Blankstein butt of media laugh

By MICHAEL SASGES

Media representatives have laughed off Alma Mater Society president Gordie Blankstein's claim that the society has worked out advertising agreements which provide free publicity for concerts.

Spokesmen for Pacific Press Ltd. agreed that Blankstein was being less than truthful when he told student council Wednesday that special events, because it takes out advertisements in the Vancouver Sun, receives advance stories and reviews of concerts.

Pacific Press's marketing and advertising manager said it is simply not true that the Sun provides free publicity for special events concerts the Alma Mater Society advertises.

"That certainly wouldn't be done in our papers," John Toogood said Thursday in an interview. "It's quite out of the question."

Toogood, who started in the advertising business in 1937, said the editorial and advertising departments of the Sun and the Province, also produced by Pacific Press, are in no way connected.

"My goodness, most of the things that are reviewed are never advertised anyway," he said.

Sun features editor Mike McRanor said there is no way his department would provide free publicity because a company advertises in the Sun's Leisure supplement or other feature pages.

"That's just rubbish," McRanor said in an interview. "We would never go for it.

"There's no way that there's ever been any kind of a deal involving an advertiser."

McRanor also said there is no connection between his department and the advertising department.

Province entertainment editor Jarvis Whitney said the Province would never provide free publicity because a promoter buys advertising space in the paper.

"The ads that the Alma Mater Society takes out are probably peanuts anyway," he said.

But Blankstein, in an interview Thursday, insisted AMS concerts are given free publicity if the society advertises in the Sun, the Province or the Georgia Straight.

"I know it's because we're buying the ads," he said in an interview. "It has to be because of the ads.

"It's a business arrangement."

Blankstein also said he believes Sun columnist Jack Wasserman provides plugs and "says what a great job special events is doing" because of AMS advertising in the Sun.

When told that Wasserman is not an employee of the Sun or Pacific Press, but works under a contract, Blankstein said he didn't know that.

A spokesman for Wasserman denied Thursday the saloon columnist writes items because advertisements are placed in the Sun.

"We're not particularly interested just because the Sun's going to make a few dollars," said the spokesman.

Blankstein also told The Ubyssey that he believes Vancouver radio station CKLG, with which the AMS does most of its broadcast advertising, provides free publicity through disc jockey chatter as part of an advertising agreement.

But station sales manager Al Anaka said the station, which transmits on AM and FM frequencies, would not give extra, free publicity to an artist because a promoter has purchased advertising time.

See page 6: MORE

THE UBYSSEY

Vol. LVI, No. 28 VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1974 48 228-2301

Kenny wand to Kamloops crowd

By DOUG RUSHTON

KAMLOOPS — Doug Kenny, UBC's administration president designate, brings "the golden wand of knowledge" here today as part of his meet the people B.C. tour.

In a prepared speech delivered at noon today to the Kamloops branch of the UBC Alumni Association, Kenny said ". . . the university is not an ivory tower ghetto with professors who are far removed from the hard reality of the 'real world.' "

Instead, Kenny says, the university is just like our forests, farmlands and ocean "which is being tapped for the future development of the province."

Kenny applauded the 10 students and their parents from the Kamloops area who have received major awards on graduation from UBC in the last decade.

Although Kenny's speech says teaching is the first concern of the university, much of it is taken up detailing the contributions of UBC, particularly in the various fields of research.

In the Kamloops region, for example, UBC researchers are working on:

"The problem of stock poisoning by Timer Milk Vetch;

The control of knapweed, a most serious range;

The reintroduction of vegetation at open pit mine sites;"

And, "Finally, our agricultural scientists are discussing a new project in the Kamloops area which would involve the dispossal of pulp mill effluent onto land areas."

"The university of B.C. is the most comprehensive university in the province in that it has developed many of the highly specialized and applied science areas of instruction and research," Kenny said.

In an telephone interview Thursday, Kenny denied his speaking tour is a "sales pitch." "The main purpose of the trip is to maintain and strenghten the ties of the university to the community . . . to meet the people," he said.

Kenny said he is aware UBC is

See page 6: UBC

—marise savaria photo

GOOD OLD OSCAR doesn't look so ancient in 1882 photograph held by Fine Arts Gallery curator Erika Gerson. Youthful Wilde and other subjects from age of Queen Victoria are currently featured in exhibition of photographs from the Gernsheim collection of Texas University. Exhibition runs to Dec. 7 in the gallery located in main library basement.

AMS seeks $5 million housing grant

By REED CLARKE

The Alma Mater Society is applying for a $5 million grant for a student housing project.

The housing committee has set up a three-member spearhead committee to drew up an application to the Canadian Urban Demonstration Program.

Members of the spearhead committee are AMS vice-president Robbie Smith and grad students Charles Haynes and Bruce Fairbairn.

Purpose of the program is to finance innovative housing projects in Canada prior to the United Nations Human Settlement Conference (Habitat '76) which will be held in Vancouver in 1976.

The basis of the spearhead committee's proposal is part of a grad thesis study done by Haynes.

But Fairbairn said Thursday that although the thesis will form the base of the project, a great deal of student participation is still required in the project's design.

"We need technical, conceptual and organizational inputs," Fairbairn said.

Haynes said Thursday the proposal is "for a self-help university housing concept bridging the gap between theory and practice."

He said they want as many technical submissions as possible from all faculties on campus.

Haynes said the project provides "opportunities for interdisciplinary studies with a 'real' and practical base which is directly applicable to housing problems."

He said the project will be completely designed and carried out by students although there would likely be outside help for some aspects.

Haynes said he would like to see the project developing out of student seminars on construction of housing.

He said the deadline for student proposals will be Dec. 15.

Haynes said the project itself is designed to be flexible, require low energy for construction and create a low impact on the environment.

He said the construction of the project can be undertaken by two students and completed over a weekend.

Haynes said the maximum height of the houses will be three storeys.

"It will be just like an old time house raising," he said. "All you need will be you, your friends, and beer."

Haynes said the style of house will be in the post and beam style but easier to construct.

He said the project could be constructed with a minimal

See page 6: HOUSES

Civic politix

In today's issue of The Ubyssey we look at the upcoming Vancouver municipal elections and the strange assortment of people contesting for pinnacles of personal power.

Today's articles include an analysis of the Civic Non-Partisan slate, and it's educational offshoot, GEM; the New Democratic Party and the Committee of Progressive Electors.

These stimulating pieces of journalistic excellence will undoubtedly spark some thought into an otherwise boring election campaign.

In Monday's issue of The Ubyssey we will offer a feature of limousine liberal Art Phillips and his teammates from TEAM, the Electors Action Movement. Also included Monday will be a look at the ideological split between COPE and the NDP.

Can cities change the climate?

By DAN MILLER

UBC climatology prof Timothy Oke doesn't want to just talk about the weather — he wants to do something about it.

"In the past, climatologists have studied the effect of weather only on rural surfaces," Oke said in an interview. "I want to find out how cities change the climate around them."

Oke has been working since 1968 on experiments on thermal pollution in cities.

"Thermal pollution is heat in the air from man's activities above the normal heat," said Oke.

"I'm asking, what does the depletion of energy reserves do to increase the amount of heat in the atmosphere?

"People want to shy away from the naughty problems. They don't want to take on the dirty one."

Oke's work now includes six automobiles that cruise the streets of Vancouver fitted with devices measuring the heat of man's activities.

"Our study tests the heat along surface streets and building by building, and this can eventually be extended to a global scale," he said.

"We know thermal pollution has a negative effect on health. In a city prone to heat waves, thermal pollution pushes the heat above the human limit.

"Heat has been related to ghetto riots in the United States. The riots occur in the summer. On a bad day, they just can't escape the heat. They can't sit on the fire escape to cool down."

Oke said a variety of weather is better for most people. "A cycling kind of weather seems to be better for humans.

"On the other hand, some people prefer the extra heat. It might make it a few degrees warmer outside, or spring will come a couple of weeks earlier."

But Oke notes that a study has shown that one tree does the work of two air conditioners.

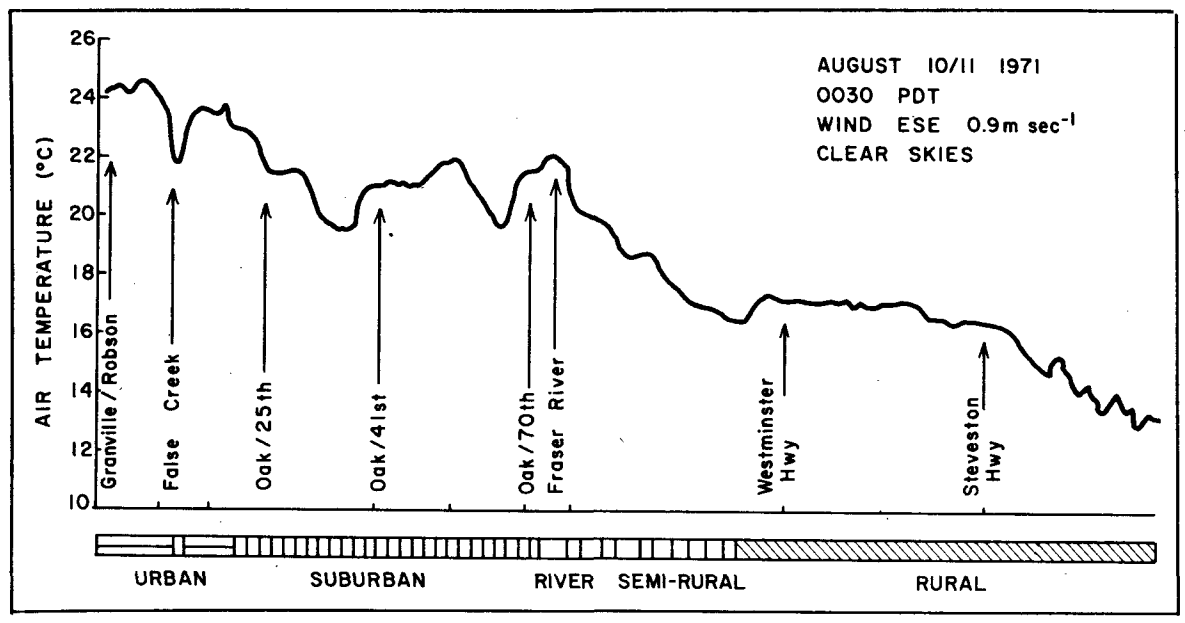
"We must get away from building like topsy. A study of thermal pollution could affect the planning of cities," Oke said.

"It could lead to the choosing of more suitable places for building a city.

"Right now the same building appears in every city. Architects have forgotten there are superior places for siting a building, or to use the air around them in their designs.

"We must have policies to take us away from the headlong dash of development. The growth in the Fraser Valley in past years could have led to a Los Angeles or San Francisco situation.

"The (provincial) environmental land use secretariat should map out a total plan for the safe and pleasant use of these lands," Oke said.



HEAT LEVELS IN CENTIGRADE FROM DOWNTOWN (LEFT) TO FRASER DELTA (RIGHT) . . . dip between Oak/25 and Oak 41st is VanDusen Botanical Garden

Bomb threat fizzles out

A bomb scare in SUB fizzled Thursday when police caught a suspect who told them it was all a hoax.

RCMP Sgt. Stan Nowicki said he was called to SUB about 10:30 a.m. with a story that someone had placed a briefcase in front of the Speakeasy desk in the SUB foyer and warned there was a bomb inside it.

Nowicki said the immediate area was cleared but police soon caught a suspect who told them the briefcase was empty.

A check proved this to be correct, Nowicki said, and students were again allowed in the foyer.

He said the case will be reviewed by crown counsel who may consider laying charges.

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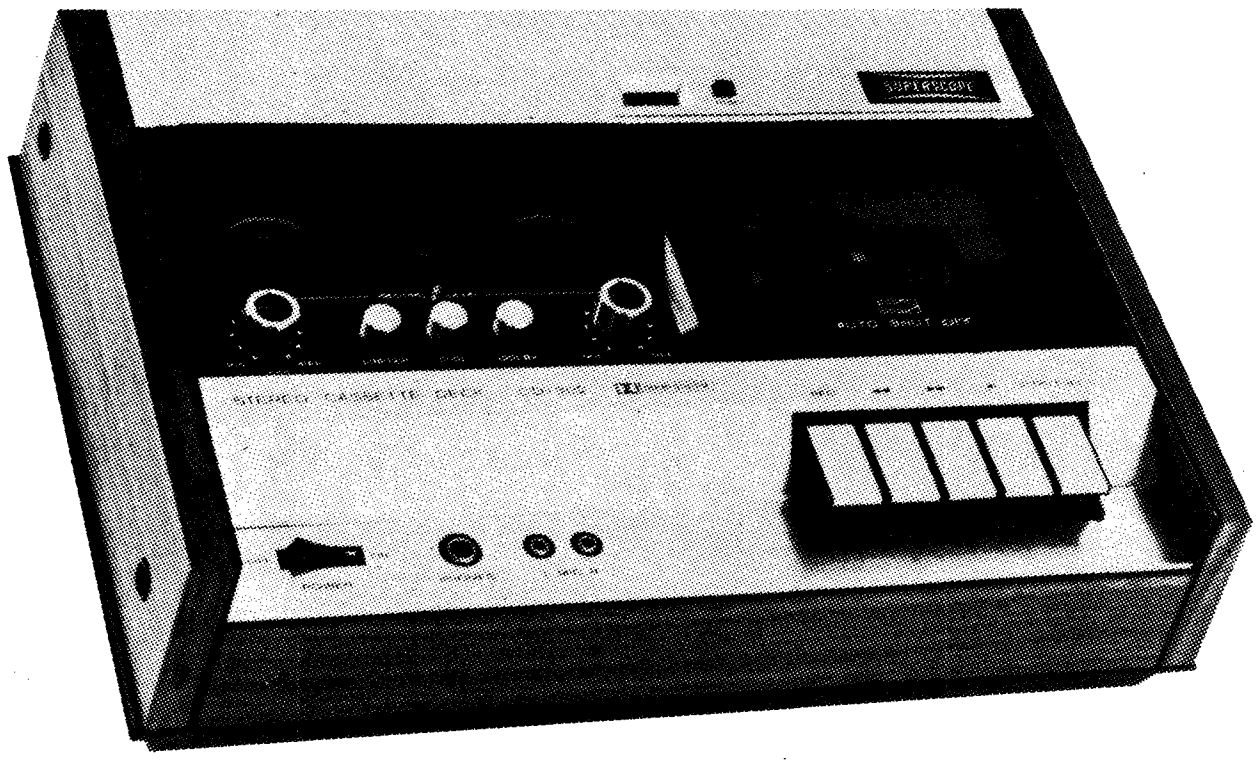

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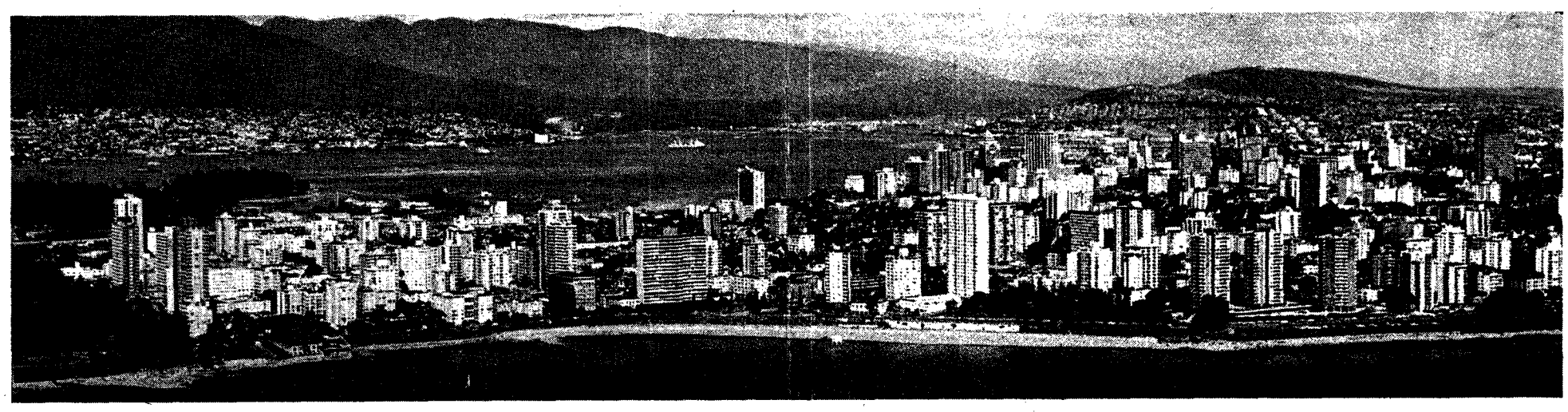
Civic elections '74



NPA can't hide business image

By JAKE van der KAMP

It's a good question whether the Civic Non-Partisans Association is not a misnomer for the group of conservative citizens trying to regain control of city hall.

While NPA stalwarts claim they are nothing but concerned individuals with somewhat like-minded views, the fact remains that they have been justifiably characterized as big developer and business-oriented.

The association has no stated party line on any issue, but the basic undercurrent of political views runs against socialism, ecofreaks and politics at city hall.

And it was on a negative platform of this sort that the NPA first came to power.

City businessmen in 1937 felt that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) was about to capture city hall so they formed NPA to counter the threat.

They won decisively and remained effectively unchallenged until 1968 when The Electors Action Movement (TEAM) was formed.

By that time the NPA council had become lazy and blatantly discriminatory in its treatment of the city's underprivileged.

Business supplied the NPA campaign money so business got the votes. The old NPA councils are directly to blame for problems and unsightliness of the new Eaton's building, the Royal Centre and, of course, the West End.

TEAM failed to win in 1968, but in 1970 four non-NPA aldermen topped the aldermanic polls and by early 1972 the end was clear. The average age of NPA alderman was 67. None of them were enthusiastic and mayor Tom Campbell, who had attended barely half of the council meetings, decided not to stand.

The NPA cause was only harmed when it nominated its bagman, Bill Stree, for mayor. Street, who collected NPA campaign funds, regularly appeared before council as a lobbyist for commercial firms. He later resigned from the nomination.

The resulting TEAM landslide swept the association out of its niche leaving Ald. Marianne Linnell as the sole survivor.

With its 35-year legacy and its stunning defeat at the polls, it's not surprising that this time around the NPA wants to take a different tack and downplay its history.

Yet the basics remain the same.

It's still an anti group, anti-TEAM this time. Its adherents still believe that businessmen have the best answer to any given problem and they still stress their supposed non-partisan nature.

But there's no doubt that the surface has changed. Park board member George Puil, their mayoralty candidate, is running a high-geared blustering campaign with none of the lazy confidence that formerly characterized NPA.

And Puil, known to UBC students for his vehement opposition last year to reconsidering a sand-and-gravel blanket on Towers Beach, is leaving no doubt that he's busy and running hard.

Contaced by The Ubyssey Thursday at the Vancouver Athletic Club, Puil protested he hardly had time for a telephone interview because he was booked for another seven meetings during the day plus a radio talk show within half an hour.

"I'm in the nude right not," he said, as he excused himself to find

NPA's PUIL . . . mayorality hopeful.

some written campaign statements.

Those statements were all on motherhood issues: better police protection, more money from the provincial government and better senior citizens housing.

The provincial government's share of funding in civic programs has not matched the increasing costs of these programs, Puil said. City hall should put more pressure on the government to pay its full share for school and community programs.

Puil said he also wants to see more police protection to offset Vancouver's spiralling crime rate, particularly in drug-related offences.

"I do not advocate a police state but I would like to have adequate protection. Police are understaffed."

And in housing, he said he wants to see better co-operation with the federal government and a drive for increased accommodation for senior citizens.

Running through it all is a constant obsession for pointing out TEAM's record on city council.

TEAM has done little for senior citizens, TEAM has not badgered the provincial government for more money, TEAM hasn't provided enough police, TEAM is concerned only with frills . . . The list is apparently endless.

But while Puil provides the bluster, planner Warnett Kennedy provides the brains behind the NPA operation.

And Kennedy is not primarily concerned with city council. He said in an interview he is seeking election because he wants to be a Vancouver representative on the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

To do so he must be elected alderman and place in the first five in the polls.

Kennedy said he stresses the GVRD because it is at the regional district level that long term

See page 17: RESTRICT

'Schools ain't no gem,' says GEM

By RALPH MAURER

Our schools are in crisis.

Literacy is falling.

Eighteen per cent of our school children are using drugs.

Vandals are destroying school property.

Teachers need more money.

Schools need more money.

And Vancouver needs genuine education.

Or so says the Genuine Education Movement, a spinoff of the rightwing Vancouver Civic Non-Partisan Association.

For the first time in decades the NPA isn't running its own candidates for school board.

Instead, it is endorsing a full slate from GEM, a group founded in opposition to what it calls the "incompetent" TEAM slate, which dominates the present school board.

The GEM election campaign is keyed on three issues: literacy, experimental schooling and discipline.

"Falling literacy is the most important problem," says GEM candidate and current school trustee Peter Westlake. "The standards of literacy are falling all over the western world."

GEM's prescription for what ails the education system: teach the Three R's.

GEM says students need a thorough grounding in grammer and elementary mathematics, but they haven't been getting it.

One of the reasons they haven't been getting it, according to GEM, is the experimentation with different education forms in the recent years — especially the free schools.

Westlake doesn't think the free schools are working. "Quackery has become rampant in education," he complains.

Another GEM candiate who would agree with Westlake is Dennis Baxendale.

"Free schools are not coming through with the desired results," Baxendale says.

"The argument is that they haven't run long enough, but I don't buy that."

He says he wants to see schools become a kind of community centre after school hours but the community school aspect shouldn't disrupt the main purpose of educating children.

GEM wants city-wide exams at all levels in schools. GEM members concede they would be a problem to institute, but claim that once set up they would not only allow parents to gauge their children's progress against children from all over Vancouver, but would also provide the op-

See page 17: F. . . OFF

COPE looks for electorate

By LESLEY KRUEGER

The Committee of Progressive Electors is a slate that lives up to only part of its name.

The committee part is obvious enough. That's the motley group of labor unionists, east end activists, community workers and Communist Party of Canada members Harry Rankin has fused into a civic action slate.

But the electors are more difficult to find.

At least that's been the party's experience in the past when only Harry Rankin has held an aldermanic seat on city council, while the other candidates never rose above the obscurity they battled during the campaign.

But COPE tacticians say they are hopeful this time around of gaining at least one more seat on council.

They say they have two extra things going for them during this election.

First of all, the New Democratic Party is fielding only a partial slate of aldermanic candidates, lessening the split in votes that has plagued the two left-leaning parties during past elections.

Second, the tacticians say they have Bruce Eriksen, an aldermanic candidate this time around.

Eriksen is president of the Downtown Eastside Residents' Association and has acted as spokesman for the group during confrontations with Mayor Art Phillip's city council about skid road flophouses.

This gives Eriksen "name recognition" — the all-important quality come voting time when the electors seek someone whose name at least sounds familiar on a crowded ballot.

So the tacticians saying they are pushing Eriksen, along with perennial favorite Rankin and number three man Bruce Yorke, to

See page 17: ERIKSEN

NDP's side against wealthy

By MARK BUCKSHON

The NDP party says it wants to represent "one side only" in Vancouver's government.

That side, mayorality candidate Brian Campbell and 12 colleagues running in aldermanic, school board and parks board races say, is the side of the people who are not wealthy.

"Basically we see the city of Vancouver as being developed for the wealthy — not simply for the people living in the city," Campbell said in an interview Thursday.

So he wants "to shift the priorities in the city" from things like Granville Mall to daycare centres, "community government" and a grid-oriented transit system.

But while NDP candidates claim their ideas represents the interests of the majority of Vancouverites who lack money or political power, their chances for victory are slim.

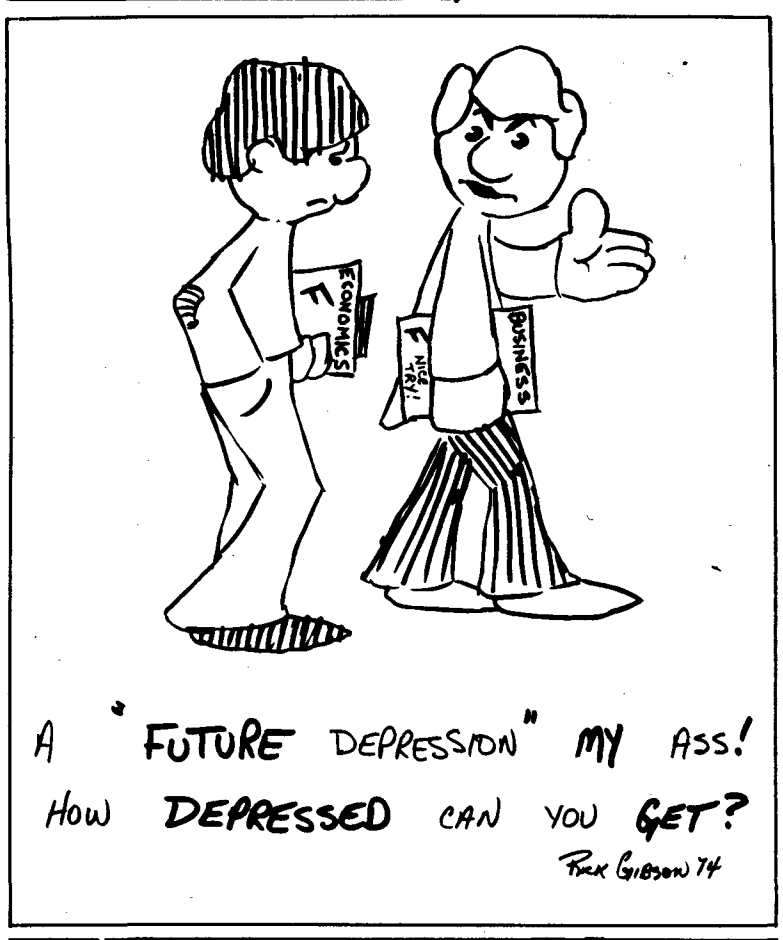
The party's attempts to bring perfection to Vancouver aren't catching on in the imperfect city.

They don't have the money to fight the noise of George Puil or the incumbancy of Art Phillips with the big campaign signs and newspaper ads necessary in city-wide elections.

And it is the city-wide election which the NDP wants to get rid of.

Campbell said the current

See page 17: CAMPBELL



Letters

Campus

I would like to comment on your article on the Campus Cyclists in the issue of Nov. 7.

The Campus Cyclists were active long before 1972, but only made the attempt to be recognized by the Alma Mater Society in that year only after the grad class grant of $5,500 was given to help pay for a cycle path.

An OFY grant paid for a report on cycling conditions on Campus and was produced in 1971.

At the same time and with the same grant a film was made showing trouble spots for cyclists on campus.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of this film I would like then to contact me about it.

The proposed route by Toronto Road was worked out by campus cyclists in conjunction with authorities on campus.

I would like to point out that your statement that no action has been taken is wrong. Traffic head Robert Murdoch told me recently that work is soon to commence on this part of the cycle path.

It is also mentioned that Murdoch's answer to lighting the cycle path was to have cyclists carry lights.

This is also the feeling of Campus Cyclists and we encourage any cyclist travelling after dark to use lights. Murdoch did mention the possibility that lights would illuminate the cycle path, but this would be in the indefinite future.

I thank you for the space in your newspaper and I urge any cyclist interested in better cycling to attend our meetings noon Wednesday in SUB 215.

Peter Merchant
campus cyclists

Thanks

George de Souza, who is currently appearing at the Century Plaza Hotel, entertained the patients of the Health Sciences Centre with his "Instrumental Presentations" on the afternoon of Nov. 5.

His guitar and songs gave the patients a great deal of pleasure and the Voluntary Services Organization wishes to join the patients and staff in thanking him for this generous donation of his time and talent

VSO
UBC

THE UBYSSEY

NOVEMBER 15, 1974

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Editorial departments, 228-2301; Sports, 228-2305; advertising, 228-3977.

Editor: Lesley Krueger

Good evening, fight fans. From election central in Vancouver, here's Boyd McConnell. "Good evening, this is Boyd McConnell for Radio CZAR and with me at erection central are anal-ysts Gary Coull and Jake van der Kamp —" "— I'd have to agree with you there, Boyd—" "— thank you Gary, that's a very good observation . . . And here's the first results. Lesley Krueger of TEEN has taken an early lead in the mayoralty race, with NKVD candidate Berton Woodward second and MDA's Doug Rushton third. Fringe candidate Kini McDonald, who campaigned under the name of Miss PNE is last as expected—" "— I expected that —" "— thanks, Jake . . . Turning now to the aldermanic race, CROAK's Mark Buckshon has taken a lead with double the number of votes of the next closest candidates, Bernie Bischoff, Dan Miller and Rraalipphh Mmaauurreerr who have one vote each. Right behind them are Sheila Bannerman, Denise Chong, Reede Clark, Stuart Lyster, Carl Vesterback, incumbent alderman Cedric Tetzel and cucumbent cedarman Tom Barnes and his miraculously-cured-of-a-debilitating-disease best girl Nell. The school board looks like it'll be swept by the MDA-GUN slate, Alan Doree, Richard Yates, Ron Binns, Chris Gainor, Mike Sasges and Marise Savaria. Also running are Ian Metherall, Pat Angly, Kim Pollock, Steve Morris and Kkeenn Ddoodddd, who is running as a redundant this time. Turning to the park board — oh, who gives a shit."

Little white lies

You know the Alma Mater Society is in trouble when its president can't even lie properly.

Yup, that's Gordie Blankstein we're talking about, that horrid little numb-nuts of a person who presides at AMS council meetings.

It's a long story, so let us trek back to last Friday.

Enter Gordie, stage right. (Gordie could contrive to enter solely on the right in a world of left-only doors.)

What he wanted to talk about apparently was the B.B. King review — a rave review in fact, placed on the bottom half of page 3.

"Look at that," exclaimed Gordie. "And then look at that," he exclaimed further, turning a few pages further. He was pointing to a review Sengalese dancers.

"Four students saw that," he said, and Ubyssey staffers thought it was rather cheeky of him to have stood outside the QueeniE and checked for AMS cards as they went in — which he must have done to be so accurate.

He foamed at the mouth for a while, then he pounced with the threat.

The AMS special events committee was withdrawing $900 worth of ads from the paper because of what he labelled "poor coverage" of the special events bands on campus.

And he insinuated that if the paper would co-operate with "better coverage" in the future, more ads would be forthcoming.

Now what that amounts to is an attempt at forcing the paper to do what he wants — political interference in the editorial operations by the AMS executive.

That's against both the AMS constitution, which the paper's staff has final editorial control, and against any code of ethics known to man. (But apparently not Blankmind . . . er, Blankstein.)

That's step one of our little drama.

Step two came on Wednesday night, when the matter was raised at AMS council.

Then Gordie explained himself by saying the concerts need the most publicity possible.

That means he wants not only the paid ads, but also unpaid plugs along with the ads. And he says he can get them in "package deals" with the Vancouver Sun, Province and Georgia Straight.

He said this package deal means he pays a certain price to the paper and he gets an ad and a news story advance on the concert in question.

Now maybe he had just seen the movie Why Rock the Boat or something, where a reporter is fired for misspelling the name of a big advertiser.

No, no Gordie, it's much more subtle than that.

It's a sort of silent agreement, where certain stories with a viewpoint roughly that of the editorial page are given better play, are highlighted more and followed up more frequently — because the same people or their underlings are responsible for making the decisions in each case.

So, say big advertisers like Eaton's or the Liberal party are treated nicely, because the biggies essentially agree with them.

But a $900 AMS account for B.B. King — a name Sun publisher Stu Keate probably associates with a new kid's toy gun?

Needless to say, when contacted, The Sun and Province biggies, along with radio station CKLG, guffawed in disbelief.

Any agreement with these newspapers exists solely in Gordie's mind. (His what?)

So Gordie was lying to council when he made that claim. And he was exhibiting a good deal of stupidity by making the claim in front of two Sun reporters.

So let's check off what Gordie did in this case.

He tried to put political pressure on The Ubyssey through his advertising.

He then lied to council about a non-existent sweetheart deal with the downtown press.

And he stupidly stuck to his lie in the face of refutation from two Sun reporters and, later, a host of biggies.

This person is leading the way to integrity in education?

What a joke. A bad joke, that is.

—canned laughter— by alan doree

DOREE

"If I am elected I promise to reveal my real identity as Xaviera Hollander," said shelled crimefighter and mayoralty candidate Mr. Peenot at an all-candidates Bar Mitzvah on BCTV's news hour Thursday.

George Pull, a mayoralty candidate who is running on a mahogany platform, said if elected he would make Vancouver a winning football town by selling the Granville Mall to the federal government as a dry dock for Ron Basford's boat and buying the Miami Dolphins with the proceeds.

"It can't fail, unless, of course, it does. Jim Taylor's already bought 50,000 shares in the idea and if it doesn't work he'll set himself on fire and throw himself off the top of Allan Fotheringham."

Brian Shambles, a former scatologist with the large Ukrainian firm of N & DP, said if elected he would be mayor. "I like that idea," he added.

Art Flips, who was once his own boyhood hero, said if elected he would continue to be inoffensive. "Just like the B.C. Lions, who, incidentally, I consider to be one of the best at whatever it is they do. I've seen Lions all over the world and none were as nice as ours, although, I must say I thought none were worse either, despite a lot of nonsense going around that I did."

"But what I want to know," said interviewer Keith Breadberry, "is why you're so silly."

"Let me counter that question with a completely irrelevant answer. I would like to go on record now — expecially if I thought it would be a million seller — as saying the recent Canada-Russia series was very nice to watch.

"My wife and I saw every second except when we had to leave the room and do what it is husbands and wives do, but I don't want to mention it in front of the kiddies, though, we're not ashamed of going to the bathroom by any means, sometimes we even take the train. Both teams played well and both teams should have won but both teams didn't win. Why was that, Keith?

"I think both of them should win so why don't Canada and Russia gang up on Poland? That way they could both win. After all Russia and Germany did it in the war and they both won.

"Can I smile now? How can you fail to vote for someone with nice teeth like mine that even match my suit? Keith, wake up, Keith."

"But what I really want to know is why your hair is never out of place Art."

"It's plastic, Keith, or maybe it's concrete, oh no, that's my head. I always forget these things but they're all on file with the city street repair division."

"Well, turning to my cue cards I see I only have five minutes left to get something out of you turkeys. Would any of you care to say something inflammatory or accuse your opponents of having an affair with their neighbor's Dravinian sledgehound or five-year-old children?"

"That nut in the shell wants to rename the PNE the Peanut National Exhibition," said Shambles.

"That was suggested by my campaign manager Joe Kapp," said Mr. Peenot, cleaning his fingernails with a snow plow.

"What about TEAM, Art?"

"I believe it's a logico-meaningful extension of Pop Art"

"I meant your party."

"Oh, that's tonight at eight."

"What about the NPA, George?"

"We're very positive, Keith. Our symbol is the Hindenberg and we're trying to get Amelia Earhart as our mascot-cum-beauty queen, but she's hard to get hold of just now."

"Anything else. Yes, Art?"

"I need the money, Keith. Please tell the people to vote for me and then I can afford to take my little Timmy, who I raised with my very own hands even though it gave me a hernia, to some of the best doctors in the world and they can make my little polo pony walk again."

In minor league hockey

Coaches after results not fun

By RALPH MAURER

Canadian minor hockey league coaches put too much emphasis on results and not enough on involvement, a Canadian sociologist told a physical education class Thursday.

John Albinson, speaking in War Memorial gym, said minor hockey coaches are "ends-oriented," putting too much importance in winning, statistics and the team's technical improvement.

"Coaches get their kicks from the technology involved in the game," said Albinson.

He said a study he conducted with 119 Ontario minor hockey coaches showed competition, self-satisfaction and fun as being the three things coaches looked for in the game.

The study showed self-satisfaction was achieved in the games themselves, not in the practices.

Statistics and trophies were the rewards of hockey, he said. "Coaches are interested in getting these rewards."

About 80 per cent of the coaches said the opportunity to work with young boys was a prime reason for coaching.

But Albinson said the survey indicated the coaches enjoyed working on skill development with the youths rather than working with the youths per se.

Another part of the study showed 72 per cent of the coaches cited playing well as the most important aspect of minor hockey.

Self-satisfaction was rated as most important by 27 per cent of the coaches, while less than one per cent thought fairness was most important.

Albinson is a professor of physical education at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. He was recently appointed to a federal government task force studying children's playing activities.

'We must be socially aware'

By CHRIS GAINOR

Teachers must not only be concerned with bread and butter issues such as wages but must address themselves to the problems which confront society today, the president of the B.C. Teachers Federation said Thursday.

"We have a clear trade union function in the teachers federation," Jim MacFarlan told an Angus building audience. "We also have a professional function."

MacFarlan said he believes that salary negotiations are "a local matter." Teachers' salaries have risen at the same rate as most workers in the public and private sectors, he said.

The BCTF now is placing a higher priority on improving learning conditions in schools, he said.

MacFarlan said the school system is "not responsive to the needs of students, but caters to the needs of the parents" or to the needs of students, but caters to the needs of business and industry.

The schools "dispense precisely the same education to all," he said, but large inequalities exist because some children are not as well equipped to take advantage of their educational opportunities as more privileged children are.

"Teachers have to begin to work outside the school system," MacFarlan said. They are trying to give all children equal opportunities to learn through correction of basic social ills that underprivileged pupils bring with them into the classroom, he said.

MacFarlan criticized the "hierarchical system" which exists today in the schools. He said an important issue in the future will be the democratization of the schools.

He said this will occur through the establishment of staff committees which would make decisions on curriculum and staff changes, and finally with the establishment of a community council for each school. He emphasized the need for more decentralization in the running of schools.

But MacFarlan said the schools are not an effective vehicle for social change and therefore the schools can only be improved through social changes occurring outside the classroom.

MacFARLANE . . . teacher boss

Gage keeps cool for big meet

UBC administration president Walter Gage said Thursday he isn't too worried about a Nov. 26 grilling session with the B.C. universities council.

Gage said the budget submissions the council will question him about at the secret meeting have been routinely prepared as they were under the old universities act.

"We're doing the essential things we did before," he said.

Gage said he doesn't exactly know what to expect when the council, which began operating Oct. 1, questions him about details of university costs and enrollments.

"We have never met before," he said. The council, headed by former UBC deputy president Bill Armstrong, replaces a delegation of university board of governers members and education department officials who completed annual university budget negotiations in Victoria.

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CAMPUS REP : GORD ROLLICK

'UBC o.k. in Kamloops'

From page 1

often criticized as being a university for the lower mainland. But the "grass roots" feeling of Kamloops indicate otherwise, he said.

"I don't particularly get that feeling up here," he said. "There is a reservoir of good feeling in Kamloops,"

In his speech, Kenny said the university's greatest contribution is its education of B.C.'s sons and daughters.

"Our youth, male and female, is the most important natural resource that the province has," he said.

And, since more than 50 per cent of arts students are women, Kenny said, "Your university does not have to face the fires of women on its admission policies."

Kenny said in his speech he is "particularly impressed with the necessity of having an educated citizenry if our democratic institutions are to survive."

"Democratic institutions are rooted in our sense of human dignity," he said. "Moreover, there is no greater glory and opportunity for those who have obtained a higher education than to serve in the political processes of their country."

UBC has partly helped to shape some of the political leaders of this country, Kenny said, and cited the 22 B.C. MLAs and nine MPs who graduated from UBC as examples.

"The quality of our life has come about largely through the greater intellectual and inventive skills of our citizens and much of this is due to the university," he said.

"Many graduates also serve on local governments," he said. "Their responsibility is all the greater because of the golden wand of knowledge which they have received."

Kenny said the more than 800 UBC geologists and geological engineers have helped to develop mineral and petroleum resources with a value of more than $35 billion.

"This is only one example from a roster of unparalleled economic achievements made by our graduates for the benefit of this province and nation," he said.

"To pick from the rich but bewildering landscape of the accomplishments of our scientist like myself," he said.

Kenny said Thursday he is planning future trips to Vancouver Island and northern and western B.C.

As in Kelowna Oct. 25, when he spoke to the Kelowna branch of the Alumni Association, Kenny was introduced to his Kamloops audience by current Alma Mater Society president Gordie Blankstein.

Kenny told The Ubyssey Blankstein is "a worthwhile person to be along."

Houses to be temporary

From page 1

amount of tools, possibly just a wrench.

Instead of using a usual cement-style basement, the project intends to use cement blocks onto which the vertical beams of the house will be attached.

Fairbairn said the proposed project is strictly temporary and could be taken down and without any great damage to the environment if the idea turned out to be a failure.

He said it roads were not built into the homes, then the only trees cut down would be those directly in the path of the house.

Fairbairn said all materials for the houses could be carried into the project site from the nearest road with little difficulty.

Haynes said the flexibility of the project allowed for flexibility in the financial arrangement for students.

He said students could either rent the materials in the structure or buy them.

Haynes said since the structure could be taken down and easily moved, a student could buy the materials and at the end of the year move the house somewhere else.

He said students could even design the size and shape of their homes because the houses do not require a basement. To adjust the shape of the house, all the student has to do is adjust the different beams in the house.

Haynes said the costs would only include the materials used since everything else involved in the design will be handled by students and the manufacturer of the house itself can be done by the students.

Fairbairn said demonstration units for the program will hold 20 to 30 students.

He said the important thing now is to get student input.

Haynes said they are interested in receiving inputs for every aspect of student housing.

He said they wished to avoid the sort of mistakes which plague many student residences.

Haynes cited the cupboards in the Gage towers which are not large enough to take a regular 12-inch dinner plate as an example of poor planning.

More on Gordie

From page 1

When asked what he would do if a potential advertiser were to ask for a special arrangement, Anaka said: "I wouldn't take the business."

He said that because of government regulations, all radio stations must log publicity as advertising time.

"He (Blankstein) may have done that (made a special arrangement) up country in a smaller station, but he wouldn't get away with it in the big market."

Blankstein made his original statement about the Sun during Wednesday's student council meeting.

Ubyssey editor Lesley Krueger had accused Blankstein of trying to exert editorial pressure on the paper by threatening to withdraw $900 in special events advertising.

(Blankstein made the threat Friday in front of a number of witnesses when he came into the Ubyssey newsroom to complain of the placement and length of a review of a recent concert.)

But Blankstein told council the intent of his discussion with Krueger was to get more advance notice for concerts.

It was at this point during the council debate that he said the Sun supplies free publicity for concerts advertised in the paper.

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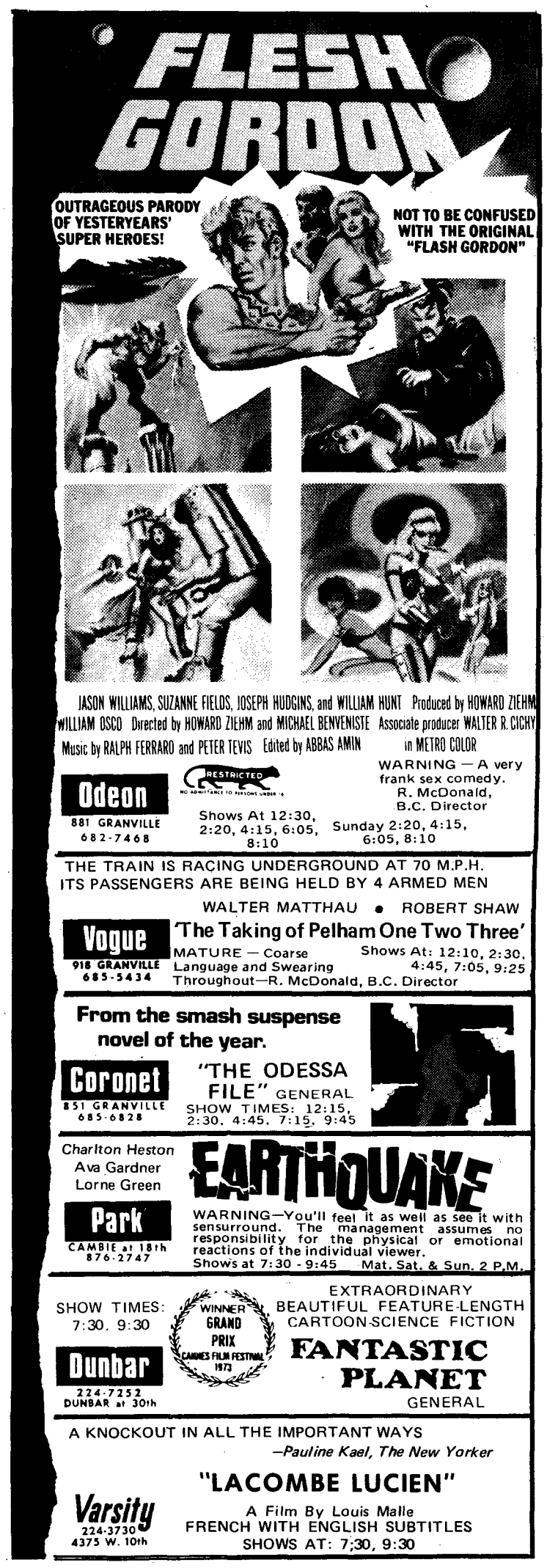

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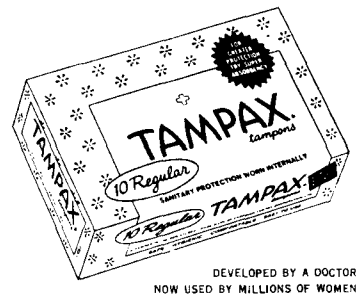

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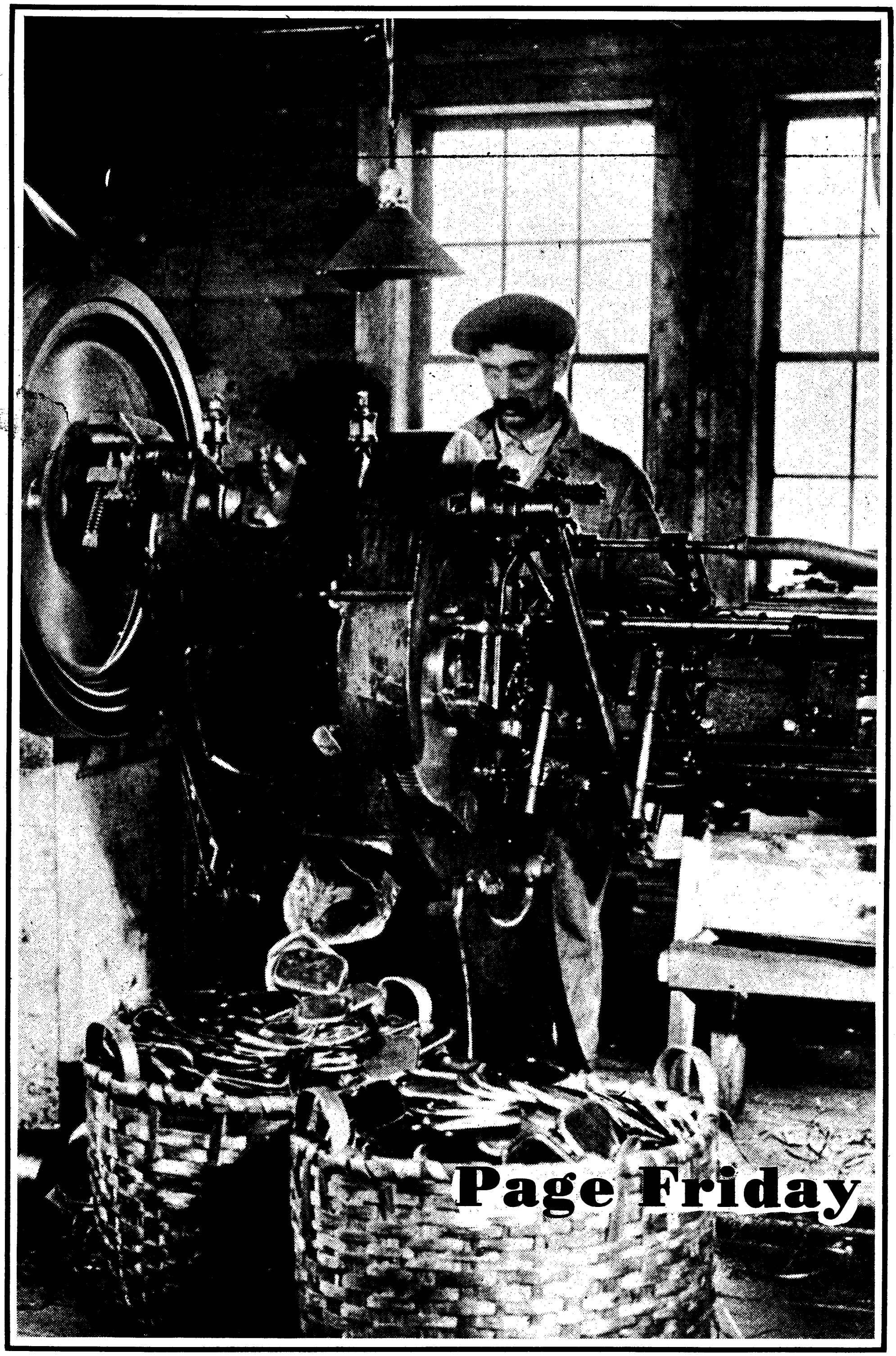

Page Friday

Attempted neutrality dulls study

By RICHARD YATES

An "official version" of the working class struggle is produced in Stuart Jamieson's volume, available as study number 22 in the government publication series Studies of the Task Force on Labor Relations. This work was commissioned by the federal government in response to the labor unrest that occurred during 1965-66.

Jamieson's book suffers from an ailment common to all attempts at giving an official version of some event: it tries to be neutral. To preserve his credentials of objectivity, Jamieson restrains himself from giving the perceptions of the participants in these labor struggles. He simply recites names, dates, numbers and other "objective" details.

Times of Trouble: Labour Unrest and Industrial Conflict in Canada, 1900-66, by Stuart M. Jamieson, 1971.

The only time that the reader is relieved from this dreariness of objectivity is when Jamieson either evaluates his own task or attempts to assess his materials. The former occurs in the introduction and conclusion of the work, and the latter is scattered in small bits throughout.

A more pleasing history would attempt to engender in the reader a feeling for the drama, the passions and the ideals that motivated these labor confrontations. But this is presumably too much to ask for in a government report. Or perhaps limitations of space forced Jamieson to forego the attempt to include these elements.

This is not to say that his work is not useful. Indeed he has provided an excellent survey of Canadian labor history. It is a truly compendious account of all the labor turmoil, large and small, that occurred during the time period he treats.

Each event covered retells the same story: the worker must fight for what little he has.

The work is an invaluable guide to an important part of our history. It presents all the essential facts and provides a comprehensive bibliography to enable the reader to really explore the history of the events being recorded.

He breaks his volume down into roughly 10-year intervals and then recites, in no special order, the details of what went on. Although no complaint can be made about the content of the account, this format is less than desirable. The work reads more like a roll call than a history.

A successful history educates. Jamieson is aware of this and discusses it briefly in his introduction. What he is apparently not aware of is that "value-free" surveys of events cannot educate. The historian must have a thesis that gives substance and direction to the data that he is assembling.

Jamieson has written a history with the intention of enabling the bureaucrats to learn the lessons of history, but he has not managed to expose just what those lessons are.

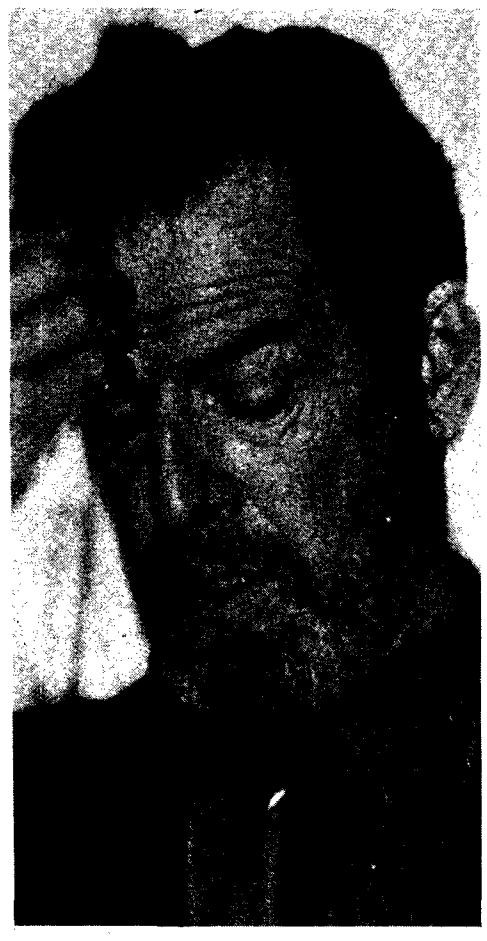
Perhaps this is too harsh a criticism. Jamieson does propose the following lesson of history: The labor crisis of 1965-66 was not a real crisis because it did not differ terribly dramatically from past upsurges of labor strife.

This reviewer finds that to be a weak excuse for writing a history. But then, we must consider that Jamieson was in the employ of the government, and they were not in the market for a history that would criticize the status quo too heavily.

Jamieson does show a sympathy for the worker and his problems in Canadian society. He notes again and again that until the late 40s the system of laws was clearly stacked against the worker.

> "The law, as stressed earlier, went to great lengths to protect employers' property and freedom to use their property pretty much as they saw fit, while providing little or no protection of workers' freedom to organize to protect their jobs and livelihoods. That source of inequity or injustice has been largely corrected, in principle at least, by legislation passed during and since World War II. But a basic inconsistency in ideology and policy remains, and it is one that goes far toward explaining the scope and frequency of industrial conflict in Canada."

One revelation that this book really forces upon the reader is the nature of the on-going, seemingly unchanging struggle on the part of the worker to have his fair share of the economic pie. Each event covered in this book is just another re-telling of the same story: the worker must fight for what little he has.



JAMIESON . . . UBC author

Students arise and read this

This week, Page Friday focuses on a select number of books published recently that have received little publicity, published criticism or discussion in the classroom. This is unfortunate for these are indispensable works that represent the first concerted efforts by a number of writers to describe the history of working class struggles in Canada.

In standard history textbooks, churned out by academics, the history of a people is overwhelmingly represented as the history of its ruling political and economic class. The development of Canada is described in terms of life-studies of lieutenant-governors, prime ministers, colonels, British industrialists and CPR executives.

This gives an enormously distorted picture of our past because omitted are descriptions of the lives of the great body of the population. These books try to correct that vision. They deal with events such as the on-to-Ottawa trek, the great labor strikes at the turn of the century — all the basic essentials of our past that with sphinx-like ingenuity have been wiped out of our minds and memories.

Jack Scott's Sweat and Struggle is a rare and trenchant study of labor st uggles in the last century, Irving Abella's On Strike: Six Key Labour Struggles in Canada 1919-1949, describes the most significant capital-labor confrontations of the present century. Taken together, these two books present an expansive if not comprehensive overview of Canadian radical

See pf 9: Social

Scott book a milestone

By BERNARD BISCHOFF

This book is one of the milestones of Canadian historical research in the last decade. Scott himself gives the reason for the necessity and importance of his work in the opening passage of the book:

> "Historians with a few exceptions take virtually no note of the existence of workers in society. They cause their alleged historical accounts to revolve around individual personalities, men of genius and outstanding ability who make history and shape humanity's destiny. . . . The aspect of history that concerns the exploitation of people and their resistance to it is left largely untouched by historians."

Sweat and Struggle: Working Class Struggles in Canada Vol. I: 1789-1899, by Jack scott, New Star Books, Vancouver, $2.

Scott tries to remedy this situation. His perspective is radically different from those of previous accounts; he puts the actions and struggles of industrial and agrarian laborers in the foreground and argues that the actual socio-economic development and production of real wealth are determined by them.

Secondly he details the early development of working-class consciousness in Canada beginning around the time of the American Revolution and the growth of primitive trade unionism in the early 1800s.

Scott believes the few previous accounts of labor history are themselves deficient in their emphasis on labor organization, on bureaucracy. Scott says:

> "Organization grew out of struggle, not the contrary. Struggle came first and is permanent; organization is secondary and subservient to struggle and impermanent. . . . The object of the present study . . . is to set the act of struggle in the forefront."

Scott begins his study with a description of a pre-industrial labor dispute — a disagreement between company fur traders and their servants. This however was a minor skirmish and an actual proletariat did not develop in Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) until the beginning of the 19th century.

The records of this early period are obscure. The workers themselves were often illiterate and hardly in a position to leave memoranda of their activities; the ruling classes on the other hand had neither the interest nor the desire to record the struggles of their enemies.

What few accounts there are, are almost always hostile, viciously prejudiced and pejorative. Scott painstakingly sifts through this barren material, trying to retrace the lives of people whose efforts to free themselves have been almost thoroughly erased from history.

Working with government histories, company reports, conservative newspaper editorials and a few other clues, he creates a skeleton story of the first strikes and the first attempts at forming "societies" (the early name for unions) in the 1820s and 30s in Halifax, York, Hamilton and Montreal. What records these societies had were kept secret from workers and consequently most records have disappeared forever. The demands they fought were astonishingly minimal — for example fighting for not more than a 10-hour day.

Scott's book is interesting not just for the history that it discovers but for the way it reinterprets the old conventional history. The rebellion of 1837, for example is revealed not as a great revolt of the masses but as essentially a revolt of the small merchants and shopkeepers against the feudal relics of British imperialism. William Lyon Mackenzie, usually conceived an arch radical comes out as fairly reactionary. In his capacity as master printer, he was hostile to printers organizing for shorter hours "and was quite unhappy in the presence of organized workmen."

After the 1837 rebellion was brutally put down, workers' societies were for a time extinguished but a resurgence came in the late 1840s. Scott gives a brilliant description of the famous Lachine strike of 1843 by Irish immigrant workers which heralded the emerging consciousness of the working class. He exposes George Brown, first leader of the Canadian Liberals as brutally anti-working class even though he voiced progressive sentiment. He was in fact instrumental in crushing printers' strikes in 1854 and again in 1872.

During the 1880s labor actually suffered setbacks and in the midst of a severe depression workers went on strike, not to gain an increase in their bare subsistence wages, but to fight proposed reductions by their employers. The period from 1888-1892 experienced particularly fierce labor struggles with 22 major strikes occurring in Ontario.

Workers fought not only for a nine-hour day, and reasonable wages, but for the elimination of child labor (which was peculiarly intense in Quebec cotton mills) which had increased since the 1850s and for the barest safety regulations.

The main large labor organization was the American-based Knights of Labor which, however, began to lose ground to the younger American Federation of Labor toward the end of the century. Scott describes the difference between the two this way:

CHILD LABOR . . . nine and 10-year-olds worked 12 hour days without a break in 19th century Ontario textile mills.

> "The Knights of Labor were an industrial form of organization embracing within its structure all workers regardless of skill, trade, or calling and serving all equally. . . . It tended more definitely to represent the interests of workers as a CLASS rather than the narrow interests of the privileged few. . . . The ideas of Marx, Engels, Bakunin, other European socialists and American radicals were freely discussed and debated in the movement. . . . whereas the A.F. of L. was designed to promote unions exclusive to skilled workers and rejecting politics. . . . They became ardent defenders of capitalism and . . . entered into partnership with the exploiters of labor."

Of course as we all know, the A.F.L. won its struggle with the Knights of Labor and its descendents still dominate the North American labor scene today. Scott considers this development a disaster and his description of the A.F.L.'s victory over its rivals under the leadership of Samuel Gompers is one of the most powerful and chilling sections in the book.

Although I consider this a very important book, it has serious flaws. Mainly it lacks comprehension both in its exposition, or its analysis of the facts. For example the whole period of the 1860s and 1870s is lightly passed over and Scott concentrated on one representative capitalist, George Brown and his struggles with the printers' unions.

There is also much superfluity.

In 1837 the English Chartists sent a letter of support to the Lower Canada rebels and Papineau and his comrades sent back a letter of appreciation. Scott reprints these letters verbatim. They consist mainly of a sort of radical devotional rhetoric and occupy many pages when all one learns from them — that the Chartists supported the Canadian rebels — could have been compressed in one sentence.

He does the same thing in his section on the Northwest rebellion where he quotes long editorials from labor journals, supporting Riel to establish the simple fact that the workers had their hearts in the right place.

One feels a great deal of the material has not been properly assimilated. Also, he sometimes does the very thing he promises not to do — that is, spend too much time on a particular individual, rather than on large group struggles. He describes in harrowing detail the ruthless greed and brutality of characters such as George Brown and Robert Dunsmuir but forgets to mention hundreds of other just as important figures. Most seriously, he does not give the needed analysis of key events such as the gradual takeover of small Canadian unions by the large American internationals in the late 1800s.

But when all is said and done this is still an impressive book. The concluding section on British Columbia labor history is splendid and worth the whole book by itself. He gives an intensive, acute description of the Nanaimo coal miners' strikes and other important but forgotten aspects of West Coast struggles.

One of the reasons for the rough edges is that Scott is breaking new ground. He is entering territory that most historians have heretofore avoided and so he is working almost entirely alone having to fall back on nearly inaccessible original sources. Although much of the research still needs to be done, Scott's book will be looked on in 100 years time as a pioneering work. One looks forward to the coming volumes dealing with present century struggles which Scott's publishers have been promising us for a long time.

B.C. LUMBER CAMP . . . only established on large-scale in late 19th century. Working conditions were bad.

Oppression 'strike' theme

By KIM POLLOCK

"The thirty years between 1919 and 1949 were a time of torment and travail for Canadian labour" writes Irving Abella in his introduction to On Strike, "a time in which it was beset with crisis, catastrophe upon catastrophe."

This collection of essays then is intended to broaden our understanding of some of the main events of this period for the labor movement, and in this way gain a deeper insight into how labor has evolved into the organization it is today.

On Strike: Six Key Labour Struggles in Canada 1919-1949,
Edited by Irving Abella,
Toronto, James Lewis & Samuel, 1974.

For Abella the significance of this period is it represents a necessary period of conflict for the Canadian labor movement to consolidate as an important social force. Each of these strikes represents a major turning point for Canadian labor.

The strikes covered include the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919; the strike of the Estevan coal miners in 1931; the Stratford, Ont., strike of furniture workers in 1933; the important autoworkers strikes — Oshawa in 1937, Ford Windsor in 1945; and the violent Asbestos strike of 1949.

Abella quite rightly points to the lack of knowledge concerning all but the first and last mentioned as an indictment of Canada's academic historians for their general disregard of labor history. The strikes themselves, besides the importance they hold for an understanding of Canadian labor history and the situation of unionism today, make fascinating reading.

There is, for instance, the time the Ontario government sent armed troops, police and four armoured vehicles, replete with machine guns, into Stratford to keep "order" during a strike of furniture workers. The city council, in consultation with the factory-owners, were convinced that the strikers were communists, set on violent revolution.

That the strikers were largely composed of "chicken pluckers" — young women brought from the countryside to pluck chicken feathers for the stuffing of chesterfields — was not at issue, or given much consideration. The important fact was that the strikers were represented by organizers of the old Workers' Unity League, which the council claimed was communist.

The troops, finding nothing to do during the peaceful strike, stayed confined to their barracks, coming out only for an occasional softball game.

Other strikes, of course, were much less farcical.

In Estevan, Sask. miners whose wages were being cut were forced to live in abominable company towns where few or no essential services were provided and who worked in terrible conditions. They struck the mines of the Souris coal field in 1931.

The miners demanded recognition of their union, the Mine Workers Union of Canada, as their bargaining agent. Besides this, they called for improved and enforced safety standards in the mines, and the provisions of such rudimentary services as garbage disposal and medical services in the towns.

A parade organized by the strikers in order to drum up support in the town of Estevan was declared illegal by the Estevan city council. They failed, however, to advise the strike organizers of this. When the cavalcade of unarmed strikers arrived in Estevan they were greeted by RCMP officers and the local fire department. A riot resulted, in which three miners were killed and 13 others shot.

Similar violent outbreaks involving the civil power and strikers occurred at Winnipeg in 1919, and at Asbestos in 1949. Canadian strikes have not always been tame affairs in which all the action was at the bargaining table.

Most employers fought the unionization and organization of their employees, resisting it whenever possible and accepting only when forced.

Such resistance often led to the invocation of governmental aid. Most Canadian governments, at all levels, were glad to be of assistance in blocking unionization and breaking strikes.

The Oshawa strike of 1937 is a case in point. There General Motors had resisted and discouraged unionization at its great fabrication plant throughout the 20s and well into the 30s. Although its workers were finally organized as members of the United Auto Workers, the company would not recognize or bargain with the union.

When the workers struck — again for rudimentary demands such as an eight-hour day, the establishment of a system of shop stewards to take grievances before management, and "payday every other Friday", the company called on the Ontario government for aid.

Enter the mercurial Ontario premier Mitch Hepburn. Elected as a pro-labor candidate in 1934, he had enacted a number of progressive reforms during his early days in office, Hepburn had been brought around by his friends, including George McCullagh, notoriously anti-labor editor of the Globe and Mail and mining capitalists like J. P. Bickell and Sir James Dunn.

Hepburn did everything within his power to break the strike. He attacked the union as being communist and at one point claimed he had secret documents indicating they planned violence. He declared the strike was "the first open attempt of (John) Lewis and his CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) henchmen to assume the position of dominance and dictating to Canadian industry."

As the strike progressed Hepburn steadfastly refused to speak to union representatives and when his labor minister David Croll, refused to take the side of GM in the strike, he fired him and took the portfolio himself.

One of the important political consequences of the strike, besides the establishment of the UAW as an important institution in Ontario, was the ultimate demise of the Ontario Liberal Party due mainly to Hepburn's complete alienation of labor support.

This book is well written and researched. Each contributor has thoroughly researched his topic and presented a good, comprehensive, though short study of it.

There are however, a number of areas where the book is inadequate.

Largely because of the nature of material which is available — union documents and newspapers, government reports and interviews with main participants — the view of the events with which we are left is largely that of the central participants.

There is a great emphasis on activities of government mediators, union leaders and company spokesmen. Except, perhaps, for S. D. Hanson's treatment of the Estevan strike the articles neglect the activities of rank-and-file strikers. Also neglected are the activities of company officials and board members, outside of those actually engaged in bargaining.

This period represents a consolidation of the Canadian labor movement as an important social force.

This leaves us at a loss as to the relationships, for example, between rank-and-file workers and their more militant, often radical or communist, leaderships. How radical were the actual members of the striking unions? The book often leaves this question unanswered.

The book also lacks continuity. A book of essays, no matter how well written, is not in itself sufficiently complete to provide us with a comprehensive picture of the complex developments within labor and industries that occured during the 20s and 30s.

None of the strikes covered, for example, occurred during the 20s.

We are given a partial response to this criticism, it is true in Abella's promise of more volumes on Canadian labour struggles. Until these materialize, however, On Strike remains an insightful but incomplete supplement to the otherwise too skimpy volume of literature on Canadian labour during the crucial inter-war period.

Political economy sloppy stuff

By KEN DODD

Anyone intending to read this book to discover some sort of comprehensive and definitive word on B.C. political economy from a socialist perspective is in for a disappointment.

This collection of essays, most of which were presented at the first conference of the B.C. Committee on Socialist Studies held at UBC in Jan. 1973, is primarily meant to introduce a regionalized Marxist-oriented perspective to Canadian economic analysis as an alternative to the dominant discipline-oriented American academic tradition.

Essays in B.C. Political Economy,
Paul Knox and Philip Resnick eds.,
New Star Books, Vancouver, 81 pages, $2 [paperback].

In the book's introduction editors Knox and Resnick, a former political science graduate studying B.C. labor and an assistant polisci professor respectively, acknowledge that the book is far from complete, but one must question the wisdom of publishing the book at all considering its obviously incomplete treatment of the topic.

A concerted effort by B.C. academics and writers to establish economic and social analysis based on class and social forces rathe: than a middle class emphasis on political processes, is long overdue.

The appearance of the B.C. socialist studies committee, an offshoot of the Canadian committee on socialist studies, is welcomed then, but as their first published effort, this volume is indeed a disappointment. The book's unenergetic form indicates the committee is a collection of individuals with some similar outlooks rather than a spirited movement in any significant sense.

Other than the appearance of this publication the committee has shown little activity since, echoing the rather sporadic record of its Canadian-wide parent organization.

A second B.C. conference is planned for February at an as yet undisclosed Vancouver location, centering around the topic Social Democracy in Power.

Hopefully the conference will evolve into something more dynamic and influencial rather than simply dissolve until its next meeting as yet another isolated attempt by socialist intellectuals to come up with something concrete.

A useful framework for future study is provided by Resnick's overview of the topic in the volume, which largely for this reason is the most useful and important work the book offers.

Resnick notes the crying need for analysis of Canadian political economy that avoids the usual Ontario-based bias of viewing Canada as essentially a centralized nation-state with a homogeneous ruling and working class.

He deplores the lack of works, especially from regional authors that examine the regional peculiarities of a regionalized nation, suggesting B.C. as the most obvious study of this sort other than Quebec.

Resnick's suggested framework for examining the situation roughly combines the metropolis-hinterland perspective developed by Marxist theoritician Gundar Frank in studying Latin America, with a version of the largely abandoned staple theory of pre-Second World War liberal Canadian analysist such as Harold Innis, which emphasizes class relations evolving from staple (resource industry) production rather than just the production of staples.

Resnick sees B.C. as a hinterland region principally producing cheap raw materials for various national markets.

He believes B.C. is unique compared to other Canadian hinterland regions by the B.C. bourgeoisie, because of its large supply of primary rather than secondary products, having many more direct links to Europe, United States and Japan.

He sees this relative freedom of manoeuvrability by B.C. business interests as a key factor of production feeding the strong sense of autonomy and even separtist sentiments, characteristic of B.C.

The narrow, resource-intensive base of B.C.'s economy has led, in the name of capitalist efficiency, to the consolidation in a virtual monopoly situation of the resource (mining, forestry) sectors in the hands of a few corporate giants such as MacMillan-Bloedel, Anaconda, Kaiser and Crown-Zellerbach.

Since these firms' autonomy rests on their tight command over a raw material-oriented economy they have resisted attempts toward development of secondary industry in B.C. that would make the province more self-sufficient but also lessen the autonomy of the corporate giants.

Also, he notes, such B.C. business interests have been especially strong resisters to nationalism because of the comparitively free trade, internationalist nature of their trade, compared with other regions.

The total result, Resnick contends, is a B.C. economy featuring high unemployment coupled with artificial prosperity and the appropriation elsewhere of economic surplus from B.C. production.

He also notes a strong, especially radical labor movement has developed in B.C., polarizing the political situation, eminating from widespread gross exploitation of workers, widely typical of resource-extraction industries.

He sees the establishment of a significant amount of publicly-owned industry in both primary and secondary sectors of the economy to alter the B.C. economic condition described, as the key test of the New Democratic provincial government.

But only nine pages in length, Resnick's essay, though a valuable starting point is also superficial.

The rest of the book however is not even as comprehensive as his article, presenting a token front in short articles on the forest industry, the B.C. power elite, early radical literature in B.C., and a few radical samplings of contemporary B.C. poetry.

Articles by Knox and Resnick on organizational attempts by Canadian unions in Trail and Kitimat are little more than transcripts of interviews with people involved, offering little analytical overview.

Similarly articles by UBC English professor Vic Hopwood and long-time Canadian poet Dorothy Livesay, apparently included to provide cultural input are roughly organized and rambling accounts.

All in all, the collection at best could serve as an introduction to the B.C. economy for undergraduates — especially Resnick's article — but certainly only a partial introduction.

One hopes this work is only the first of a growing number of publications along similar lines. But if future efforts aren't better organized than this one the credibility of a socialist studies movement in B.C. can only suffer.

Dirty 30s shocked Briton

By RON BINNS

Mass demonstrations, a sit-in, police brutality.... It all sounds familiarly modern. But this was Vancouver in 1935, the scene for an extraordinary episode in the largely unwritten working-class history of Canada which the professional historians have ignored, effectively obliterating it from the national consciousness.

As the preface to this memoir points outs, "most people in Canada know little if anything about the expedition. There are occasional references, a chapter here and there in historical and autobiographical accounts, but nothing more." The importance of a book like this is the sense of continuity it provides between the struggles of a generation which has faded and the ongoing fight against the agencies of capitalist exploitation today.

Ronald Liversedge, Recollections of the On to Ottawa Trek.
McLelland & Stewart, 1973.

In 1932 the federal government created the Unemployment Relief Scheme — a system of relief camps providing subsistence shelter and work for homeless unemployed single men across Canada. Intended initially to handle 2,000 men the camps had swollen to hold 170,248 by 1936. A man there was paid 20 cents a day to work 5-1/2 days a week on projects like road and airport construction. This form of state-sponsored exploitation was stark, but in a country without a welfare system for either the sick or the unemployed it kept you alive, it kept you from starvation.

And as the numbers in the camps grew so did the Relief Camp Workers Union, a union greatly strengthened by the kind of men who were thrown onto the streets in those days — educated men, law students, even chartered accountants. Liversedge was not one of these, but a Yorkshire-born working-class exile who had arrived in Canada only to find that the land of opportunity was just another replica of the depressed Britain he had left behind.

The bundle of cliched prejudices which made up Conservative philosophy was an exquisite copy of their imperial masters. "This government is not here to subsidize idleness," warned Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

And so the scene was gradually set for the explosion which came in 1935. The inevitability of the clash which came is highlighted by some of the documents printed at the end of Liversedge's book.

For example, although the camps were miserable barrack-like institutions where the men were badly housed, poorly fed, and harassed by police raiders on the alert for any signs of dangerous trade-union activity, Bennett blindly insisted that the camps were akin to paradise on earth. It is not necessary to describe the fatuous, insensitive arrogance of the man, since his own language condemns him in the House of Commons speeches which he made, and which are reprinted at the end of this book.

For what could be more indicative of the kind of man Bennett was than this glowing description of the camps which he impressed upon Parliament.

"One of the most distinguished labor ministers of England, who has since passed to the great beyond, when on a visit to this country stated that this was one of the most amazing ventures from the standpoint of social principle that he had ever seen."

Oddly enough Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador to Berlin in the late 30s and friend of Goering, described the Jewish concentration camps in similarly euphoric terms in his diplomatic memoirs. Liversedge, however, who had what from Bennett's viewpoint was the good fortune to be in one, bitterly describes the relief camps as "slave camps."

And when on April 4, 1935 about 1,500 relief camp workers in B.C. walked out and marched to Vancouver to publicize their grievances, even The Vancouver Sun, a newspaper not known for its support for the underprivileged, unctuously commented: "The only wonder is that these poor fellows have not made such demonstrations before." The contrasts of the time were even more starkly illustrated when the local dignitaries on Vancouver council refused relief to the strikes yet gave a civic welcome to a visiting Nazi battleship.

As the strikers grew in number Vancouver went through a two-month phase of massive street demonstrations, with up to 15,000 people marching through the downtown district calling for a change of government policies. The government, 3,000 miles away in Ottawa, was unperturbed by such distant symptoms of discontent, and Section 98 of the Criminal Code was invoked, allowing the police to imprison "parties to a seditious conspiracy" at will, unless the victims could prove their "innocence."

The two highlights of this period were the Hudson's Bay disturbance and the sit-in. The strikers used to march in and out of department stores, soliciting the support of shoppers, but at the Bay the police went berserk, and the store was considerably damaged in the ensuing struggle. As despair and hunger began to set in the strikers fixed on a sit-in at one place where they knew the police would not dare to repeat their Bay tactics — the city museum. Five hundred men took the building over without disturbance until the city council grudgingly acceded to their demand for two meal tickets a day each for six days.

The author, a Yorkshire-born working-class exile, arrived in Canada to find the land of opportunity a replica of the depressed Britain he left behind.

On To Ottawa Trek (1935) . . . out-of-work men in Calgary before RCMP brutally ended their mission in Regina.

After two months had gone by without the whisper of a response from Ottawa, the original enthusiasm and solidarity began to wear thin, and the notion of the On to Ottawa Trek was born, to revive the morale of the strikers. Since Ottawa would not respond, the strikers would go to Ottawa. And so, on June 3, 1935 about 1,000 relief camp strikers left Vancouver for Kamloops on the first stage of the trek. It was a gesture of almost epic significance, since the men were exhausted by their strike activities.

Liversedge remarks, "Every one of these men had been living a tense life for the past three months, a life of constant activity, picketing, demonstrating, door-to-door canvassing, fighting with the police, many of them spending some time in jail; always hungry, and for many the floor of our meeting halls had been their nightly couch."

From Kamloops the marchers went to Calgary, from Calgary to Medicine Hat. The numbers rose to 2,500 with the arrival of detachments from places like Edmonton, and the spirits of the men began to rise again.

The long haul across the prairies only deepened the resolve of the men, as another contrast became apparent. In Liversedge's words, "There was very little in the way of crops evident as we trundled along on the boxcars. What was the use of growing wheat when all the elevators were full to bursting point. No matter that millions of people in the world starved, along with scores of thousands in Canada, as long as the people didn't have money to buy, then the goods and food would remain locked away, guarded by armed men."

The provincial authorities were happy to let the strikers through, and to pass the buck on to Ottawa. But things were beginning to get hotter as the distance between the government and the strikers dwindled. Bennett's explanation of the trek was naive in the extreme:

"The government realizes that a number of younger men of no evil disposition who have been taken from these camps and induced to believe that they were victims of hardship and of wrong on the part of the government of the country have been misled."

R. B. Bennett prided his notorious depression relief camps as 'one of the most amazing ventures from the standpoint of social principle' ever tried.

State violence began to increase. Back in Vancouver the Longshoremen had been locked out by the West Coast Shipping Federation bosses. A parade headed by First World War veterans, which was protesting the use of imported scabs from the U.S.A., was charged by mounted police and broken up with extreme violence. And for the Relief Camp strikers Regina was to come as the climax of their protest, but scarcely in the way they had expected.

Bennett dispatched two cabinet ministers to Regina as a delaying tactic, and then invited the strike committee to come on ahead to talk with him at Ottawa. This they did, and "The interview between the Delegation of Strikers and the Prime Minister and his Cabinet" which is printed in full as an appendix to this book provides an amazing example of the chasm separating the two sides.

On the one hand there were the strikers, working men passionately attempting to transmit their knowledge and indignation of their sufferings; on the other, Bennett, bland, urbane, patronizing, obviously believing himself to be faced by a troublesome handful of agitators and scroungers. The meeting was utterly sterile, but it provided the government with some convenient propaganda. After all, now they had shown their willingness to talk to the strikers.

And Bennett was determined that the strikers were to get no further than Regina. For their next step would have been Winnipeg, and Winnipeg not only had the threads of a radical working-class tradition, it also contained 3,000 relatively well-organized, unemployed men who would provide a massive boost to the trekkers both in numbers and morale.

Thus police violence was stepped up. Strikers attempting to get beyond Regina were arrested and jailed, and the climax came at the July 1 Dominion Day rally.

As 1,500 people attended the rally, four large furniture vans quietly drew up, a whistle blew, and out stormed the goon squads of Mounties, each one armed with a baseball bat. Ironically, one of the first people to get beaten was a luckless plain-clothes detective, who later died. The fleeing crowd discovered that they were hemmed in, and barricades were quickly thrown up as the police turned to tear gas and revolvers.

The strikers retreated to the exhibition grounds, where they were camped out, licking their wounds. One hundred had been arrested, 40 were suffering from gunshot wounds. The next morning the strikers woke to find themselves surrounded by Mounties with mounted Vickers machine guns: "It was the first Canadian concentration camp."

The trek was finished. It was defeated, but it was also a kind of victory. The province took over the running of the camps from the hated Department of National Defense, and wages were raised to 40 cents an hour (an agreement later cynically annulled).

At the election a few months later, the Conservatives were swept from office for 25 years, and the Hon. R. B. Bennett journeyed to England to accept a title, Viscount Bennett of Calgary. The Report of the Regina Riot Inquiry Commission decided, with exquisite reasoning, that the police used no more force than was necessary."

"Why should three or four policemen continue to club a man when he was lying on the ground begging for mercy? Stories of this kind are so improbable that we cannot accept them as in any way trustworthy."

The MP for Vancouver South reached different conclusions about the strikers: "The way to make a Communist is to act in the manner in which this government has been acting."

Proceedings against the strike leaders arrested at Regina were later withdrawn on the grounds of lack of evidence.

Syrupy Victorian humor outdated

By GEOFF HANCOCK

In the autumn of 1870 William Schwenk Gilbert met Arthur Sullivan. The result was the greatest comic operas of the 19th century.

Their original humor, which Gilbert himself called "topsy-turveydom," stimulated the wits of Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, in fact every important British comic writer to the present day.

Gilbert, inspired by the nonsense lyrics of Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, was recognized at once as an ingenious creator of verse.

The two-year successful run of H.M.S. Pinafore in 1877 shot Gilbert and Sullivan into world-wide fame. And with manager Richard D'Oyly Carte's acute business sense (he was known in the theatre profession as Oily Carte) Gilbert and Sullivan produced hit after hit. Iolanthe (1882), Princess Iola (1884), The Mikado (1885), Ruddigor (1887), Gilbert's favorite, The Yeoman of the Guard (1888) and The Gondoliers (1889).

London's Savoy Theatre was specially built in 1881 to accommodate the crowds that flocked to see the operas. The Savoy, by the way was the first London Playhouse to use electricity instead of gas, and first to have orderly ticket queues instead of fist fights at the entrances.

One critic described the operas as "sparkling with wit, pregnant with refined satire, exquisite whim and delightful persiflage."

Friday evening in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre the World of Gilbert and Sullivan presented a variety of songs and sketches from both the major and lesser known works.

The English troupe, in modern dress tuxedos and gowns, performed a program of material as familiar as Sweet Little Buttercup from Pinafore and as unknown as Atho of native maids the cream from Utopia Ltd.

The performers Thomas Round, Helen Landis, Geoffrey Shovelton, Anna Bernadin, John Cartier and the superb basso Donald Adams were accompanied by prize winning pianist Ian Kennedy.

Highlights of the program included Anna Bernadin and Thomas Round's kissing duet from the Mikado and Adams rumbling sentry song from Iolanthe.

Scenes from Pinafore and Penzance were acted out in part, with melodramatic dialogue and hands to forehead. Horrors!

And that's the trouble with Gilbert and Sullivan. The absence of human feeling, the inability to portray real people, the false exaggeration of sentiment and the resort to the fancies of fairyland add up to the limitations of Gilbert's humor.

Gilbert's ironies are intended to reach the average intelligence but not disrupt it.

Friday night's performance was superb Gilbert and Sullivan, but what does that mean? The operas make only fleeting appeals to our sympathy, and show only a passing acquaintance with general human sentiments.

Young lovers bill and coo but not too long or they get boxed on the ear. They remain amusing, delightful but we can never put ourselves in their place.

So without the humor what's left? The appeal to the intellect? A song from Penzance is titled A Most Amusing Paradox. The actors performed their absurdities with a graceful and precise logic. But the librettos, which Gilbert worked on for months, seem but the breath of a moment. The satire and ridicule in the songs are innocent, aimed at the government of a queen who never attended the theatre.

In Europe a new era was beginning. Henrik Ibsen's Pillars of Society was performed in 1877, A Doll's House 1879, Ghosts in 1881. The new movement in drama was spearheaded by Andre Antoine of the Theatre Libre in Paris. Antoine was dedicated to naturalistic drama and opposed to the "well-made play" and artificial sentimentality. Their intention was to make theatre a mirror of life or an instrument of social reform.

This change in the scope of drama seriously affected the English comedy. The new plays demanded sincerity, seriousness and ambition. By 1895 Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Ernest had only the trappings of Gilbert's extravagant mood. Gone were the music and verse. And by 1900 George Bernard Shaw's intellectually acute plays were exploring more fundamental human themes.

Gilbert retired to his estate Grim's Dyke, with his pet Pekes, poodles, monkeys, lemurs, deer, parrots, Persian cats and a bee named Buzfuz, which fed on moistened sugar.

But for us, introduced to H.M.S. Pinafore in elementary school and weaned on Pinter, Beckett and Ionescu, the sparkling wit of G and S is hopelessly antiquated.

First try novelist trite

By PAT ANGLY

Joanna M. Glass has written for radio and television in the past, and has had five of her plays produced to date. Reflections on a Mountain Summer is her first attempt at a novel but, although it is basically well written, it lacks a strong and imaginative plot to tie together what she is trying to say.

In the story, a man named Jay is remembering back over the last 40 years to his 14th summer when he and his mother and father left their Chicago lakeshore mansion for a vacation in the Canadian Rockies.

Joanna M. Glass, Reflections on a Mountain Summer, McClelland & Stewart. $7.95.

In the rustic setting of the mountain lodge the mother abandons her puritanical upbringing and falls in love with a rough and hardy forestry worker.

The weak-willed father is sent back to his yachts and private clubs and the "other man" moves in to fill the emotional gap in mother and son; the former having never known a meaningful relationship between two people, and the boy lacking any kind of strong father image.

The events of the summer are symbolic of "lost innocence" to Jay and they never really leave him. The main intent of the novel is to show how the shock of witnessing his mother's total abandonment of her husband, and promiscuity with a stranger; and his own eventual deep feelings for the man affected the course of his life greatly.

The problem with this novel is the plot is trite and romantic, overworked to the point it has no relevance to contemporary modern literature.

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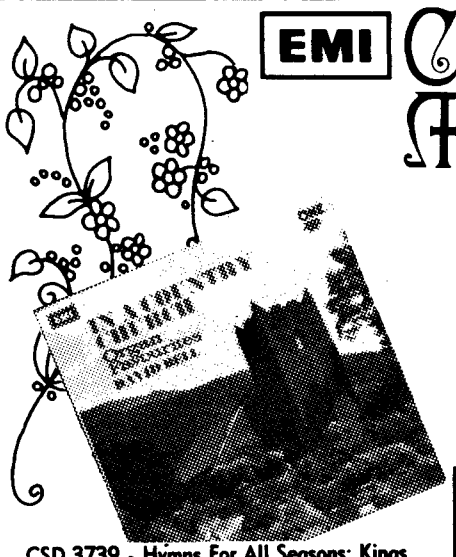

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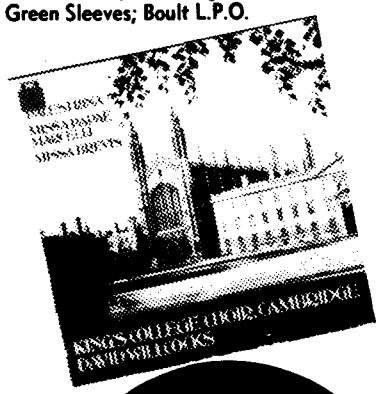

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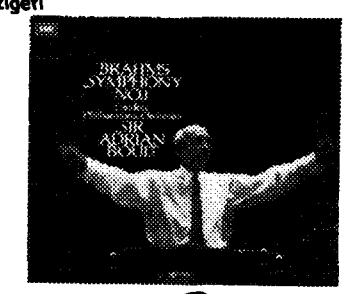

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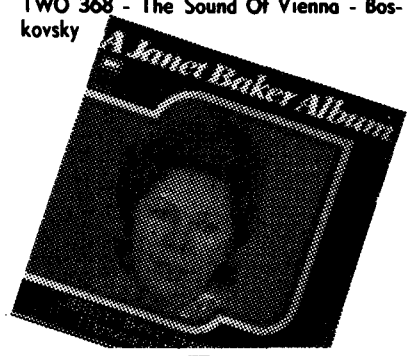
TWO 368 - The Sound Of Vienna - Boskovsky



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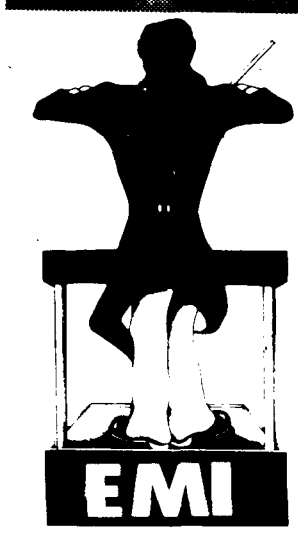

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Chastity belt of inferiority marks Canadians

By RICHARD YATES

"There is nothing less provincial than the Canadian mainstream, once it unhooks itself from the colonial chastity belt."

That optimistic and highly unconventional observation about our society expresses the essence of local author Herschel Hardin's book. It both captures his theme and displays his lively writing style.

A Nation Unaware: The Canadian Economic Culture, by Herschel Hardin, J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1974, $10.95.

Hardin presents us with an iconoclastic version of the Canadian economy. We are not simply a scaled-down version of the U.S. This is what the colonial ideology would lead us to believe. Instead, we have our own vigorous native economy with its incumbent structures.

Economic structure is not dictated by simple brute physical realities, Hardin argues. Each society has its own peculiar economic culture because the ideas, the ideology of each culture plays a crucial role in determining what economic structures will be promoted. Hardin delights in giving examples where the clash between physical reality and ideology make for unusual misfits between the two.

The paradigm of our native economic genius is the public enterprise. This is the indigenous solution to our peculiar economic realities. The oddity about Canadians is that they insist on maintaining an American ideology that holds competitve private enterprise as its model.

"Canada, in its essentials, is a public enterprise country, always has been and probably always will be. Americans have, or at least had, a genius for private enterprise. As long as we describe Canada in terms of the American model, we will continue to see ourselves as second-rate Americans, because we are second-rate Americans, not being Americans at all."

It is perverse for us to maintain a devotion to a competitive private enterprise ideology native to the U.S. while our economic reality is so different. Hardin builds the argument that the market is large enough in the U.S. to allow for the duplication of structures that competition demands. Here this duplication simply means that production runs are short and uneconomic. This ideology is just plain too expensive for us to indulge ourselves with it.

Several leading ideas are developed in Hardin's book. He initiates his book with a discussion of ideologies and argues that our cultural identity and ideology is uniquely our own.

"Our identity is there, in the long working out of the Canadian contradictions: French Canada as against English Canada, the regions as against the centre, Canada as against the United States."

To this list he wants to add another element, an economic element, that goes into defining our cultural identity — Canadian public enterprise.

A large portion of the book is devoted to exhibiting just how successful the public enterprises have been in Canada. At their best they have been both innovating and effective entrepreneurs.

Another theme developed by Hardin is that the regional redistribution of wealth is a fundamental characteristic of the Canadian ideology:

"Out of the contradiction between the small Canadian domestic market and the large American one grew the unique Canadian public enterprise style. Out of the internal contradictions between French Canada and English Canada, and between the regions and the centre, has come the adoption and the elaboration, as a fundamental mode of Canadian life, of the unAmerican mechanism of redistribution as opposed to the mythic American mechanism of market rule (free enterprise)."

Hardin's theses are bold and challenging. Certainly any adequate treatment of Canadian economic culture must address itself to the issues that he has raised. But this reviewer has not found Hardin's arguments to be all that persuasive.

It is simply not all that obvious that we have a genius for public enterprise while the Americans have, or have had, it for private enterprise. Both Canada and the U.S. have economies where private and public enterprises are mixed. It is not clear that either nation's experiences with the two forms of economic structure are all that different. What is clear is that Canada does have a greater reliance on public enterprise.

it takes a long time for new ideas to be digested. Perhaps what is needed is further exploration of these ideas by other authors to help us to assess them properly.

Although Hardin's analysis may not be wholly sound, his book is worthy of attention because it does raise very important questions in a distinctly different way. Sometimes the audacity of an author's ideas is far more important that their accuracy, for they open the mind up to new possibilities. Hardin's book has this quality.

Technique shines but content 'fluffy'

By RALPH MAURER

Donald Barthelme is something of a cult figure in the U.S. His followers aren't all that legion, but they're loud. Like any other cult figure, you have to approach his work pretty carefully.

When I had read this collection of short stories, most of which have appeared in the New Yorker, I found they didn't do all that much for me. The first thing I asked myself was, were the stories dull or did the problem lie with me, being unfamiliar with Barthelme's work?

Sadness, by Donald Barthelme, Bantam Books, $1.65 [paperback].

I decided to ask a Barthelme fan what he thought.

"Barthelme," the fan told me," is all technique and no content." Reassured that if it was indeed me, at least I wasn't the only one, I decided to go ahead with this review.

The stories aren't badly written or anything like that. As a matter of fact, they're well written. But you still get the impression that most of the stories are fluff, and you wonder why Barthelme bothered wasting the time it obviously took to polish these redoubtable diamonds.

The collection isn't without merit. There are a couple of good stories, there are good moments in otherwise mediocre stories, and there is one unusual story which offers some insight into Barthelme, the author.

The good stories are A City of Churches, which concerns a young car rental manager who moves to a community where everybody already owns a car and where every building, even the barbershop and spaghetti house, is a church; and Engineer-Private Paul Klee Misplaces an Aircraft Between Milbertshofen and Cambrai, March, 1916.

In Paul Klee, the young artist has been assigned by the German army to deliver three aircraft by rail. Midway through the journey he notices one of them is missing, so, instead of worrying about it, he simply tampers with the shipping receipt to make it appear as if only two planes were sent.

In a Flight of Pigeons From the Palace, Barthelme, speaking through a circus boss, reveals a little about himself:

"The supply of strange ideas is not endless . . . The development of new wonders is not like the production of canned goods. Some things appear to be wonders in the beginning, but when you become familiar with them, are not wonderful at all."

The same could be said of most ot the stories in this collection.

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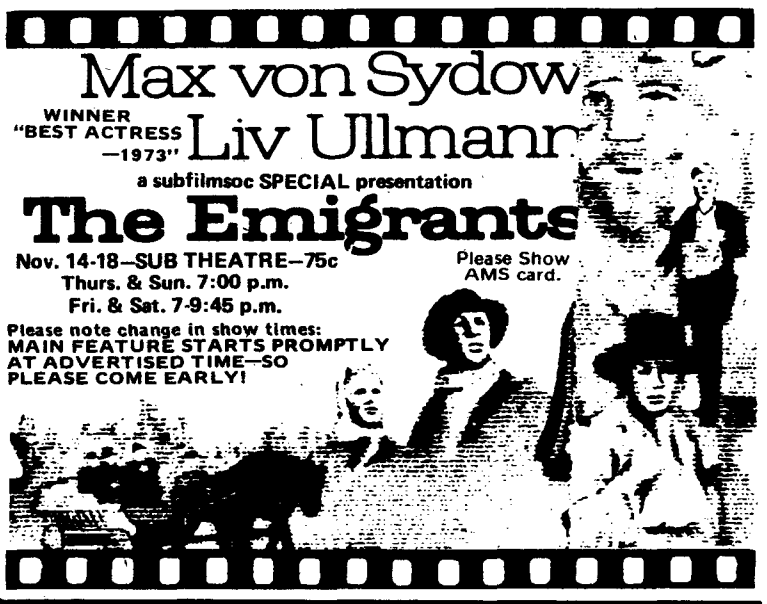

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Harvey gentle success

By STEVE MORRIS

"Harvey says that he can look at your clock and stop it and you can go away as long as you like with whomever you like and go as far as you like," Elwood says to Dr. Chumley.

"And when you come back not one minute will have ticked by.

"Einstein has overcome time and space. Harvey has overcome not only time and space — but any objections."

Harvey
by Mary Chase
directed by Bernard Hopkins
at the Playhouse

Well, perhaps that is true. After all, Harvey is a remarkable fellow. Time and space are overcome fairly well on the Playhouse stage, but there are objections still which even a pooka can't erase.

Harvey is a gentle, mellow piece of theatre. No life and death struggles, no tragic romances, no battles at dawn are found upon stage this time. Instead, what you will find will be an ocean cruise, with characters floating before you; apparently detached from concrete reality, swaying and drifting with an ever so slight, ever so gentle, theatrical tide.

Harvey's sepia atmosphere requires a special directorial touch, one light enough to keep the ephemeral characters hovering above stage without floating away entirely but not heavy enough to bring them crashing down to earth.

Chase's script presents obstacles before a modern director. It is slow and deliberate with few surprises. The plot unfolds predictably, the humor emerges predictably and an audience derives as much pleasure from anticipating the humor as watching it. Furthermore, the familiarity of the play makes it even more difficult for a director to offer something genuinely novel.

Harvey and Hat . . . an invisible rabbit?

Consequently emphasis should not be placed on Harvey's comic aspects. The laughs are inherent in the lines, and even if they are not apparent on stage, the audience will put them there.

Harvey's strength is its character portrayal, the lives they lead and the lessons they serve to teach us.

Hopkins' interpretation is only partially successful because it undermines the backbone of the play. By choosing to sharply delineate the sane insanity of Dowd and the insane sanity of the other characters, Hopkins impaired the play's sensitivity and the characters' believability.

Most of the actors and actresses are guilty of over acting, and fail to explore their individual characters in any depth.

Veta Louise is more than a snotty, icy socialite whose only concern is afternoon tea parties. She is warm and genuinely fond of her brother Elwood, but actress Denise Ferguson does not convince us of this. Ferguson's handling of the character is uneven, oscillating between comedy and farce throughout the play. At times she is most believable, but too often she is not. When Veta Louise finally succumbs and decides to commit her brother, she is distraught. Ferguson wails and moans hysterically, humorously, but not credibly.

Nurse Kelly (Janis Nickleson) and Doctor Sanderson (Guy Robinson) are slick and well polished characters, but if they had turned sideways we had fears they would disappear. They were not presented as solid people. They could not be taken seriously. Neither were Myrtle Mae or Wilson any more convincing.

What does this do for the play? Does it enhance the position of Elwood Dowd (Leslie Yeo)? On the contrary, by surrounding him with stock, one-dimensionally played characters, Dowd becomes superficial as well. He must have something solid to react to, something real to contrast himself against so we, the audience, can see the difference between the characters.

One does not present superficial characters (everyone except Dowd) by acting superficially. Such characters speak for themselves.

What about Dowd himself? Yeo gives Harvey — the pooka — life and solidity. We never doubt the presence of his furry friend on stage. Convincing any audience of the reality of one character is a feat in itself, but Yeo successfully manages two. Yeo's gentle drawl and haphazard shuffle portray Dowd almost without fault. That "almost" stems from a matter of interpretation. Yeo tends to emphasize the drunk or the fool facet of Dowd's character. This has an effect of lessening the illusion. The fantasy of Harvey may be more readily attributed to martinis than magic.

Final words should be devoted to Jack Simon's set, and Graham Cook's lighting. Lighting was evocative and an asset to the performance. Chumley's office was bathed in a light which was as antiseptic and sterile as the characters. The revolving set was efficient and innovative, and shifts were handled smoothly.

"It's our dreams that keep us going," Veta Louise says. She may be right. It may be that next drink which keeps Dowd going. So what keeps Harvey going? Drink or dream? It doesn't really matter.

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Thurs. November 21, 1974

Metropolitan Life
Where the future is now

Social-oriented studies stressed in PF labor theme

from pf 2

history in the last 200 years.

We also look at Essays in B.C. Political Economy, edited by Paul Knox and political science professor Philip Resnick one of the few attempts to study labor history and economic processes with a regional, localized emphasis. You'll find a review of Ronald Liversedge's account of the on-to-Ottawa trek one of the most brutal struggles waged by Canadian unemployed during the great depression.

The book can be read as simply an exciting and in the end saddening epic story of oppression and revolt but more important it should be examined as an epochal event in the development of Canadian working-class strength. Finally there is an analysis of Stu Jamieson's Times of Troubles, discussing the trouble with government-sponsored "unbiased" histories of workers' struggles.

In a sense if this isn't too presumptuous, this issue could be viewed as an alternate history course. It tries to fill in a few of the large gaps that occur in the conventional history and political science courses taught at university.

But there's a more deeply rooted reason for the importance of these books. What they are trying to do is overturn tradition — a tradition that we've all had inculcated in.us all through elementary and high school. Rather than presenting an idyllic story of fur-trappers, railroad magnates, wheat farms and the growth of freedom, self-determination and democracy with the coming of confederation, these books present the other side of the coin.

Although these books are all worthwhile and long overdue, some of them are serverly criticized. One of the conclusions reached is that although these books generally represent a promising initial move a large part of the story remains to be written.

Scott makes the point somewhere in his book that there are two ways that one can destroy a people's history and tradition — one can either attack it or ignore it.

Conventional historians in the past have chosen the second route and it has proven effective.

The fight of the Indian peoples to maintain their rights; the struggles of the Quebecois workers against the British corporate elite; the struggles of the Irish, German and Ukrainian immigrants are all neglected while countless studies are done on the life of some some British colonial agent such as Macdonald or Laurier. Children are told that the CPR "was built" by Van Horne rather than by the Chinese workers who actually constructed it. All these lies must be overturned.

Bernard Bischoff co-ordinated PF's look at working class history.

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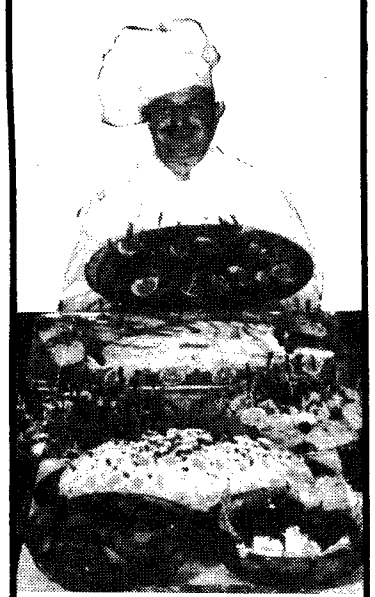

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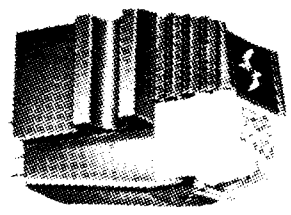

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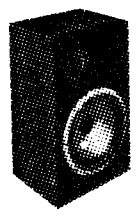

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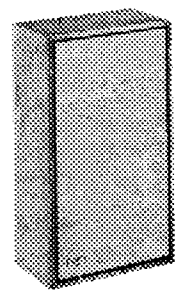

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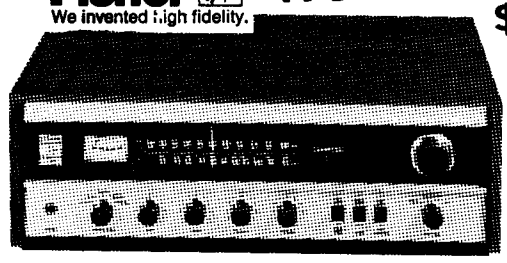

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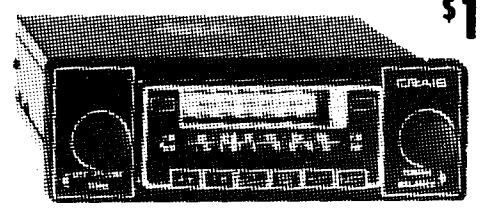

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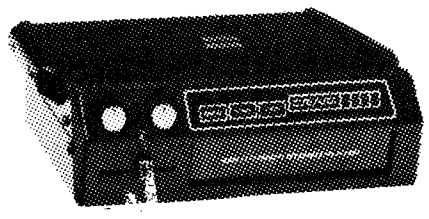

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Yanks are thinking sick

By DENISE CHONG

A kind of pathological thinking has developed in America in an atmosphere soured by Watergate, political science prof David Elkins said Thursday.

Three weeks ago lapel buttons reading "Free the clot" appeared after doctors had successfully insterted a one and a half inch clip on a vein in Richard Nixon's leg to relieve his plebitis condition.

"This kind of evidence of a malaise is not overwhelming," Elkins said, "but quite simply illustrated by this take-off on a 'free the' sixties slogan."

Elkins, speaking in Buchanan Thursday night about the impact of Watergate on the recent U.S. elections, outlined four effects of the lingering crisis of "sinister corruption" which finally ousted a president.

"The most general impact of Watergate has been on the mood of the country, in the general decline of trust," Elkins said. "But it has also tarnished the image of the Republican party."

In the recent U.S. midterm or 'off-year' elections, the Democrats made a net gain of 43 in the House of Representatives, leaving the Republicans with 144 seats to the Democrats' 291. Elkins said the Republican house loss attributable to Watergate, aside from a usual turnover of 30 seats from the presidential party to the opposition, amounted to 10-15 seats.

And future elections are not likely to be determined on the basis of Watergate, Elkins said.

The fact that the electorate feels it has "punished all three Nixon men" Elkins said, suggests Watergate won't have lasting implications, especially in presidential election year '76.

Of the 11 congressmen and senators who staunchly stood by Nixon throughout the impeachment hearings only one was re-elected, the rest either retired or were defeated, while none at those Republicans who publicly stated their opposition to Nixon suffered defeat, Elkins said.

"With the undesirable elements gone from the party, who are they (Americans) going to blame in '76?"

Ford's pardoning of Nixon has imprinted a lasting hurt on the American system of government, Elkins said.

"By pardoning Nixon before he was convicted, before he was indicted, before he was sentenced and before he was found guilty, he implied two things: that ex-presidents are unique, and that the U.S. courts were incapable of making a fair decision."

Elkins said no one would have objected if Nixon had been found guilty a year later and then Ford, "in an act of compassion" pardoned Nixon.

"But Ford instead threatened very deeply feelings about the American institutions, by suggesting that there might be injustice in American institutions and thereby condemning the courts."

Elkins, speculating that Ford would refuse his name on the presidential slate in '76, said: "Ford really isn't a man of presidential calibre."

"In that sense he's not a good a leader as Nixon was, although he certainly is more moral," Elkins said.

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SOUND ADVICE

By Paul

Hi, this week we will discuss the CARTRIDGE, one of the most important yet least understood components. This is the input of your stereo system.

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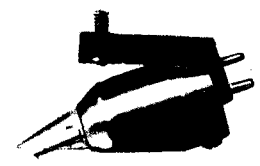
There are three major shapes of stylii 1) the Conical used with cheap cartridges. 2) the Elliptical, the most popular and most widely used, and 3) the Shibatu, found in some of the newer cartridges where they have the capability of tracking the 4 channel records.

The generating system converts the motion of the stylus into electrical energy. There are basically three different types. a) the ceramic or crystal type found in cheap cartridges. b) the moving magnet type, the most popular and delivers the best overall performance. c) the moving coil, better quality but expensive and very "touchy" to set up.



The generating elements are also what give cartridges their names, i.e. moving coil or moving magnet cartridges.

In selecting a cartridge, the basic criteria is to find out what force it will be tracked at (the higher the force, generally the poorer the cartridge). If possible, get your dealer to let you listen to various cartridges, and select the one which sounds the best over your loudspeakers.

A word of caution – take your time in selecting a cartridge, a poor quality or the wrong type can make quite a difference in your sound reproduction.

If you have any further questions please call or come down and see me at The Soundroom, 2803 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

NEXT WEEK: THE TURNTABLE.

BCASU meets on bus rate reductions

The B.C. Association of Student Unions plans to discuss the possibility of bus rate reductions for students with the provincial transit bureau, Alma Mater Society vice-president Gary Moore said Thursday.

Moore said the BCASU would like to explore with bureau director Victor Parker the use of student bus passes.

He said it would prefer a flat rate pass with no limit on hours when the pass may be used.

Moore said the BCASU also would like to discuss with Parker the transit system's responsiveness to student needs.

Moore gave the exampls of University of Victoria students who claim they must set aside three hours to attend a one-hour lecture simply because of poor transit service.

Moore said he talked to other students about transit systems elsewhere in Canada while in Ottawa last week at an Association of University and College Councils meeting.

Moore said that in Calgary students can by a bus pass for $30 which does not have any hour limits.

He said the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, took a novel approach by chartering buses and setting up its own transit system.

Moore said the students paid $18 for a term pas but there are obvious limits on the pass since it does not apply to the local transit system.

Moore said he is hopeful bus service will improve as Parker seems fairly receptive about accepting a brief from the students.

He said the BCASU has appointed Ian Boothe from Capilano College to act as spokesman for the universities.

Moore said that before Boothe talks with Parker the BCASU* would like to have the results back from a questionnaire soon to be distributed.

The questionnaire asks students what they think of the quality of the current bus service.

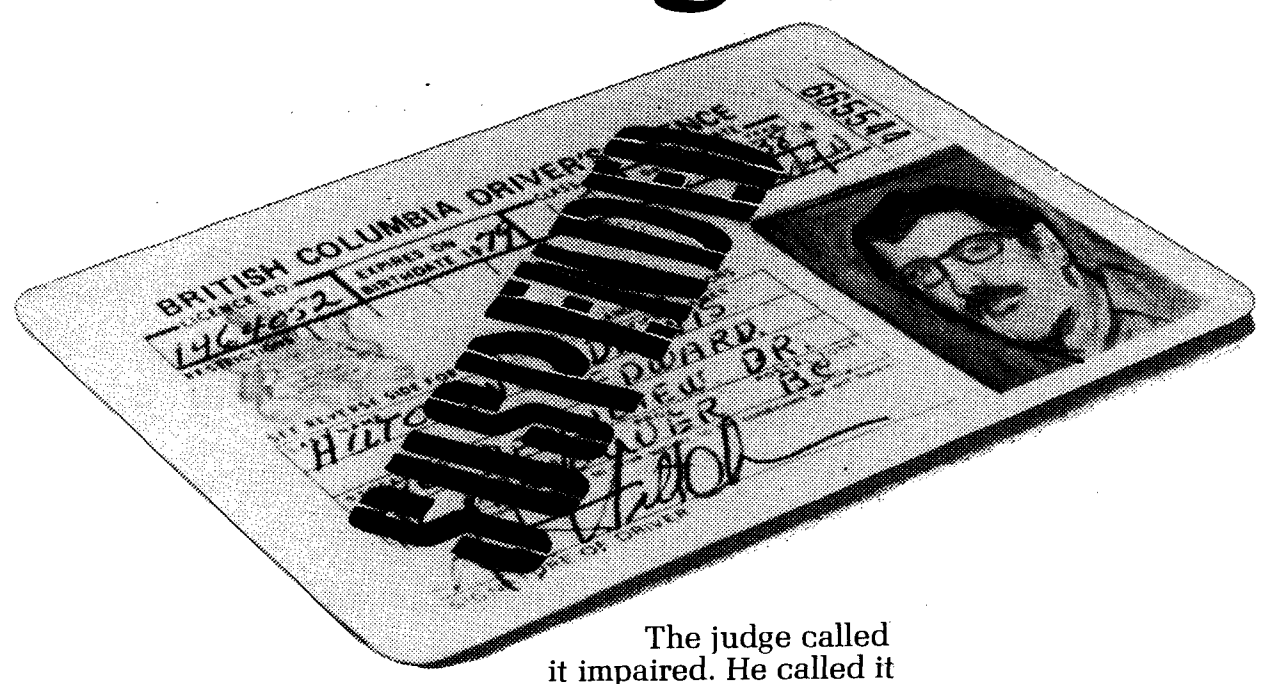
Two of the questions on the questionnaire are "How long do you have to wait for a bus?" and "Are bus connections adequate?"

Moore also expressed approval of the free Forty-ninth street NDP bus service being run today and Saturday.

Moore said that if it receives support it could show the need for more bus service to UBC.

He said something must be done to provide a viable alternative to the automobile.

how's this for a sobering thought.



The judge called it impaired. He called it bad luck. And his friends called it dumb. But no matter what you call it, or how you look at it, losing your license for impaired driving is a sobering thought!

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Eriksen wants more safe housing

From page 3

gain further inroads to council positions.

But the question remains what will they do when and if they get there.

"There are a great number of issues in this campaign, not just one," Eriksen said Thursday.

"I can give you several of my concerns right off.

"First, we've got to get housing. That's always first.

"Then there are things like making sure fire regulations are enforced in old buildings. There was the case where three people were killed in a rooming house fire and Phillips and (Ald. Michael) Harcourt and all those were upset about it when people asked them the next day.

"They said it (fire laws) would have to be enforced.

"But in buildings the city owns or has owned they aren't even enforced. And that's where a start has to be made."

The COPE concern for proper housing leads to a demand that city council force landlords to meet civic fire regulations.

Proper housing to Eriksen and his colleagues is safe and adequate housing rather than, he says, the expensive esthetic housing TEAM planners and many of their upper middle class supporters want.

To this end, he proposes starting mixed zoning areas in selected parts of the city to encourage housing construction.

"When you have a Safeway or something that's going in over one block, that Safeway is one storey high and takes up potential housing space," he said in a telephone interview.

"So what you do is you build two storeys of housing onto that Safeway in selected areas and create an area zoned for three storeys. It's not beautiful, but it's needed."

COPE also proposes turning more than 1,000 city-owned acres over to housing construction — mainly low-income housing where rents float along with salaries. Housing subsidies would come from applications made under the National Housing Act and the suites would belong to the city.

COPE sees 600 of the 1,000 acres coming from the University Endowment Lands. The other 1,300 acres in the UEL would be split between parks and an ecological preserve.

COPE would also vote to maintain current rent levels for housing.

The slate's transportation philosophy dictates the party would seek construction of a Greater Vancouver Regional District-proposed rapid transit system, transecting Vancouver and connecting the suburbs to downtown.

Homeowners would benefit under a COPE-controlled council, as the candidates say they will lower home taxes by increasing industrial taxes.

COPE also proposes hitting developers for money made during the rezoning processes. Changing land designation usually increases property values "tremendously," says Rankin, an alderman since 1966.

"Prices just zoom under those circumstances. That means a nice fat profit for the developer and little to the city, which after all allowed the developer to make that money."

RANKIN . . . COPE's strength.

All this will lead to a city geared to the needs of Vancouver's poorer residents, ranging from east end workers to pensioners. And Eriksen is quick to point out this involves the majority of Vancouver voters.

"What we're talking about is not just benefits for the east side, but for the west side and west end as well. You think they're rich. They're not, and we're for them too."

Other COPE aldermanic candidates are: consumer activist Irene Cavilerio and provincial carpenter's council secretary Lorne Robson.

Running for school board are Phil Rankin, SFU political science student; Betty Greenwell, Vancouver Parent-Teacher Council president; Fred Lowther, a UBC political science student; Frank Helden, a shop steward for the B.C. Telephone Workers Federation; and driving instructor David Manning.

Running for park board are pharmacist Sid Shelton, janitor Sam Vint, electrician Don Greenwell and Micke Wallach.

'F. . . off worth week away from school'

From page 3

portunity to find out how the teachers are doing.

Westlake promises that the board would not get involved in disciplinary actions, but would leave discipline up to the teachers and back them up.

"When a person is a discipline problem, he'll be asked to leave," says Westlake.

Although Westlake says a student can return to school when he's ready to start learning again, he says students could be suspended.

"If a kid told a teacher to 'f' off, he'd get suspended for maybe a week," says Westlake. "If he said it twice, maybe a month. If a kid was selling drugs, that would be it — he'd be out forever. But if, say, he got drunk in a locker room, he'd only get a month."

Westlake concedes that suspensions would be a way of getting around the law that requires a student to stay in school until he or she is 16 years old.

Though these are the main ones, GEM has other tubs to thump.

They feel, for example, that many teachers in the schools are not qualified to teach, and blames teacher-training programs.

They're also worried about vandals and drug use by children — symptomatic of the problems society has led itself into with lax morals, they say. It also makes for good press.

But isn't GEM worried about trying to implement its reactionary policies in the face of a left-leaning provincial government which, after all, can overrule the Vancouver school board?

Westlake allowed that if education minister Eileen Dailly wanted to interfere she could, but he said that even though the board operates under the B.C. Schools Act, it has considerable autonomy.

"We can hire and fire our own teachers, kick out kids, we're in control of our own budget," he said. "The board has tremendous authority."

He said even though he isn't expecting a confrontation with the province, should a GEM-dominated board get elected, he would be interested to see the outcome if there was one.

Besides Westlake and Baxendale, other GEM candidates running in the Nov. 20 election are: UBC math professor Nathan Divinsky, UBC English prof Anthony Lavin; GEM president Winnifred Pryce, Lillian Amiel, Irene Miller, William Brown and Lillibet Turnbull.

Only Westlake has school board experience. He was elected in the 1972 TEAM landslide but quit that party and joined GEM because "they had been messing around and I couldn't stand that."

'Restrict housing'

From page 3

planning is done. Aside from Ald. Walter Hardwick who is not standing re-election he said the TEAM council's recore on the GVRD has been "unintellectual and stupid." And mayor Art Phillips "doesn't know what he's talking about," he said.

Kennedy said he wants to see GVRD restrict further housing developments on the Lower Mainland's green belts. The land must be used for agriculture, he said, and B.C. residents must learn to build their homes on mountainsides.

"The problem is not how to grow but where to grow." Kennedy charged the TEAM council with concentrating its time and money on minor projects such as the Granville Mall and disregarding long range community planning.

On city council, he said he will recommend creation of development corporation to manage projects such as Granville Mall, and urge for an increased police force and commercial development of the waterfront.

And why did he choose NPA? Kennedy said the association gave him leeway to express his views in a way that TEAM would not.

The picture these candidates give is of a reformed NPA, chastised by the voters and no longer resembling the old NPA councils.

Nov. 20 will provide the test of whether voters believe them.

Campbell proposes 30 area councils

From page 3

system where residents choose aldermen and other officials has made it so there is "only one alderman from the east side of Main street" and the only individuals who can survive the expensive campaigns are those with massive amounts of cash.

Campbell proposes instead that about 30 area councils be set up, one for each community with a 10,000 population, and residents in each zone be able to send one alderman to an enlarged city council. A mayor would be elected indirectly by the ward representatives, much as the premier is selected by members of the party in power in the legislature.

But Vancouver residents solidly opposed the ward idea in a ballot two years ago. One reason might be that people like to be able to choose dozens of names rather than just one.

Another reason says Campbell, is that voters had been sold by Non-Partisan Association propaganda and TEAM didn't really want a ward system to be applied. "We were not able to overcome the long-term conservative pressure."

NDP candidates need a ward system to be effective. They represent the community center worker, college instructor, tennant and student — people who would be more attracted to vote in quieter campaigns where person-to-person contact is important, than massive "name" campaigns.

The ward councils would share with the large city council responsibility for other things like health and police protection, housing and land zoning.

On things like zoning, the big council would make the final decisions but the people elected by ward would have to be notified of development proposals first. That would give ward councillors a chance to organize a presentation to the main city council and the two sides (developer and ward representatives) could fight their case equally.

Some issues, like city wide transit, would clearly lie under the large council and while ward representatives could offer their viewpoints their responsibilities would be restricted.

Campbell is aware of problems in his party's proposals. "A tension between city wide and local interests has always existed and will exist in the future," he said.

But the voters have rejected the ward system, and with that the roots of the NDP party platform. And so it seems likely the "one side only" will again be on the loser's side after election day.

THE CITY . . . some hope fog will lift after election.

Hot flashes

Lefty club forms soon

Rising Phoenix-like from the ashes of dead predecessors, a new club for leftist politicos will have its first meeting Monday at noon in SUB 215.

Organizers say the Spartacus club will try to encompass everyone on the left at UBC. Its function will be to try to provide forums on as many different issues as possible and to serve as a meeting place where "like-minded people can find each other."

The first meeting will feature a discussion of the Irish situation.

Poetry

Canadian poet Pat Lane will read his own work, illustrated with slides, Tuesday at noon in Buch. 217.

Free bus

The free bus service offered by the NDP in support of its drive for civic power will serve UBC students wanting to return home to South Vancouver or Burnaby today.

The bus will leave the SUB traffic loop 12:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., will go past Place Vanier and Totem Park and along forty-ninth Ave. to Simpsons-Sears in Burnaby.

The bus will stop at the wave of a hand but don't rely on it stopping at bus stops.

Free cash

At least five scholarships of $3,000 each will be available for students doing post-graduate studies next fall.

Four King scholarships will be granted to students doing grad studies in international or industrial relations in the U.S. or U.K. One scholarship is open to any full-time grad student who graduated from a Canadian university studying anything anywhere.

For information go to the awards office, Buchanan 207. Applications must be in by Feb. 15.

SPEC

The Scientific Pollution and Environmental Control society needs volunteers for its raffle blitz Saturday. Money from the raffle will go immediately into pollution projects. Volunteers can phone SPEC at 736-8404.

Twinkle toes

If you are one of those people who have always felt awkward about dancing, but would like to learn, your chance is here at last.

Classes in jazz and contemporary dance for beginners will be held noon to 1:30 p.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday throughout the academic year in the Arts 1 building blue room.

For more information, phone 224-0781.

Urban

Problems raised by large and complex cities will be explored by Meyer Brownstone Monday in a free lecture entitled "Government of Cities — Theory, Practise and Visions."

Brownstone, a professor of political economy at the University of Toronto, will focus on the theoretical basis of representation and participation in the government of cities.

The lecture will be held at the Vancouver Art Gallery, 1145 West Georgia, at 8 p.m.

Shit house

The Great Outhouse Race is on. In Toronto.

At halftime during the College Bowl football game Nov. 22 at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, outhouses on wheels will be raced for a $250 prize. Winners also get free passes to a pub party at Ontario Place and the team's name in the Guinness Book of World Records.

'Tween classes

TODAY

CCCM
Programming meeting, discuss advent, Christmas conference, 11:30 a.m. Lutheran campus centre.

SLM NORML
General meeting, noon, SUB 213.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
General meeting, noon, upper lounge, IH.

CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST
Fellowship meeting, 7:30 p.m., 3922 W. 10th.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
General meeting, noon, SUB 119.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS
Panel discussion on the fight for women's rights in B.C. 8 p.m., 1208 Granville St.

CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST
Fellowship meeting, all welcome, 7:30 p.m. 3922 West Tenth Ave.

UBC GAYS
General meeting, noon, SUB 105B.

CCCM
Visit to a Pub, 4 p.m., Lutheran campus centre.

SATURDAY

NEWMAN CLUB
Dance, full facilities, tickets, $2 and $3 at the door, 9 p.m., St. Mark's College.

CHINESE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
Special Chinese film program for members 10 a.m., planetarium museum.

UBC ATHLETIC SOCIAL CLUB
Everyone welcome, band is Chad, full facilities, tickets at the door, $1 single, $1.50 couple, 9 p.m., SUB ballroom.

POLISH CANADIAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION
Konrad anniversary evening, 8 p.m., Bu. 106.

SUNDAY

UBC SPORTS CAR CLUB PHRATERES
Car rally, noon, SUB circle.

LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT
Worship and discussion, 10:30 a.m., Lutheran campus centre.

MONDAY

CCCM
Pot luck dinner, 4:30 p.m., Lutheran campus centre.

SPARTACUS CLUB
First meeting, all those interested in issues on the left are invited to come, discussion on Irish situation, noon, SUB 215.

TUESDAY

LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT
Dinner with Mary Reillie, on the church responds to world hunger, 6 p.m., Lutheran centre.

ECKANKAR
Introductory lecture, noon, SUB 213.

PRE-SOCIAL WORK CLUB
Jack MacDonald on the School of Social Work, noon, SUB 105B.

HAMSOC
Emergency meeting, noon, Brock 358.

CHARISMATIC CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, CCCM AND LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT
Weekly fellowship, noon, Lutheran campus centre, conference room.

Don Kopplin For Extended Health Care—685-1638

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATORS

There will be a meeting for all people who have learned transcendental meditation on Wed. Nov. 20, at 12:30 p.m. in SUB 213.

A BONZER WHACKO-THE-DIDDLE-OH OZ MOVIE! *

"THE ADVENTURES OF BARRY McKENZIE"

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How does ECKANKAR compare with other paths?
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE
Nov. 19th at 7:30 p.m. in S.U.B. Room 213

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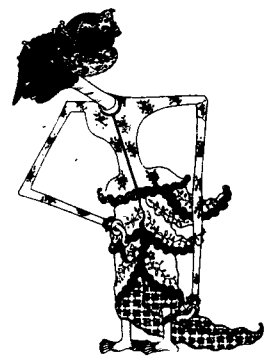


THE CLASSIFIEDS

RATES: Campus — 3 lines, 1 day $1.00; additional lines 25c. Commercial — 3 lines, 1 day $1.80; additional lines 40c. Additional days $1.50 & 35c.

Classified ads are not accepted by telephone and are payable in advance. Deadline is 11:30 a.m., the day before publication. Publications Office, Room 241, S.U.B., UBC, Van. 8, B.C.

5 — Coming Events

BAHA', Fireside — introduction to the Baha', World Faith. All welcome. Friday, 8:00 p.m., Endowment Lands. Inquiries: Tel. 228-0128.

DANCE. U.B.C. Athletics Social Club invites everyone, Saturday, November 16, S.U.B. Ballroom, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Band is Chad. Full facilities.

10 — For Sale — Commercial

HOCKEY SALE—20% discount on CCM tacks and hockey sticks. 15% discount on shoulder pads, helmets, socks, shin guards, elbow pads, and gloves. Open 4-9 Thurs., Friday. 9-6 Saturdays. 3616 W. 4th Ave.

FENDER PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM 105 watts. Immaculate condition head and columns. Pete 224-9817. No. 327 Kootenay.

11 — For Sale — Private

PIANO AS NEW $1,000. O.N.O. Furniture and content of whole house. 228-0781. After 5 p.m.

FOR SALE: One pair of deep purple tickets—Offers. Phone Greg 987-4780.

1 YEAR OLD 19" RCA B. & W.) port. & stand. Excellent condition $110. 732-0995.

AKAI GXC-38 stereo cassette recorder, 2 speaker and multiplex receiver. $350.00. 732-0995.

UNDERWOOD 315 portable manual typewriter. $41.00. 732-0995.

2 SNOWTIRES—6:00-12—M & S Rayon Tubeless 4 ply—$5.00 each. 224-6642.

'67 REBEL. Excellent mech. condition. Econ. Clean. $895. 876-9513 Eves.

20 — Housing

RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 4058 W. 17th. Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Two bedrooms.

ROOM in homey coop house near campus. Prefer ages 23-30. Available Dec. 1. Rent $92. 733-0973.

25 — Instruction

SKI WHISTLER
A six-week downhill course is being offered for $72.50 which includes all lessons, lift tickets and bus transportation. Cost of cross-country course $47.50 for lessons and bus transportation.
Both courses commence Jan. 11th & 12th. For further details contact C.Y.H.A., 1406 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. (Tel. 738-3128).

30 — Jobs

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED BY MOTION PICTURE FIRM. Previous acting experience not essential. Shooting in Vancouver, Dec. to Feb. For further information please send resume and full length photograph(s) to: Cinema Alberta, 12142—87 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5B 3N6.

35 — Lost

65 — Scandals

80 — Tutoring

PROFESSOR needs tutor in conversational French. Will pay going rate. Phone 228-5361 9-4 or 263-8549 eves.

85 — Typing

FAST ACCURATE TYPING—Kits area. IBM Selectric. Reasonable rates. 736-5816. Special rates for long papers.

EFFICIENT ELECTRIC TYPING. My home. Essays, Thesis, etc. Neat Accurate Work. Reasonable Rates. 263-5317.

90 — Wanted

99 — Miscellaneous

Stadium lighting key to jocks' woes

By TOM BARNES

The two biggest problems facing athletics at UBC are money and people. There is too little of each.

The national champion soccer team played its last home game before about 30 people. The football team drew roughly the same at its last game. The rugby team — Canada West champions — barely attracted 100.

There is not enough money available for any of the teams to play an adequate preseason schedule, and many of the coaches receive little or no pay for their time and effort.

The answer to both these problems lies at least in part, in getting lighting for Thunderbird Stadium. There sits a million dollar facility not being used as well as it could be because it isn't completed.

The rugby, soccer, and football 'Birds are the main tenants of the stadium. All could potentially fill the place. There are two reasons they don't — poor times for events and poor location of the stadium. Nothing can be done about the latter but lighting would solve the former.

By holding games on Friday nights in conjunction with a social event, such as a beer garden or dance, more people would be attracted to them and more revenue generated.

The University of Calgary has a scheme whereby tickets are sold to a barbeque dinner held before the game which include a reserve seat at the football game. Transportation is provided from one event to the other. Such a system would not be hard to work out here.

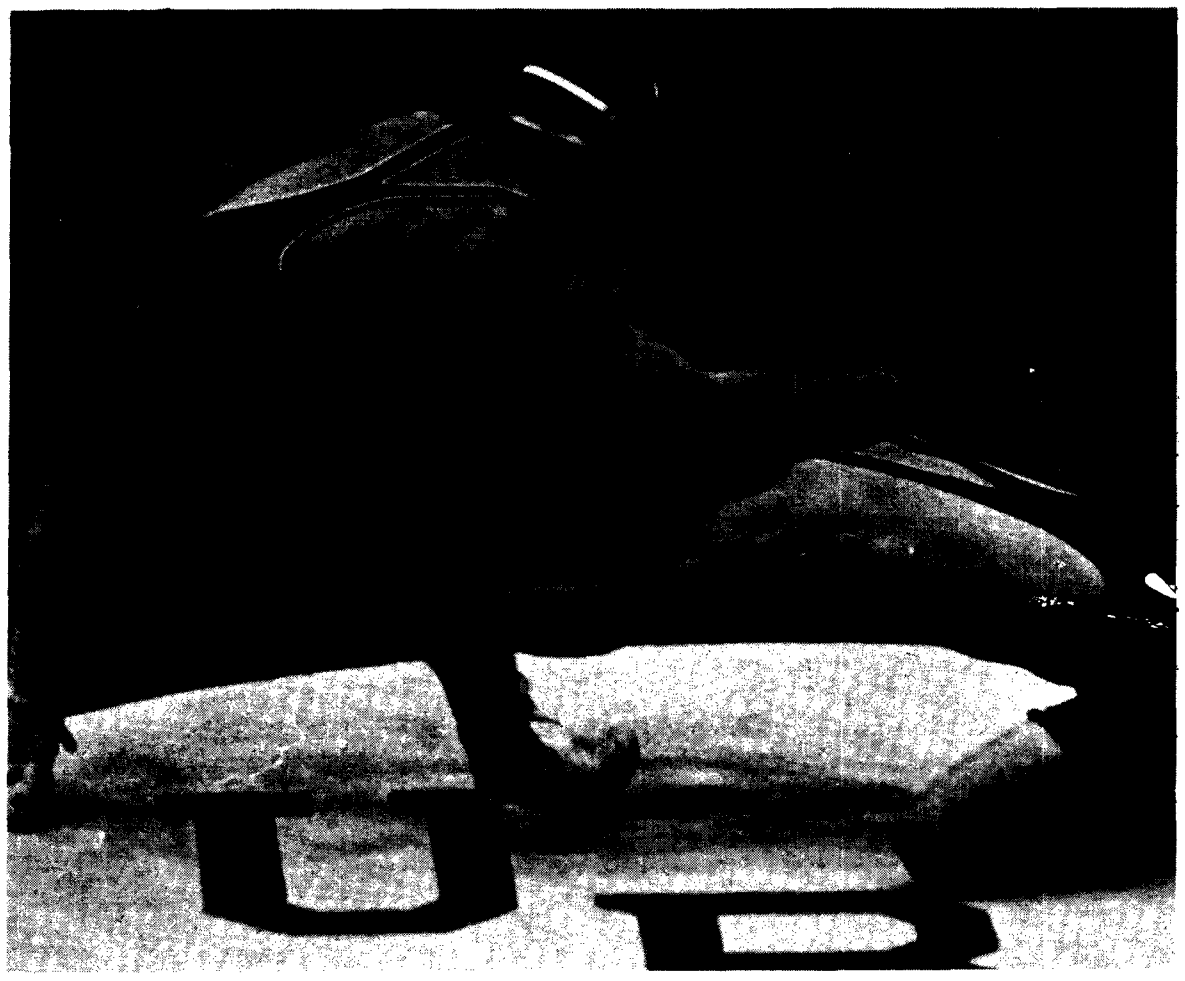
At present students living off-campus simply are not interested in coming back to UBC for a Saturday afternoon game. However, if they could be offered a dinner and evening of song and drink, chances are they would come out for a Friday night game.

Before we can have Friday night games we have to have lights at the stadium.

If the athletes themselves got together to run concurrent social events they could get their much needed money. In this way they would also alleviate the criticism that the average student pays so a small number of intramural athletes can participate.

While no ultimate solution, stadium lighting provides a logical first step to be taken to solve the problems of the UBC athlete.

SPORTS



—greg osadchuk photo

UBC GRAPPLER JOHN CARLO (left) takes on U of Alberta opponent in last year's version of UBC Freestyle Classic. This year's event starts Saturday at 10 a.m. with the finals starting at 7 p.m. UBC warms up against U of Alberta Friday night at 7:30.

Thunderettes seek fourth championship

By CARL VESTERBACK

What do you do for an encore after you've won three consecutive national titles?

Usually you go after a fourth.

And to keep things from getting dull, the Thunderettes basketball team are pursuing their fourth championship with a new coach.

The new skipper for the team is Susan Evans, the first permanent coach the Thunderettes have had since their inception.

Coaches are optimistic at the beginning of a season almost by definition, but Evans seems to have some justification for it with this year's team.

Eight players have returned from last year's team. Of these, two have national team experience.

Both Debbie Phelan and Carol Turney played for Canada in international competition last year. According to coach Evans, Turney is a superior talent with a strong competitive drive.

Phelan, the team's captain, is very strong both offensively and defensively, and her experience should help the team develop a poised, methodical attack.

Phelan and Turney are nicely complemented by veterans Nora Ballantyne, Kathy Burdett, Laurie Watson and Louise Zerbe.

Two other returnees, Judi Kent and Carole Wilson, are currently sidelined; Kent with an injury and Wilson with apprendicitis.

Rookies making the team this year are Rosemarie Sebellin, Sara Lindsay, Tara Smith, and Sandra Tatchell. Sebellin played for the junior varsity team last year, and was called up to play for the Thunderettes in the final two games of the season.

Evans said Sebellin has great potential but must learn to be more aggressive. Lindsay, Smith and Tatchell are all high school graduates with good reputations.

So the Thunderettes appear ready to resume their almost embarrassing domination of Canadian women's basketball. Their opening games are this weekend in Lethbridge against the Pronghorns. Lethbridge trailed the league last year, so Evans expects to win without too much trouble.

The first home games for the team are set for Nov. 22 and 23 at War Memorial gym when the Thunderettes will host the University of Alberta Pandas. Game time both nights will be 6:30 p.m.

Decimated Birds face Bears

The University of Alberta Golden Bears will be in town tonight vying for sole possession of first place in the Canada West Hockey League.

Right now, the 'Birds occupy top spot and will need to come up with a very spirited effort against the Edmonton squad to stay there.

Why is a first place team rated as the underdog in this weekend's two game series with the Bears?

First and most important, the 'Birds bench strength has deteriorated to one man, Bob Hesketh, because of a rash of injuries.

Jim Lawrence is out with a bruised foot, Grant Cumber and Tad Fujii are out with shoulder injuries and Keith Tindle is sidelined with undetermined injuries.

Ron Lefevre's strained ligaments aren't that much of a problem as far as depth at goalie is concerned because there are two good men to take his place — Dave Andrews and Vic Lemire.

But Brian DeBiasio is playing with a separated shoulder and Brian Penrose was wearing a shoulder support after last Saturday's game against Saskatchewan.

Secondly, as if the injury situation wasn't bad enough, the 'Birds are going against the team that pushed them out of the playoffs last year by taking their last two meetings 7-2 and 4-3.

And to date this season they have split their games, Alberta taking the first one 6-0 and UBC taking the second 3-1.

The 'Birds are currently two points ahead of Alberta and Calgary but have played one and two more games than each, respectively.

Tonight's game opens a three-game series against the Golden Bears which continues here Saturday night.

The series concludes Saturday, Nov. 23 in Edmonton. All game times are 8 p.m.

PANGO PANGO (UNS) — Pangoian media was warned by publishing magnate Randolph Hurts not to congratulate itself even if King Beerstein is deposed.

"Don't delude yourself into thinking of this as an example that the system really works," he said.

UBC runs 2nd

The UBC cross-country team came back with a second-place finish at the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union cross-country championships last weekend at Guelph, Ont.

The strong UBC team which had earlier won the B.C. Open championships was beaten by an even stronger University of Toronto team.

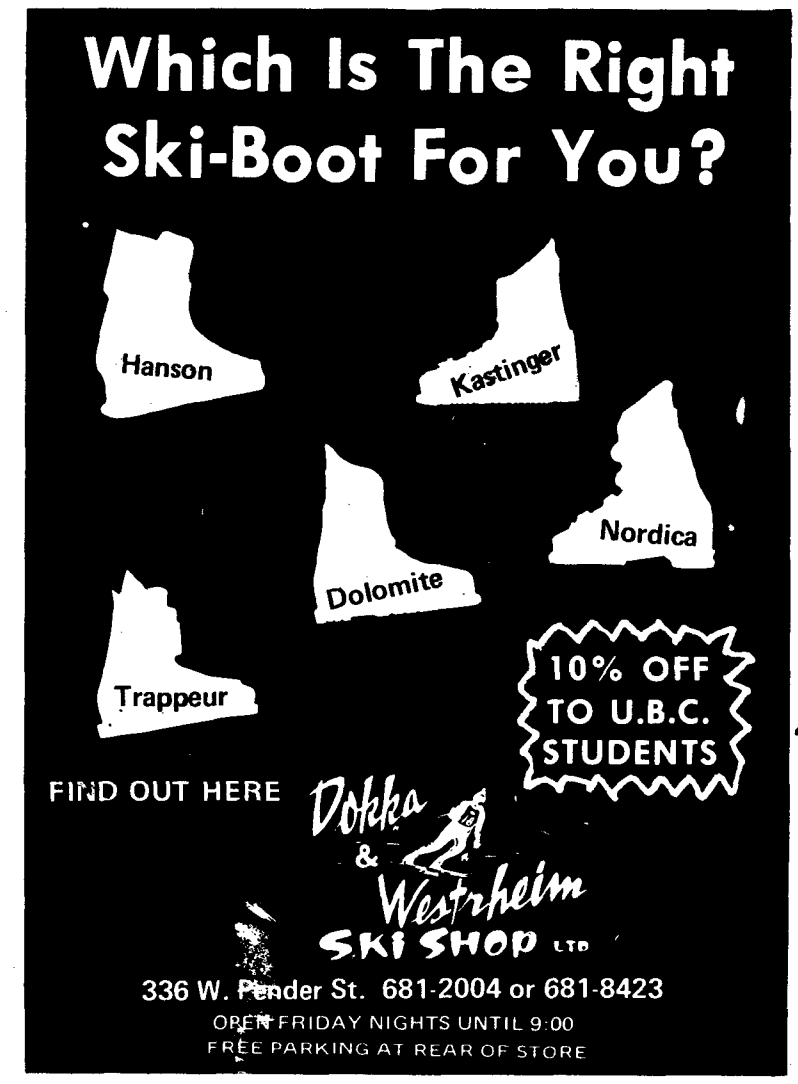
The Toronto team, described by UBC coach Lionel Pugh as the strongest university team in history, scored 22 points to win the national title.

The UBC team came up with 43 points for second place. They were followed by University of Manitoba, Dalhousie University and Laval University.

The UBC contingent consisted of Chris White, John Wheeler, Duncan Klett, John Currie and Gerry Lister. They finished sixth, eighth, 15th, 20th and 23rd respectively.

Pugh said it was exactly the way he expected it to turn out. According to Pugh the Toronto team could compete against the national team.

The next big event for UBC will be the Pacific North West championships Nov. 23, sponsored by and held at UBC. The competition will feature teams from all over the Pacific Northwest area including high school teams.



FOUR SEASONS

General Manager Terry Kelly SAYS:

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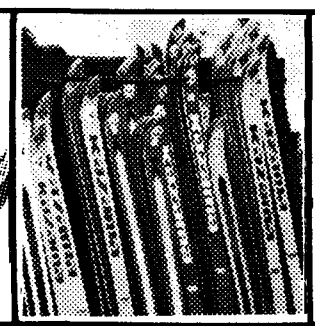

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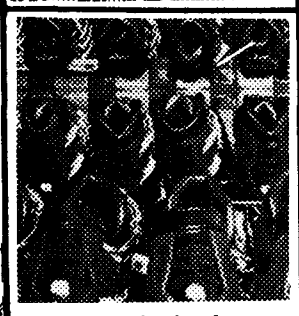

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SWEDISH SKI RACKS
holds 4 pair
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MEN'S MAVERICK SUIT BY WHITE STAG
Smart Western Cut Outfit Contrasting Top Stitch, Assorted Colours And Sizes
MSL 70.00
$49.88

MEN'S AND LADIES FASHION SKI PANTS
The 'Fast Pant' By White Stag, 4 Way Stretch Insert.
MEN'S MSL 60.00
Ladies MSL 55.00
$39.88

MEN'S ROGUE JACKET BY WHITE STAG
Two Tone Assorted Colours, Self Healing Nylon Zippers. A Great value for any skier.
MSL 40.00
$24.88

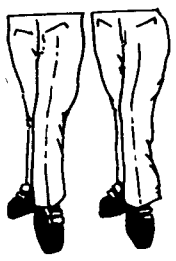
MEN'S AND LADIES FRENCH CUFF PANTS
'WINDOW RACER' MODEL
By White Stag
Boot-Top Styling
Contasting Top Stitch
4 way Stretch Insert
MSL 55.00
$39.88

DOOR OPENING SPECIAL
Saturday Nov. 16
FREE SKIS
To the first 20 People over 6ft. and 18 Yrs. 200, 205, 210 cm with purchase of $20 or more

MEN'S AND LADIES FRENCH CUFF SLACKS
Deluxe Racer Model
By White Stag
Men's MSL 75.00
$49.88
Ladies MSL 60.00
$39.88

LADIES PEDIGREE TWO PIECE SUIT
Shorty Jacket High Waisted Pant With Suspenders. A Fantastic Buy
MSL to 70.00
$49.88

MEN'S, LADIES AND JUNIOR WARM-UPS
By Vogg. Full Side ZipperAll Pants
$7.88



MEN'S GATE CRASHER JACKETS
By White Stag. High Fashion Styling, Assorted Two Tone Colours
MSL 45.00
$29.88

HOURLY IN-STORE SPECIALS
Thurs, and Fri. Nights, 5-9 p.m.
Saturday 9-5 P.M.

NO INTEREST LAYAWAY

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