killed the experience. He was terrible. The rest of the group was good—well, pretty good. But the guy out front was making my life harder than it should be. The poems or whatever he was saying, man it was just horrible shit.

Bugs Inside
JAZZ-AMUNDO
Glass Slipper
6 November

The whole God damned thing was a nightmare. First, I get there on time, which is really difficult for a guy like me, only I'm not on time I'm an hour and a half early. So I stand out on the street waiting for my friend Dave to get there and some freak comes up to me to ask just what the hell that place is. I tell him its a jazz club man. He looks at me like "Yeah Right." Then he walks up the stairs and into the club. Probably to take a piss or something. So I stand there, leaning against the street lamp like some underpaid whore without a pimp, waiting for my not too punctual friend to arrive. He gets there. I explain.

We're in Starbuck's on Cornwall. It's way too clean in here. How's the novel coming. Good. What do you think so far. You need more sex and guns in it. Good idea. You should work on your novel too Si. Too busy writing papers and bad reviews for the Ubyssey. Shitty. Yeah let's go.

We arrive again. Sitting, me with a beer, Dave with a soft drink. Dave's on the wagon this week. He's not an alcoholic, just poor. No smokes either. They look pretty cool. Looks are, as the saying goes, deceiving.

Now just a minute, I don't want to nail everyone in the group. They were pretty good. Really. But that poetry shit, that was terrible. I'm not Wallace Stevens but I know bad poetry when I hear it. I mean this was worse than Ginsberg's worst stuff. That's pretty bad.

I feel sorry for the rest of the band. They all seem quite talented, but they won't get anywhere behind that rash inducing poetry.

Guide to despair

by Rick Hiebert

Often you can infer quite a bit about a book by considering what is not included between its covers.

Gibson's Student Guide to Western Canadian Universities offers important and very useful advice to those students considering universities in the West, but it is hardly "complete."

Author Dyanne Gibson, who teaches at York University in Ontario, writes "admissions officers are paid to say nice things about the institution, but they know they have to be honest with students too." Anyone familiar with the image UBC's administration attempts to foster in the minds of prospective UBC students may differ.

Of course, Gibson's stance makes sense when one realizes she is a former associate director of admissions at her university. While anyone wanting to enter a school has to consider the materials and statistics produced by the school, stopping there as Gibson does is a mistake.

Gibson's Student Guide To Western Canadian Universities
PRINT MEDIA
author Dyanne "Coppertone" Gibson
University of Toronto Press

I did like two features of the book very much. Although the statistics and information included in the book is now three years old, the guide includes basic information on degree programmes, entrance requirements and student services. Students can use the information to come up with basic comparisons between schools and narrow down their choices.

Gibson's former job helped her with the best feature of this book. She devotes about a third of her time to leading the student through a detailed self appraisal. She helps the student to understand herself or himself through a series of questionnaires on their personality, values, skills and career choices. Students should do some sort of appraisal of what exactly what they want from university lest they drift through school aimlessly and this appraisal is very good.

Gibson unfortunately was apparently content to settle for what she could gather from registrars and administration officials, who are unlikely to discuss some information a prospective student might find very useful. Gibson does urge readers to talk to students, but her book would be stronger had she taken her own advice.

There are some views about a school only gatherable from students and faculty. Students can talk about what classes are like and what the social, cultural and academic atmosphere is on campus. Anyone reading the brief blurbs in this guide submitted by each of the schools on themselves would surmise that most of them are Canadian equivalents of Harvard or the Sorbonne. A little untrue.

Students thinking about the University of Lethbridge in Alberta, for instance, might like to know this school "with an Arthur Erikson design" is located in Alberta's "Bible Belt" which tends to make the school a little more responsive to conservative pressures than a progressive student might want.

Students coming to UBC should be warned that a huge campus like this can be a bit impersonal. By the way, a lot of the high profile spending and building on campus is intended for research and development and some critics fear that UBC is taking undergraduate education for granted. This opinion can't be surmised from statistics.

Certainly, students and faculty have their own biases, but talking to them would give a guide a "Consumer Reports" type of feel and definitiveness. They know best about the school from a consumer's prospective, so why not talk to them?

For this approach, I suggest Linda Frum's universities guide—the 1990 revised edition is still in print, and has statistics about as new as those in Gison's book. Her 1991 all new video guide, analyzing ten Canadian universities, is also very good.

Gibson's Guide is a very useful and insightful tool for students considering Western universities. However, I would advise readers: use only this book at your peril.

Speed Buggy, who played at the ANZA club, Friday, and at the Fringe on Saturday have been together for about a year now. Their music, 35 songs so far, sounds like a cross between Big Star and Sugar. Singer and guitarist Simon Hussey is more modest than boastful when asked to define their music, "Oh, it's just contrived, appallingly boring, guitar pop." Bassist Olga Goreas, a student at SFU, says she does alot more than add a better image to the band. "I'm certainly not part of this whole female bass player phenomenom," and her playing certainly justifies this. Drummer Chris Walters has a job at Ticket Master, so I asked him what it was like to sell his own tickets. "Oh no, you see I work in the basement," came the reply. And his view on basements in general? "There's no very low." Interesting. And their influences?

The University of British Columbia
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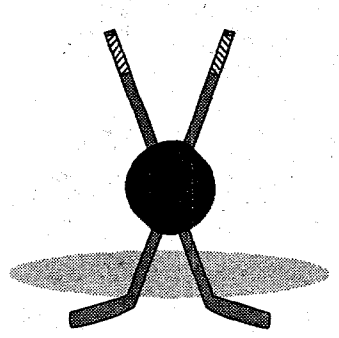
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Crimes against humanity: the U.S. Attack Against Peru

by Taivo Evard

The US has been intervening militarily in Peru since the mid-80s—with their counter-insurgency activity cloaked under the moniker of a "war on drugs."

According to the independent watchdog organization the Washington Office on Latin America, the US government developed and is currently paying for secret military tribunals in Peru as well as in Bolivia and Columbia as part of the so-called "war on drugs".

The US provided Peru with $16 million to set up inquisition-style courts, which use secret military tribunals with hooded judges in trials.

Under President Alberto Fujimori's government, suspected revolutionaries can be held for 15 days in isolation, where they face physical and psychological torture.

Interrogated women are commonly subject to rape. A US State Department report says that rapes in Peru are "so numerous that such abuse can be considered a common practice, condoned—or at least ignored by—the military leadership."

Media critic Rick Angell said, "this is the new democracy that the US is backing up and promoting and defending,"

Military aid, under the guise of the "war on drugs," increased from $2.5 million in 1989 to $24 million in 1991. In early March 1993, US President Bill Clinton announced that the US will take part in a $2 billion bank loan to Peru. At the end of the month the US Agency for International Development (AID) announced it would give Peru $250 million in 1993.

According to the UN, Peru also has the highest rate of disappearances in the world. The government arrests 300 people a day who are considered subversives.

President Fujimori has also made recent attempts to reinstate the death penalty for suspected revolutionaries through referendum. One was planned earlier this year, but negative reaction worldwide caused the referendum to be delayed. The results of a planned 31 October referendum have not been announced.

One of the main reasons for the US-supported crackdown is *Sendero Luminoso* or the Shining Path. Sendero is a broad-based Maoist movement with considerable popular support, but has been criticized by other left-wing opposition groups for its brutal attacks on peasant organizers and other non-governmental groups.

Abimael Guzman, founder of the Shining Path, has been kept in solitary confinement for over a year. He is denied medical care, reading and writing material, and is subject to routine physical abuse.

President Alberto Fujimori described his confinement as being "in a cell that is really terrifying", and boasts that Guzman "now does not have the strength to launch his famous and ferocious long-winded speeches." Guzman has not been seen since 11 October 1993.

Guzman's lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, was secretly tried within a week of his 11 January 1993 arrest and was convicted of treason and imprisoned for life on the charge of defending a revolutionary.

In a Washington Times article late last year, conservative commentator William F. Buckley made a call for Guzman's execution, saying "There is no capital punishment in Peru except for treason involving a foreign government. But if you can suspend the constitution, you can make the necessary modifications to apply the ultimate sanction..."

The US has also remained active in training police and military forces in Peru. The level of Peruvian troop desertion stands at 30-40 percent, with speculation that many deserters join the Shining Path, a military force which counters the Peru military.

Sociologist Carol Andreas explains the high number of females in the Shining Path; "They know they will not be raped by a Shining Path soldier; they will not be humiliated and degraded for being poor, for being Indian, or for being female.

Lack of formal education will not be held against them, and their interests will not be compromised for personal gain."

Student aids Croatian

by Tanya Ulmer

When second year UBC science student Suganya Lee vacationed in Europe this summer, she had no idea what would result from her holiday. While in Vienna, Lee and her father decided to visit a family friend in nearby Croatia—an experience which changed her life.

Not only did Lee witness first-hand the ravages of war, but she raised funds for an orphanage in Lipik, near the Bosnian border which had been almost destroyed by bullets and artillery shells.

"Seeing the faces of the children in the middle of a war-torn country really affects you. It's something you never forget. These children look happy, yet I could feel the fear and see the terror in their faces... just waiting for the next mortar to fall," Lee said.

The orphanage is multi-ethnic, allowing innocent victims of Serbian, Croatian and Muslim descent alike a place to call home. As a result of the bloodshed, it will be the only home they will know.

Lee hopes in the future the orphanage will provide a stable contribution to the community's economy, creating jobs in childcare.

Lee discovered this orphanage while she was volunteering as an English teacher to Croatians in Daruvar. 1500 UN peacekeeping soldiers (UNPROFOR) were stationed there at the time. As the only other Canadians around, she and her father became instant celebrities amongst the soldiers.

"I felt the Canadian UN soldiers in Daruvar really went out of their way to help. I was very impressed, not only by the United Nations, but the UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] stationed in Daruvar," she said.

The UNHCR took Lee and her father into the Pink Zones of Pakrac where she witnessed the aftermath of war first hand. They later accompanied her to Lipik, where she met Colonel Mark Cook, commander of the British contingent of UNPROFOR, who was in charge of rebuilding the orphanage.

Lee returned four months ago and since then her story has gone nation-wide with interviews on the CBC.

She has maintained contact with Colonel Cook (although she has no formal links with the military) and continues to support Cook's efforts through the fundraising in Canada.

Lee has already sent more than $4000 in Canadian funds to the orphanage and she helped to organize benefit concerts on Vancouver Island earlier this year.

"The children of Croatia really need your help. They are depending on foreign aid and the understanding of different countries," she said.

Aftermath in Daruvar. SUGANYA LEE PHOTO

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A
CONTRIBUTION OR RECEIVE
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SUGANYA LEE
BOX 516
2525 WESTMALL
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THE UBYSSEY 10 November 1993

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Manufacturing consent: Niva Chow and the media. News was set to be centralized and commercialized, filtered through the minds of Sara Martin, Graham Cook, and Taivo Evard.

In order to control culture Steve Chow called up his old friend Ted Young-Ing, who knew the complexities of annihilating liberal philosophies and instilling good home conservative hardline values.

Certain cultural monitors were seen as necessary, including the ever-present Rick Hiebert, champion aristocrat, Dan Walker, a hero to the bourgeoisie, and Gerry Strasthofa, leader of the people's populist party to reduce democracy everywhere.

Minister of propaganda Dinos Kyrou gathered up his faithful little lackies, the most notable of which was the brilliant brainwasher Doug Ferris. As long as he could somehow reign in and channel the ferocious energies of Liz Van Assum, victory would be imminent.

The mainstream media would gain its power and infamy through the industrious efforts of Bob Beck, who would assemble his crack squad of Michelle Wong, fearless finger-pointer Paula Forsn, tobacco-pusher Pat McGuire, and image-maker Siobhan Roantree.

Omar Kasis would regulate and define humour, to the laughter of lapdog Gregg McNally and yes-man Simon Matijasevic. Tanya Storr would act as supreme overlord of capitalist expansion, enlisting the able Tessa Moon as her sidekick.

"In a society which has abolished all kinds of adventure, the only adventure which remained was the abolition of that society," said presiding overmeister Desiree Adib.

"But I will not be a pawn for the AMS powerplays for profit," shouted Brent Galster to the thunderous applause of Bob Main. The end.

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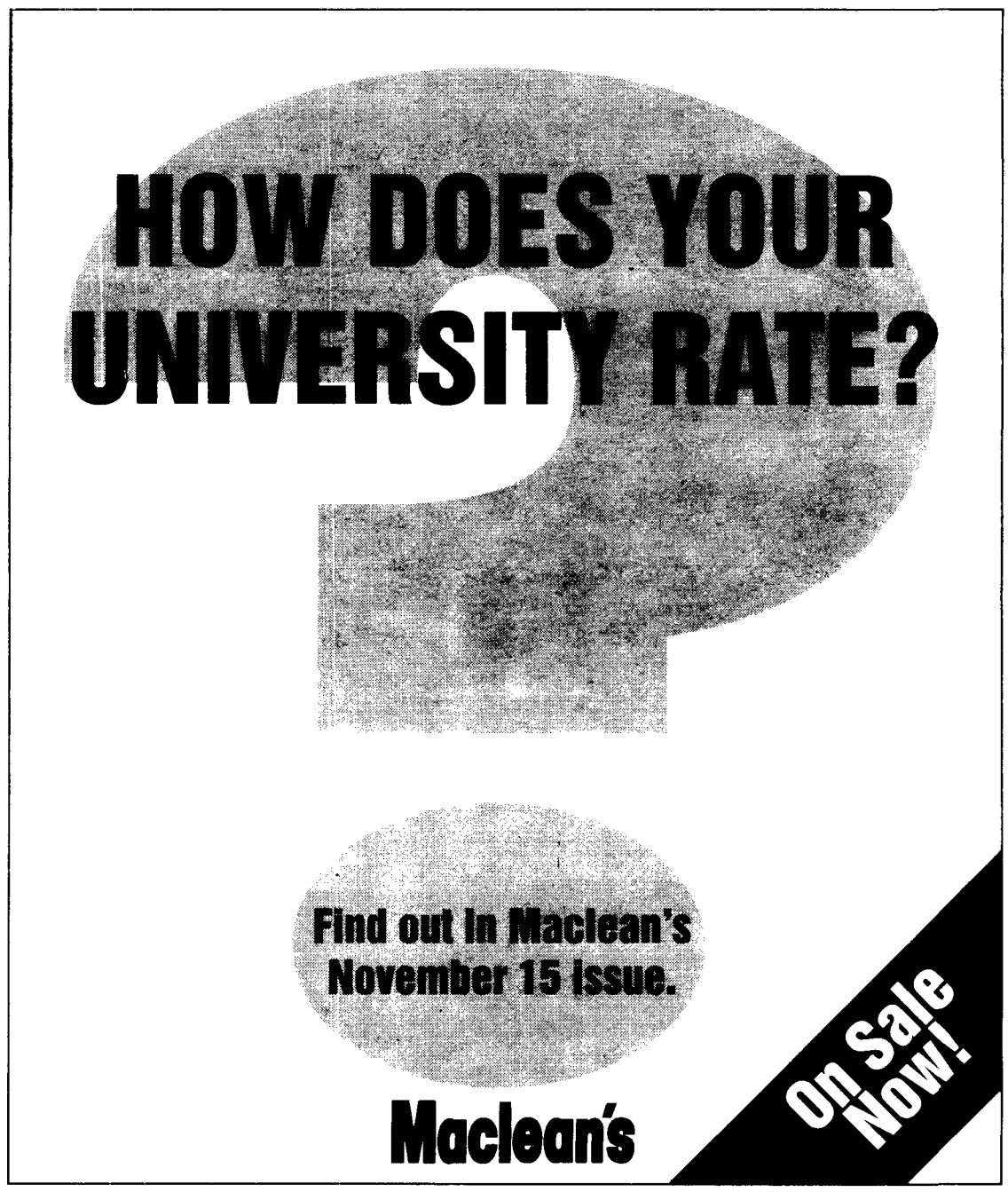

UN invasion of Somalia a test ground for "new world order"

by Talvo Evard

Belgian soldiers dragged Somali bodies down the streets of Mogadishu; Pakistani soldiers executed Somalis in the street; Canadian soldiers tortured a Somali boy to death; US marines shot and killed Somali children for chasing their truck, begging for food, and allegedly stealing a pair of sunglasses.

An estimated 600 Somalis have died at the hands of peacekeeping forces since the start of "Operation Restore Hope." Somalis call the UN intervention a colonial-type invasion.

The UN trusteeship of the territory uses the rationale that Somalis are "incapable" of ruling themselves. Somalia is the first nation where UN Chapter VII is being implemented—this section allows UN forces to go on the offensive.

Prior to the UN invasion, the Red Cross had negotiated with armed Somali clans so that food could be distributed to areas hit by the famine. According to the Red Cross, the death rate due to starvation had markedly decreased compared to its height in the summer, and some areas had sufficient food.

After the US invasion, existing networks of food distribution were disrupted due to the hostile environment caused by US attempts to disarm clans. Using hunger as a weapon, the US took over food distribution and stopped food from getting to areas out of their control.

A Fort Drum Somali veteran said "we didn't go around feeding people. It's been mostly patrols and searching houses and burning stuff." Other veterans said when distributing food, soldiers threw packages directly at the Somalis.

Between 1981 and 1991, president Mohamed Siad Barre's government received $100 million US "aid" in arms and food per year. The food "aid" reduced demand for domestic agriculture, and promoted a shift away from food crops toward growing more profitable cash crops such as coffee, tea and sugar.

In 1991, a civil war caused a sharp drop in growth of food crops, a situation exacerbated by dependence on foreign "aid." Following the fall of the Soviet Union, the US removed support from Somalia as part of its reduced cold war contention over the nation, shifting its attention to the Persian Gulf.

They returned in December 1992, supported by New York Times headlines like "Colonialism Back—and not a moment too soon", and a Time editorial which stated, "It is colonialism. But no one has come up with a better idea for saving countries like Somalia from themselves."

Soldiers were told they could shoot anyone "they perceive as a threat," and a 7 December 1992 Wall Street Journal editorial stated that "US security forces won't have to read teenaged thugs their Miranda Rights, as they must for the Crips and Bloods in south-central Los Angeles."

The US reiterated that if this type of intervention where a nation becomes the ward of foreign powers is successful, it could soon become "the accepted pattern in the world community." US Admiral Jonathan Howe described Somalia as a "laboratory" for "New Colonialism".

Former chairman of the joint chiefs, General Colin Powell called the Somali operation "a paid political advertisement" for maintaining the current military budget. The Pentagon has been under pressure to cut its $300 billion a year arms expenditures, including over 70,000 military contractors.

Powell initially announced the operation as "a large enough force that could dominate the entire country." The initial action of troops was to disarm and arrest all those perceived as potential opponents to US takeover. Meanwhile, Somali jails remain full of individuals held with no charges laid against them.

SAM GREEN PHOTO

Groups from all over the US flanked the walls with anti-imperialist banners at the conference in Seattle.

Oil over humanity

by Talvo Evard

Between the early 1980s and mid 1990, the US provided Somalia with $403 million in military aid, used to support president Mohamed Siad Barre's conflict with Soviet-backed Ethiopia.

Nearly two-thirds of Somali oil rights were purchased by Conoco, Amoco, Chevron and Philips in the years prior to the January 1991 overthrow of the decade-long rule of president Barre. Conoco, one of the major purchasers of oil rights, has allowed US troops to use its headquarters in Mogadishu as a command post and de facto embassy. Critics have pointed to the blurring of the lines between the US government and multinational corporations.

Oil companies have expressed hope that the military presence in Somalia will help protect their multi-million dollar investments.

Investment in Somali oil was due to a World Bank-coordinated study on petroleum potential in the Gulf of Aden off Somalia's northern coast. The three-year geological study, completed in 1991, placed Somalia and Sudan at the top of the list of prospective oil producers.

The peace movement grinds onward

by Tanya Storr

The cold war has ended. The Berlin Wall has fallen. The hands of the doomsday clock are resting at a comfortable quarter to midnight. These huge political changes have led many people to believe the peace movement is no longer necessary, and many former peace activists have dropped the cause.

Before we grow too smugly complacent, however, we should ask ourselves if the peace movement is really a stale 1960s leftover—or if there are still valid reasons why we should organize to promote peace.

A brief history of peace

The original Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament began in Britain in the 1950s. The peace movement escalated in the 60s in North America with anti-Vietnam War protests. Throughout the '70s and '80s, the movement began to focus on anti-nuclear issues with the threat of the cold war and the build-up of nuclear arms in the USSR and USA. In the late '80s, peace activists also voiced their concerns about star wars, the American nuclear space program.

Now, in the 1990s, many of the original causes that shaped the agenda of the peace movement have either been resolved or have largely disappeared from the public eye, and the movement is receiving much less support.

Peace Walk stumbles

In Vancouver, the annual Walk for Peace organized by End the Arms Race has traditionally served as an indicator of support for the peace movement. In 1984, the peak year of the walk, over 100,000 people participated. In the 1993 march last April, only 5,000 people came out to the walk. Steve Staples, coordinator of End the Arms Race, said there is a possibility that there won't even be a Walk for Peace next April, due to lack of funding.

Staples blames the poor turnout this year on the limited funds the organization had available for advertising. However, he is quick to point out that the Walk for Peace is still the largest protest march in Vancouver. If they don't hold a walk this April, Staples promised that the organization will do something else instead, such as hold a symposium on peace.

Although peace walk numbers have declined significantly, Staples still believes there is a need for the peace movement. He says interest in End the Arms Race, which is supported by individual donations, is just as strong, and that he handles calls daily on many peace issues. Since the end of the Cold War, End the Arms Race has redirected its energies to face some of the challenges to world peace today. For example, Staples says the organization is pushing for a fundamental change in Canada's defense-based economy.

"We support a complete process of conversion away from a military economy into one which provides for human needs. The Canadian military hasn't come to grips with the end of the cold war. In 1992 Canada exported over $1 billion worth of military equipment, making us the 10th largest military exporter in the world. Between 1990-92, Canada's military exports to the third world increased 600 percent. Yet a 1993 gallup poll revealed that 54 percent of Canadians would like to see military spending cut."

Act, don't react

Staples believes that it is important to have a movement that works continually for peace, instead of just reactionary anti-war movements that spring up once a crisis has begun. During the Gulf war, longtime members of the peace movement brought their experience to the anti-Gulf war movement and helped organize speeches and rallies. According to Staples, the solid foundation provided by organizations like End the Arms Race is vital during times of crisis, because "then you have people involved who already have the peace movement background."

Dr. George Spiegelman, a UBC micro-biology professor and a local member of the Canada-wide organization Science for Peace, believes that the Canadian peace movement has gone underground for a while but will resurface. He cites the end of the cold war as the main reason for its current decline.

Spiegelman pointed out that although the peace movement appears to have waned, active political committees specifically involved in working on peace issues still exist. Some examples are the peace committee on Vancouver's city council and the United Nations Association. Currently, the working groups of the UNA are tackling projects such as how to monitor the location of nuclear and biological weapons, and how to successfully incorporate peace and justice issues into different societies.

Spiegelman also sees Canada's military spending as an ongoing problem.

"It's still true that Canada doesn't spend a lot of money on the military, but it doesn't have a lot of money to spend!" he said.

Part of a broader movement

Given our current situation in the '90s, Spiegelman believes it is necessary that people channel their energies in other directions than just the peace movement. He believes that peace issues won't go away, but that other problems are taking precedence right now. Spiegelman feels the environmental movement is currently addressing crucial issues in BC.

Stuart Hertzog, an environmental advocate who has been involved in the peace movement for many years, echoes Spiegelman's sentiments about other issues taking the wind out of the peace movement's sails. Hertzog sees this process as inevitable, since movements go through cycles depending on economic and historical factors.

"The environment movement eclipsed the peace movement. And the environment movement has now been eclipsed in turn by people's economic worries. Now it's 'never mind peace, never mind the environment, how are we going to pay the rent?'"

Hertzog also blames the current difficulties faced by the peace movement on the Vancouver mainstream media, for presenting a consistently negative image of the movement to the public over the years. Hertzog used to withhold 9-12 percent of his income taxes from the Canadian government (the amount used for defense spending) and instead contributed it to the Conscience Canada Peace Tax Fund, which folded in 1991 after an unsuccessful supreme court battle. Hertzog's contributions to the Peace Tax Fund drew scorn from the media. One of Hertzog's brushes with the media seemed particularly ironic.

"I got dragged on BCTV during the Gulf war and called a traitor to my country because I had contributed to the Peace Tax Fund," he

...continued on p.11

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Peace movement educates

...continued from p.10

said.

Despite the challenges faced by the peace movement today and the poor treatment it has received in the past, Hertzog still believes the movement has made useful gains. Besides successfully increasing pressure to end both the Vietnam and the cold war, the movement has also played an educational role.

"The peace movement has been influential in changing the overall attitude we have towards war. It has had a positive educational impact."

UBYSSEY FILE PHOTO

Walk for Peace: a thing of the past?

Letters to the staff...

Zero tolerance

Dear Dr. Strangway,

The following letter was unanimously endorsed by the members of the Anthropology and Sociology Graduate Students' Association on Tuesday, November 9th, 1993.

We are writing to express our deep concern and dismay at the lack of effective action by the UBC administration and in support of the women who have been targeted by a threatening hate-mail campaign for the past eight months.

Firstly, there has been no official public statement from the administration that such activity would not be tolerated form students or faculty. UBC should immediately publicize a policy of zero tolerance for any form of violence against women.

Secondly, the UBC adminstration has given the targeted women little support or understanding. Instead, these women have been kept in the dark and criticized by Dean Sheehan for their attempts to find out what has been going on. UBC should keep the targeted women fully informed of any events or development that relate to threats so that they can make informed decisions about their own safety. as well, UBC should provide these women with any services that they request in order to feel safe on campus and to deal with any possible emotional harm that has resulted from this experience.

Lastly, UBC should recognize that these threats to women in Counselling Psychology are a threat to the academic freedom of all feminist students and faculty at UBC. Threats such as these can intimidate and silence women all over campus. The administration should voice its support for the valuable contribution that feminist activity has made and continues to make to the intellectual life of our university.

Instead of offering support and empathy for these women, the university administration has attempted to minimize the situation as an isolated incident which should not cause alarm within the university population. This handling of the events is not only insulting to the women who have been threatened, but also negligent with respect to growing concern about the dangerous and hostile climate this university represents for many women. This is not an isolated case but, rather, yet another visible element in a continuum of violence against women in our society. We request that the administration undertake an immediate, proactive campaign to make this university a safe and supportive environment for women.

We also urge all students, faculty and staff at UBC to support the women in the Department of Counselling Psychology and publicly condemn the anti-feminist, anti-women attack represented by these letters.

David Ryniker - President, Graduate Student Association
On behalf of the members of the Anthropology and Sociology Graduate Students' Association.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

To the Editor:

When I first heard of anonymous letters being sent to faculty at UBC, I dismissed them as a very insensitive hoax. When, however, I saw the last letter in print, I became mobilized. Where such violent words are spoken publicly, the hidden abuse of women and children lurks nearby in countless homes.

Supporting the violent acts of terrorists, a dear and valued friend reminded me, are the benefactors of its publicity. Behind these abusive threats, I now realize, is the tacit support of the silent male.

Enough is enough! I am a male student in the counselling psychology department where these letters have been directed. I will *not* silently ignore this issue. It *does* concern me. Abuse by men is a male problem. Men must address it ...now! Feminism, it seems to me, is defined in our society not only by the issues of power that it justifiably addressed but equally by the lack of support it receives by men. Let's change that.

If you, my fellow male student, oppose acts of violence against women and children *by men* speak out. Write to the UBC Senate and your municipal, provincial and federal representatives with your concerns and ideas, ask them what they are actually doing about this issue, send letters to the editor addressing issues of abuse you see around you, wear a white ribbon to show your support for your female co-students, talk with other men and share your concerns about abuse with them...

...you won't appear weak. This type of abuse is an act of cowardice. By opposing it you will show your strength and courage.

Stephen Douglas - Counselling Psychology Student

Double bogey

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a letter written by one Taivo Evard, "Professor of Hubris", wherein he or she saw fit to make some strange and purely infactual comment about the University Golf Club. I take this opportunity to reply and present your readers with the correct information regarding our facility.

May I point that there is no such facility as the UBC Golf Course, and there never was. It's original name was the "University Endownment Lands Golf Course", and was run primarily by contract with the Crown by private operators. The University Golf Club has nothing to do with University of British Columbia, other than the fact that it is located on the UEL acreage as is UBC. The University Golf Club is a privately owned daily fee facility, open to the public and I repeat, is completely independent of UBC.

The UBC Golf Team is permitted the use of our course and driving range without charge and is the designated home course of the team and I am happy to say that in other mutual areas our co-existence with the University of British Columbia is a very amicable one.

The University of British Columbia staff does not receive special treatment at the University Golf Club as "Professor Hubris" seems to think in his misguided mind. As we are a public facility we cater to the general population and we give **special treatment to all**, regardless of their status.

In closing, I repeat, we are not the UBC Golf "Course", we are the "UNIVERSITY GOLF CLUB".

Donald D Metzler - General Manager

Journalist with an attitude

Thanks to Pat Thurlow for the November 5 article "Administrative Inaction on Threatening Letters." Once again we are witnessing attemts to turn blatantly misogynist acts into innocuous "isolated incidents." Instead of support, the women at the Department of Counselling Psychology are being cautioned against "over-reacting."

The response of the adminstration to the violent threats of a group of men is highly insulting, not to mention negligent. One shudders to think of what would have to happen to actually get some real commitments to change the hostile and dangerous environment this University represents for women. The Ubyssey alone has publicly declared this harassment within the broader context of male violence against women where it clearly belongs.

The staff at THE student paper deserves much credit for consistently providing an independent, critical and progressive challenge to the powers that be on campus and in the community at large. This is not only refreshing, but essential in the face of the mainstream media's so-called "neutrality."

To those who question the journalistic integrity of past or present Ubyssey writers, I say anger and resentment are healthy and legitimate responses to a social order based upon obscene inequities and subtle (and not so subtle) repression. Our anger will be resolved when our struggles finally result in some real change. Those who are offended should take a long look in a mirror. empowerment is the name of the game, and shit-disturbing is rule number one.

Donna Vogel Graduate Studies

P.S. The only journalist worth reading is a journalist with an attitude! Keep up the good work.

Forget your name, buddy?

He was last year's newsmaker

He raised the alarm on AMS extortion of student fees

He was truly one of the great ones

Most popular person on campus? Unyielding advocate of conservative principles. Martyr voice of conservatives whose voice was muffled and wallets picked up by the left.

Today we ask the UBC community to reminisce about Jason Saunderson, that his memory will never leave this campus. It seemed like a good time to bring him back, ... Hell, today is Wednesday. Though he has not quite left UBC for bigger and better things, he will never be forgotten by the many people whose lives he touched, ...or anyone else for that matter.

Rusky Morrissey, a fourth year economics student, has fond memories,...okay memories, of his activism. "That Saunderson, he's a crazy bugger, right out of his mind, I think." An unnamed AMS hack "I really appreciate the voice of reason he brought."

Enough romance. Saunderson was hardcore and really enjoyed the impact that he had on The Ubyssey. I wouldn't really call it a skill, but boy, could he piss people off, especially the left.

The voice that Saunderson brought to debate on campus — knowledgeable, conservative, right wing — is sorely needed. The conservative voice is endangered not only at UBC, but elsewhere in society. All of Saunderson's many fans, okay handful, look up to him to teach them how to be a conservative.

Exercise your right to freely associate yourself with whomever, whatever, you choose. In the words of the ever-astute, hard-working Jason Saunderson, "It's my $39.50 and I should be able to spend it however I want!"

Sorry about the election, Jason. We will never give up the fight.

(Name witheld by request)

the society which has abolished every kind of adventure makes its own abolition the only possible adventure

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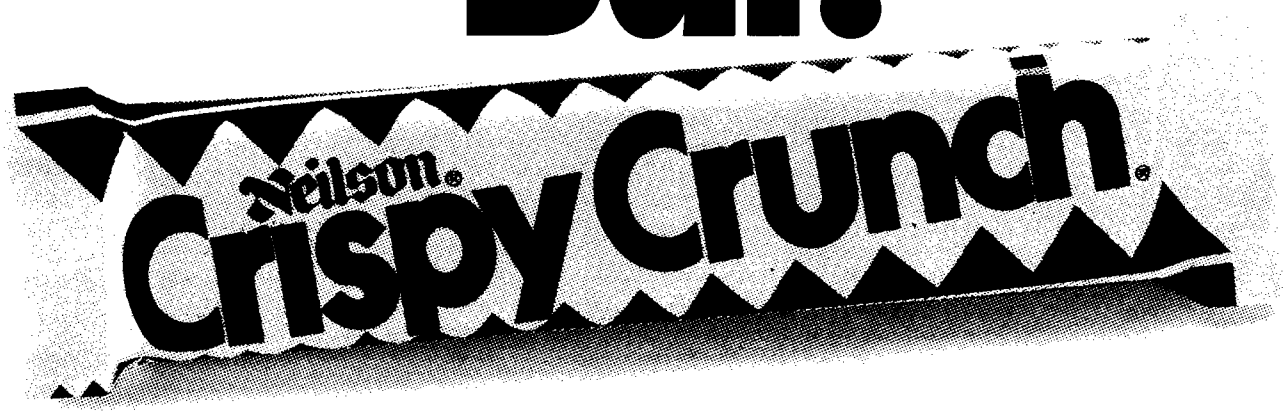

Bargain.

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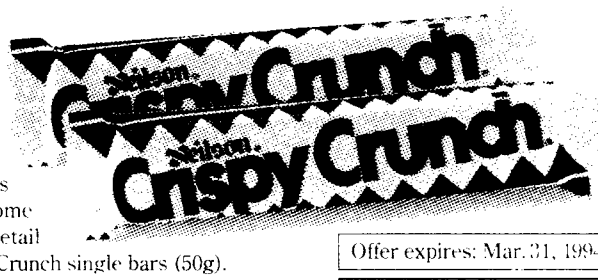
To the dealer: William Neilson Ltd. will reimburse the face value of coupon plus regular handling fee provided you accept it from your customer on purchase of item specified. Other applications may constitute fraud. Failure to send in, on request, evidence that sufficient stock was purchased in previous 90 days to cover coupons presented, will void coupons. Coupons submitted become our property. Reimbursement will be made only to retail distributor who redeemed coupon. Valid only on Crispy Crunch single bars (50g). For redemption, mail to: William Neilson Ltd., Box 3000, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4L3



Offer expires: Mar. 31, 1994

Cashier: Please fill in selling price.

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