Tuning fades on TV library

By GLEN SCHAEFER

A $100,000 investment might be lost because of mismanagement at UBC's audio-visual library, library designer Charlie Keast charged Monday.

Keast said the library, which is operated by UBC's Centre for Human Settlements, is not making a meaningful contribution to the university.

Keast is suing the centre for wrongful dismissal. He said his position was terminated by centre director Peter Oberlander last January.

Keats designed the library and supervised its construction. He said Oberlander was unrealistic in putting the library in the instructional resources centre because the lease on its location is only for 18 months.

"They (the centre for Human Settlements) spent close to $100,000 on building the library in IRC when they knew it was only a temporary location," he said. "The facility was never given a chance."

The library was built in May, 1977.

Keast said the library will not be as well-equipped in a new location.

"It would be very interesting to compare what exists now to what will be there after (the move). All I know is they're not reconstructing the facilities."

The library will have to move sometime in the next few months, said Keast.

"Obviously Oberlander did not take seriously the fact that the lease would be up in 18 months."

Keast said the library and the Centre for Human Settlement are run to serve the interests of Oberlander, who Keast called an "academic jet-setter."

"He (Oberlander) organizes conferences and invites professors from all over the world to discuss subjects on which they all have irreversable opinions," said Keast.

"They just talk a lot and no one benefits from it, including the university."

Keast criticized the location of the library for being too far from the people in the social sciences who use it most. He said if the library was moved it would still be in the same general area.

Oberlander said the library was never intended to stay in its present location.

"As a first step, the university gave us space to start it (the library)."

He added the facility is used extensively by faculty and students and his major concern was to keep on adding to it.

THE UBYSSEY

Vol. LXI, No. 18 VANCOUVER, B.C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1978 48 228-2301

—peter menyasz photo

IT'S ALL SYSTEMS GO for bionic reporter Julie Wheelwright as space-age contraption simultaneously captures condition of heart, lungs, and muscles in fitness test in Aquatic Centre basement. Donna Mackenzie, physical education 3, controls the wizardry, awaiting Wheelwright's impending collapse. Subject passed test. See story below.

Napalm hits Oxfam camp

OTTAWA (CUP) — Hundreds of unarmed Zimbabwean civilians, and not guerrillas, were slaughtered by Rhodesian forces Thursday, according to United Nations officials.

The UN high commission for refugees says 226 Zimbabwean refugees were killed and 629 were injured when Rhodesian helicopters and jet fighters strafed and dropped napalm on a resettlement camp just outside of Lisaka, the capital of Zambia.

The camp was operated jointly by the United Nations, the International Red Cross, Oxfam-Canada and the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African Peoples Union (ZAPU).

The white supremacist government of Rhodesia said the camp was used to train guerillas. They also claim to have killed 1,500 guerillas.

"There were 2,248 people at freedom camp, including old people, recently-arrived young boys, and many sick, handicapped, and blind Zimbabweans who are not part of ZAPU's army," said ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, the day after the attack.

Brian Tomlinson, national secretary of Oxfam-Canada, said the camp housed schools, clinics, dormitories, carpentry workshops, and an agricultural program funded by Oxfam, the Red Cross, and the UN. The projects were set up to provide a self-sufficient base for the large number of Zimbabwean refugees fleeing Ian Smith's regime, he said.

UN official Guy Ouellet, who visited the camp in August, said it housed mainly boys between 5 and 18 years of age. It was designed to house 8,000 students, but was only partially filled because water and sanitation facilities had not been completed, he said.

'TAs need union to battle admin'

By FRAN MACLEAN

Teaching assistants at UBC need to be unionized to protect themselves against the university administration's discriminatory policies, David Fuller, president of the association of teaching assistants, said Monday.

"There has been a very noticeable swing in the feelings of people," he said. "Those who were undecided before are now saying yes, we have to be unionized to successfully protect wages and working conditions."

He said the administration told the ATA that certain major items in the university budget were fixed by contract, such as faculty salaries and university staff salaries. But then the administration said teaching assistants are flexible items, like stationary, he added.

"The result of this (flexible salaries) is that TAs' salaries have fallen below the cost of living for the past three years. We are sort of categorized with paper clips."

A 1973 university policy on TAs states there should be a certain minimum wage for TAs and that after 1973 wages should be kept in line with the salaries of junior faculty, Fuller said.

"But we have statistical proof that all TAs in art departments are being paid way below the minimum and most forestry and agriculture TAs are underpaid."

Graduate students senator Dave Smith said when the administration discovered junior faculty members had received wage increases of more than 60 per cent while TAs salaries had only increased by about 40 per cent, the administration decided to change the policy instead of raising TAs salaries.

Fuller said he agreed the university is reluctant to change policies because of the cost involved in raising TAs salaries.

"I guess they are cutting corners on paper clips and TAs," he said.

Smith said the graduate students association submitted a proposal for a new policy for TAs in December, but has heard no response from the administration.

"We were told at a meeting during the summer that the administration was working hard to change the policy but we certainly haven't been told of any changes," he said. "The administration has showed no desire to see the policy changed."

It is largely because of unfair wages paid to TAs that the GSA decided to allocate $1,000 to the association of TAs for the possibility of forming a union, said Smith.

See page 8: UBC

Fitness centre tests bulging midriffs

By JULIE WHEELWRIGHT

If you have a sneaking suspicion that you are overweight and out of shape, you're probably right and in the same condition as 80 per cent of UBC students.

I found an excellent way of uncovering the truth about the evil that lurks around my midriff by taking the fitness test conducted by the UBC department of physical education.

The test gives a functional fitness appraisal of the heart, lungs, respiratory muscles, body composition, muscular strength, flexibility and endurance. The entire test takes about an hour and a half, costs $15 for students and is followed by a prescription on how to get in shape.

"It's lots of fun here. There's nothing like this centre in North America, let alone Canada," says fitness research assistant Doug Dunwoody.

The fitness center is located in the basement of the aquatic center and contains a gleaming collection of some of Canada's most modern and accurate testing equipment. The object of the test is to motivate people to become physically fit and the results remain confidential.

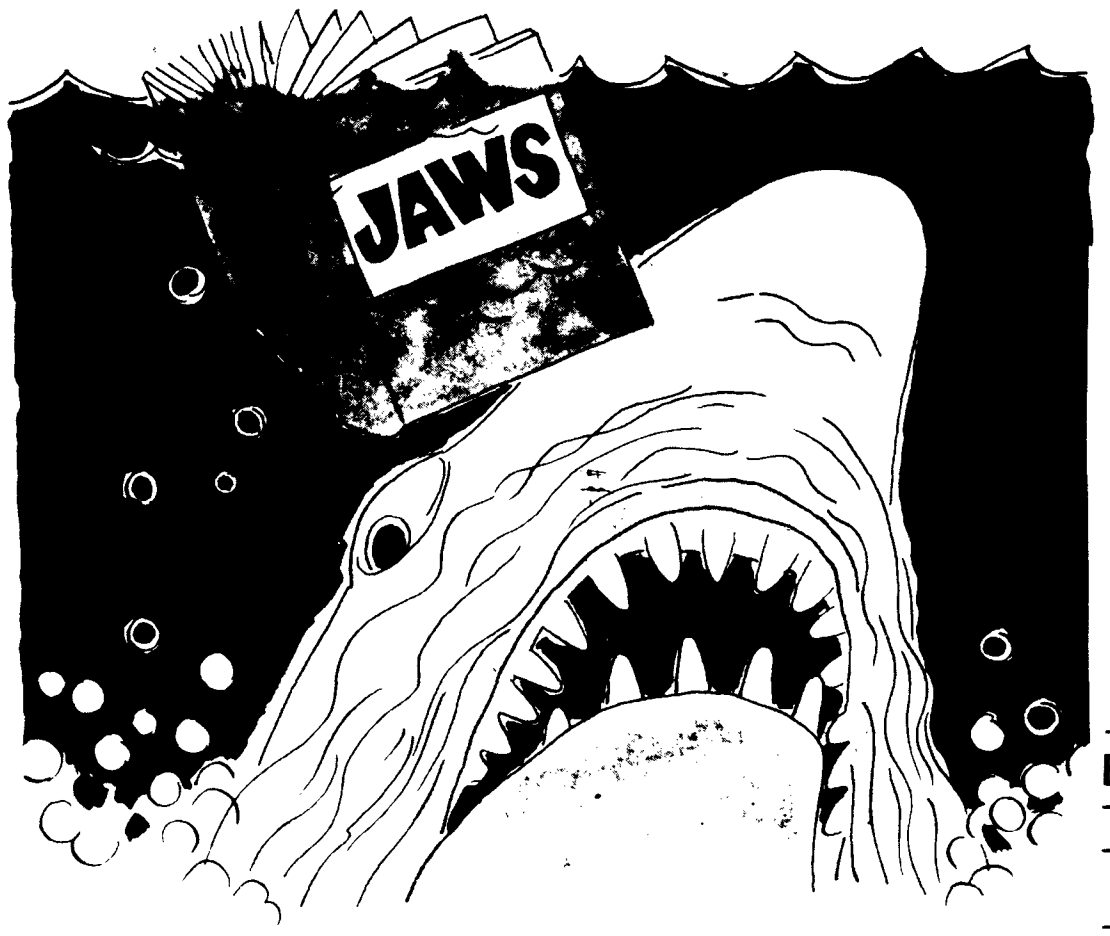
Edward Rhodes, director of the fitness center, explains that many people do not want to find out they are in poor physical condition. But most people who take the test are happy with their results, he adds.

The long road to physical fitness should not be something painful or unpleasant, according to Rhodes.

"Fitness should be a by-product of your life. You shouldn't have to fight it all the time. You should enjoy physical activity," he says.

Rhodes explains that 80 per cent of the UBC population is unable to reach the recommended fitness requirements.

See page 11: ICE-TONGS



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Students support seal bashing

The National Union of Students' recent decision to support Newfoundland's annual seal hunt for its major contribution to hunters' income is completely false in its reasoning, a spokeswoman for the Vancouver-based Greenpeace Foundation said Monday.

"The top amount a sealer would be able to make in a season would be $2,000. They only get about $4 per pelt," said ecologist Julie McMaster.

She added only two per cent of the hunters make over $1,000 in a season.

"They would have to work night and day to make $2,000," she said.

A motion was passed at the National Union of Student's conference Oct. 15 to support the continuation of the seal hunt in Newfoundland and Labrador, because it is an important part of the hunter's annual income.

Kate Andrew, Alma Mater Society external affairs officer, said Canadians do not need seals because they are an unnecessary luxury.

"Seal pups are awfully cute and adorable and it's easy for anyone to fall for them. If they were giant sea slugs you wouldn't get the public support," she said.

Andrew added the harvest of seal pelts is an important part of a Newfoundlander's income.

McMaster said the seals are in danger of extinction because the annual seal slaughter far exceeds the current 180,000 quota set by the federal government.

"You'd be very lucky to see a monk seal now. It's when the big monopolies come in that you start to have trouble," she said.

But Andrew said NUS decided the seal hunt assisted the ecological balance.

"NUS felt they should be behind this for humane reasons. The hunt is an important way of maintaining the ecological balance. However, it is not the most important issue NUS has ever faced," she said.

McMaster said the hunt continues because it is a traditional practice. The seals are in danger of extinction because very few are allowed to grow to maturity, she added.

"They kill pups from four to eight days old. After that age they begin to develop black spots on their pelts and the price of them drops. They are sold as luxury items in Europe."

McMaster said people are all part of a natural cycle, and added if we interfere with the cycle too much we are going to make a lot of trouble for ouselves in the future.

"We'd like a moratorium on the seal hunt until we can assess the facts on the hunt. We have a great deal of public support behind us," she said.

People protesting the seal hunt are currently not allowed on the ice floes without special permission from the federal department of fisheries, ensuring that protestors will not interfere with the seal hunters, or swilers.

Andrew said the right for seal hunters to kill baby seals is a matter of life and death.

"I'd prefer to see a cod or a baby seal die, cute as they are, rather than a (human) baby. I support the humans in this."

She said killing seals maintains the proper balance of fish to seals in Newfoundland.

B.C. Tel unafraid of free enterprise

By VICKI BOOTH

A new Vancouver-circulated directory which boasts "free enterprise in action" is causing no great alarm for the well-established Yellow Pages.

"We don't feel in the least bit threatened. We've never been worried about the competition," Rex Scofield, general manager of Dominion Directory Co. Ltd. said Monday.

But Scofield admitted that the new directory, published by Seaboard Publishing, has lower rates than Dominion, which publishes the B.C. Tel yellow pages.

Seaboard Publishing general manager Andro Malo called Dominion's rates outrageous.

"I'm not recommending that every businessman cancel their ad out of the Yellow Pages and publish in ours," he said. "I'm just offering an alternative."

He estimated his new telephone directory was up to nine times less expensive than Scofield's advertisements.

Scofield said Dominion's higher rates are justified because the conventional Yellow Pages are much more effective than Seaboard's.

"We know we reach everyone with a telephone," he said.

Malo said Dominion Directory Co. never lets its customers see their advertisement before they are published, but Seaboard gives a proof of every advertisement to the customer for approval before publication.

Malo added he worked for Dominion Directory for seven years and so has a good knowledge of their business. Many of Dominion's Yellow Page salesmen have quit and come to work for Seaboard, he said.

"I'm glad they're (Dominion) underestimating me," he said. "It gives me an edge."

Seaboard Publishing is a Burnaby-based company operating under the name Yellow Directories in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec. Yellow Pages, similar to the B.C. Tel directory, are also offered in these provinces.

Malo said Seaboard directories, which are delivered by United Flyer, are reaching just as many people as Dominion's are.

"We have run a survey as to where the directory is being received and we're very satisfied with the results," he said.

"The confusion about our effectiveness arises from the numbers involved in distribution. We will distribute about 475,000 books, while Dominion distributes about one million.

"But half of their (Dominion's) books are sitting in very large offices not being used.

"We're basically offering ourselves as an alternative to the (telephone company's) Yellow Pages," he said.

Funds wake Asian Centre hibernation

After a three-year construction hibernation it appears that UBC's Asian Centre may finally be completed.

The university should be getting approval this week for a $3.7 million grant to finish construction of the centre, David Freeman, chairman of the Universities Council of B.C.'s capital committee, said Sunday.

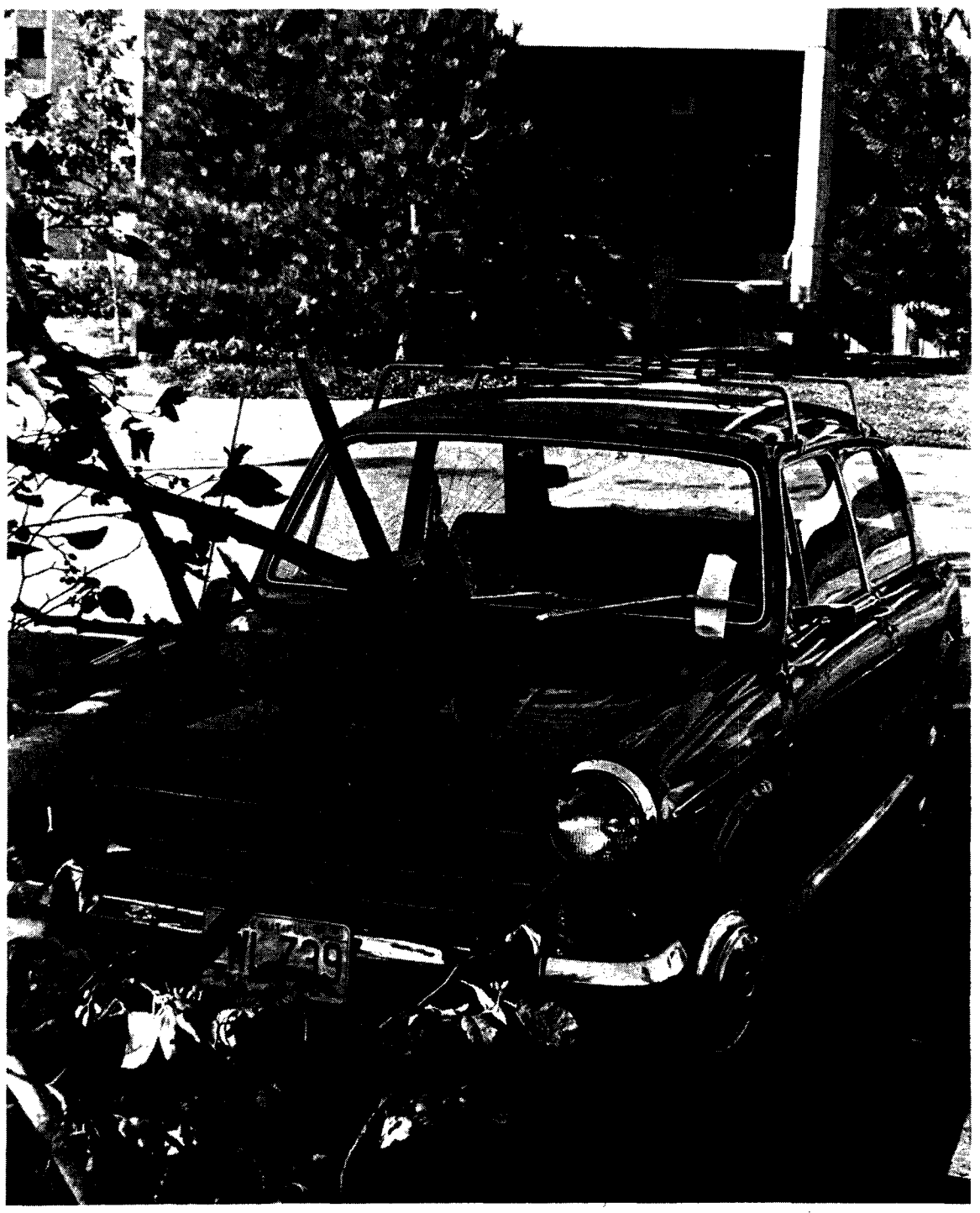
A decision on funding, which would come from the education ministry, should be announced this week, he said.

"I'd be very surprised if there was any problem (getting the funds)," Freeman said. "I don't see any reason why it shouldn't be automatically approved."

Freeman said the council passed on to the ministry last week a recommendation that funding be given for the Asian Centre. The $3.7 million would come out of money budgeted under a five-year plan for capital expenditure projects for B.C. universities, he said.

Financing problems have plagued the centre since construction funds ran out in 1975. The centre was originally conceived in 1970 as a symbol of co-operation in relations between Asia and Canada.

The roof structure, which was part of the Sanyo Corporation's pavilion at the 1970 world exposition in Osaka, Japan, was donated by Sanyo to UBC in honor of B.C.'s centennial celebrations marking the province's entry into confederation.



—peter menyasz photo

NOT LIKE THEY USED TO, they don't build 'em, do they. Tree was just driving along when it went out of control, thrusting self into parked vehicle. Fortunately tree was not damaged and owner plans to keep car as small momento of humorous incident. Gage resident Donald Boyd is owned by car, which was brushed by falling shrub during brisk winds Friday afternoon.

'Give AMS tune-up, not cash'

By GEOF WHEELWRIGHT

The UBC Alma Mater Society is not running on empty but needs a tune-up and a new design, according to engineering undergraduate society president Brian Short.

Short said he will encourage the EUS not to support the upcoming AMS fee referendum at an EUS meeting today, because AMS spending priorities do not reflect student interests.

"I think it's time the AMS realized that at least the engineering students aren't happy with them," he said.

But AMS financial director Glen Wong said the executive is still going to have certain fixed expenditures regardless of its priorities. These expenditures are currently being paid by service cuts, he said.

"I don't know how to get through to Brian (Short) and explain to him that if we keep cutting and cutting until there's no more AMS, they're still going to have fixed costs," he said.

Students will vote today until Friday whether to accept a $2 AMS fee referendum increase. The AMS executive has said it needs the additional funding to prevent cutbacks in student services.

If Short or the EUS object to the referendum as proposed they should have voiced their discontent while the issue was being discussed at the student representative assembly meeting last week, said AMS president Paul Sandhu.

"As a member of council anybody who feels that the referendum should have been organized differently should have brought it up at SRA," he said. "They (the EUS and Short) didn't do that."

Short said it was his own mistake he did not bring up his objections at the SRA meeting.

He added he objects to the referendum being presented as a blanket $2 increase. The expenditures should be itemized and voted on separately, he said, as they were in the AMS fee referendum two years ago. The 1976 referendum was defeated.

The referendum promises a lot of programs, but the money it generates will actually go into AMS general revenue, said Short. He said there are no guarantees the referendum money will actually go into the programs the AMS says it will.

Censorship insulting

A minor controversy has raged on in our letters sections over the type of ads which we should or should not print. One particularly insistent letter-writer has argued that the paper should stop running advertisements for the RCMP, the Bank of Montreal and others.

The consensus among the other letter-writers is that censorship of particular advertisers constitutes a form of censorship and interferes with freedom of speech.

While the freedom of expression point is well taken and one of the principal reasons why we run ads from organizations we may disagree with, there are more fundamental reasons. One of them is money. We need it to be able to publish and express the points we think should be made. However much we may wish to, we cannot selectively cut ads by organizations we disagree with without suffering financially, a burden which would be paid for by the Alma Mater Society, our publishers.

The second point is that one of the organizations referred to as worthy of censorship is the RCMP.

It is doubtful in the extreme that ignoring or censoring the RCMP will make the problem go away. Whether we like it or not, police forces will always be with us — they are a part of our society. By ostracizing them and putting the RCMP at arms length we run the risk of widening the gulf between the police force and the people they serve.

Ostracizing and casting the RCMP away from the rest of society like lepers will ensure that the lowest elements of society will apply to join the force.

Our third point is that we believe UBC students are a discriminating readership and are capable of judging for themselves the worth of an organization; without this paper excercising a form of censorship over what they can read.

To censor certain ads is to insult our readers by implying that they are incapable of making their own decisions.

Victims used

The recent decision of the National Union of Students to support the annual baby seal hunt in Newfoundland makes the fundamental error of identifying the issue as between seals and their hunters. Both are the victims. Few Newfoundland sealers have much choice of occupation due to the chronic unemployment situation there.

No doubt most sealers would prefer a job which did not require them to go on freezing, hazardous ice floes and bash animal heads in. They have few choices.

By the same token environmentalists are right in their quest to save a species from extinction. The only permanent solution to the problem will be to provide alternative means of livelihood for sealers. The federal government enters the picture here, but instead of providing the means for economic solution, it sides with one of the victims — the hunters.

The culprits in this issue are not the hunters or environmentalists (depending on your persuasion). The culprits are the federal and provincial governments for their dismally poor management of the Newfoundland economy.

The National Union of Students fell into the trap of supporting one of the victims (again the hunters) instead of supporting some kind of action which will bring a more long-term solution.

In the course of supporting their untenable position they search for arguments, any arguments which justify their perspective. The most ridiculous statement justifying the annual harvest is that it is done to preserve the ecological balance in the area. One wonders how the earth survived for the billions of years it did before Man entered the scene.

THE UBYSSEY

OCTOBER 24, 1978

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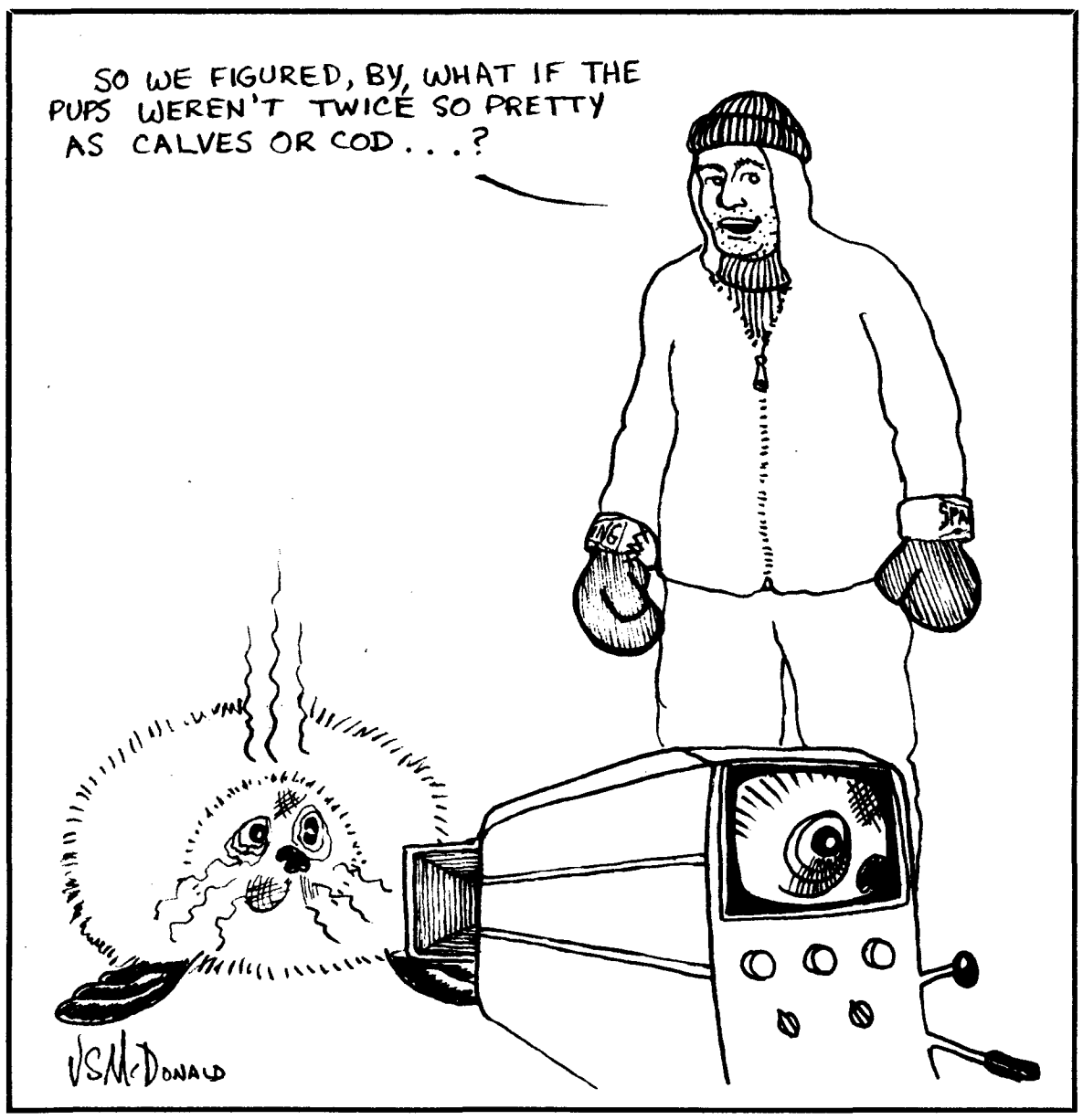
Editor: Mike Bocking

The office glowed with nostalgia as the Ubyssey's sub-teen staffers described the wonders of the movie they had just seen, Clockwork Orange. Heather Conn, Tom Hawthorn, and Geof and Julie Wheelwright marched about the newsroom kicking the crap out of bewildered older staffers. "Shit, that smarts!" yelled Steve Howard and Mike Bocking as the unruly mob removed their cataracts with broken beer bottles. "Will you cut it out, we're trying to eat," grumbled Paul Wilson and Don McIntyre. In a classical case of misunderstandilng, the viscious gang of semi-literates seized the terrified Peter Menyasz and Bill Tieleman and removed their spleens. Fran McLean and Vicki Booth hid in the darkroom in an attempt to escape from the madness, but it was to no avail. Four switchblades gleamed in the darkness and the heads of Chris Bocking, Kevin McGee, and Verne McDonald thumped on the floor in front of the panic-stricken ladies. "Power to the pre-pubescents!" shouted Glen Schaefer, and they left the vultures to do the rest.



Letters

'Africa coverage slanted'

The Ubyssey's slanted coverage of South Africa is shockingly deficient. Who would believe that articles such as Hexham's "Rhodesian blacks 'need our support' " (Oct. 6) and Wallace's "West exploits black workers" (Oct. 19) would be published, and as serious arguments? Sad it is that anti-government opinions are in fashion.

For years Rhodesian and South African democratic governments have striven to better education, improve health and in general, make their countries a better place to live. Their present superior standard of living when compared to other African nations is a living testament to their success.

In contrast, look at the disastrous consequences of black rule in other states. Nigeria collapsed into bloody civil war after British administration was ended in favor of black rule. Idi Amin's Uganda remains an economic wasteland. Zaire fails to prevent rampant slaughter of its citizens in recent upheavals; totally black rule is not good for southern Africa and clearly the "white" democratic governments offer a superior, enhanced lifestyle.

How narrow-minded and stupid it is for supposedly intelligent academics to utter public denouncements and abusive statements about "white" governments that have given their people so much, especially considering how regressive alternative "black" governments are. Worse yet that The Ubyssey publishes such in-vogue trash as news.

R. R. Greech
arts 2

Mom, what was grass?

More pavement.

Wow. It is as if it is growing. Someone at UBC is fixed with the idea of covering any and every trail that develops across existing grasslands. I like to walk on grass. I know I am not alone in simple pleasure as paths cross many of the un-man-covered surfaces. I have seen many unobtrusive trails hard-topped, cemented and asphalted in the time I have been here.

Even today cement is going down on what used to be one of the finest lawns on campus. A new walk is being poured on main mall outside of Scarfe. At this rate, by the time my kids get here, there will have to be someone to explain what grass was.

Vern Staples
commerce 4

'Support strikers'

Should students support the postal strike? We feel that there are a number of reasons why students have a real interest in supporting the Canadian Union of Postal Workers.

CUPW is locked in one of Canada's most militant strikes in recent years. More than 20,000 workers are taking Trudeau's government head on. They have defied federal back to work legislation and have vowed to stand against the courts' injunctions. In fact, CUPW is leading the fight against the government's recent policies of widespread cutbacks and attacks on hard-won rights, aimed at making working people, the unemployed, women, young people, minorities and immigrants pay for capitalism's crisis.

At the present time, students too are facing severe cutbacks. The federal government has slashed the funds it contributes to provincial education programs. So students in B.C. and the rest of Canada are faced with cutbacks at schools, colleges and universities.

We students and the CUPW are facing a common enemy in the Trudeau government. It's only logical that we support each other in our fight against Trudeau and his cronies.

Since the AIB has been lifted, Trudeau has come out with new measures to keep the capitalists' profits up. The government is using the public sector workers as an example — leading the way for the private sector by holding wages below six per cent, eliminating cost of living allowance clauses, undermining job security and even taking away the right to strike and bargain as a union. Trudeau is out to break CUPW. A 10 per cent wage settlement and control over future technological change for CUPW could set the basis for other contracts — the capitalists wouldn't be too pleased for they couldn't make the same rate of profit.

Students along with public and private sector workers must take up independent political actions to block the government and the capitalists' attacks. We mustn't be fooled by bourgeois parties like the NDP, which once again, is selling out the workers. Bill King, former NDP labor minister in B.C., immediately called CUPW to "go back to work," to give in to the attacks.

We students must actively organize support for CUPW. We can pass support motions in various student societies and clubs. We can actively organize ourselves to go down to their picket lines. Court injunctions against the union will be brought down soon. Mass pickets are needed especially this Wednesday at 8 a.m., 3 p.m. and 10 p.m. at the main post office, Georgia and Homer.

Sheila Maxwell

Letters

Fee referendum fuels bureaucracy

Beginning today, the Alma Mater Society is asking us to cough up another $2 per year by holding a referendum to increase our student activity fees. At stake, they claim, if you don't vote "yes," is the prospect of reduced services, no concerts in the gym, no intramural sports and $1.10 for a bottle of your favorite in the Pit.

The argument goes that there has been no fee increase since 1947, and that with inflation eating away at their purchasing power they are simply finding it impossible to continue in the manner to which we have become accustomed.

The $2 involved is itself no big thing, but I think the AMS should be worried that students have, in fact, become accustomed to a manner of operation which we do not agree with and will not be willing to continue to provide financial support for.

It is simply not true that there has been no fee increase since 1947. The students of this university had approved fee increases to cover, among other things, the construction of the Winter Sports Complex, the new Aquatic Centre the Student Union Building and extra-mural athletics. These were specific projects which were deemed worthy of support and we enjoy today the results of the decisions.

The question of fueling an incompetent, wasteful, mismanaged and for the most part, non-representative bureaucracy, is something else again.

Before even considering support, I think the AMS owes us an explanation of the following:

1)— On gross sales of $482,500, while paying no rent, maintenance, administration or other usual costs, how does the Pit, which has nearly capacity crowds every night, make only $30,000 per year? Why are there so many more staff working there than in any other bar in town? Why did the Pit manager, after battling with the stupidity of student politicos for three years, quit this year in desperation?

2) — With short-term and long-term investment assets of $462,000, why did the AMS only manage to realize an investment income of $32,000, or seven per cent last year?

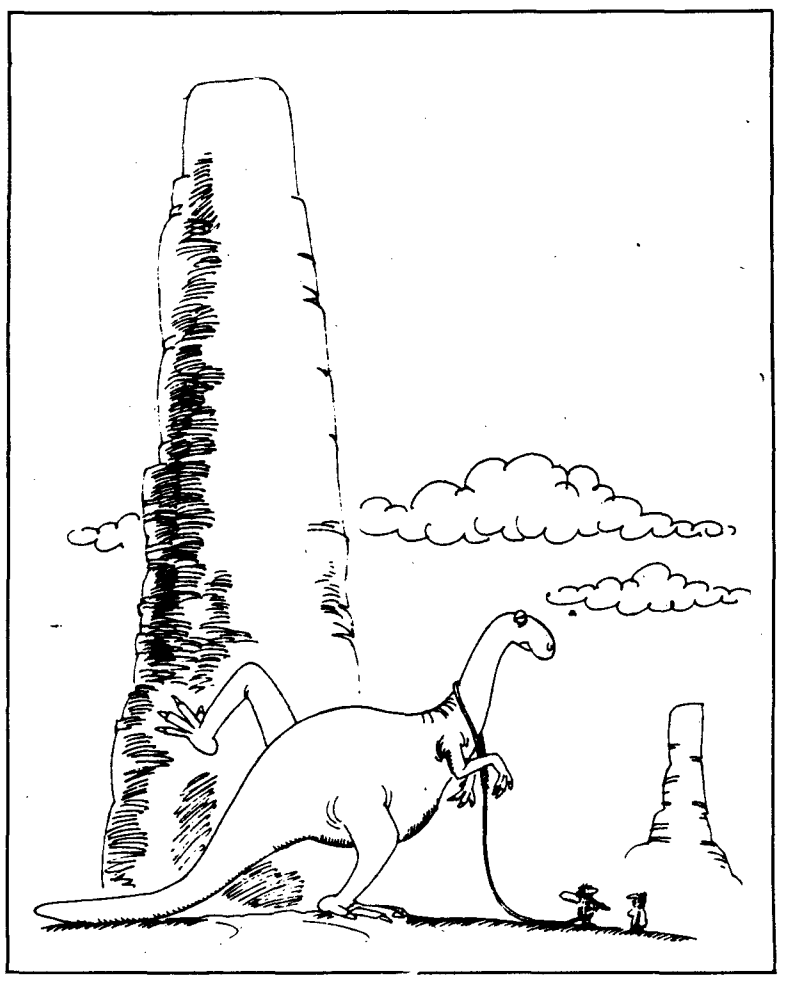
3) — Why, for the past three years has the AMS shunned big-name gym concerts on which it made in excess of $1000 each as an agent, in favor of a "programs committee" which spends $8000 per year to bring to UBC speakers on such topics of narrow appeal as the plight of Namibia, or the struggle of oppressed workers in Ethiopia?

4) — Why should intramurals, in which over 10,000 of our representatives' constituents participate annually suffer at all? We will be paying this year, according to the recently approved AMS budget, $5000 for a Womens' Centre, $8000 for "special projects," which means placards, posters, and revolutionary leaflets, $14,800 for salaries for politicos who hire themselves during the summer and to organize the "special projects," and $9000 for political AMS committees. Lets get our priorities straight here.

5) — Why does The Ubyssey pay $6000 in Canadian University Press fees, when all we ever see under the CUP heading are stories about Chile, South Africa, multinational imperialism and other close-to-home topics? Further, why can The Ubyssey afford the luxury of running space-consuming "comic" strips such as Onan the barbarian, when that space is worth the equivalent of thousands of dollars in needed ad revenues at $6.72 per column inch?

Do not be intimidated by claims that the sky will fall without your support. I would be willing to pay any amount to finance specific projects such as intramurals, but I think we would be fools to imagine that another $2 per year will find its way into anything but power-wielding special interest groups, and the support of an inept government that has proven to be neither by the people nor for them.

Kirk Cazi
commerce 4



Newspaper raves

This is my first year here at UBC, so I am not too familiar with the ranting and raving that goes on in this "student" newspaper out here. However, I must take pen in hand to protest your editorial condemning arts dean Robert Will.

Dean Will is a fine and honorable man, and despite his admittedly squeaky way of addressing people, does a lot more good on campus than you bunch of turkeys do. How dare you. What gives you the right to cut a man to ribbons in public? I know that dean Will would have responded to your editorial except for the fact that he is so timid, not a bad quality to try to emulate.

I saw in the issue before the first one that you are also cutting down the board of governors for appointing Alan Eyre to the board, snickering in your oh-so-snide way "Anyone for shares in UBC Co. Inc.?"

I suppose you would like to see more bleeding heart liberals on the board, eh? Shit, if it were left up to wimps like you guys who to put on the board, we'd be in a lot more trouble than we already are.

Don't you know that the free enterprise system is the only way this country can get out of the mess it's in?

We should abolish welfare, unemployment insurance and all those grants Trudeau and his cohorts are giving away to whoever wants them.

Heck, we should do away with government altogether, except for a few people to administer the police and fire departments. It has been proven that private enterprise can do anything the government is presently doing better, and cheaper. So cut the crap, and let's hear it for the Canadian version of Proposition 13.

Elliot Prinshaw
engineering 4

Issues come home

While glancing through an old copy of 'New Internationalist' magazine I came across an astonishing statement: Even though the rate of population growth in the Third World is more than twice as fast as in the rich world, the current population increase of the developed world puts about eight times as much pressure on world resources as current population increase in the poor world. Each new member of the developed world will enjoy 20 times the income of each new member of the poor world and will cost our planet 30 times as many resources to feed.

Also, I have seen around campus these days some kind of theme of South Africa and what's happening over there. What is South Africa symbolic of in terms of what New Internationalist has to say?

Well for one, I can no longer say that "all this Third World bullshit has nothing to do with me, why don't we leave them alone to deal with their own problems?" Because in light of the overconsumption that I am involved in as a member of this society, I am part of their problem. So by getting involved in some apparently isolated issue like South Africa, I am ultimately investigating my own participation in the world.

After all that bleeding heart liberal "I'm going to go over there to help those poor black people," I will find myself staring into a mirror. No wonder it's easy to close my eyes and let them deal with 'their' problem. Otherwise I'm going to have to come up with some kind of justification of why I, as a member of the First World, am entitled to 20 times the income of someone in the Third World. Unfortunately the only criteria that I can come up with is based on things like skin color, or educational status.

Stuart Lyster
theology I

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Activist auth cops, protests

For fifteen years Fred Halstead worked against the war in Vietnam. He started marching with a few dozen in the early sixties and helped build the movement up to demonstrations of over a million by 1970. He worked with Jerry Rubin and Dave Dillinger on the October 1967 Pentagon demonstrations.

He was in charge of logistics for the November 1969 Washington march of 750,000 against the war. Halstead has recently written "Out Now! - a participant's account of the American movement against the Vietnam War" published by Monad Press, detailing the politics of the movement.

He was interviewed by Canadian University Press in August at the Active Workers and Socialists Educational Conference in Oberlin, Ohio.

CUP: I suppose one of the amazing things about the anti-war movement was the seemingly overwhelming odds you were against when the movement began. Most people at first were not against the war. I wonder if you could talk about the early days?

Halstead: Initially, it was more that the American people didn't know anything about it. That is, they trusted the government. It was only a tiny handful that it had even occurred to that they should oppose it. So at first we were very isolated and it was almost a case of making the record, for your own soul or something.

The government would do whatever it goddamn well wanted and then just cover it up. But, there were ways that you could tell, read between the lines or the foreign press or the American radical press, which put together didn't amount to much.

The main thing was the weight of the anti-communist hysteria — and it was a hysteria — if somebody was labelled 'Communist', he was labelled out of the human race. Even within the old peace movement. Polemics would break out in the peace movement with people asking 'How can we do this? We're a peace movement that doesn't try to stop a war!'

But, then the war itself became more of an issue. The first thing that signalled to large numbers of people was the Buddhist demonstrations against the Catholic regime's religious persecution. At that time, Diem, who was the premier, persecuted people who weren't of his religion. Some of the Buddhist monks actually burned themselves to death in these demonstrations.

That was widely reported and it shocked a lot of people, they asked 'just what is going on here?'. But even then, there were no demonstrations in the United States, except maybe a handful — a dozen people making the record.

But, then Madame Nhu, the wife of one of the Vietnamese government officials, made a trip to the U.S., and she referred to these demonstrations as 'barbeques'. That's when demonstrations of some size began. When she would appear at a university, a demonstration would be there to meet her, sometimes quite large — 300 to 400 people.

AMERICA . . . the beautiful

within the old peace movement, which was protesting nuclear testing at the time, the question of the Vietnam war was not allowed to be raised. Individual small radical groups would raise the question, but never the whole peace movement.

CUP: So even the peace movement thought it natural that the U.S. should wage war against 'communism'.

Halstead: Right, the thing didn't break out on the streets at all. It began to break out

CUP: Your book goes into how a certain youth wing of the old socialist movement began to become more radical under the pressure of events and took a leading role in building of the early anti-war movement. Could you talk about the role of this group?

Halstead: well, they did it once, just once, but that was enough to make the breakthrough. It had a background to it. SDS (Students for Democratic Society) was at the time a very 'acceptable' social democratic formation, something like the youth group of your New Democratic party. SDS was the youth group of the League for Industrial Democracy, which was funded by some moderate unions.

Well, the youth began to become sensitive to some of the things the adults were not sensitive to. One of these was the war in Vietnam, most of the youth were opposed to it and another was the Southern rights struggle. SDS wanted to work with the youth group of the major civil rights organization in the south, which was called the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee.

They wanted to become a Northern support group for SNCC. Well, SNCC had broken with anti-communism, because in the south all you had to do was say you were against segregation and you were labelled a communist.

Now, the League for Industrial Democracy demanded exclusion of communists, which made it difficult for SDS to work with SNCC. So SDS wanted to make a differentiation from LID and it just happened to choose the Vietnam War upon which to draw that line. So they called one, but they didn't think it would be that important, it was done more for internal faction fight purposes than the issue itself.

They called this demonstration in December, 1964 and set the date for April, 1965. In between these two dates the major escalation took place and SDS was on the scene with an already called demonstration against the war. So the April demonstration was far bigger than they'd thought it would be, modest by later standards, but still about 25,000 people. This youth group which had broken with the hysteria made the biggest thing ever, that was the breakthrough.

CUP: That's sort of an inauspicious beginning for the 'new left'.

Halstead: Well, yes, SDS fancied itself the new left and after that got a big reputation. Their membership grew by many fold, largely because of that one bold action, which really wasn't so bold when you come to think of it. They really just kind of fell into it.

CUP: But, SDS had really built the first united demonstration against the war, and all the forces opposed to the war were included in it.

Halstead: Sure, SDS had a non-exclusionary policy, and they invited all the various groups. I remember when they came to the Socialist Workers Party and asked us to support the action. I said, 'By all means, it's about time'.

CUP: Well, what happened after this? You've had one demonstration where everybody's involved but then you've still got all sorts of people who are in favor of exclusion of certain elements.

Halstead: As a matter of fact, a number of leaders of the old Peace movement denounced SDS and this march, publicly red-baited them. But, it was so big they ended up with egg on their face.

Then, a peculiar thing happened. SDS decided it wouldn't be in the leadership of the peace movement. They dropped the ball. They developed a strange theory about this. They said the Vietnam war was important, but it wasn't something that radicals should work on. 'We can't stop the war, we're not strong enough. What we have to do is develop a radical constituency in the community and get a big mass movement of radicals which would be able *to stop the seventh war from now'.*

That's the phrase that they used to dramatically point to their position that it was impossible to stop this war. It would have to just run its course while the SDS built a radical constituency on other issues.

CUP: They passed the buck?

Halstead: They defaulted. Some of us said, 'no that's wrong, we have to try to stop this war'. Not only that, but if you're going to build a radical constituency, you better build it on issues which are current now.

We proceeded to call for a conference which would develop a 'national co-ordinating committee against the war in Vietnam'. This was established.

CUP: In bringing together all these anti-war elements, you had to recognize that they did so for different reasons. Some were just pacifists, some were in favor of the National Liberation Front winning, some didn't want their sons killed, some wanted detente. There must have been all sorts of strategies put forward for ending the war. Could you discuss some of these?

Halstead: Well in the beginning, there wasn't much tactical dispute, because we were so small. People more or less agreed on two main tactics. One was the mass demonstration, just to get some visibility that people were opposed to the war. The other was the teach-in.

The first big teach-in was at the University of Michigan around the time of the April '65 march. It almost transformed the nature of the school for a while. The anti-war element wanted to have a strike by students, (boycott of classes) but knew they were not in the majority.

But, the administration was so afraid of the strike, that they proposed a teach-in. So the anti-war elements took them up on it, thinking maybe a few hundred people might come to it, and they'd do some educating. Well, practically the whole school came, it lasted all night. It spread very rapidly and it resulted in resounding defeats for the government position.

I would say that in the course of that one year, the government's position on the war in Vietnam was thoroughly discredited among the academic community, simply because you had a fair debate. The government, of course, had been lying about the reasons for their involvement.

CUP: You had a groundswell of support against the war?

Halstead: Only in the academic community now. There were two reasons for this. One was that the students now had the information and knew that it was wrong. People became experts on the war.

The other factor was that students were being subjected to the draft in a certain way. When Johnson announced the escalation, he upped the draft. Well, students had what was called a 2-S draft deferment, providing they maintained their grades and stayed in school.

But, they were under the threat of the draft. Others grated under the injustice of the student deferment itself. Working class kids and poor kids were being drafted and students weren't. They felt obligated to do something.

After a while, the government did start drafting students, because they needed these college educated kids to non-commissioned officers and all. This just gave a bread and butter edge to the anti-war movement, because suddenly they were being asked to go out and die in a war they didn't believe in.

CUP: How did discussion develop when the movement became more general?

Halstead: There was always some discussion about civil disobedience, from the Ghandian pacifists, who advocated it during the old anti-nuclear bomb days and said we should do this as a tactic in the war. It wasn't difficult to reconcile this with mass demonstrations because these were well trained, well organized civil disobedience doers who would plan it out and do it in such a way that those who didn't want to do it didn't have to. The arrests would be limited to those who wanted to be involved.

A little later on, when the frustrations came, there were those who began to advocate attacks on windows and trashing buildings and stuff like that. That grew out of the frustrations felt of a few years of actions like teach-ins and mass demon-

or recollects and Vietnam

tions which didn't stop the war. It came big head at the 1968 Democratic Party ıvention.

here were big differences over this. We, socialists, were very strong to advise inst movement violence. We weren't ifists. We would defend ourselves against attacks of right wingers. But, we weren't looking for fights with the cops, and we ı't think throwing a rock against the dow of a bank or a store was going to) the war. It just gave the government a nce to come down on you with their ence.

ut, there was a lot of frustration. People n't realize just how effective the anti-war vement was — that it was reaching out) broader and broader layers.

remember I used to make a talk at ferences in those days. I'd say 'A few usand students going out and trash all r the place aren't going to stop this war. re are only three groups in the country t can stop this war. One is the ruling class. y started it, and every time they start ıething they've got the power to stop it. ınother is the working class. They've got power to stop this war. 100,000 students nonstrating aren't going to stop the war, 100,000 longshoremen, truckdrivers and on stopping moving *can* stop the war. The rd group is the GIs and soldiers themves, who are the fodder. If *they* become i-war they have the raw power to stop it. Oh, it's treason, you can't even think it," ne would say. Others in the movement uld say, 'The soldiers are butchers, you ı't get through to them.' We had a big pute over that.

was one of those who advocated first that had to reach the soldiers. One of the sons was that I remembered what we did the Navy at the end of the Second World ır. At the end of the war, we actually had a ss movement for rapid demobilization d to come home. They wanted us to stay re and become part of the Chinese Civil ır. We didn't want that, we wanted to ne home. So we had mass demonstrations n in uniform, even in shooting situations. new that GIs could be reached, we've got reach GIs.

JP: I suppose you found a certain layer o argued that the war in Vietnam was just part of the cancer, that it was necessary to build a movement arguing for the total transformation of society. How did you address that sentiment?

Halstead: Well, it was true. It was only part of the cancer. We didn't have any argument with them. We all had a radical view of society. We wanted all sorts of fundamental changes, not just the end of the war. So, it was a false argument, no one was 'just' against the war inside the movement. Each of us had a whole series of positions.

The problem was that no two organizations had the same series of positions. If you tried to get agreement on all the other questions you couldn't have unity. The only thing we all agreed upon was opposition to the war. So the technique was to combine those two things together without splitting apart. The way it was finally done was that we would have coalitions around the war issue and nothing else.

It would be non-exclusive coalitions in which people of all kinds of other ideas could be a part and would be free to speak their piece, try to explain their other ideas and pass out literature at demonstrations.

But, the whole coalition wasn't responsible for anything that they said except their opposition to the war. That was how we'd resolve it. It wasn't easy because you'd build a coalition around the war and you'd have a mass demonstration. Everybody would see that the demonstration was so powerful that they'd want it to adopt their particular multi-issue program. Sometimes they'd succeed at a conference in carrying that. But, that particular organization would no longer be a non-exclusive one, because it would exclude anyone who didn't agree with all those issues.

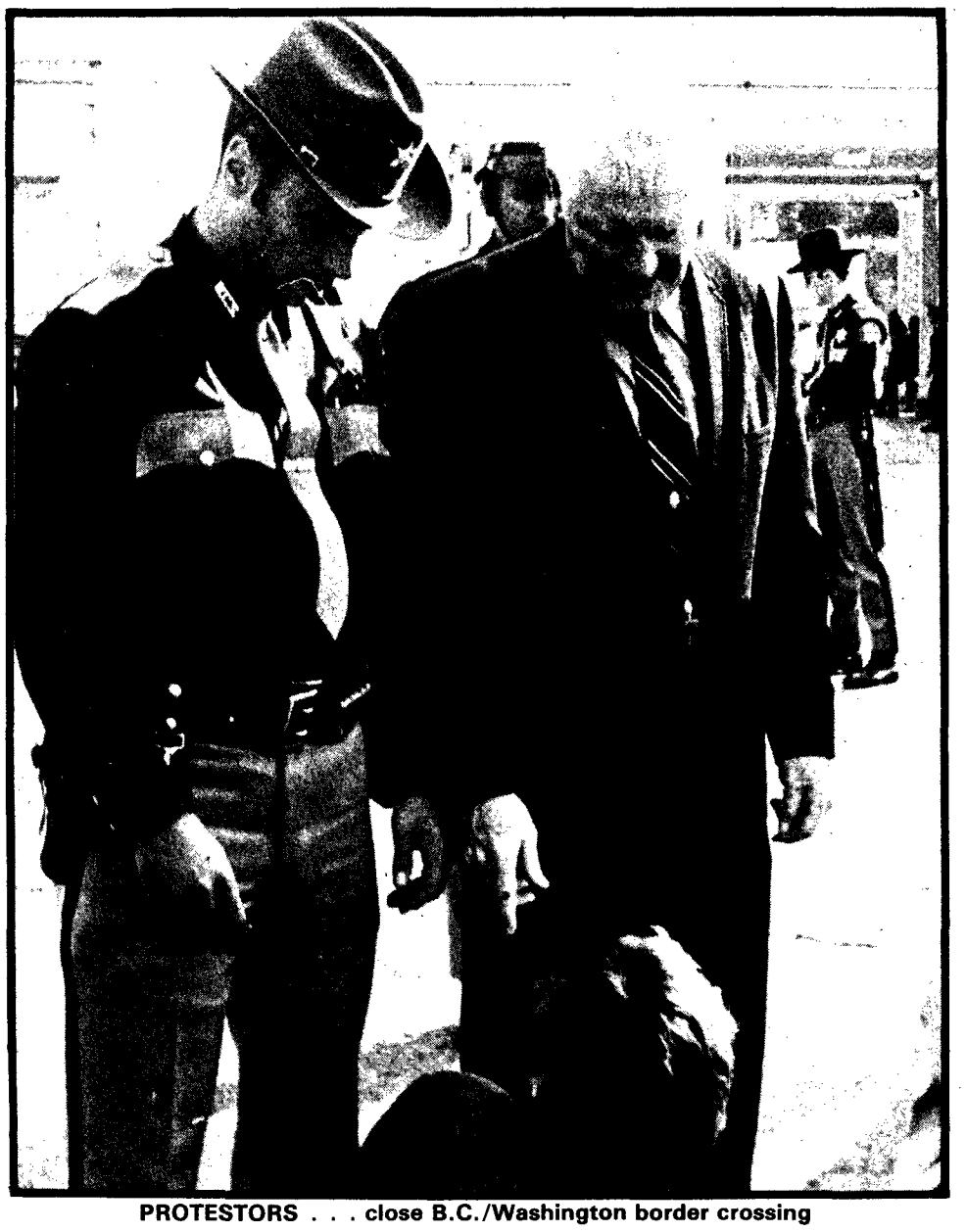
So, the Socialist Workers Party with others very strongly insisted on sticking to the war issue and uniting everyone who you possibly could around that one issue. The political thrust was to be around the slogan for immediate withdrawal. Our slogan was *'Bring the troops home now'*. It was designed that way on purpose.

It was that way so you cut through the patriotic hysteria and the pseudo patriotic crap. The right wing attempted to say we were stabbing the American soldiers in the back. They'd say 'support our GIs'. We would answer 'bring the troops home now', which appealed to the GIs. It undercut the right constantly.

As a matter of fact we'd even adopted half of their slogan and combined it with ours. We said Support our GIs, bring the troops home now'. The way to support our GIs was to stop this war, just get out.

But then others would say, 'Well let's call for negotiations'. We'd say 'All right we're not against negotiations. Something's going to be negotiated anyway. But that slogan can be adopted by the government.' They'd say we're in favor of negotiations, too. Then they'd just continue the war.

What can't be adopted by the government is bring the GIs home. That's what appealed to the broadest masses. Because it was just ordinary people out there, whose sons were being drafted and wrote letters home saying, 'what the hell am I doing here'.



PROTESTORS . . . close B.C./Washington border crossing

These people would ordinarily be hostile to the anti-war movement. They weren't radicals but, when they say that slogan 'bring the GIs home', that's what they wanted. We appealed to the mass. They didn't care about negotiations, that was just some complicated bullshit the politicians talked about. What they wanted was their boy home.

We appealed to that, no bones about it. 'We are making a bread and butter appeal to ordinary people in the clearest simplest way we can'. We said *'that's* ordinary people.' There's no equivocating on it. 'You bring all the American forces home and the war is over.'

CUP: On the basis of that simple, single issue slogan you were able to build a broad based anti-war movement for five years, from 1967 to '72?

Halstead: Yes.

CUP: You must have had a pretty rocky road.

Halstead: Oh, yes. It was very rocky. It would have its ups and downs. We would have a big demonstration and then the movement would go into decline afterwards. People would feel frustrated. The government would lie. The government would pretend to ignore this.

We now knew, from the secret documents released after Watergate, that they were obsessed with it and it did affect their policies. It became a major factor that they had to deal with.

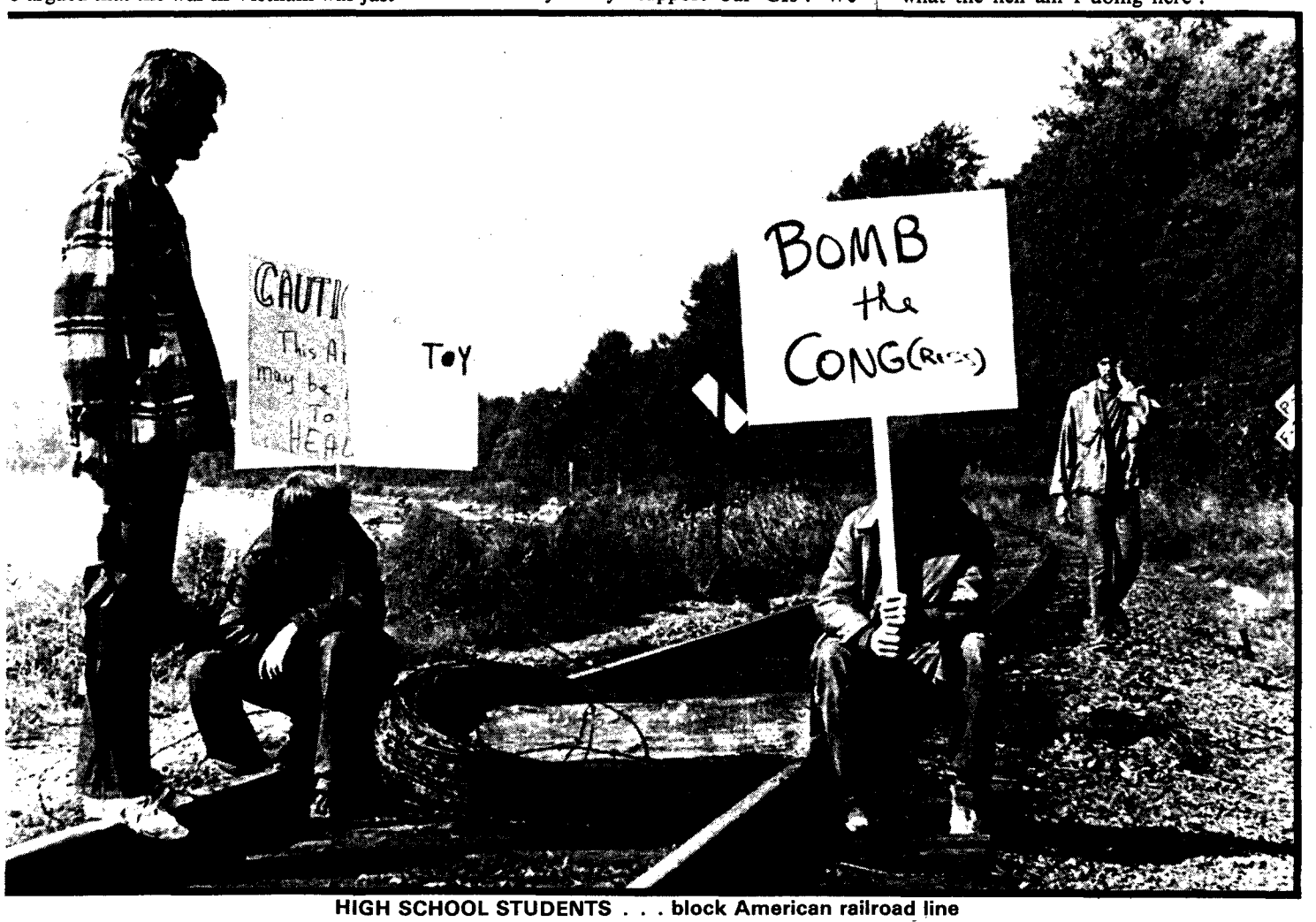
But, it didn't really stop the government in their tracks until it reached the soldiers. The soldiers just started to really dog it. The American ground forces became a 'net liability'. That's the phrase some of the generals used. At that point they had no choice. They had to pull them out.

CUP: What sort of workers' support did the anti-war movement get?

Halstead: Originally it was students and they remained the shock troops throughout. At a big mass demonstration of a quarter of a million people, most of them were workers. But, they didn't come as workers, in the name of their trade union. We were conscious of trying to get the unions involved, but it was a pretty uphill struggle.

It wasn't until May 1970 that we succeeded in getting large unions involved. By 1972, if the government had tried another escalation after the signing of the accords, there's no question that the unions would have been very heavily involved in the protests. That's one reason why the government didn't try an escalation.

See page 8: VETERANS



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS . . . block American railroad line

Veterans threw back their medals

From page 7

CUP: The movement entered a general decline after 1972 ...

Halstead Well, inevitably it would, because the troops were withdrawn. The bombing was stopped. The civil war in Vietnam continued with the U.S. still supplying arms and bombs.

But as far as the ordinary American was concerned the immediate material pressure on him was relieved. The interesting thing was that by 1973, the thing had come full circle. By '73 the U.S. was in the same position as they had been in 1960, with small forces there, under the guise of advisors and military aid to the counter-revolutionary side.

The difference was that they couldn't escalate. They couldn't put their own troops back in there.

CUP: There were 500,000 troops in Vietnam in 1967 and about 120,000 by the end of 1971. Two years later they were all gone. Do you feel you were directly responsible for that?

Halstead: There's no question. 1971 was when the big break came. We had our biggest demonstration (750,000) in April 1971. At that time I think there were about 300,000 troops there. By the end of that year they just weren't an effective fighting force.

It's interesting the shift that took place. At the beginning of the war, we'd often have WWII veterans march at the front of the parade wearing their medals. By 1971, you could barely find an American flag on a demonstration. One of the big dramatic actions of the 1971 demonstration was to have a group of Vietnam veterans march up to the Capitol and throw their medals back at the government. Just hurled them back with bitterness.

CUP: Carter is beginning to sabre rattle at various countries in Africa today as U.S. corporations find hostile political climates. If they tried some sort of intervention again, how fast would the movement spring up again?

Halstead: I think it will spring up damn fast and that's one of the reasons why they haven't tried it. But, they'll continue to try it, they'll probe, probe — sooner or later they'll do it. They do have this problem, they know there will be a very big reaction. One of their calculations in starting a new war will be, has that mood dissipated. Have people forgotten?

CUP: That's why you're still fighting?

Halstead: Yes and reminding them we won't forget.

UBC admin blamed in union drive

From page 1

"The GSA thinks a union is definitely necessary," he said. "The GSA decided to get serious and stop playing kid's games (with the administration)."

Fuller said the administration thinks teaching assistants' wages should be set by supply and demand, but added fewer TA positions are currently available.

The administration does not want to set TA wages too low, because UBC has to attract outside graduates for the prestige of the university, Fuller added.

Erich Vogt, faculty and student affairs vice-president, said he is surprised that TAs are considering forming a union.

"We (the administration) have been revising policy concerning TAs and we are still discussing this with them."

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SPORTS

Slow start for travelling icers

By DON MacINTYRE

Rebuilding a hockey team is a slow process, as UBC Thunderbird head coach Bert Halliwell is finding out. The 'Birds showed their pinfeathers on the weekend road trip to the Kootenays, dropping a 4-1 decision Friday in Cranbrook, then losing 7-3 to the Dynamiters in Kimberley on Saturday.

Jim MacLaughlin counted UBC's lone goal in Friday's game, while Rob Jones and Bruce Youngman tallied for the Thunderbirds in Saturday's contest.

"We're a young team (averaging 21 years) and consequently we are inexperienced," said Halliwell.

The Thunderbird coach doesn't make excuses for his team's performance, but there is an explanation.

The 'Birds are more or less forced to play most pre-season games on the road.

"Road games are much easier to arrange, says Halliwell. It is easier to arrange for our team to play a road game than to bring a team down here, because of the expense."

The Thunderbirds are given a travel guarantee by the various non-conference teams they play, which assures the team a percentage of gate receipts to help cover travel expenses. At the university the games are seen mostly by students, who aren't charged, so no travel guarantee can be offered to a team playing at UBC.

In hockey, as in most other university sports, the visiting team is at a disadvantage.

"Home ice is worth two goals," insists the UBC coach. And these pre-season games are not exhibition games, as many people assume. The wins that Cranbrook and Kinberley recorded go into their league standings, so they play for keeps.

"The University of Calgary and the University of Alberta do the same thing," added Halliwell in reference to the playing-for-points situation. "It's very much similar to the series the Europeans played against the WHA (World Hockey Association) last year. Those games were played for points."

The Kootenay Hockey League is one of the areas from which the Thunderbirds extract their talent, in addition to the Pacific Coast and B.C. Junior Leagues.

"We have seven or eight local products on this year's team," beamed Halliwell.

The UBC coach scouts extensively during the off-season, in an attempt to draw better players to the university. This year he has added two eastern products to the lineup: Frank Inouye from the University of Western Ontario and Giles Grenier from Lavalle University in Quebec.

This year's roster totals 22, but includes only eight returnees. For league play the team is allowed to dress only 18 players at home and may carry only 17 on the road.

The loss of the junior varsity squad two years ago has really hurt the hockey programme at UBC. The added expense was more than the budget could handle, so the team was eliminated. Coach Halliwell explains that about 75 per cent of the Jayvee team moved up to the 'Birds.

"I'm now forced to farm out our less experienced to the Pacific Coast League, and that makes it hard to keep up with their progress," he said.

The Jayvee's acted as a farm team for the 'Birds, from which players could be moved up or down according to their performance.

When asked what the team's biggest probelm was last year (having now exhausted this year's) coach Halliwell replied, "Alberta, they're too damn good. After you win one or two championships your reputation speaks for itself, you develop a tradition and the players start to come to you."

The UBC coach expects this year's University of Alberta team to be just as strong. In their pre-season play the Alberta squad played Denver University, a perennial powerhouse in major college hockey, to a 5-5 draw in Denver.

BIRD SEED — The Thunderbirds will assume home advantage this Friday as they take on the great 'Birds of the past in the fourth annual Alumni-Varsity game. Game time is 7:30 pm at the Winter Sports Centre. In last year's contest the 'Birds soared to an 8-3 victory.

Football playoff spots loom for just 2 teams from West

By PAUL WILSON

The UBC Thunderbirds football team moved into a first-place log jam atop the Western Intercollegiate Football League Saturday by virtue of a 30-9 victory over the University of Manitoba Bisons.

The 'Birds are currently in a three-way tie for the top spot with Alberta and Calgary, but can wrap up the top berth and home field advantage for the sudden-death playoff on Nov. 4 with a win over the Golden Bears Saturday afternoon at Thunderbird Stadium.

WIFL STANDINGS

	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Alberta	5	2	157	107	10
UBC	**5**	**2**	**242**	**101**	**10**
Calgary	5	2	154	101	10
Saskatchewan	3	4	112	169	6
Manitoba	0	8	73	260	0

UBC had to battle gale-force winds to defeat the winless Manitoba Bisons and improve their season record to a healthy 5-2 in league play. But more importantly for the league playoff situation, the Calgary Dinosaurs scored a 20-10 upset over the previous league leaders, Alberta Golden Bears, to also bring their record up to the 5-2 mark.

Calgary clearly has the easiest route to the playoff game. They host the University of Saskatchewan Huskies (3-4) on Friday night. Should they win and the Birds go on to defeat the Golden Bears the next day, the 'Birds and Dinos will be tied with 6-2 season records. But UBC would gain home field advantage for the playoff game by virtue of a 48-39 edge in points. UBC lost to Calgary 29-14 in its season opener but beat the Dinos 34-10 Oct. 14 at UBC.

DAVIES . . . sticky hands

Should Calgary lose against the Huskies UBC would gain a playoff whether it wins or loses Saturday's game. A win would give UBC sole possession of first place and home field for the playoff, while a loss would give the 'Birds second place and move the playoffs to Edmonton.

The only eventuality that leaves the 'Birds out in the cold is a win by both Calgary and Alberta. This would put them both in first place with 6-2 records with the playoff game in Edmonton due to their point differential against Calgary this year.

In last Saturday's game at Winnipeg, high winds kept both teams passing game to a minimum. But UBC quarterback Dan Smith managed to connect with league-leading receiver Chris Davies for touchdowns on two and three-yard passes.

Former Bison John MacKay ran in for a touchdown and Dave Negrin got a major on a 20-yard dash. Gary Metz converted all four touchdowns for the 'Birds while Al Chorney booted two singles from 63 yards and 84 yards.

The hapless Bisons had all their points scored by one player, Les Oakes. In the first quarter, Oakes kicked a 37-yard field goal.

CHORNEY . . . long kicks

Manitoba quarterback Duane Hysop completed a 39-yard pass to Oakes in the second quarter to give the Bisons their only major of the game. The Manitoba convert attempt was kicked wide.

Dave Negrin, formerly UBC's No. 4 running back but now playing in place of his injured brother Rich Negrin and star back Gord Penn, was the game's leading rusher, carrying the ball 16 times for 177 yards. MacKay also had a very good day rushing, gaining a total of 132 yards for UBC.

Davies led UBC with three receptions for 14 yards.

Jock Shorts

The UBC women's Varsity field hockey team was in Saskatoon on the weekend to compete in the Canada West Intercollegiate field hockey championships. They returned home victorious, having repeated as the Canada West champions for the second consecutive year.

The Thunderettes went through the tournament with an unblemished 4-0 record. They met the strong University of Victoria Vikettes in the final. Dana Sinclair tallied all three goals for the UBC team in this contest, which ended 3-1 UBC.

Other Saturday victories were recorded over the University of Alberta (4-0) and the University of Saskatchewan (5-0) in preliminary action.

The Thunderettes will now prepare for the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union national championships in Toronto Nov. 2-5.

* * *

B.C., bolstered by the addition of several UBC players, beat Quebec 41-3 at the Canadian Rugby Championships in Calgary over the weekend. The 'Birds play Cowichan on the Island Saturday.

* * *

Intramurals, which ran a $3,500 deficit last year, may go right down the tube if the Alma Mater Society fee referendum doesn't pass. Even if you're not in intramurals, why not get out and vote this Wednesday, Thursday and Friday?

* * *

The soccer 'Birds finish their Canada West Soccer League season when they host the University of Alberta Golden Bears at 4 p.m. Friday at McInnes field.

With a 3-3-1- record, UBC holds down third place. On Saturday, UBC beat the Golden Bears 1-0 in Edmonton, then went to Calgary, where the 'Birds beat the Dinos 2-0.

The University of Victoria (4-1-2) leads the league and the University of Saskatchewan is second (4-3-1).

Thunderettes thrive on soccer interest

By STEVE HOWARD

Soccer is Canada's fastest-growing sport, and women's soccer at UBC shows that the level of skill grows along with the new interest.

Soccer is not yet, by any means, the most important campus sport. There were only a dozen onlookers Sunday morning when the Thunderettes lost 1-0 to a strong Wesburn team in B.C. Senior Women's Soccer League play at UBC's McInnes field.

But the indications are there. The six-year old, two-division league is flourishing, and juvenile teams are sprouting up all over. Add to that a professional team (the Whitecaps) in town, plus television coverage, and the basis is laid for the sport's growth.

Only a few of the Thunderettes have played much soccer, so the level of skills on the field is greatly veried. And because soccer is extra-curricular, it's hard for some players to find time for the practices and games, which compete with other sports for their attention.

UBC was without two of its best players, captain Debbie Shaw and fullback Collen Kirk, and were dominated for much of the game by Wesburn, which pressed UBC, forcing errors. On one occasion UBC was trapped in its left corner, and when the ball was cleared in front of the goal, Evelyn Cobley knocked home the winner.

"They're nervous because they're playing against a good team," said coach Joe Molnar. They haven't been together long. There's only four or five back from last year. Some of them have no ball control, no (strong) kick."

Indeed, one of UBC's problems was inability to slow down the play, then build a drive with organized passes.

"There's no system," said Molnar. "There's not much talk on the field."

He added that few of the players are able to take enough time, while carrying the ball, to look around. This results in close checking and frequent tackling, and the ball changes possession too often, he said.

Forward Chris Trainor said women who decide to play senior soccer will already have mastered the basic skills only when the game is played regularly in high schools, where it is still almost ignored.

But Molnar did say that the team is better than last year's version, and he expects UBC to finish second or third in the playoffs, which are held after the 14-game regular season.

And with the future, who knows? Maybe soccer will achieve the popularity it is accorded in Europe and South America. Molnar says at least a couple of the Thunderettes are good enough now to make professional women's teams in England.

But he says that Canadian professional teams shouldn't hire players from abroad, but rather should encourage local players to make a career out of soccer. He points out that many locals he coached when they were with the 'Birds have gone to play in the U.S.

Molnar says that to build a strong soccer system the lure of money is needed at the professional level.

UBC sees its next action Saturday and Sunday in a 16-team tourney at New Westminster Secondary School, hosted by the Sparlings club.

'Tween classes

TODAY

LUTHERAN CAMPUS CENTRE
Supper, movie Guess Who's Coming to Breakfast, 6 p.m., Lutheran Campus Centre.
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
General meeting, noon, SUB 130.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION
Testimony meeting, noon, SUB 224.
CSA
Sports night, 7:30 p.m., Thunderbird Sports Complex gym A.
BAHA'I CLUB
Informal discussion, noon, SUB 113.
SKI CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB party room
AMNESTY UBC
Letter writing workshop, executive meeting, noon, SUB 212A. Letters for Prisoners of Conscience available for all students to send, noon, SUB 237.
CHARISMATIC CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Prayer and sharing, noon, SUB 213.
CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
Dr. Harry Anthony lectures on London: Rebuilding the Core, noon, F. Lasserre Building room 102.

WEDNESDAY

NEWMAN CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 212.
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Lesbian drop-in, noon, SUB 130.
VOC
Meeting, slide show, noon, Chemistry building room 250.
CITR
Battered Wives special interview, music, 8 p.m., 95.9 FM cable, 650 AM on campus.
UBC SAILING CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 200.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION GRADUATE SEMINARS
Dr. D. J. Glencross speaks on Motor Program and Feedback Controls of Speed Movement, 12:40 p.m., War Memorial Gym room 211.
NORMAN BETHUNE CLUB
Forum on state-organized attacks on foreign students, 7:30 p.m., SUB 213.

THURSDAY

ECKANKAR CLUB
Club meeting, noon, SUB 115.
UBC LIBERALS
General meeting, noon, SUB 213.
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Women's drop-in, noon, SUB 130.
UBC NDP CLUB
Beer night; meet NDP federal candidates Alan Bush, Mercia Stickney, Svend Robinson, Ron Johnson, 5 p.m., SUB 207. Federal NDP candidate Svend Robinson speaks on The Socialist International, noon, SUB 215.
SKI CLUB
Ski ramp demonstration, noon, Flag square outside SUB.
CCF
Evangelistic meeting, Dr. Don Anderson speaks, noon, SUB 125.
EUS
Annual T-cup football game between nurses and home economics students, noon, MacInnes Field.
WOMEN STUDENTS' OFFICE
Go Hire Yourself An Employer workshop for returning/mature women, noon, Brock Hall room 301.
INTER-VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Ramez Atallah speaks on Christians and Quebec, noon, Angus 104.
GAY PEOPLE
Psychotherapist Ellen Tallman speaks on Gays and Feminism, noon, SUB 212.
MEDIEVAL SOCIETY
Discussion on medieval costuming, noon, SUB 113.

Hot flashes

My T-cup runneth over

They fix your aches and bake your cakes.

Nursing and Home Ec. will meet on McInnes field next to SUB at noon Thursday to promote support for the annual Muscular Dystrophy fund drive in T-cup game.

Donations for the MS fund can be placed in cans located throughout the campus or at the game on Thursday.

Nuke the nukes

If you're interested in finding out why nuclear weapons are a no-no, then the Coalition for World Disarmament will be showing a slide show on the dangers of nuclear weapons and power in SUB 119 at 12:45 p.m. on Wednesday.

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Commercial — 3 lines, 1 day $2.75; additional lines 50c. Additional days $2.50 and 45c.
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5 — Coming Events

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7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
$2.50 Tickets
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AMNESTY UBC's LETTERS on behalf of prisoners of conscience in South Yemen, Syria and Rhodesia will be available today and every day this week in our office upstairs in SUB. Come by SUB Rm. 237 at lunch and send a letter. Please help us help.

Tuesday, 31st Oct. Hallowee'n Pumpkin Messages Section 40. 3 Lines $1.00

BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING! See "1984" in SUB Theatre on Thurs., Oct. 26 at 12:30. Only 75c. Be there!

10 — For Sale — Commercial

COMMUNITY SPORTS. Excellent prices for ice skates, hockey, soccer, jogging and racquet sports equipment. 733-1612, 3615 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

11 — For Sale — Private

FOR SALE 1965 CHEV. New tires, brakes. Runs well. Radio, automatic. $200. 224-2638.

20 — Housing

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Double rooms, $75 each per mo., singles $125-$150 per mo.; kitchen facilities. Rent discounts possible. 2280 Wesbrook, ph. 224-9679, Mike or Greg.

25 — Instruction

PIANO & THEORY tuition for Grades 1-10 and A.R.C.T. by graduate of Musichochschule Frankfurt, Germany. Westend: 682-4141 or 682-7991.

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30 — Jobs

UBC PROF, working wife, require responsible student, m-f., 1:30-5:00 p.m. for babysitting and light housekeepping. 263-9779 after 6 p.m.

35 — Lost

LOST — Man's gold watch, in the area of B lot. Engraved on back. Reward. 278-1908.

LOST — HP-21 CALCULATOR, Oct. 4, CPSC 201. Call Gord, 224-3475.

40 — Messages

65 — Scandals

WILLIAM FRIEDKIN — "SORCERER" is his first film after "The Exorcist". Sorcerer starts this Thurs. at SUB Theatre.

BLACK CAT BONE performs live gonzolectomies at International House Halowéen Dance, Fri., Oct. 27. Tickets $2 non-members in advance at Intern'l House, 228-5021.

70 — Services

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99 — Miscellaneous

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Ice-tongs gizmo measures excess body fat

From page 1

"Young people just aren't that active, but this is changing. In the past three or four years there has been more concern about pysical fitness. The setup here is really to help people find out where they are," he says.

The centre is designed to be accessible to students, Rhodes adds, and it aims at the university community, students, faculty and staff. The center is open 18 to 20 hours a week, with staff members available to help students with the circuit, located just outside the testing area.

The fitness center, known as the John M. Buchanan research centre in exercise and physiology and sports medicine, is used for various special groups. For instance, the center tested the Vancouver Police Emergency Response team and used the test as a screening device for UBC firemen. The fitness center test is also used to evaluate the condition of many athletes.

"We're trying to be very positive, but you have to lay it on the line with people sometimes," says Rhodes.

In order to become fit, it takes a good two or three months of a concentrated program to build up the cardio-vascular system, according to Rhodes.

"It's a life time commitment. Young people don't think about it as much, but as you grow older you become more aware of the need for physical fitness," he says.

He says the test is a starting point and walking a block a day is a good beginning towards physical fitness. The overall outlook for Canadian fitness is hopeful, says Rhodes.

"The general consensus has it that the average Canadian is becoming more physically active," he says.

People are gaining the courage to become more physically active because a lot of myths about fitness are disappearing, especially those concerning women, says Rhodes.

"Women used to think it was unfeminine to exercise. They thought that they would develop bulging biceps, but they don't have to worry about that. The old myth that it's unfeminine to take part in sport is gradually fading. An example of this was the ladies' run that was held in Stanley Park."

For my own contribution to women's fitness, I decided to take the test myself. I stepped up to the scales, weighing in at 120.8 pounds, 66.1 inches, as an 18 year old female. These measurements are the criteria for the assessment of the test results, on a sex/age average.

The first test is the cardio-respiratory assessment, which indicates the ability of the heart and lungs to deliver oxygen and is the most indicative measure of a person's physical condition.

As part of the test, a series of electrodes are placed on the chest and several pulse points. Electrical impulses are projected onto a screen, while the subject peddles an exercise bicycle.

My score was below average, indicating that I should be building up my heart and lungs to avoid becoming wheezy in my twenties.

A flexibility test follows, which indicates the subject's ability to move body parts through a range of motions without undue strain to joints and muscles. On a sit and reach test, with back and shoulder extensions that feel like a bend and stretch torture session, I received a good to excellent score.

An apparatus resembling a pair of ice-tongs measures the percentage of fat and gives the exact amount of extra fat the subject is carrying. This amount is found by taking the weight of your bones, muscles, organs and body fluid and calculating your normal fat content. This figure is then subtracted from the actual body weight. My results indicated that I have 22.57 per cent body fat, while the average is 20.5 per cent. The fitness center staff recommends you convert your extra poundage into muscle instead of simply losing weight.

The optimal body weight is the most you should weigh, with a projected percentage of total body weight of 14 per cent. The effects of too much body fat can lead to such diseases as diabetes and hypertension.

The center's pulmonary function tests assess the dynamic capability of the lungs and respiratory muscles. Something can be said for heavy breathers, as the test involves blowing into a tube as hard and as fast as you can for a period of several seconds. This evaluates the overall capacity of the human breathing apparatus to inhale and exhale air during frequent and deep breathing.

When it is all over, the staff explains the test results and outlines a prescription for fitness. Exercises such as running, cycling, swimming, cross-country skiing and a work out at the fitness center circuit are recommended on a regular basis.

I have to conclude the test was successful. There's hope for us all.

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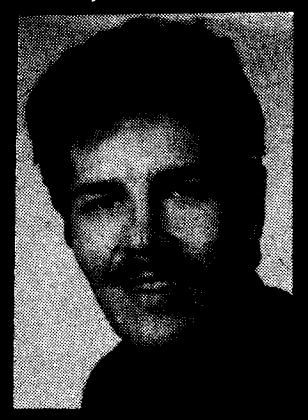

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NOTICE TO STUDENTS WHO HAVE SIGNED UP FOR INTERVIEWS WITH RECRUITING EMPLOYERS. (Direct Sign-Up Method).

The following employers require that you submit a UCPA form at least **48 hours** prior to the date of your interview. Mark the **date** and the **room no.** on your UCPA, along with the **company's name.** This will ensure your UCPA will be given to the right interviewer!

Schlumberger Canada The Hudson's Bay Co. ALL 5 C.A. FIRMS	Direct Sign-up opened Oct. 16 (**Note:** Peat, Marwick, Mitchell - require current transcript & personal resume also)
Procter & Gamble (Product Development)	Direct Sign-up opened Oct. 20
ALL 6 C.A. FIRMS	Direct Sign-Up opened Oct. 23 (**Note:** Touche, Ross require UCPA forms be submitted by Nov. 1st)
Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas	Direct Sign-up opened Oct. 23 (for Geophysics program)
MacMillan Bloedel Factory Mutual Eng. Great-West Life Eli Lilly Canada Ltd. Amoco Canada Ltd.	Direct Sign-up opens Oct. 30
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Canada Life Assurance	Direct Sign-Up opens Nov. 6
London Life Insurance	Direct Sign-up opens Nov. 14

NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS REGARDING ON-CAMPUS RECRUITMENT PROGRAM:

There have been a number of amendments and additions to the latest Bulletin #2, which was published Oct. 17th. Check in regularly at the Canada Employment Centre and with your student/faculty employment representative for details!

DURING THE MAIL STRIKE:

Some employers who are pre-screening may not have notified you about the results . . . When the week of the campus visit approaches, check with the Canada Employment Centre if you have not heard from the company. Most employers are using telegrams to notify students, or phone calls if they are located in Vancouver.

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Without the increase . . .

The subsidies to the intramurals programs, clubs, and undergraduate societies are relatively impossible to maintain without a referendum. The Student Union Building could potentially become inaccessible to the students as the AMS is forced to impose Rental Fees to cover administration costs. The AMS is not a business, and it should not be forced to operate like one.

Help the Society to foster development of programs across campus and to continue operating at a high standard of QUALITY.

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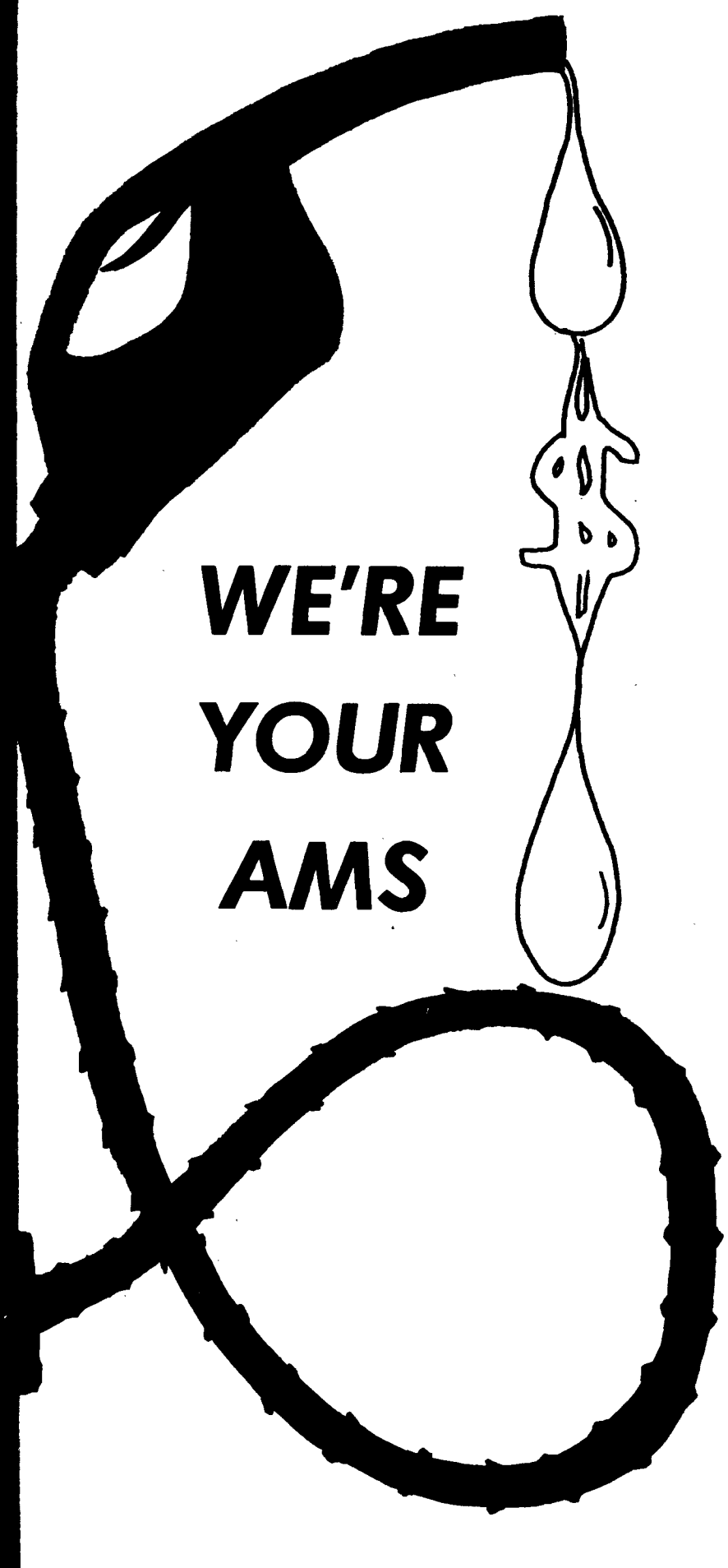

VOTE OCTOBER 24th-27th

Polling Stations will be in the following locations

WED.—Sub, Sedge, MacMillan, Ceme, Hebb, Computer Science, and Law

THURS.—Sub, Sedge, IRC, Ceme, Angus, Buch, Hebb, and Scarfe

FRI.—Sub, Sedge, MacMillan, Angus, Buch, Scarfe and Computer Science

ADVANCE POLLS IN TOTEM, GAGE AND VANIER TONIGHT 7-10 P.M.