

# AMS bungling stops Greer

By RANDY HAHN

Members of the Alma Mater Society programs committee have charged that AMS executive inefficiency is the main reason Germaine Greer did not speak as scheduled at UBC last week.

Peter Mitchell, a member of the programs committee, said on Thursday "delays in processing the contract" by executive members caused Greer's agent to book elsewhere.

According to Mitchell, a verbal agreement had been reached to book Greer. A contract was then

given to AMS finance director Len Clarke to sign but the contract was never forwarded to Greer's agent.

"We received a call from the booking agent that Germaine had booked elsewhere because we hadn't sent the contract" said Mitchell.

According to Mitchell, the programs committee then discovered the contract had never been sent off.

"Ten days later when we checked it was still there" Mitchell said.

Mitchell charged that this incident is representative of bigger pro-

blems in the AMS bureaucracy.

"Things don't function around here fast enough for concerts or speakers," he said.

AMS programs co-ordinator Meryl Aydin agreed with many of Mitchell's criticisms.

"It was too slow for our signing officer to sign a contract" she said.

Aydin did add, however, that perhaps the structure was more at fault than the people involved.

But Clarke denied there was anything wrong with current procedures.

"I don't think we need a pro-

cedural change," he said. "I suggest the program co-ordinator should make sure it is signed." Clarke claimed he did not recall why there was a problem signing the contract.

"I remember it was on my desk for a while" he said, though he added that he "couldn't remember" why it had not been sent off.

"It was probably because the person in charge didn't take charge" he said.

AMS director of administration Craig Brooks, another of the signing officers, agreed it was not the

executive's responsibility to ensure contracts are signed on time.

"If you just leave things on a desk, that's a poor way to get a contract in on time" he said.

Brooks added that though this is the first time he knows of a contract being lost for such reasons something should be done. He said it would be discussed at the next executive meeting.

Greer was to speak at UBC on Nov. 21 but the speech was supposedly cancelled because of "personal" reasons.

## EXAC plans for surplus

The external affairs committee has wasted no time in making suggestions for ways to use the anticipated \$200,000 Alma Mater Society surplus for the 1979-80 operating year.

EXAC's proposals include:

- an off campus housing registry, possibly extended to serve the lower mainland;

- work on the coalition for a safe campus, including preparation of a package to be inserted in next year's registration kit;

- hiring of a full-time researcher for the AMS to assist student and council members in obtaining facts and history on student issues;

- and an exchange of students and information with other Canadian universities.

The proposals should be ready for discussion in student council by January according to external affairs co-ordinator Al Soltis.

Meanwhile, administration director Craig Brooks has tried to justify the huge surplus.

"Percentage-wise it (the surplus) is not small, but it's not a large part of the AMS funds when you consider we go through seven figures of money every year," said Brooks.

"I'd rather have a surplus any day than a deficit," he said.

Student senator Chris Niwinski agreed a surplus is better than a deficit, but felt \$200,000 was a little high. He argued with the business philosophy of Clarke.

"I think Len (Clarke) has been running (the Pit) as a corporate facility and not a student service," Niwinski said. "I don't think we should be subsidizing the Pit, but neither should it be making big profits."

"If you look at what Len has done, he has guaranteed the union (AMS) will not go bankrupt but now we have to use it (the surplus) for the students."

The surplus has been sharply criticized by several student council members and apparently came as a surprise to most. Arts representative Brian Roach called the surplus "humiliating, not even em-

See page 3: SURPLUS

## Xmas exit

Since we're too distracted by visions of sugar plums dancing in our heads, we will not be publishing The Ubyssy on Tuesday or Thursday next week. Next Friday's special feature issue will be the last issue of the 1970s.

Our regular readers (and those besides administration vice-presidents) should remember the deadline for letters, Tween Classes and Hot Flashes is Wednesday at noon.

Staffers had better remember they meet for the last time in 1980 on Tuesday at noon in SUB 241k.

## THE UBYSSY

Vol. LXIII, No. 34

Vancouver, B.C. Friday, November 28, 1980



228-2301



—eric eggertson photo

**FREAKY PHOTOGRAPHER** enters distorted world of narcissism and doppelganging. Deranged mirror image mimes masochistic fantasies of fragmentation in modern world of despair and discontent. While friend frames phantasmagoric photograph, sickoid at right struts for fearless

photog on concrete mindscape of anonymous superior being. Twisted shapes on Sedgewick smokestack provide amusement for passersby, but can be dangerous trap to cultists practising self love. Mind clicks, body shudders and sickoid snaps what may be the final image.

## SFU tuition increase parallels UBC's

Canadian University Press

Simon Fraser University students are also going to be slapped with a tuition fee increase next September, says the university's administration.

A senate committee report urges that SFU's tuition fees be "reasonably consistent" with those charged by UBC. The report calls for regular tuition increases, perhaps based on Vancouver's consumer price index.

The report did not specify a preferred hike, which will be decided by SFU's board of governors on Jan. 27.

SFU students can expect little support from their student society, as elected officials disclaim responsibility for fighting the fee hike.

Student forum has not reached quorum in six months, which has prevented the society from taking a stand against tuition increases, said student society president-elect Jim Crawley.

"I have a lot of criticism over the fact that this (student) administra-

tion has done bugger-all," said Crawley, who becomes president Jan. 1. "I find that unforgivable that they don't have a co-ordinated plan."

But Crawley said he is not responsible for organizing any student protest. "I don't have a plan. They don't have a forum. My hands are tied."

And outgoing president Bill

Goodacre also absolves himself from responsibility. "We're a lame duck forum right now," he said. "We only have three or four weeks left in our mandate."

Crawley said that if tuition increases, so should services provided to students. For instance, if fees rise 10 per cent, students should spend 10 per cent more time seeking assistance and support services, he

said.

If SFU's administration decides to keep tuition levels equal with those at the other universities, it will be revising past policy. UBC's board has decided that tuition fees should finance at least 10 per cent of the university's operating budget, while last year fees paid by SFU students covered 8.6 per cent of the budget.

## Political circus hits campus

UBC students will hit the polling stations in January to select their board of governors and senate representatives.

Deadlines for nominations to either position is Friday, Dec. 19. The nominating papers must be turned in to the registrar's office.

So far only one student, senator Chris Niwinski, has officially announced his intention to run for one of two seats on the board.

Niwinski speculated his running mates may include Alma Mater Society vice-president Marlea Haugen and current board representative Anthony Dickinson. All three are engineering students.

Another potential board candidate is Maureen

Boyd, chair of student council's standing committee on tuition and student aid. Boyd, an arts student, hit the AMS political scene in October when she and two other women started a petition against tuition fee increases which collected 1,500 signatures.

Senate has 17 student representatives. There are five at-large positions to be filled, plus each faculty selects one representative each. Last year, each at-large position was acclaimed as were nearly all the faculty positions.

Elections for student council executives will take place two weeks after the board and senate elections, but nominations for the five positions are not due until early January.

# Letters

## Soroka, KKK speak in the same tongue

The title given to Mr. Allen Soroka's latest letter, Fascism attacks freedoms (The Ubyssy Nov. 20), is sadly ironic. Of course, it is true that fascism does attack our freedoms, but this attack comes as much from Mr. Soroka's brand of Marxist-Leninism as it does from the Ku Klux Klan's racism.

It is my opinion that the political ideas of Mr. Soroka and his comrades actually promote the fascist tendencies in Canadian society, rather than eliminate them.

One sign of fascist thought is bad writing, and Mr. Soroka's letter would make Orwell rage, so full is it of distorted and misused language, half-truths, and distortions of fact. Let us look at some examples.

In the very first sentence Mr. Soroka speaks of "racists and fascists" as "these murderers." Mr. Soroka said after his recent debate that as a Marxist-Leninist he believes in the violent overthrow of the Canadian "ruling class."

Does this mean that Mr. Soroka would gladly see, for example, the neck of J. V. Clyne wrung if it served the cause of forcing his version of Communism on Canadians? It seems that violence as violence is not considered wrong, unless it is used by one's enemies.

Now, if the term "racists and fascists" is meant to describe the entire KKK, then it is true that both now and in the past some among its members have been killers, part of a cowardly and sickening carnage.

But what we are really interested in is the activities of the KKK here and now. As much as we might suspect the Vancouver KKK of potential violence, it does no good to turn such fears and speculations into assumed fact.

It is a serious error to telescope a possible future into the present and then speak of it as proven fact. It would be the same kind of error to place crimes of the Albanian Communist Party, which I believe he supports, on Mr. Soroka's head.

It is not true that any KKK members in Vancouver are murderers, because they haven't murdered anyone. If Mr. Soroka has received information that a member of the KKK in Vancouver has killed, I hope he will bring that information forward soon.

Actually, I really think that the word "murderers" is used purely for emotional impact, in order to stir up hatred, and not to represent the truth. This leads one to fear that in the Utopia of Mr. Soroka's ideal they would dispense with such "liberal formalities" as waiting for a crime to be committed before charging someone with it, the concept of a person being innocent until proven guilty, and the right to defence. Far easier (is this not what lies behind the clotted vocabulary?) to blow any and all suspected "racists and fascists" right off the street and to hell with them. This, I believe, is what Mr. Soroka calls "self-defence."

"A common front exists against the right of the people to oppose racists and fascists such as the Ku Klux Klan. . ." says Mr. Soroka. If by a "common front" (it is said to include The Ubyssy, the Vancouver Sun, the CBC, the B.C. Federation of Labor's "reactionary trade union bigwigs," and others) Mr. Soroka intends to suggest something deliberate, planned, or cooperative, he must have raised howls in a number of back rooms.

Of course, "common front," like the terms "the people," "racists and fascists," and "self-defence," is a loaded phrase, a trick word in Mr. Soroka's moveable vocabulary

that once had a plain, accepted meaning but which is now used where it should not be, confusing rather than clarifying.

In this way the political language degenerates into a kind of mecano set of ready-made phrases waiting to be bolted together without thought or concern for reality. They are "racists and fascists," "murderers," and "goons;" we are "progressive," and entitled to "self-defence."

"Self-defence is the only way!" "Fascists have no right to speak!"

Such words think for you — just add shouting. And that is exactly the result that the KKK aims for when it makes use of such lying slogans as "racial purity is Canada's security."

Mr. Soroka goes on to make a series of more and more outrageous claims. He states that Marxist-Leninists ". . . do not have this 'right' of free speech in practice." It would be too easy for me to point out that his letter was published, that he recently participated in a well-attended public debate, and that Marxist-Leninist literature is distributed on campus. Perhaps we will get some concrete instances — in Mr. Soroka's next letter.

Here is the statement that I find amongst the most incredible: "The state of the rich which is the organizer and the sponsor of racist and fascist violence must not be counted on to defend the people." It is as if any connection between language and reality is abandoned.

As far as I know, the Canadian state (whether or not it is "of the rich") is not by any standard the organizer of the KKK at all, nor, so far, in any real sense its sponsor. If this is to be considered at all, you must present facts, not more accusations and assumptions.

No racist (or anyone else, to be precise) has any "right" to terrorize and utter violent threats at any family. That this has and is happening in Vancouver is disgusting, and it must be stopped.

However, lawless violence in the guise of "self-defence" is not the solution to lawless violence. You can't use goons to control goons and expect anything but the rule of the goons.

Mr. Soroka does not believe in this country's legal and judicial process (odd that as a law librarian he helps to train students in that very process) or in the reform of that process or in any means of receiving justice regarding the actions of the KKK at the hands of Canada's "ruling class."

I'm not surprised. Mr. Soroka himself said after the debate that if he were to try and have the KKK outlawed for proposing violence or distributing hate literature, he himself would be in danger of being charged. As Mr. Soroka has said, he can't make use of legal channels against the KKK because his own activities would be considered very similar. Could this be the real reason Mr. Soroka urges "self-defence" and critiques Canadian law as useless?

When all the fluff is blown away, the ideas Mr. Soroka sets forth really amount to this: "The KKK is wrong. They would force their ideas on Canadians with goons, hate literature, lies and violence. That is wrong, if you're a racist or fascist. If you are a Marxist-Leninist however such methods may be necessary. Because we are right. Bully-worship by KKK-type fascists is wrong, but it is alright for us."

Well, those are very reactionary,

very sick ideas, even when uttered by a self-proclaimed progressive. We must not fall for them.

It is essential to uphold the principles of basic political decency: that bad language hides bad

thoughts; that might does not make right; that even if you think that you know the truth it does not mean because of that that any means or action to attain that truth is justified; and above all, that if

you think a person is wrong it does not mean that they cease to be human and lose their human rights. Let us not be consumed by the very poison we wish to combat.

Fraser Easton

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HEWITT . . . never got breaks

## Policies slammed

# Aggies attack Hewitt

B.C. agriculture minister James Hewitt stands under heavy attack from agriculture students and professors for the Social Credit government's attitude toward young farmers and foreign ownership of farmland.

Hewitt, speaking to more than 100 people Wednesday in MacMillan 166, began his speech with a promotional talk on the Insurance Corporation of B.C.'s F.A.I.R. program, but after heckling from the audience turned the discussion toward agriculture. (Hewitt is the minister responsible for ICBC.)

"Agriculture is an industry in this province," Hewitt said. Agricultural production has increased an average of eight per cent annually since 1976, he said.

In 1976, when self-sufficiency in food was 43 per cent, the provincial government set a goal of 65 per cent self-sufficiency by 1985. Today the province can meet 45 per cent of its needs, but Hewitt defended the small increase, saying "immigration into the province has contributed to the poor growth and we're doing well to hold the line above 43 per cent."

"It's one of the things we have to work on."

But agriculture students and professors in the audience questioned the Social Credit government's commitment to aid farmers, particularly new farmers, and preservation of farmland in Canadian hands.

"No program exists to serve (graduate students entering farming), and I'm not sure that's what our role should be," Hewitt said. While students felt that the land bank concept was a valid and workable system, Hewitt said the success of the program was questionable and that he was not sure if "that was the way to go."

(Saskatchewan offers a land bank, where the province buys farms from retiring farmers and leases back the farms to young farmers on a lease-to-own basis. Students at the meeting complained that the only way to own a farm today is by inheriting one.)

But Hewitt said the government is already offering enough programs to farmers, without focusing on young farmers. "Nobody

gave me anything," he said, when referring to the land bank proposal. "Besides, how would you decide who to give the land to?"

Hewitt saw nothing wrong with the government's current policy towards foreign ownership of farmland, although he did say the government will look into restrictive legislation. Five provinces currently have policies regarding foreign ownership.

Hewitt said foreign ownership of agricultural land is increasing in B.C., especially in the Peace River area, where over 20 per cent of the farms are owned by absentee foreign owners, predominantly West Germans.

But he did not see it as a serious concern. "After all, the land may be foreign owned, but it isn't removed from B.C., so that's not a problem," he said. The land is a good investment for owners, he said.

Hewitt did acknowledge that while foreign owners cannot remove the land from the province they do often allow it to run down or lie fallow.

## Change needed, not charity

By GENE LONG

Third world countries need support to achieve self-reliance and are not interested in handouts that promote dependence on short term Western aid, an Oxfam-Canada representative said Thursday.

"We're more concerned with solidarity rather than charity," Paul Puritt, a project development officer who recently returned from a trip throughout southern Africa, told about 50 students in Buch. 205.

"We don't appeal to people's guilt. It's dishonest to show you a picture of a starving baby and pretend the situation is going to change by helping one baby. These people need help to build their communities and I think they're probably insulted by programs to adopt one of them," he said.

Puritt explained that Oxfam has changed its emphasis over the last 10 years from disaster relief to continuous support programs for local projects involving education, agriculture and skill training.

"The last few years we haven't been getting much money from big corporations because we're not really on their side. We depend on support from ordinary people and in fact our new approach to fundraising has been very successful," he said.

Puritt attacked Canadian corporations and banks for their role in supporting the South African apartheid regime and in stalling negotiations on independence for Namibia.

"There has been no progress on Namibia because the western nations involved are more concerned with guaranteeing the security of private investments," he said. "Companies like Falconbridge are scooping out the uranium, diamonds and other minerals as fast as they can and then they might turn the country over to the people."

Puritt also had words for the western media. "I met journalists in Salisbury who covered the elections and some of them were the worst kind of racists."

He told a story where he went to the editor of the Ottawa Citizen to ask about the rewriting of coverage of Zimbabwe. "The guy had a poster on his wall from the Rhodesian military with a soldier sitting on a tank and the message 'the buck stops here.'"

"Kenneth Thomson owns the Hudson Bay Company who have been making large investments in Namibia. Don't expect that the coverage is going to change much," he said.

Puritt presented an extensive slide show illustrating Oxfam work in assisting refugees and developing local projects in Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

He outlined three criteria for approval of Oxfam projects: a community basis where people help themselves, an active role for women, and planning for long term benefits.

"We don't intend to transform the whole third world, but we do want to transform Canadian views," he said. "We want peo-



PURITT . . . no guilt trips needed

ple to feel a direct connection with the struggles that are happening and not believe the simplistic nonsense they get in the media."

## Capitalism affects childhood

By JULIE WHEELWRIGHT

With the rise of capitalism in the late 18th century attitudes toward childhood changed dramatically to a Danish historian Kirsten Protner.

### Surplus yes, deficit no

From page 1

barassing, especially as it's the second year in a row we've had an unconscionable profit."

Until a final audit is received by the AMS, the exact amount of the surplus will not be known, but according to figures in a report issued by AMS finance director Len Clarke, the surplus will be approximately \$200,000.

Most of the surplus is due to excess revenue, Clarke said, including a \$40,000 surplus over a budgeted profit of \$30,000 for the Pit.

"Okay, we've got a surplus, and we've got to decide what to do with it that is best for the students," Niwinski said. "People should be asking critical, constructive questions at the next council meeting."

The students pointed out that the surplus is from last year's budget and Clarke is the only executive who was part of the 1979-80 council.

"The surplus is from the 1979-80 budget," Soltis said. "The important thing is that we spend the money this year right."

"Last year people were too embroiled in the constitutional debate to worry about spending money," Brooks said. "This year the budgeting is tighter and a close watch will be kept on expenses and revenues."

Brooks said a surplus is generally expected because the AMS minimizes revenue and maximizes expenditures in its budget. But until this month the only report on actual costs and revenue was available in the annual audit.

Protner told 35 people in Buch. 202 Thursday that the major shift in attitudes toward children was in ideas about sexuality.

The French attitude in the 17th century "is characterized by what (Philippe) Aries (a noted childhood historian) calls playful cuddling," said Protner.

Aries theorized child sexuality, at that time, was considered an amusement for adults but was later accompanied by a belief discipline should be used to curb sex play, she said.

She added this idea was first employed by the wealthy merchant bourgeoisie in Northern European nations such as England.

But she said Aries' theory does not explain why the middle classes were the first to adopt those ideas and at that time.

"The difference between the ideology and

the reality of childhood isn't contained in Aries' theory."

During the Middle Ages children learned about life in a very concrete work situation, there was no nuclear family kinship group and no separation of ages or classes, she said.

"Children weren't barred as children from any activity."

But in the late 18th century, with the beginning of industrialization, children had to become more technically qualified to work and "formal training for adulthood" began, she said.

The individual child, she said, had to be prepared for social and technological changes. Capitalism then became "a whole mode of social interaction."

In the 20th century attitudes towards children have shifted once again, she said. "We



PROTNER . . . kids and capitalism

seem to see children as little innocents who can't think themselves unless we lead them along.

"I think to grasp that whole difference in social perception, is very important in the history of childhood."

## Talk needed, not political formula

By MAGGIE MOONEY

In the Middle East, personal differences are settled by force and the price is always blood, a visiting Egyptian student said Thursday.

Kamal Abdulmalik, the first Egyptian student ever to study at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, said discussion, not political formula, is needed to solve the problems of the Middle East.

Commenting on the normalization talks between Egypt and Israel, Abdulmalik said both governments had reached the point of no return in their quests for peace.

He said a major source of friction between the two nations was rooted in the lack of communication between the two peoples.

"Arabs see Israel as a mobile home, as a Zionist entity that can be removed," he said. "This is because they have no immediate contact with the reality of Israel."

Abdulmalik has spent the past year studying at the Hebrew university in Jerusalem.

"Israel was our forbidden fruit," he said. "My desire to know about Israel was the same as Adam's. To go through all prohibitions and eat of the fruit."

He received a scholarship from the Hebrew university in 1978 and arrived in Tel Aviv in July of 1979. After working for three weeks on a kibbutz he enrolled at the university.

He said his experiences have taught him

"individuals can do something. And it is the responsibility of everyone of goodwill to try and contribute to some kind of understanding."

Abdulmalik is in Vancouver to write a book on his Israeli experiences and plans to attend UBC in January. His talk Thursday was part of the National Jerusalem Day celebrations.

## Students fighting for more aid

Students are mobilizing to fight for greater student aid at UBC, student board of governors representative John Pellizon said Wednesday.

But Pellizon said students are facing a major obstacle in their battle because they don't have easy access to the necessary information on the adequacy of student aid.

According to Pellizon, UBC awards office Byron Hender has enough funds to provide financially desperate students with enough money to survive the year. But Pellizon said next year looks bleak for students.

"Even Byron (Hender) is worried about funding for next year," he said.

To state student concerns on tuition and demand more information on the issue, student council's standing committee on tuition and financial aid will make a presentation to the board at its next meeting Tuesday.

# A poor record

Germaine Greer almost spoke here at UBC. The reason she didn't should trouble even more people than were disappointed when it was announced her speech was cancelled.

Though some people view her as having a narrow range of things to say because she is primarily a feminist, she is nevertheless one of the foremost thinkers and sociologists of our time. Along with the likes of Ralph Nader, John Kenneth-Galbraith or William F. Buckley, Jr. she represents the world that is to come and to which we will become a part of when we graduate.

So why did she not speak at UBC, this most prestigious place of learning, the largest educational institution west of Toronto?

If you were to take the simplest and most direct view, it was because Len Clarke forgot to sign and process the paper work that would have ensured her visit.

Clarke, the Alma Mater Society finance director, pleads he was not responsible. The programs committee should have been making sure the paperwork was done, he says.

Fine. Except that was exactly what the programs committee was doing when it sent the paperwork to Clarke's office for approval. We are left with two possible reasons for the failure of the proposal: Len Clarke really didn't care whether the speech took place or not; or the AMS is even more incompetent than anyone suspects.

The first possibility cannot be dismissed lightly. Though we hesitate to charge a member of the AMS executive with deliberately abusing his powers to further his own causes and beliefs, prior evidence cautions us to examine the idea closely.

It is known Clarke disagrees with the way The Ubysssey organizes itself and does its job, and it was Clarke who supported the summertime madness motion to have student council take over editorial control of the student newspaper.

Clarke has been consistent in his criticism of the women's committee, and it was Clarke who

pushed for the ludicrous reduction of that service organization's budget to \$800.

Now a speaker was coming to campus who expresses views it is known Clarke disagrees with and the request for lecturer's fees, several thousand dollars worth, gets 'lost' in the papers on Clarke's desk.

Maybe a few thousand dollars is so trivial an amount for our finance director to have a lapse of memory about, especially when he's engineering six-figure surpluses for reasons that escape everybody. No one, after all, has been paying much attention to those things that serve students or that students want.

It's been that way since the beginning of the term. In September students returned to find a 15 per cent increase in beer prices — even though it was already known Pit profits were already double those expected. In October the AMS fiddled while the board of governors put the finishing touch on a tuition fee hike, then began a fee "fight" that displayed little of the hard work among the few involved so much as it displayed lack of concern and interest among the majority of the student council and executive.

If we are to be thankful this Christmas season, it can at least be for the fact that nominations have begun to open for a new crop of concerned students to make themselves known and run for positions in the bodies that govern us. Next term will be a period of transition and those students who have found themselves becoming active out of frustration and anger will have an opportunity to seek positions where they can turn their energy to good use.

The old guard can't last. We have both an AMS president, Bruce Armstrong, and a finance director who are in their second year in their positions. Administration director Craig Brooks is in his third year in an AMS office. It's time for a few new faces.

We need a new AMS, one that will have an attitude of serving its members rather than seeing them as secondary, mere obstacles on the road to monuments, redundant computer systems and comfy chairs in the executive suite.



## THE UBYSSEY

November 28, 1980

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays throughout the university year by the Alma Mater Society of the University of B.C. Editorial opinions are those of the staff and not of the AMS or the university administration. Member, Canadian University Press. The Ubysssey publishes Page Friday, a weekly commentary and review. The Ubysssey's editorial office is in room 241K of the Student Union Building. Editorial departments, 228-2301; Advertising, 228-3977.

Editor: Verne McDonald

Misguided revolutionary types had once again taken control of The Ubysssey newroom, searching for a kneejerk cause. "Release the margin!" screamed vanguardist Gene Long. "Spring the Underwood Five," shouted Shaffin Shariff, Steve McClure and Ward Strong. "Free the shift!" chanted Eric Egertson, Julie Wheelwright and Liz Pope. "Back the special!" added Greg Fjelland, Lori Thicke and Cherie Campbell. Arne Hemann, Chris Fulker and Keith Baldrey saw that the masses were responding and started putting in red ribbons. Nancy Campbell, James Young and Maggie Mooney pried dollar signs off the keys in anticipation of the emancipation. James Giles, Kerry Regier and Evan McIntyre began educating the lower cases while Larry Bibby and Glen Sanford planned a purge of the upper cases. Bill Tieleman, comrade news commissar, tabulated the key events. David Robertson and Brad Fisher drafted a carbon paper on future struggles. Only Verne McDonald missed out on the revolution. He simply sat in a corner, popping magic margins.

## Letters

### CPC(M-L) uses its grey matter to confuse

I very strongly support criticism of the so-called UBC committee against racist and fascist violence. The letter of the Simon Fraser people (Nov. 20) is well founded. As they noted, the former group is a front for a body called CPC (M-L) chaired by one Hardial Bains.

Some irreverent souls allegedly have called him "Hardly Any Brains". Unfortunately, the CFC (M-L) and its chairman have the normal amount of grey matter but from the hallowed sanctuaries of universities have found ample opportunities to confuse and mislead people and also disrupt meetings.

In past years, if the CPC(M-L) and its various front organizations cannot disrupt meetings by its bleating (always overloaded with dogmatic and oversimplified rhetoric), it is quite ready to bash people into submission. This is part of a deliberate policy to disrupt and

break up progressive movements. To many, the CPC(M-L) may seem to be laughable and indeed part of its strategy is to discredit broad-based organizations.

Thus, it is incredible that UBC student council voted to support in principle one of the front organizations (the so-called front against racism and fascism) of the CPC(M-L). Unfortunately, the council did not seek out independent information on this group but were instead content to accept the word of a spokesperson of the CPC(M-L).

I, thus, was glad to read that The Ubysssey has recognized the above group of goons for what it is — a divisive bunch. However, I disagree with other sentiments in editorial (Nov. 13) which argued for freedom of speech for all, fascists included.

Not all fascist or extremist groups are as small as the CPC(M-L) or

confined largely to enclaves amongst the ivy-covered towers of learning and scholarship (such as UBC).

Thus, the Ku Klux Klan will not bend to the force of learned debate nor will it disappear simply because

many people find it repugnant. Rather, it takes advantage and spreads amidst apathy or indifference.

As evidenced by the recent acquittal of the KKK thugs who murdered in the southern U.S.

(faithfully recorded by television cameras), fascist organizations may indeed get away with blue murder. It is, then, foolhardy and dangerous to allow platforms to such organizations.

Al Carter

### Activism warms cold night

You published no report on an extremely important and timely event — the demonstration and founding conference of the People's Front Against Racist and Fascist Violence of Nov. 22.

Your readers will be pleased to know that over 175 groups and organizations endorsed the conference. The Alma Mater Society, a group of UBC Law students, and numerous individuals from UBC were among those who sent messages of warm support and attended the demonstration and conference.

About 2,000 strong, the demonstrators gathered at the Georgia Street courthouse and gloriously marched to Main and 43rd Street, uniting in action to found the People's Front.

A UBC library worker told me on Monday morning that she was really inspired to see all the different people, from all races and walks of life, united against the KKK racist

thugs. She said that even though it was a cold night, she felt warmed inside.

The People's Front Against Racist and Fascist Violence is off to a great start and will be carrying its work in defence of the people's rights and liberties at UBC too.

Allen Soroka  
UBC committee against racist and fascist violence

### Go back to library

Flipping through past editions of The Ubysssey I came across a letter by Allen Soroka in the Oct. 28 issue.

In this letter, Soroka tells us that Lenin and Stalin safeguard the rights of minority peoples in the Soviet Union.

I suggest that Mr. Soroka should go back to the library. The crimes of Stalin against minorities are well documented. In the cause of the good of the country (or the good of Stalin?) Stalin massacred large numbers of Muslims, Jews and Ukrainians (unlike what Soroka tells us) among others.

Stalin and his 'comrades' were not interested in human rights but in power. When the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, the Russian Empire was automatically incorporated into 'republics'. The citizens of these republics had no say in their future. If they disagreed with Moscow, Moscow silenced them — even if it meant mass murder.

Perhaps Soroka should think again about what is communist and who (or what) the real communists are.

El-Farouk Khaki  
arts 1

### Help it happen

Last Friday Ralph Nader talked to UBC and SFU students about the '80s, about a world (and a province) that is beset with troubles, but is amenable to change, and about student citizenship.

He told us that the process of society should not be run by expertise alone, but also by humane concerns. He pointed out that we, as students, will be running this society in a few years, and now is our great opportunity to develop both the expertise and the humanity to shape society in the interests of all.

He said, in essence, that we can

help ourselves by helping the public, by forming a Public Interest Research Group (PIRG).

More than 100 students agreed with Mr. Nader last Friday by signing up with our PIRG organizing committee, of (in part) the Environmental Interest Group. Of course, the concerns of a PIRG would be much broader, and the power much greater, than the EIG can claim; PIRG as such will be independent.

Help us make it happen!

Arle Kruckeberg,  
UBC PIRG organizing committee,

### Rickabucks

The physical education undergraduate society wishes to pledge \$2 per mile to the Rickathon being held Nov. 29 at 12 noon. We also urge you to come out and support Rick Hansen's 20 mile wheel around UBC campus! Lots of luck Rick — we'll be pulling for sunshine Saturday afternoon!

P. Lueke  
physical education  
undergraduate society

# Constitution too important for politicians

## perspectives

The following is a brief being presented to the joint parliamentary committee on the constitution by the Committee to Democratize the Constitutional Debate. It was written on behalf of the committee by Phillip Resnick, an associate professor of political science at UBC.

The federal government has seen fit to introduce an act to patriate the British North America Act and include in it a Bill of Rights, clauses respecting language and economic union, and an amending procedure. It has done so following some 20 years of federal-provincial discussions on the constitution, and in a context in which unanimous agreement has repeatedly eluded both parties.



TRUDEAU . . . disregards consequences

Quebec governments since the Quiet Revolution have tended to oppose any patriation which did not involve recognition of Quebec's distinct status as the homeland of the French Canadians. Western Canada in recent years has become increasingly conscious of its economic power, leading provincial governments to articulate positions on resource ownership that challenge federal economic power.

Not surprisingly, some of the provincial governments see the present federal actions as a *coup de force*, and are seeking by legal and other means to block unilateral federal action. Conversely, the federal government and prime minister Pierre Trudeau in particular, seem determined to cut the Gordian knot whatever the short- or long-term consequences.

We do not identify with either the federal or provincial governments in the present situation. We think the business of constitution-making is very important, so important in fact, that we cannot leave it solely to our elected politicians.

In a democracy, the constitution can be seen as something like a social contract. It is no ordinary piece of legislation to be rushed through either parliament or the legislatures in the same way as a bill on tariffs or taxation or even social security. It is meant to be the fundamental law by which we live and will continue to live for decades to come.

As such, it may well override any particular pieces of legislation to come, and will set forth the basic rights of the citizen, of the different levels of government, as well as the framework of our national, or more correctly, bi-national existence.

The citizens of this country must have their say in what so fundamental a document lays down. For it is from them — not from parliament, certainly not from a crowned head of

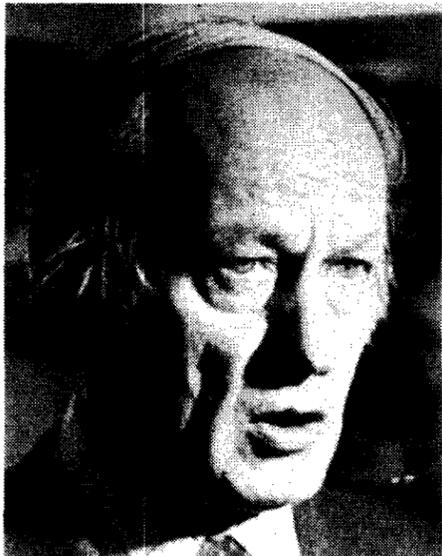
state — that authority and legitimacy directly flow.

We are arguing, then, that popular sovereignty must be the cornerstone of any future constitution. That being the case, it is no less important than that sovereignty be recognized in the very procedures by which we go about getting a Canadian constitution. Unilateral decision-making by the federal government and even by the federal government in conjunction with the provinces is no substitute for popular involvement.

The BNA Act was arrived at by politicians who did not have any particular mandate to engage in constitution-making. The meetings leading up to 1867 took place essentially behind closed doors, and the resulting document was never submitted to the people of the two Canadas or the Maritimes for their approval.

The precedent in terms of democracy was a bad one. It is no accident that the BNA Act places the emphasis on peace, order and good government rather than on the rights of the people.

The BNA Act, moreover, is a colonial piece of legislation, written in the pedestrian language worthy of a municipal incorporation bill, but lacking in power and majesty. Many of its provisions have long since lost their *raison d'être*, while its lacunae are legion. This has led to a hodge podge of improvisations and amendments, and to a process in which the judicial branch, in this case the judicial committee of the privy council,



LEVESQUE . . . shouldn't have veto

often played the determining role. We have had patchiness on the one hand and judicial rule on the other, at least equal in its consequences to what has occurred in the United States.

Our position is that Canada needs a brand new constitution. It is not enough to patriate the existing document, not enough to tack on a limited list of rights, itself full of loopholes and contradictions, and think that we have satisfactorily resolved a thing. We will simply be compounding the problems that stem from the inadequate constitution-making of a century ago.

What do we mean when we speak about popular involvement in the writing of a new

constitution? To be sure, a direct democracy in which 24 million Canadians (or the adult section thereof) engage in mass constitution-making is far-fetched. We are unable to recreate the conditions of the Athenian polis or the small-scale agrarian community in the large nation-state. But can we not do better than the abdication of popular sovereignty that constitution-making has hitherto involved?

For a start, we might ensure that there be a specially elected assembly for the express purpose of writing a constitution. Such an assembly is usually referred to as constitutional or constituent assembly, and its functions are in no way to be confused with those of a normal parliament or legislature.

It would have to be elected for the express purpose of framing a constitution, and any draft it eventually agreed to would have to be submitted to the population for majority approval before it could come into effect.

The election of such a body would itself be the occasion for intense political discussion in every region of the country, in every city, town and village, of the whole range of issues a constitution entails. Arguments would be advanced by those running for election regarding the entrenchment or non-entrenchment of individual and collective rights, different philosophies of rights could be tested, differing interpretations of federal and provincial power advanced.

It might be wise to make the constituencies for election to such a body rather larger than existing parliamentary ones, involving the whole of a province or of a large metropolitan area with multiple candidates to be chosen.

While many of those elected would no doubt be identified with existing political parties, election to a constituent assembly might also allow a number of independents to run successfully, enhancing the quality of debates and the final outcome of the deliberations. Special arrangements might also have to be made to ensure adequate representation of native peoples in any assembly and a more equitable balance between men and women than tends to be the case today.

We are less concerned here with arguing the technicalities of how election to a constituent assembly might be arranged than with advancing the basic principle of some such body.

Can we allow one person or political party, which were never elected with a mandate to rewrite or alter the constitution, to saddle us with a text for all time? Is Pierre Trudeau to play the Fathers of Confederation all rolled into one? Are we, for that matter, to allow Bill Bennett, Peter Lougheed, Bill Davis or René Lévesque a veto power when they too have no particular mandate from their constituents to speak on the subject of a constitution?

The process in which we have been engaged for almost two decades is undemocratic and illegitimate in the extreme, because none of the actors involved has ever received an express mandate to this end from the electorate.

We ask the parliamentary committee to reject the so-called Canada Act. Much as we would like to see a Canadian constitution, we

are not prepared to countenance the form and substance of what the Trudeau government is presenting us with.

The rights therein outlined are woefully inadequate, falling well short of the minimal guarantees against executive and legislative abuses a modern constitution requires. The document deals inadequately with individual rights and says nothing about collective rights, e.g. national ones.



LOUGHEED . . . has no mandate

It fails to address the distribution of federal and provincial powers, the delineation of some of the new functions of the modern state, Canada's international commitments and responsibilities, the basis of sovereignty, the framework of democratic institutions. Instead it offers a one-sided set of proposals which have not been adequately discussed, have unleashed widespread opposition from different quarters around the country and threaten to leave us more divided than united.

If we want a constitution of which future generations can be proud, we must go about getting it the right way. That means recognizing that only a document that has been arrived at after the widest possible discussion and deliberation, after the election of a suitably representative assembly and subsequent ratification by a majority of Canadians, can really pass the test.

For over a century Canadians have prided themselves, rightly or wrongly, with living in a democratic state. Can there be a more important occasion than the writing of a constitution to determine just how much power the people have in deciding how the political process itself is to be governed?

The issue before this committee, and indeed the country, is, we submit, a question of democracy. We need to open the doors and windows on a fusty constitutional process, and ensure that the elitist precedents of yesterday are not simply repeated once more. We cannot and will not accept as legitimate any constitution that does not issue in a direct and unequivocal way from the people of Canada as a whole.

An organizing meeting to call for a constitutional constituent assembly will be held Thursday, Dec. 4 at 7:30 p.m. in room L-3 of the Britannia Community Centre library, at 1661 Napier.

*Perspectives is a column of analysis and opinion reserved for the use of readers of The Ubyssy. Submissions must be typed, triple-spaced on a 70-character line and submitted to the editor, the scruffy one with no tie, in SUB 241k.*

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GARDEN



This Friday  
Nov. 28th  
7:00 p.m.  
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# 'Tween classes

## TODAY

**SLAVONIC CIRCLE**  
Russian conversation practise, noon, Buch. 1256.

**WINDSURFING UBC**  
Meetings cancelled until January.

**CCCM**  
Bible study, noon, Lutheran Campus Centre.

**GAY PEOPLE OF UBC**  
Planning meeting, noon, SUB 115.

**TROTSKYIST LEAGUE**  
The Spartacist League, the Trotskyist League's co-thinkers in the U.S., organized a demonstration on the proposed site of a Ku Klux Klan march in Detroit. Five hundred rallied, and a videotape of the demonstration will be shown, noon, Library Processing Centre 308.

**ECONOMIC STUDENTS**  
David Henderson speaks on energy and American foreign policy, noon, Buch. 100.

**LE CLUB FRANCAIS**  
General meeting, noon, International House lounge.

**SCIENCE FICTION SOCIETY**  
Film: Soylent Green, \$1 admission, noon, SUB auditorium.

**PEUS AND INTRAMURAL PROGRAM**  
Yuletide social with Christmas treats, rum and eggnog, and bzzr. 4 to 7 p.m., SUB party room.

**LSM**  
Potluck supper, 5:30 p.m., Lutheran Campus Centre.

**SATURDAY**

**INTERNATIONAL HOUSE**  
Dance to La Tropical, \$3 for members, \$3.50 for non-members, 8 p.m. to midnight, International House.

**SUNDAY**

**GAY PEOPLE OF UBC**  
Open volleyball game, 2:30 p.m., Osborne Centre gym B.

**MONDAY**

**THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENTS A/V LIBRARY**  
Third world development films: Problems of Aid, and Development Without Tears? noon, Library Processing 308.

**WUSC**  
Organizational meeting for film series next year, noon, Buch. 205.

## BALLET CLUB

Free performance/demonstration by Terminal City Dance, noon, SUB party room.

**WINDSURFING UBC**  
Meetings cancelled until January.

**TUESDAY**

**SLAVONIC CIRCLE**  
Russian conversation practise, noon, Buch. 1256.

**CCCM**  
Eucharist, noon, Lutheran Campus Centre.

**MEDIA LIAISON COMMITTEE**  
Public meeting, opportunity to speak out on campus media, noon, SUB 280.

**LSM**  
Dinner and discussion: How do you relate, or do you? Led by Evelyn Corker, student counselling services, 6 p.m., Lutheran Campus Centre.

**FILMSOC**  
Film: California Reich, and discussion with director Walter Parks after showing, \$3 admission, 7 p.m., SUB auditorium.

**WEDNESDAY**

**CCCM**  
Potluck supper followed by discussion, 5:30 p.m., Lutheran Campus Centre.

**PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION**  
Psychology students social night, 7 p.m., SUB 207/209.

**THURSDAY**

**POTTERY CLUB**  
General meeting, noon, SUB 251.

**ALL CLUBS CHRISTMAS PARTY**  
Coffee, tea and refreshments, noon, SUB party room.

**PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION**  
Peter Seudflidt gives informational lecture, noon, Henry Angus 104.

**CCCM**  
Speaker series: Symbolism of evil, noon, SUB 215.

**UPCOMING**

**SLAVONIC CIRCLE**  
Russian conversation practise, noon, Friday, Dec. 5, Buch. 1256.

**GAY PEOPLE OF UBC**  
Second annual Christmas dinner and dance, 6:30 p.m., Grad Centre.

# 'Birdwatch

The UBC Invitational Volleyball Tournament takes place this weekend in War Memorial gym. The tournament will feature 16 teams and will be played all day Friday and Saturday.

The only other athletic event taking place on the campus this weekend is a dual swim meet with the University of Victoria. The meet takes place Saturday at 2:00 p.m. in the Aquatic Centre.

The men's and women's basketball teams travel to Victoria to play games Friday and Saturday. The 'Birdmen will be tangling with the UVic Vikings, who are the current national champions. Both teams are

2-0 in the league play this year. The Thunderettes go into their games with the Vikettes with a 0-4 record. It is unlikely that UBC will be able to turn this around as the UVic women have only lost one game in the last two years.

The hockey team travels to Saskatoon to meet the University of Saskatchewan Huskies in 2 games. The 'Birds are 2-4 in league play and are facing a crucial win situation.

The women's gymnastic team will compete against the University of Oregon in Eugene on Saturday. The rugby team will be playing at Brockton park in Stanley Park this Saturday against the Meralomas.

## THE CLASSIFIEDS

**RATES: Campus — 3 lines, 1 day \$1.50; additional lines, 35c. Commercial — 3 lines, 1 day \$3.30; additional lines 50c. Additional days \$3.00 and 45c.**

*Classified ads are not accepted by telephone and are payable in advance.*

*Deadline is 11:00 a.m. the day before publication.*

*Publications Office, Room 241, S.U.B., UBC, Van., B.C. V6T 2A5.*

### 5 — Coming Events

**RUMMAGE SALE** University Hill Secondary 2896 Acadia. All welcome Fri. Dec. 5 4:00-8:00 p.m. Great buys, baking snacks, something for the entire family. Auction 6:30 p.m. babysitting.

**THE VANCOUVER INSTITUTE**  
Free public lecture

**DR. J.G. SOUTHER**  
Geological Survey of Canada

### THE VOLCANOES AROUND US

One of Canada's leading experts on the subject of volcanoes describes how they are formed.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, at 8:15 P.M.  
LECTURE HALL 2,  
WOODWARD BUILDING

### 10 — For Sale — Commercial

**10,003 BEARS** can't be wrong! Honey and honey comb—nature's best. Half-way along University Blvd. Watch for signs. Excellent quality at farmer prices.

### 11 — For Sale — Private

**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA** brand new latest edition. Brown leather. \$600 o.b.o. Prof. Chappell 291-4764/687-1739.

**CHRISTMAS FLIGHT** Vancouver-Toronto return \$250.00 Dec. 18-Jan 1 Must sell by Dec 4. 689-2635 eves. 688-2511 ext. 37 weekdays.

**1971 MONTEGO** small V8 economical uses regular gas auto P.S., P.B., new brakes and master cylinder 42,500 miles excellent cond. \$1250.00 922-4691 after 6:00 p.m.

**2 ROUND TRIP** skybus plane tickets to Montreal for sale leaving Vancouver Dec 18th returning January 5 call Vancouver 879-6480 or Nicole 325-8028.

**QUEEN SIZE WATERBED** 6 months old \$400, owner leaving. Set of Encyclopedia Britannica 1967 ed. \$200 like new, current editions over \$1000. Phone 255-7501 evenings.

**74 VENTURA** small V8, P.S.P.B. 4 door maroon color, white interior, in good condition. Must sell. \$1500. Call 734-2778.

**CHRISTMAS CHARTER** flight Vancouver — Toronto — Vancouver Dec. 22nd Jan 4th. Call Robert after 6 p.m. 224-5892.

### 20 — Housing

**NON-SMOKING WOMAN** preferred to share 2 bdrm. house with same. \$235.00 mthly. Ph. 324-2923 or U.B.C. Dely 228-8121. Ask for Kim.

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### 30 — Jobs

**ART MAJORS EARN MONEY** in spare time. We need illustrators for our fiction and non-fiction publications. NW, Publ., P.O. Box 632, San Marcos, CA. 92069.

### 60 — Rides

**DRIVER WANTED TO SHARE DRIVING** to Prince George. Leaving a.m. Dec. 18th Call Susan 321-4013.

### 65 — Scandals

THE G.S.A. presents its latest in a series of Christmas parties. Come ready to bend elbows and tap toes. Dec. 12th grad centre 8:00 p.m.

**CONGRATULATIONS** Aggie Women's soccer team. You're number one in my heart — screw the Rovers. Ken.

**LITTLE SIBLING** what would I do without you? The Lady in Mauve.

### 85 — Typing

**HAVING TROUBLE** with your written English? Essays insightfully edited, scrupulously proofread and competently typed. Reasonable rates. 224-1582.

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### 90 — Wanted

**I AM LOOKING** for a typist with good understanding of English language, able to proofread and correct material for some occasional typing. Somebody with a "short hand" would be perfect but this is not essential. Phone 688-7465.

### 99 — Miscellaneous

#### SUMMER IN NORWAY

University of Oslo  
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**"Kramer vs. Kramer"**  
WINNER OF  
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Thurs., 7:00  
Fri., Sat., 7:00 & 9:30  
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**EXTRA SHOW**  
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# Hot flashes

## Don't forget to remember

Yes, we know Remembrance Day was just a second or two ago, but already Christmas cries out to be considered.

That's why our thoughtful, analytical and well-researched feature issue is the only issue of The Ubyssy next week (coming Friday to a campus building near you) and 'Tween Classes or Hot Flashes having anything to do with events occurring in 1980 should be in by Wednesday at noon.

Those who don't practise remembrance will be turned into chocolate-covered oatmeal cookies.

## Party for you

Friday the P.E.U.S. and Intramurals are having a Rrrrum and Egg Nog and Beereee Garden in the

SUB party room from 4 to 7 p.m. When you recover from that you can hit the International House for some more yuletide fun Saturday night. Then the Gay People of UBC are sponsoring an all-clubs Christmas party Thursday. At noon. Finally, the Gay people of UBC hold their second annual Christmas dinner and dance at 6:30 p.m. Friday in the Grad Centre.

## Tasty film

Here's a figure for you: McDonalds has been around twice as long as Soyilent Green.

Soylent Green, starring Charlton Heston and Edward G. Robinson, is set in a future society where the masses must eat synthetic food due to a shortage of natural food. The movie will be shown today at noon in the SUB auditorium.

This grinding film will leave your flesh tingling and a funny taste in your mouth.

# A Career in Chiropractic

The Chiropractic Profession is playing a significant role in the delivery of health care to the public of Canada. There are opportunities for both men and women in this growing profession.

What qualifications must you possess?

- desire to serve your fellow man in a tangible and rewarding way.
- minimum two years university science with one year standing in chemistry, psychology and biology.
- manual dexterity and highly developed eye-hand skill.

Reference Texts:

"Chiropractors — Do They Help?" Kelmer, Hall & Coulter, 1980.

"New Zealand Report on Chiropractic" Commission of Inquiry into Chiropractic. October 1979.

FINAL REGISTRATION DATE FOR SEPTEMBER IS JANUARY 31st, 1981.

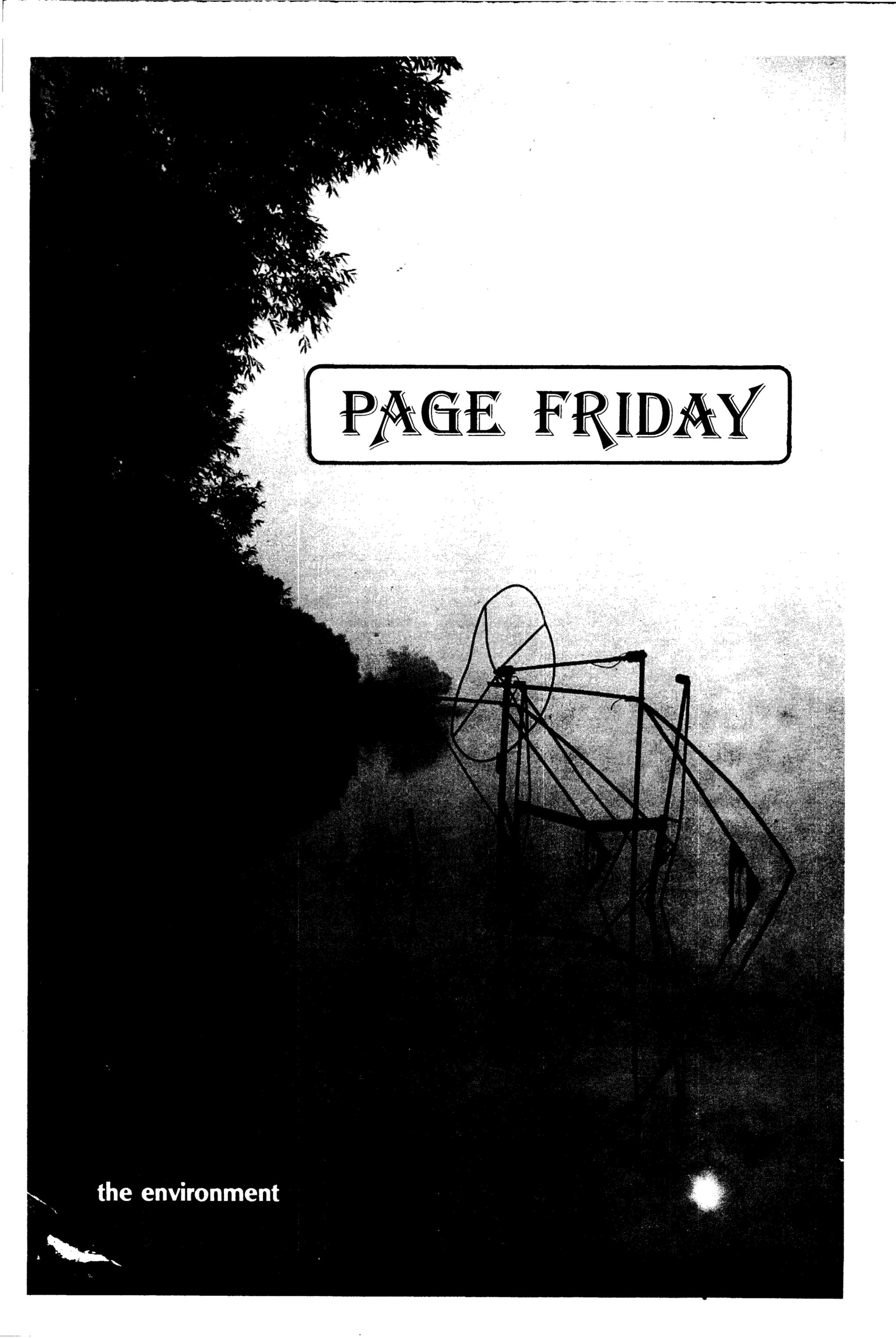
For More Information Contact:  
Vocational Guidance Committee  
B.C. Chiropractors Association  
6685 Fraser Street  
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Phone: 327-9204

PLANNING A X-MAS PARTY?

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PAGE FRIDAY

the environment

# B.C. reforestation program a flop

By EVAN MCINTYRE

The largest industry in B.C. is in danger of extinction. Around 166,000 hectares of timber are harvested every year and only one third of the denuded areas are usually replanted (the rest are left to reseed on their own).

Even worse, the general level of expertise of current reforestation programs for commercially productive land is so poor that the replanted seedling mortality rate is often greater than 50 per cent and sometimes runs as high as 100 per cent. Although the B.C. government (through the forest service) is finally spending a little more money on such critical areas as silviculture and resource management, many within the industry feel that the increased expenditures are not large enough to guarantee the steady supply of timber we've always assumed B.C. could provide indefinitely.

The first problem encountered with reforestation schemes is that less and less denuded as well as forested land is commercially available each year for tree growth.

People demand more forest land to be set aside for parks, wildlife reserves and farms every year. This land, as well as the land the B.C. government itches to flood for hydroelectric power (such as the Skagit Valley) and use for urban development, is permanently removed from the provincial inventory of productive forest land.

There is a tendency for the government to offer too much immature tree production land to individuals on agricultural leases. If the trees were left on the land leased and some basic silviculture was applied to them, the trees would yield far more revenue in the long run than any alternative use.

Another way that economically

viable forest land is eliminated is by the time-honored practice of cutting down the trees closest to the mills first and then moving outwards. The fact that 80 per cent of the timber in some areas is unprofitable for firms to log, even under the best market conditions, due to high hauling costs points to the long term danger of this activity.

There is no guarantee that logged . . . land will ever . . . be reforested.

As of December 1978, 593,000 hectares of denuded forest land were not sufficiently restocked for future harvests. This loss of land is particularly damaging when one considers that some of the most productive land is lost to undergrowth (such as salmonberry shrubs) because replanting was done either improperly or too late after logging or not at all.

Some people in the forest industry feel that if this high quality forest land was adequately reforested, the trees grown could be harvested twice as often.

Another area the government needs to increase funding for is the crucial field of silviculture. Silviculture is the appropriate care and development of forest resources. The \$60.8 million to be spent annually by 1985 on basic silviculture will go toward maintaining the current productivity of B.C.'s forest land, while the \$42.6 million to be spent annually by the same target date on intensive silviculture represents an attempt to increase timber value and forest yields.

Part of the reason why the best silviculture is not currently applied is the typical lag due to inertia: it takes years for an industry such as the forest industry to catch on to the latest improvements. But here too the government lengthens the time taken to get a proven innova-



DAVID ROBERTSON PHOTO

FROM LITTLE SEEDS . . . big profits grow and no one knows that better than MacBlo.

tion working in the field by offering free seedlings (through the forest service) to firms which are bound by contract to replant the areas they clear. If more private industries were permitted to compete among themselves for customers, it is likely that more beneficial innovations in all silvicultural techniques would result. As it is, the forest service usually ingores improvements such as better planting methods or better seedling containers — improvements generated usually by private industries — in its programs.

Because the private industries can't compete with the forest service, revenues for private firms are low and the development of new technologies is hindered. The provincial government has begun to realize the value of a private silviculture industry and now wants to let private nurseries supply a third of the seedlings to reforestation schemes each year.

The reforestation process itself is a lot trickier than it sounds. In the past, many denuded areas were all

hastily planted with the same variety of Douglas Fir. Not surprisingly, practically all the seedlings planted were dead within a year. It took a while for people to catch onto the idea of providence or planting denuded areas with the same species or variety of tree that naturally occurs there. The deceptively simple standard is complicated by the fact that some areas of forest land could possibly support the growth of other, more valuable species.

Also, the climate and soil characteristics of the area as well as the slopes, slope aspects, latitude and altitude limit the selection of seedlings to be replanted.

How seedlings are reared from germination and how they're stuck into the ground raises even more controversy than what to plant where. Seedlings are normally grown in nurseries. They're either grown in containers or bare-root. Many feel that seedlings reared in containers develop inadequate support roots when planted on the denuded site

and topple over after twenty or thirty years. They point to the better long-term survival rate of bare-root seedlings planted with their roots spread.

Others feel it's the type of container used that's to blame for trees keeling over; biodegradable plastic containers appear to be better than the more commonly used styrofoam containers.

Some of the mechanical planting systems designed by private industries for containerized seedlings are cheaper to use and can plant as many as 5000 trees per hour where the terrain permits.

Of course, the forest service prefers to have people plant the tree seedlings individually.

There is no such thing as a crash program in silviculture; for the industry to benefit from any gain in knowledge and experience, the government must be prepared to supply enough money over a long period of time.

Some of the effects of poor management don't show up for

Turn to PF 3

## MINING TOWNS

Well howdy friends and neighbors,  
I sure do like this town.  
It's not my aim to play your game,  
Or to settle down.

So listen to my story,  
I'm sure you'll find it true;  
It's of the self-destruction,  
The one of me and you.

We've got to save the cities,  
We've got to save the towns.  
We can do 'most anything  
But bring the companies down.

We ought to save the mountains,  
Sure'd like to save the plains.  
But where would all the railways be  
Without those goddamn trains.

They raped the land, all lent a hand  
We all built up this town.  
Just to thrive and stay alive,  
We can't bring the companies down.

We need the bread, so use your head,  
And take a good look around.  
We can do 'most anything,  
But bring the companies down.

When ore is gone, the mines move on,  
Balance sheets are written down.  
Back in time you're left behind,  
With the ghost of a mining town.

© 1979

—Larry bibby

## Ecopolitics comes of age

By STEVE McCLURE

It's been a long time coming, but ecology is finally making some noise in the political arena.

Mass conservationist movements only really started in the 20th century, although people like John Muir were active in promoting environmental concern in the 19th century.

Muir, along with writer Robert Underwood Johnson, formed the Sierra club in 1892. Their initial task was to save the newly-formed Yosemite national park from overgrazing by range animals.

In the years that followed, the club was instrumental in creating many other American national parks. Since its beginning, the Sierra club has branched out and now promotes ecological awareness in all its forms. On Monday the Vancouver branch of the club sponsored the showing of *The Falldown Effect*, a film by local environmentalist Mike Halleran.

Produced under the auspices of the provincial ministry of forests, the film graphically illustrated the impending crisis in the B.C. forest industry stemming from the lack of adequate reforestation.

There are other groups in the Lower Mainland that seek to improve the environmental situation. One that springs immediately to mind is Greenpeace, still as active as ever after having been formed 10 years ago to protest the detonation of an atomic device at Amchitka in the Aleutian islands. Since then, the group has involved itself in a variety of projects, some more successful than others.

Greenpeace has consistently captured media attention and monopolized the news pages with such daring exploits as the attempt to save the seals on the ice floes off Newfoundland. And getting film stars like Brigitte Bardot to help publicize your cause doesn't hurt either.

Greenpeace was in the news again recently with the daring escape of the anti-pirate whaler *Rainbow Warrior* from Spanish authorities.

The most interesting environmental groups are those that use direct action tactics in promoting ecological awareness. In North America groups like the Clamshell alliance in the east and Pacific Life in the west have confronted the state and its nuclear developments head on with varying degrees of success. In western Europe the "greens" have become electoral forces to be reckoned with to the extent that the major parties have become worried about their own future in the face of this new and unprecedented political phenomenon.

So in the end the ecological movement could transcend conventional political categories as we know them. After all, there's only one earth.

# B.C. land deals a real steal for farmers

By LIZ POPE

Virgin British Columbia land is now for sale at bargain basement prices. Now's your chance to fulfill that lifelong dream of buying yourself a piece of the wilderness.

The provincial ministry of lands, parks and housing made it all possible in July of this year by implementing a new agricultural land sale policy. With a glossy brochure the ministry outlines the easy steps any two year B.C. resident who is a Canadian citizen over 19 years of age can take to acquire their own piece of the province.

The first step is to find a patch of crown land between 15 and 520 hectares in size, half of which is capable of producing food. Then, unless others show interest in the land and it is sold by auction, you can lease the parcel for a yearly fee of one per cent of the appraised market value. During the next five years efforts should be made to convert one-quarter of the arable portion into agricultural production. This usually means clearing off the trees and throwing up enough fencing to keep in a few cattle. If this is done you can buy your wilderness haven at its original selling price. Not a bad deal.

The forest industry disagrees, though. Everyone from union members to professionals has protested against the government's new land deals. Their largest concern is that highly productive forest land is being converted to marginally productive agricultural land.

Many foresters believe that the only profitable crop off this land will be the first one: the trees. In the Quesnel area this fall 15,000 hectares of forest were sold for agricultural development. This land when grazed by cattle will average \$104 per hectare income annually. This does not include expenses for clearing and fencing. If the land was left to grow lumber, though, it would yield anywhere from \$242 to \$356 per hectare yearly, with no maintenance costs since the trees are there for the taking.

In addition, the land is being sold at prices much below what the timber is worth. A parcel of land near Quesnel, for instance, covered with immature timber that would be worth four to six million dollars at maturity, was given away for \$319,000 this fall. The economics behind all this are puzzling.

As well, you can assume that only the most productive forest land will be sold for agriculture as Alan Chambers, professor with the UBC institute of animal resource ecology, points out. This is because

## Bad planting

From PF 2

many years. Many of the trees planted years ago are only now revealing improper planting; if better planting had been done then, the wood value and yield would've been much better.

Despite the B.C. government's intentions to increase funding to establish more forest seed orchards and nurseries, develop a more expert silviculture industry and fire prevention program and to employ more people for site preparation and planting, many people in the industry feel that too little is being done too late.

If you folks out there feel you should have a hand, finger, or other limb in deciding just how bizarre Page Friday will be after Christmas, come to the PF staff meeting this Tuesday, Dec. 2 at 12:30 noon in SUB 241k. Bier extra.

the soil best suited for growing trees is also what farmers like to plow for hay.

These fertile sites are usually found in B.C.'s rich valley bottoms. On this land 20 per cent of the province's forests produce 30 per cent of the wood. These are the hectares that the forest industry would especially like to concentrate their tree growing efforts on. But since the ministry of lands has declared that one-half of the province is potentially arable, a sizeable chunk of forest could be lost through agricultural land sales.

Highly productive valley bottoms are becoming more precious to foresters too now that they are starting to recognize that wood shortages are looming on the horizon. This impending doom has been termed the 'falldown effect'. The old philosophy that B.C. has an endless supply of timber just waiting to be cut is finally being tossed into the wastebasket. The future does not look rosy for the province's forest industry, unless drastic measures are taken to ensure a continuing wood supply.

But agriculture is not the only user gobbling up high quality forest land; hydroelectric reservoirs, highways, powerlines and townsites all compete for valley bottoms too. In 1977 new powerlines mowed 14,440 hectares of forest land out of production. And the Duncan, Mica and Revelstoke dams would together drown 73,000 hectares of foresters' prize land.

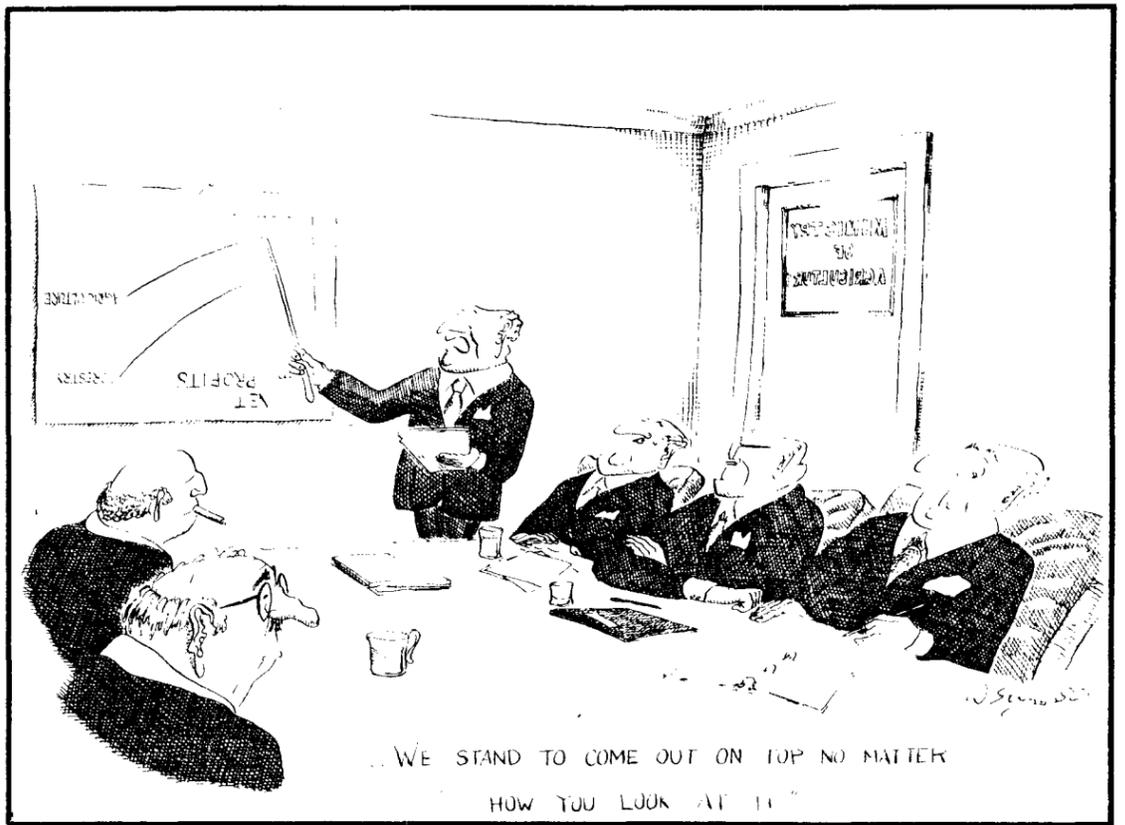
The impact of dams on forestry was what initially got Chambers interested in the land alienation problem four years ago. After researching the issue he had a hard time getting anybody to listen to his findings.

Today, suddenly everybody is concerned and Chambers is now in great demand at conferences to speak on the reduction of the forest land base.

Chambers strongly doubts that the provincial government did the right thing by implementing their program to sell acreage for agriculture. He stresses though that "no responsible resource manager would ever suggest that we shouldn't have hydroelectricity and agriculture; but we haven't got the option to do all of them."

Long ago B.C. opted for a forest based economy because the timber resource was so plentiful. Alberta on the other hand is better suited to growing beef and wheat. It would be just as foolish for B.C. to convert to farming as it would be to plant the prairies in trees. Chambers does suggest, though, that communities ought to try to be self-sufficient in food production as possible.

Paul George is an environmentalist who has already fought a few battles against the forest industry on behalf of the Islands Protection society in the Queen Charlottes. He disagrees with the forest industry's stand on the land use issue. He feels that our impending wood shortages are due to land



mismanagement, not land alienation.

True, forest management has not been one of B.C.'s strong points. The March 1980 ministry of forests technical report lists 593,000 hectares of insufficiently replanted logged land, and 1,329,000 more hectares of productive forest land growing nothing but brush and non-commercial species.

If efforts were made to reclaim some of this misused territory perhaps foresters could afford to hand some land over to other interests.

Fortunately the forest industry is finally beginning to recognize that it will have to start tending its crop if it is going to stay in business. Plans are afoot to increase silvicultural spending on brush clearing and reforestation programs. By 1985 foresters plan to spend fifteen times more annually than what was spent in 1978 on silviculture. This will still be a pittance, though, compared to what Weyerhaeuser in the U.S. spends on growing its trees.

Yet foresters are not the only ones protesting the government's

land sale scheme. Conservation groups such as the B.C. Wildlife Federation oppose the plan, but for different reasons: foresters and wildlife get along much better than farmers and wildlife. Deer, elk and moose are other resource users who prefer to use B.C.'s valley bottoms, especially during winter. Chambers explains that you can manage logging to produce food and maintain habitat for wild animals. But farming clears away essential cover. "The farmers get upset because the critters come down and feed at their alfalfa stack," Chambers says. Wolves and other predators who occasionally take a liking to tender cows or sheep also make farmers angry.

Recreation also suffers when land is converted to private ownership. While forests are not that pleasing to wander around in just after they've been denuded, at later stages of growth they are suitable for cross-country skiing and hiking. When converted to farmland there is no longer the option of using the land for recreation.

For economic, recreation and

conservation reasons, then, it seems that keeping B.C. forested and not selling hectares for private marginal agriculture is the answer. But what about the individuals who want to make a living off their own piece of land? Is it fair to let our resources be run only by large corporations? These social needs are as important as the economic ones.

Chambers suggests a solution to the problem: the family owned tree farm. Individuals would lease the land from the government to grow trees under certain constraints, including allowing access for recreation and wildlife. Since the trees would be tended like a farm crop, the land could yield thirty per cent more wood than it does now. This would enable industry to leave poorer forestry sites for recreation, wildlife and other uses.

Perhaps the B.C. government should go back to the drawing board and take a closer look at economic, wildlife, forestry, social and recreation as well as agricultural implications before coming out with another bargain land sale.

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CHARGE X

## Local activist talks about acid rain, nuclear power and UBC bunglers

The people of Vancouver are among the most environmentally conscious of the world. This consciousness has led to the creation of world class conservation groups which are famous for their tremendous efforts. It must be remembered though that these groups began with more modest concerns about the ecological situation.

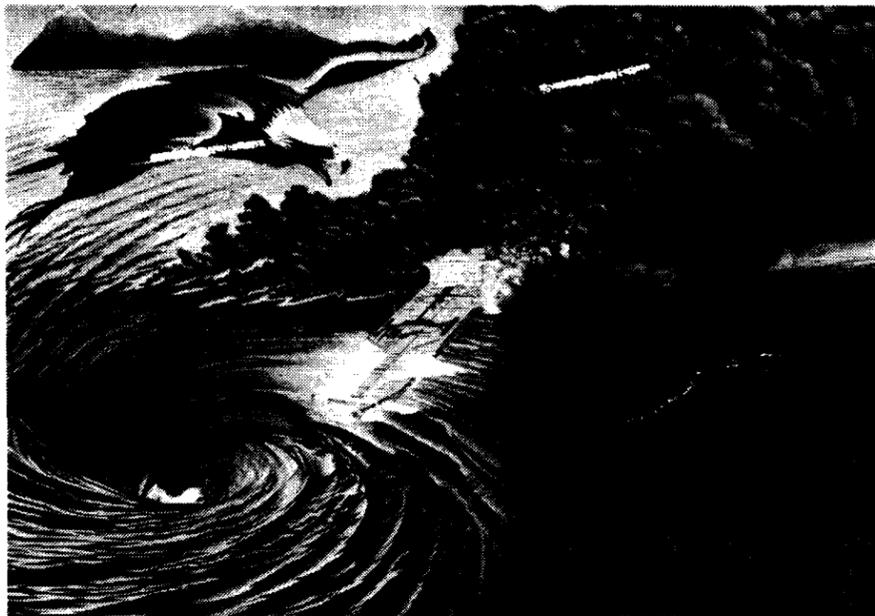
The exploits of the Rainbow Warrior humble local environmental concerns, yet both are important. It is ironic then that a Seattlite is busy with problems ranging from the Ross Dam controversy to the development of the Endowment Lands. Arle Krukenburg is the head of the Environmental Interest Group here at U.B.C. He talked to Page Friday staffer Brad Fisher on the environmental problems facing British Columbia.

**Page Friday:** Why did you get into environmental protection?

**Arle Krukenburg:** Personally?

**PF:** Sure.

**AK:** I've been exposed to environmental issues all my life so it seems important to me. I've been through other sorts of political activities. I got involved in protesting against companies that did business in South Africa while I was at Stanford University. We tried



TANKER TRAFFIC . . . and oil spills on west coast, only one industrial threat.

to do this through the system but failed, so we had a demonstration. We took over the administration building and refused to disperse, so I got arrested. That politicized me to the point where I wanted to get arrested.

**PF:** How then did you get involved in the environmental concerns of B.C.?

**AK:** Well, our group came out of the concern about the research park which was proposed for campus last year. We heard that they wanted to build this research park on 56 acres of land with an option to develop 20 acres more later on. We are concerned about what sort of impact the research park might have on both the social and the natural environment. So we got together and probed into that issue.

We realized that there was no permanent ongoing group of people who were concerned about the environment who would pick up on something like the research proposal and ask some cogent questions.

**PF:** You mentioned the Ross Dam earlier.

**AK:** Yeah, Seattle City Light is proposing

to raise the Ross Dam which would flood approximately 5000 acres of B.C. This land is within 90 miles of Vancouver which is a fast growing metropolitan area which needs some good lowland open space for recreation purposes. This land would be lost for the sake of Seattle's electricity. I'm a Seattlite myself and I know that conservation isn't practiced as strongly as it could be.

**PF:** Is nuclear power a concern for B.C. residents?

**AK:** In B.C. itself with the seven year moratorium on uranium mining and with copious amounts of hydroelectric power I don't see nuclear energy per se as being a threat, however it is something the public should remain aware of. Of course the TRIUMF facility here on campus will be next door to the research park.

Radionuclides are used in industrial research to trace the action of new detergents which are being developed for biomedical research. One of the questions we have about the research park is what will the relationship be between TRIUMF and

corporations working there? How much control will the university have over transfer between the two facilities, over disposal of wastes, especially in light of the Sodium 22 problem of last year. A professor in the math department noticed a room in the basement of the math annex which has a little sticker on it saying "radioactive material — do not enter." He had Mr. Rachuck of the radiation hazards office enter that room and see what's going on. It turned out that there was Sodium 22 in a box on top of a filing cabinet within 2 metres of the desk and chair of the professor whose office was overhead. He was being irradiated by the sodium 22 which has a half-life of 5 years making it a rather hot product. So if something like that can slip up on campus where Mr. Rachuck supposedly has absolute control, what could go on in a private research facility where they want to keep activities there secret? Corporate secrecy is very important in fast moving high technology fields.

**PF:** Is acid rain a problem in B.C.?

**AK:** It is likely to be a very big problem what with the proposal for Hat Creek to be made into a major energy production site. What they want to do up there is burn coal to generate electricity. This will generate sulfur dioxide which when combined with water makes acid rain. Acid rain is potentially a problem that hasn't been stressed because it seems to be a problem only in eastern North America.

**PF:** With all these problems facing us what can the students of U.B.C. do to help?

**AK:** They should join the environmental interest group. I say that because I like to see people get involved and also because I think we can be a powerful group. One of the problems of this campus is transportation to and from campus. The bicycle access is poor and unsafe and the road surface is bad. We have a committee to look into the transportation of bikes. We would like to develop an effective car pool program because 15,000 cars come to campus every day. Transit is poor yet the only change that we've heard that they want to make is to put in trolley lines, which would have limited effectiveness.

# Ecology fad forgotten like hippies?

By LEON KOLANKIEWICZ

Environmental concern is passe, or so many observers have said (or wanted to believe). They've been saying it ever since Earth Day, 1970, that remarkable "celebration of awareness" that capped a decade of unprecedented social reform and upheaval. Is it true? Has "the ecology fad" really gone the way of hippies, hula-hoops, and the idealistic university student? The fad has, yes. But no, serious concern for the environment has not. To the chagrin of polluters, despoilers, and believers in business-as-usual, it is here to stay because of the serious position we earthlings have gotten ourselves into.

Ten years ago, self-proclaimed ecology experts captured the world's attention with their neo-Malthusian prophecies of "gloom and doom," all basically variants of the old sky-is-falling theme. When the sky didn't fall fast enough for his limited attention span, John Q. Public turned to more fashionable interests, leaving the more knowledgeable and concerned to worry about the rate at which the sky really is descending. And there seems little doubt that it is. Only the fact that many ecological conditions take years or decades to develop mutes the impact on we short-sighted humans.

Consider the grim report released this year by a study team commissioned by U.S. President Carter. After a three year investigation, the scientists concluded: "If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now . . . Despite greater material output, the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today." An anticipated 2 billion more people will crowd the planet. Mexico City, already over-crowded and badly polluted, is

growing such that it will have 31 million people just 20 years from now.

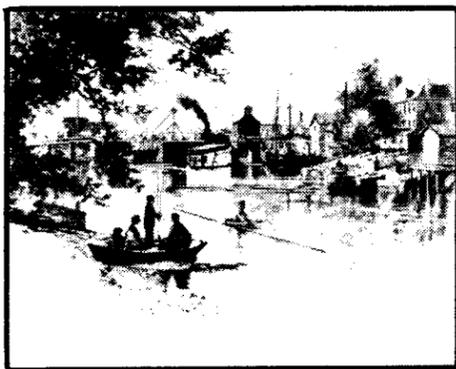
Calcutta, Bombay, Jakarta, Cairo and Seoul will far exceed in size the largest cities in the world today. The gap between rich and poor, both within countries and between them, will continue to widen. The number of malnourished is expected to increase from .5 billion today to 1.3 billion, assuming a 90% increase in food production and no climatic deterioration.

Serious shortages of fuel — oil, gas, and wood — will plague developed and developing countries alike. Wild plants and animals will suffer tremendously as we invade and pollute their habitats. Some 500,000 to 2 million species of the world's endowment of living things may be driven to extinction, or close to it. Predictably, **The Global 2000 Report to the President** was termed pessimistic by technological optimists and optimistic by environmental pessimists.

Environmental conflicts in Canada and B.C. have only just begun. In the east, acid rain, half of it from U.S. coal-burning power plants, has killed 140 lakes, rendering them biologically lifeless, and threatens 48,000 in Ontario alone. Ronald Reagan would like to eliminate even existing controls on coal burning.

B.C. loses more virgin wilderness each year as logging, the backbone of our economy, pushes far into the hinterland. Clashes between loggers and preservationists are erupting all over the province as they battle for remaining wilderness. Electricity use is doubling every 12 years in B.C., and to meet this ever-increasing demand, Hydro wants to dam(n) the Stikine, Iskut, Liard Rivers and the Peace River (again) in this decade alone. After that will presumably come dams on the Fraser itself or nuclear power. And for what? More crowds and more things.

Has the ecology fad really gone the way of the hula-hoop?



Environmental conflicts in Canada and B.C. have only just begun.



# Disaster looms soon for Skagit

For just \$6.60 an acre  
5,716 acres of prime land  
has been signed away to  
a Seattle company

By LORI THICKE

Don't believe anyone who tells you land is at a premium in B.C. For just \$6.60 an acre 5,716 acres of prime wilderness known as the Skagit River Valley, just ninety miles from Vancouver, has been signed away to a Seattle power company.

The Seattle City Department of Lighting plans to flood the scenic valley — a favored spot for fishing, canoeing and hiking — to generate electricity during "peak periods." While their proposed High Ross dam 30 km. south of the border would provide only a small increment of power, it is expected to cover periods of peak demands, such as Christmas when most people use Christmas lights.

Because of the nature of the dam, designed to provide electricity for those peak periods, the Skagit River Valley will be transformed into a reservoir for only three

The Order of Approval issued by the IJC was dependent upon B.C. and Seattle agreeing on a satisfactory arrangement for adequate compensation.

This proved to be more difficult than expected, and between 1947 and 1952 negotiations were unsuccessful. When a tentative agreement was finally made in 1952 with the coalition government of the day for Seattle City Light to pay a flat rate of \$255,505 the government was defeated at the polls and the deal was never signed.

In 1953 Seattle City Light illegally flooded 500 acres of Canadian land in the Skagit Valley. The government ignored the violation. The land remains a muddy reservoir to this day, and the coalition of environmental groups in B.C. opposed to the destruction of the Skagit, R.O.S.S. (Run Out Skagit Spoilers) concludes that Seattle has been receiving \$500,000 per year worth of extra

Earlier this year a US court of appeals upheld their decision, as Seattle City Light cleared the last of the US regulatory hurdles, and is now ready to proceed with the final phase of their plan.

Environmental groups like R.O.S.S. and, the Seattle based, North Cascades Conservation Council (NCCC) have pinned their final hopes on a renewed effort by the IJC to settle the dispute. The IJC has called for public opinion, and is accepting submissions until December 17.

However, should the IJC rescind the 1942 Order of Approval and nullify the 1967 contract, Seattle warns that it will expect as much as \$50 million in compensation. While Robin Round, Assistant Head of Power and Special Projects refused to reveal the content of the government's offer to compensate Seattle before talks broke down, he admits it did contain various formulas for supplying



SKAGIT . . . a grim before and after sequence, it can be stopped if there is loud public outcry but time is running out.

months of the year. For the remaining nine months the "drawdown" would reduce it to muddy flats.

By the estimates of concerned environmentalists Seattle City Light stands to gain \$4 million worth of electricity a year and this figure is expected to grow as the value of energy increases. According to a provincial government spokesperson, Richard Round, Seattle City Light intends to sell much of this electricity throughout Washington state.

B.C., under the present agreement signed by W.A.C. Bennett in 1967 will only be minimally compensated for the loss of the Skagit at \$34,566 per year, little more than \$6.60 per acre.

According to NDP environment critic Bob Skelly, Seattle will save billions of dollars over the life of the contract.

The history of the Skagit sellout is a long one. In 1941 Seattle City Light made application to the International Joint Commission (IJC) — a bilateral organization established to regulate projects involving inland boundary waters — to raise the Ross dam to supply energy for the manufacture of munitions. The Ross dam electricity was intended to aid in the war effort.

The IJC granted a conditional Order of Approval in 1942 after one public hearing, lasting less than two hours with only three of the six committee members present. The chairperson of the Canadian section was among those who were absent.

Canada was represented by an official of the Department of External Affairs, who had no comment, and a B.C. Game Commissioner who, although he had never heard of the project to flood the Skagit before, speculated that it might ruin one of the finest fly-fishing rivers in the province.

generation resulting from the extra storage.

In 1967, after 14 years of negotiations with the Bennett government, an agreement was reached whereby Seattle City Light would pay B.C. \$34,566 per year to flood the Skagit. From 1967 to 1972 Seattle made payments to B.C. and increased the size of its existing Ross dam to prepare for the extension that would eventually raise the Skagit river.

The last hurdle for Seattle City Light was to secure the permission from the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to construct the final stage: the High Ross Dam.

In 1970 the federal government announced its opposition to the flooding of the Skagit Valley. When the NDP swept into office in 1972 on a platform of ending Social Credit environmental and resource sellouts, they refused to accept any of the payments from Seattle City Light on the grounds that neither the 1942 IJC Order of Approval nor the 1967 agreement with W.A.C. Bennett were legal.

They argued that the Order of Approval was invalid because there was not a quorum present and sufficient Canadian representation present, and the 1967 deal was illegal because it didn't represent "adequate" compensation for the loss of the Skagit Valley.

The NDP appealed to the IJC to rescind its order.

When the NDP was defeated at the polls the new Social Credit government continued the NDP's opposition, and attempted to buy out the 1967 contract. It wasn't until this year that they revived the issue with the IJC.

Meanwhile, in spite of fervent efforts by environmental groups on both this side of the border and the other, the FERC approved the construction of the High Ross Dam.

Seattle with an equivalent amount of power at a bargain price.

But NDP-MLA Bob Skelly charges that to compensate the company for energy that was never theirs in the first place is ludicrous.

Furthermore, he argues, it would require B.C. to advance its plans for constructing new dams in the province. "The Peace River Dam is the next on the list to be built," he said, "and that will destroy 6,000 acres of prime farmland, land presently contained in the agricultural land reserve."

Richard Round admits the construction of the Peace River Dam is "one of the possibilities."

The federal government has been reticent on the subject of the flooding of the Skagit Valley in recent years. They have just recently announced that they will be submitting a brief to the IJC before Dec. 17th in support of the movement to protect the Skagit.

Although two motions in support of the preservation of the Skagit have been unanimously approved by the house of commons, the federal government has refused to take a strong stand against the Americans.

NDP federal environment critic Jim Fulton says Ottawa is afraid to take a hard line with the Americans for fear of losing other concessions from them on other negotiations.

Bob Skelly believes the government's actions — or inaction — reflects an attitude of "regional sacrifice." "It's typical of the government to sacrifice the interests of the west for the benefits of the east. They've sold us out before, and they're just as likely to sit idly by and sell us out again."

It is not too late to stop the flooding of the unique Skagit valley. The IJC will be accepting submissions from concerned citizens for the next three weeks.

Seattle will save billions  
of dollars over the life  
of the contract

# Squatting: an ancient right

By GREG FJETLAND

It is no news that Vancouver is currently in the grip of a severe housing shortage.

Figures bandied about suggest that about one out of every thousand apartments is available and while the new mayor, Mike Harcourt, has promised more housing for low-income people, any improvements will be months in coming. Many students particularly are faced with intolerable living conditions and outrageous rents. There is a form of housing available, however, which while presenting some inherent problems, offers benefits as well, not the least of which is no rent: squatting.

Squatting: the act of occupying land or building without formal or legal title.

Squatting is as ancient as the property laws, as international as the countries of the world. To think of squatting in third world countries brings to mind the sprawling, squalid shantytowns with populations numbering in the hundreds of thousands in such cities as Mexico City, Lima and New Delhi. These shantytowns are not going to disappear but are on the increase.

It has been estimated that while the urban population, on a global scale, will grow at six per cent annually, slums and uncontrolled settlements in urban areas will grow at rates between 12 and 20 per cent. Such communities are by and large unorganized and often subject to unopposed police harassment. This is not always the case however.

In Puerto Rico, the squatters are at long last organized to prevent the razing of their homes and, across the ocean, on the outskirts of Rome, a squatters community of 70,000, Borgate, has existed in an uneasy truce with the authorities for several years.

In Britain, squatting has achieved unequalled popularity. It is even said that the Queen's summer cottage is occupied by squatters that authorities have not yet been able to legally remove. And a lord's townhouse at 144 Picadilly Place was for some years "squattered." In 1973 there were an estimated 5,000 squatters in London alone. This situation can exist in Britain

because of a battery of laws that the squatters use. When the latest wave of squatting started in 1969, activists reading law books discovered ancient statutes nearly forgotten but still in effect. First, from the Magna Carta there is the basic British right to housing. From 1381 A.D. there is the Statute of Forcible Entry which makes forcible eviction by a landlord or his agents a crime. Under a 19th century law a person living in a substandard building cannot be evicted. Finally, after several years of non-contestment occupied land legally belongs to the squatter.

Here in Canada we have no such laws. Rather there is a disposition to regard squatters as simple trespassers and to deal with them as such. Yet this land was settled by squatters; homesteaders who came out West before the jurisdiction of the law and simply put down roots, allowing the surveyors to catch up to them.

Modern Canada is not without its squatters and shantytowns. Near Halifax there is the shantytown of Africville and near Ottawa the thriving shantytown of Keelerville. In Manitoba there is the Metis community of Squatterville and outside of Uranium City and Dawson there are shantytowns.

British Columbia has a rich history of squatting. The well-known author Malcolm Lowry and his wife squatted on the Maplewood Mud Flats near Dollarton and continued to do so despite several eviction notices. One day his shack "caught afire" and Lowry had to run into the burning building to rescue the manuscript of his book Under the Volcano.

The mudflats were home to squatters in the early 1970s. Three dozen or so people moved in, along with their children. The homes they lived in were hand built and raised on stilts to above the high tide level. Their first eviction notice came in 1971, but the squatters took it to court and eventually the case ended up in the Supreme Court. They lost the legal battle and in 1973 the final shack was bulldozed. The land was filled in and is now the site of a shopping centre.

There have been several other squatting sites locally. Coon Bay, on Galiano Island was home to 30



NELSON COURT . . . a good choice for the Christmas holidays squatters!

squatters for a dozen years before the landlord, MacMillan Bloedel, decided it needed the land. Seven people were living in a vacant federally-owned house in the Pacific Rim Park near Tofino. They lived there in 1974 for several months before being arrested. And it is said people squat in tents and hollow trees on the UBC and SFU endowment lands, braving even now the winter cold and rain.

Obviously, collective urban squatting is not a viable alternative within the Vancouver city limits. It is a sure and quick way to bring the police around. However, for the would-be rural squatters there are some legal methods. First there is the Homesteaders Act which has never been repealed. It states that any ownerless land may be claimed by any Canadian individual. Obviously there is a paucity of this sort of land remaining. Diligent searching of Land Titles Office maps may turn up a few wedges though.

As well, there is the Prospector's Act by which any adult with a free miner's license (easily obtained) may stake a mineral claim and live on the property as long as \$200 worth of work is done annually. This act might well be used to give one land to live on, on a temporary basis anyway.

If the countryside is not where you want to be, the urban landscape still offers some alternatives. While the shantytown collectives are not viable near Vancouver (except for the lucky live-aboards of Deep Cove) individual squatting is quite possible. There are a reasonable number of vacant buildings in this city which could use some squatters. Even the West End, which boasts one of the highest population densities in the world has a number of vacant buildings. Each has its own problem, but solutions to these problems are only limited by the ingenuity of the squatter.

Within the West End and downtown core, there are:

Park Plaza, on West Pender. Seven storeys of empty apartments. No power, gas or water;

Manhattan Apartments. Corner of Robson and Thurlow. Four storeys of vacant apartments. Full facilities. Entrance difficult and building watched for squatters;

Capitol Rooms. Corner of Robson and Seymour. Eight two-storey apartments. Power available but no water. Junkies sometimes crash there. Owner comes around once in a while;

Nelson Courts. Good choice. Seventeen luxury apartments. Full facilities. Problem: building slated for demolition possibly early December.

This selection is from within one small, dense and valuable area only. There are undoubtedly many others around Vancouver. If you choose to squat, good luck. One thing to remember: the essence of good squatting is to remain invisible.

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# Violence finds forum in sicko mags

By JAMES YOUNG

Several weeks ago I witnessed a violent arrest downtown. Two cops jumped on a guy, then wrestled him to the pavement. The man put up a terrific struggle, screaming for passers-by to come to his rescue, until a paddy wagon finally came to take him away.

The event was ugly enough in itself, but even more disturbing was the reaction of a young mother standing nearby. She reassured her son that the "nice" men were helping the "bad" man by taking him to a place where he would be looked after.

While the use of force may have been necessary in this arrest, the woman's explanation could only encourage her son to become overly complacent in his attitude toward violence. The cops were certainly not being "nice," nor was the man arrested necessarily guilty, nor was the violence any less violent by virtue of the fact that it was committed by a man in uniform.

A few days later, I came across two magazines — *Combat Illustrated* and *Battles* — which reminded me of how much easier it becomes to accept violence when it is performed by someone wearing a uniform. Both magazines respond to personal needs for fantasies centered around violence, justifying its most extreme forms in the context of war. While many articles do manage to give sanction to violent acts by making the link with war, others more openly revel in weapons and death for their own sake.

As an example of war-related violence, a first type of article concerns itself with the glories of past combat — from the Crimean war, to the Second World war, to Vietnam. The suffering and death of soldiers and civilians alike becomes much less disturbing when viewed from the comfort of historical distance. Those on our side inevitably die meaningful heroes' deaths, while the enemy is considerably less human than we.

One such article deals with "history's biggest air raid" and is entitled "Let's Burn Tokyo off the Map." The central heroes here are

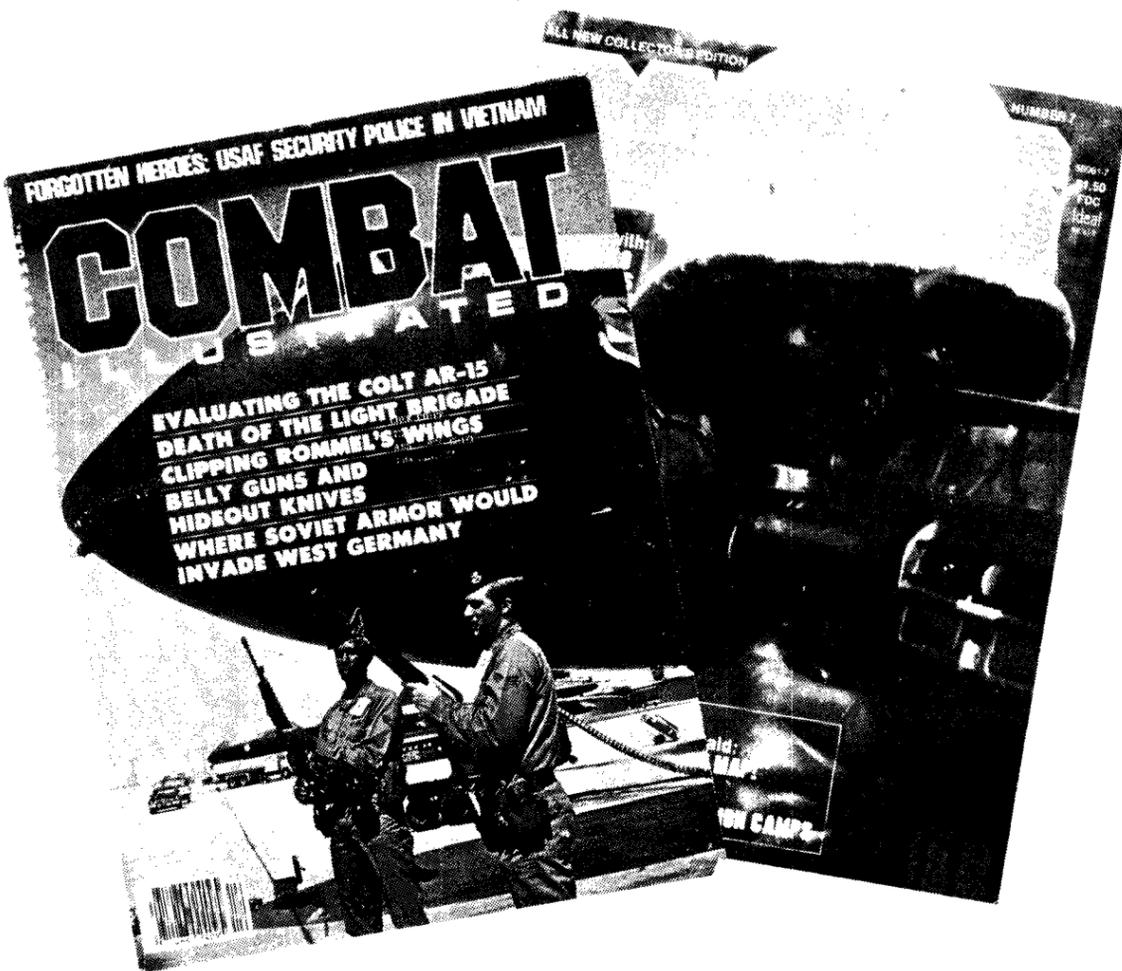
General Curtis Lemay and Tom Power who are aided in fulfilling their "dream" of destroying "Jap" industrial centers with a "little something called napalm" developed by Standard Oil and Dupont. The bombing mission is a commendable success, killing 100,000 and inflicting dreadful body burns on a further 250,000.

A second story line moves the reader into the present or near future by alerting him to the dangers of impending war. These articles are predicated on the dangerous assumption that the third world war is a certainty, where international violence becomes the surest quickest solution to international problems.

One article shows a photo of a smiling West German, and concludes by extolling the "legendary toughness and professionalism of the German soldier, along with the excellence of his weapons, will no doubt mean quick reduction of Red Army tanks to smoldering junk on a real battlefield."

A third type of article has only a tenuous connection with the realities of war, appealing even more directly to the reader's personal fantasies about violence. By reading an article entitled "The Best Fighting Blade Ever Made", one learns that "when it comes to thrust and slash, the Bowie can dismember in a single stroke and cleave a skull neatly in two." Another article announces the merits of the Colt AR-15, a "combat or assault-oriented rifle that can be legally owned by civilians." Later, the reader is advised that "for those who are planning on using the AR-15 in a combat situation or as a home defense or survival rifle, there are several minor modifications which can be made to make the gun even more shootable."

A final article — "Girl Gladiators Duel to the Death" — is yet more disturbing as it depicts violence as potentially erotic. One of the contestants, Eppia, is sexually aroused "by the sight of scars on veteran combatants." The actual battle between Eppia and her opponent, Gerardesca, is described in great



detail, with special emphasis being placed on the breasts and genitals of each. When the duel is over, "Gerardesca noticed with passing interest that Eppia's nipples had become erect at the moment of death."

The very existence of these magazines demands some kind of response. One might call for censorship, affirming that sane and sensitive Canadians reject the conception of violence as laudable, whether or not it is performed in the name of war. But the readers of these magazines would certainly find other outlets whether in TV and film violence, novels, or weapons such as Bowie knives or

Colt AR-15's. And censorship itself is contrary to the values of a free society, always raising the question of who will do the censoring and on what grounds.

Perhaps the only reasonable response is to consider why these magazines exist in the first place. Of course, there are highly personal reasons why certain individuals are attracted to violence. But cultural factors must come into play, too: it is a particularly North American attitude which sees violence as an effective and heroic means of problem-solving rather than as a regrettable last alternative.

As stated earlier, these

magazines also benefit from the attitude that violence becomes more acceptable when associated with a person wearing a uniform. A magazine which glorified killing without establishing any relationship to war would be seen as criminal. Thus the most extreme acts of violence are given sanction by the heroic militarism often associated with the United States.

But Canadians have little cause for smugness. Witness our most recent issue of postage stamps glorifying military aircraft. Or the intensive widespread ad campaign telling us that "there's no life like it" while one of fellow citizens loads up a missile launcher.

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# Martin Carthy, unknown but loved

By CHARLES CAMPBELL

In 1963 an obscure folk musician named Bob Dylan credited an equally obscure musician, Martin Carthy, with providing the melody for the song Bob Dylan's Dream.

Now Bob Dylan is famous — his story is deservedly history we are all familiar with. But Martin Carthy is not famous. He was decidedly not famous to four high school girls at the Soft Rock on Saturday night.

"Who's he? Doesn't he have a band? Folk music? I came here to listen to hot jazz."

Perhaps you've heard of him. Perhaps not. He played intermittently with the folk-rock band Steeleye Span. They, with Fairport Convention and Pentangle formed the nucleus of the British folk revival.

Carthy tours on his own now, perpetuating the music he's been playing for twenty years. It was as a solo artist that he appeared at the Soft Rock. He sang and played guitar for three hours, stringing contemporary and traditional ballads together with humorous tales about their origins.

Carthy sang songs from one end of the British Isles to the other; from the Shetlands to the Falklands and from most places in between. He sang familiar ballads like John

Barleycorn and humorous songs like Whoever Invented the Fishstick (should be chopped, dipped in batter, deep-fried and frozen, reheated and eaten. Because who would do that to a fish?) He also played Lord Franklin — the song that inspired Bob Dylan — though he only revealed the traditional song's most ancient history.

Martin Carthy is not a virtuoso guitarist. His playing sounds almost careless at first, though as one abandon oneself to his peculiar loping rhythms his precision becomes apparent. And while his voice is not powerful it is well modulated. He knows the value of a pause and his timing is impeccable.

There was one point though on Saturday night when he paused by accident. Singing Peggy and Her Squire he got stuck on one phrase and played it three or four times before he cursed and went on. He later explained that he'd forgotten a verse though in fact he hadn't. But everyone was at ease and the audience simply laughed. It is partly that relaxed rapport with his audience that makes him a great folk singer.

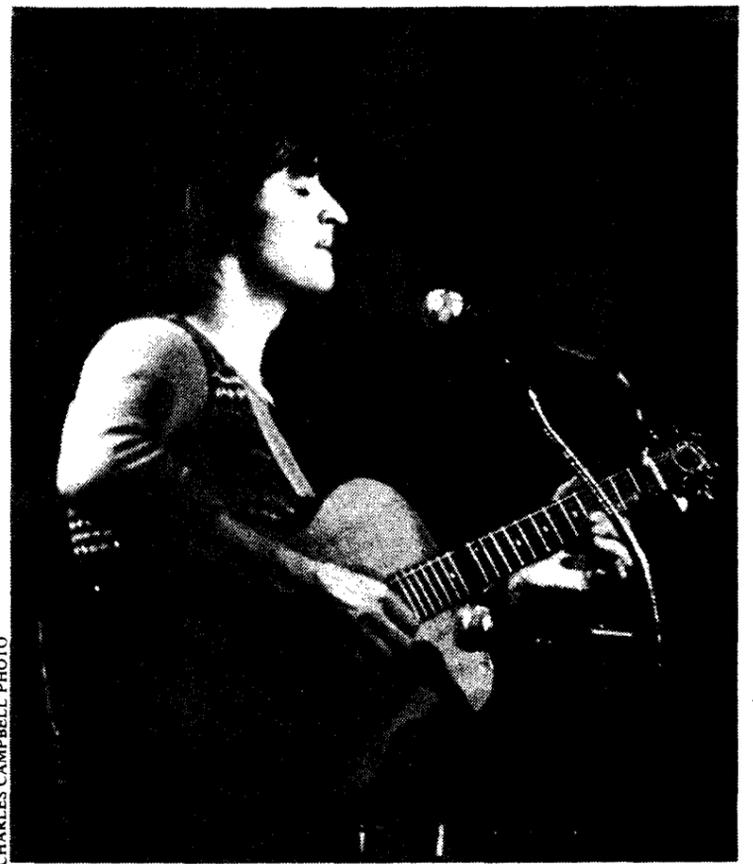
I asked him about his adventures in folk-rock and he said that while it was important in reviving the interest in folk music, he hopes that

bands that merge the two don't stray too far from the traditional. "It's important that there be a dialogue between the two. Both can learn from it. But I hope that musicians don't just make a bunch of loud noises and call it folk-rock because they like the idea."

Of Steeleye Span and their recent reformation he said "Do they have an album out? I don't know. I heard they were in the studio but I'm not involved. Why not? Well . . . they didn't invite me."

Of the legion of folksongs he has saved from silence he said "I do a lot of reading and listening. Once I had the privilege of going through the BBC Sound Archives. The amount of material there is staggering."

And as for the teenage girls from Burnaby Central High, well they enjoyed their hiatus from the Rolling Stones. "Yeah, I kind of like it. I must admit I enjoyed myself. What was his name again?"



CHARLES CAMPBELL PHOTO

CARTHY . . . folk-rocker from way back

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# Stick to singing, Paul

By JULIE WHEELWRIGHT

Paul Simon is a good musician. If he'd wanted a change of occupation he could have gone into teaching, or writing, or even record promotion. But he didn't.

He tried his luck as an actor and the evidence *One Trick Pony* offers is that Simon has come up empty handed.

## One Trick Pony Playing at the Capitol Six Starring Paul Simon

The story follows a 1960s protest singer and his band through a 1980s midwest tour where it becomes obvious their popularity is fading. They are behind the times and life is hard; gigs are not easy to come by.

Jonah Levin (Simon) is the lead singer in the band who is also coping with a divorce and the fact he hasn't cut a hit record in a long time. The major problem with the film, with Simon as the lead actor, is that he can't act.

This is especially evident in scenes where Simon is called upon to express anger, as when Levin goes to visit his estranged wife (Blair Brown) in their old New York City apartment and the meeting ends up in an argument, Levin vents his ire on a box of Bran Buds. But the scene between Levin and

Marion never builds up enough tension to believably carry off his assault on the cereal package. It fizzles quite badly and the result is embarrassing.

When Simon is provided with scenes where he can express tenderness and warmth he is on safer ground. Levin is given a lot of opportunities to be warm and wonderful with his six-year-old (Michael Pearlman) son. But they do the obligatory father-son baseball game in Central Park and you almost expect them to run into Justin Henry and Dustin Hoffman.

The movie is helped by performances from Rip Torn, Allen Goorwitz and Joan Hackett. Torn and Goorwitz play slick record promoters and Hackett as Torn's wife. A scene where Torn listens to some of Levin's new material with all too obviously half an ear (picking up phone calls, and carrying on separate conversations with other people), is one of the film's best.

The music in the film is also enjoyable but it is reminiscent of Simon's earlier works and lacks originality. The B52s and the Lovin' Spoonful make guest appearances and they are welcome additions; the appearance of Tiny Tim is simply bizarre. The members of Levin's band are musicians and like Simon

himself they seem very realistic, but unfortunately are not very interesting.

There are many loose ends in the story. We never seem to get the real reason behind Levin's divorce from his wife, or why he decides to have an affair with Hackett.

The characters in the film are never really allowed to develop so that some of these questions might be answered. The women in the film appear as: 1) a one night stand in Cleveland who wants to sing like Janis Joplin 2) Levin's wife who seems continually annoyed, frustrated or glad to see her husband but after sleeping with him becomes annoyed again 3) the record promoter's wife who seduces Levin for reasons not fully explained.

The men are equally flat as either the good ol' boys in the band, the record promoters who are out to make money and have no taste, or confused souls (Jonah and son).

If you really love Simon's music or don't mind seeing a mediocre movie by all means see *One Trick Pony*. But if you don't fall into the above categories, don't bother.



SIMON . . . should have stayed with playing music

butter dripping languidly in a multi-colored dish basking in the strong afternoon sun, a pool of golden yellow, melting, leaking, running off the table. it pools onto the blue stone floor rises up again a companion to bread

and crackers then icily it hardens and slithers now snake life-like into the waiting cracks and holes in the floor.

a joy to mice, a terror to brooms the sun hungers for its lost vision it hasn't the strength to find another victim

—julie wheelwright

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HARRY AND LOVER . . . hold on for dear life

# Union city journey into ennui

By SHAFFIN SHARIFF

Union City, starring Dennis Lipscomb and Deborah Harry, has all the elements of a 1940's thriller-drama: a nervous husband, unaware that his wife is being unfaithful to him, commits an unintentional murder and then suffers spasms of guilt which drive him to extreme paranoia and sleepless nights. There is, however, much irrationality and dark satire within this film noir framework of betrayal and guilt; the murder is committed over an absurdly funny causality—spilt, nay, stolen milk!

**Union City**  
Directed by Mark Reichert  
Playing at the Bay

Union City begins innocently enough: a nighttime overview of Union City, New Jersey, with the

skyline of New York City in the background, gives way to shots of a stylish and colorful interior. Panning shots of cream-beige satin curtains, bright-red lampshades which give off glows of a brothel, bright-blue kitchen cabinets, and always-open venetian blinds in the apartment of a young couple, Harlan (Dennis Lipscomb) and Lillian (Deborah Harry), garnish the screen. If this isn't exactly what Union City used to be in March 1953, it certainly is director Reichert's cynical view of Americana during the cold war period.

Then, almost as if by accident, the camera departs abruptly from the Anais Nin decor and gives us a taste of the squalor in Union City. A young vagrant trying to acquire money from a fat cab driver who has just received a handsome tip is

flagrantly rebuked. Just as quickly as we enter the world of this apparently insignificant transient, we leave it and re-enter Harlan and Lillian's droll lives.

Harlan, who works in a cramped, claustrophobic office is hyperactive and easily agitated. His current pre-occupation is trying to find out who's been stealing milk from the milk bottles which are delivered to the apartment and left at the door. Lillian, his wife, could care less about the milk. She is cool, demure — and having an affair with Larry (Everett McGill), the superintendent.

Larry and Lillian's weekly rendezvous is at the movies, the main source of mass entertainment for the lower-middle class. Lillian's favorite film is How to Marry a Millionaire, with Marilyn Monroe.

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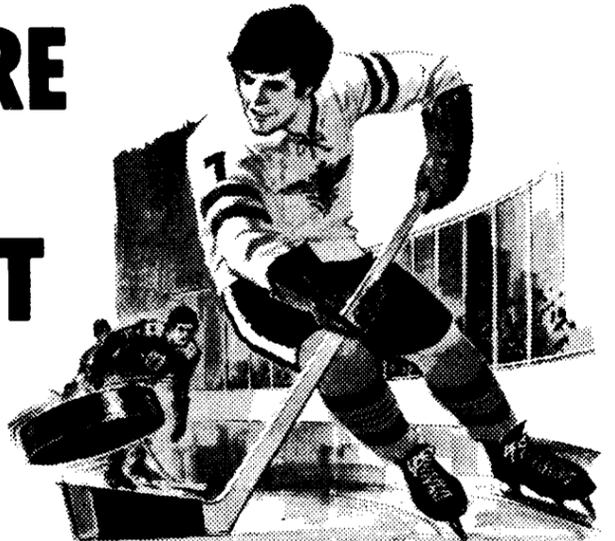
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## Union horror

From PF 10

Lillian likes to think that she's the incarnate vision of the blond bombshell; she dyes her dark hair blonde and buys expensive red shoes which accentuate her slender legs. Larry, a Jack Palance look-alike, likes to take care of Lillian and possibly other lonely ladies in the building.

Harlan's obsession with Who's Minding the Milk leads to the death of the thirsty culprit, who turns out to the young vagrant. Harlan hides the body in the vacant apartment next door. No one ever finds the corpse, but Harlan's shaky conscience gets the better of him. He is plagued by visions of the bloody body and nightmares. Except for Harlan's impotence in bed, which seems to be a chronic condition he's used to, Lillian doesn't notice a thing — she's too busy making plans for the future with Larry.

Made on a paltry budget of \$500,000, Union City is a competent exercise in economical filmmaking. Much of this film takes place inside, and the camera avoids venturing into exterior settings. Many participants in Union City have their showbiz origins in music, including co-stars Deborah Harry and Pat Benatar, composer Chris Stein, lead guitarist for the group Blondie, and director Mark Reichert. Reichert adapted the script for Union City from a short story by Cornell Woolrich, *The Cor- pse Next Door*.

Harry and Benatar are no actors; their talents are more suitable for the domain of popular music. Yet their deadpan delivery of the dialogue with voices that carry little dramatic conviction works for

Union City since the whole film basks in a certain passivity. Harry glides through Union City with her sexy fashion-model looks and black lingerie. Benatar, who dons an overdrawn lipstick on her thin lips, looks like Shelley Duvall in *Annie Hall*, and is just as spaced out.

The only active character in Union City is Harlan, expertly played by Dennis Lipscomb. His histrionic reactions to inconsequential matters, like the stolen milk, make him look like a helpless clod from the Twilight Zone. Life around him is so inert that one cannot help but wonder during the course of this film, what is he getting so upset about?

Union City is full of absurdity and wry observations about the "good" life in an economically booming, but spiritually soulless industrial city. Those looking for a new wave recital from Deborah Harry and Pat Benatar are politely asked to take a hike. Those willing to sit back and smile at these farcical characters right out of the pages of Harold Pinter should consider seeing Union City.

## Wilder's fedora flops

By LORI THICKE

Fedora, a newly-released film by Billy Wilder, has been "in the can" (as they say) for over two years.

Opening tonight at the Capitol 6, the film was not released by the studios until recently — years after it was completed. Why they decided to release it at all is a mystery.

**Fedora**  
Directed by Billy Wilder  
Playing at the Capitol 6

The movie is based on the original premise that a vain, egocentric movie star will do anything to stay on top. Marthe Keller plays Fedora, an aging Garboesque star who is unwilling to let go of her public image.

In the first moments of the movie, before the opening credits roll, a distraught woman cries "Fedora" and throws herself in front of an oncoming train. With that bit of melodrama over with, the

film shifts to a regal funeral parlor where Fedora is lying in state.

Enter William Holden as producer Barry Detweiler. As he files past the coffin with the other curiosity seekers he reflects (sounding very much like Mitchum's Philip Marlowe) "If I hadn't gone to Corfu to look for her two weeks ago, maybe she'd still be alive."

Through a series of flashbacks Barry Detweiler-cum-Philip Marlowe unravels his story.

A down-on-his-luck producer, he has finally secured backers for his newest venture, a remake of Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* — if he can deliver the reclusive Fedora in the title role.

He traces Fedora to her Mediterranean retreat off the Greek island of Corfu, where she has retired after attempting suicide over the much younger Michael York, played by York himself.

As we later learn (in another flashback) Detweiler and Fedora

had a one night stand many years ago when he was second-assistant director on one of her pictures.

Detweiler's problem is that Fedora is sheltered from all outside contacts by her "weird entourage": the old Countess, in whose mansion she lives, her plastic surgeon Dr. Vando (played by Jose Ferrer), her chauffeur, and a nurse-governess.

What Detweiler sees in Corfu convinces him she is being held against her will. When he manages to meet Fedora — who looks surprisingly youthful for 67 — in a Greek shop after she escapes from the careless chauffeur, she is hastily apprehended and ushered away into the black Rolls.

The second time she escapes, Dr. Vando and the chauffeur come with a straitjacket to retrieve her from Detweiler's hotel room.

Billy Wilder, who also produced and wrote the screenplay, creates a

Turn to PF 13

in the dark earldom  
the evil toad sings loudly  
we are consumed

— stulie mcwright

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dress up as woodpeckers

and get  
framed  
for  
robbing  
a bank...  
and  
when  
they  
discover  
that  
prison  
life is for  
the birds  
they go...



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CRAZY**

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Executive Producer MELVILLE TUCKER • Produced by HANNAH WEINSTEIN

Written by BRUCE JAY FRIEDMAN • Directed by SIDNEY POITIER



Coming in December



**Mass Media and the Artist** is the subtitle of a display of 68 engravings by William Hogarth at the Vancouver Art Gallery. The exhibition, on loan from the British Museum, opens Saturday, Nov. 29 and runs until Jan. 24, 1981.

AMS Concerts presents for the enjoyment of all, the **Pointed Sticks**. At the Pit, no less! Friday and Saturday, Dec. 5 and 6, at 7:30 p.m. Advance tickets are available at the AMS box office.

Other music on campus includes **Bernard Lagace**, organist from the Conservatoire de Musique in Montreal. Lagace will play in the UBC recital hall in the Music Building Saturday Nov. 29 at 8:30 p.m. The program will be all Bach. Lagace will also give a free introductory lecture on the music he will be playing on Friday, Nov. 28 at 3:30 p.m. in the music building.

**Where Dance and Music Meet** is at the Western Front, where **Nina Seybolt** and Jerry Granelli will be teaching dance from the musicians' point of view, with an op-

portunity to dance to live music. There will be a workshop from noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 6, preceded by a performance on Friday night, Dec. 5 at 8 p.m. For more information, call the Western Front at 876-0556.

Also at the Western Front, electronic music honoring Canada Music Week. Featured will be music by **Barry Truax**, **Hugh Luccaine**, **David Keane**, and others. The event will occur at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Nov. 28 at the Western Front, 303 E. 8th.

And for all you Western Front fans, the **WF Video** will present new works by **Elizabeth Vander Zaag**, **Kate Craig**, and **Susan Britton**. The video works will be on view at the Western Front on Monday, Dec. 1 at 8 p.m.

The **Literary Storefront** will present **Life of a Fire Lookout**, a series of poems, slides, interviews and movies by Wayne Pease. Drop down to #1, 314 W. Cordova at 8 p.m. on Thursday, Dec. 4.



HOGARTH ENGRAVINGS . . . for an explanation of this picture, see left.

## More Fedora

From PF 11

visually pleasing, fast-paced and suspenseful move - for the first forty-five minutes. The second half of the film seems like the work of a different person.

The action that marked the first half of the movie abruptly disappears as through more flashbacks the countess tells Detweiler the truth. The last part stretches tediously on ad infinitum while the countess, the nurse and Dr. Vando recount their stories. What could have been accomplished in 10 or 15 minutes is prolonged interminably.

When the film finally reaches a conclusion it is most unsatisfying because of lines that scream out to be said. Detweiler doesn't react with outrage when he learns what has taken place, but instead makes an oblique reference to what a good movie it would have made.

In *Fedora* Wilder creates a number of situations that are too implausible to be believed. For example, when the movie flashes back to Detweiler's first meeting with Fedora he is yawning while he places lily pads over her breasts in a nude pool scene. This, we are expected to believe, piques the star so much that she takes the young Detweiler (placed by Stephen Collins, who has no physical resemblance to Holden) to bed.

The movie has a full slate of name actors - including a cameo by Henry Fonda - but with one exception the acting is uniformly flat. Holden doesn't bring anything to his role, and Ferrer succeeds only if his intention was to create a character foil, and not a full-blooded personage. Even Michael York is uncharacteristically lifeless.

## Adrift

From PF 12

folds of cloth. The morning light which danced upon her bare leg intensified the whiteness of the skin 'til it seemed to be glowing. Each tiny blonde hair which covered her skin's smoothly textured surface shone softly.

And then, as if she had been waiting all along, she raised her slender hand, gently pulled the hair back from her snowy face, and she turned towards her observer. Their eyes met in the emptiness. And in that silent abyss he felt himself take form. His breath was slow and deep, his shivering stopped. A warmth crept upon him and the world bloomed - he was no longer fluid. Her eyes allowed him to be. She smiled softly to him, "You've been dreaming haven't you?" came her soothing voice. "Yes," he said slowly, "I guess I have."

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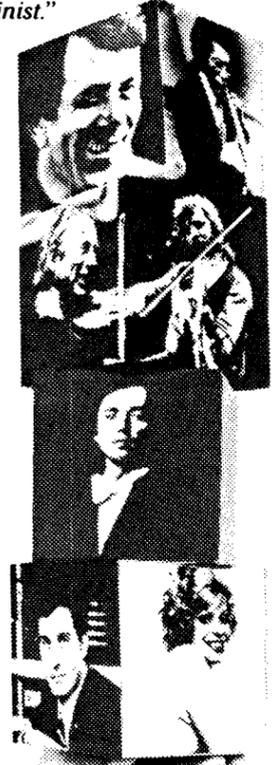
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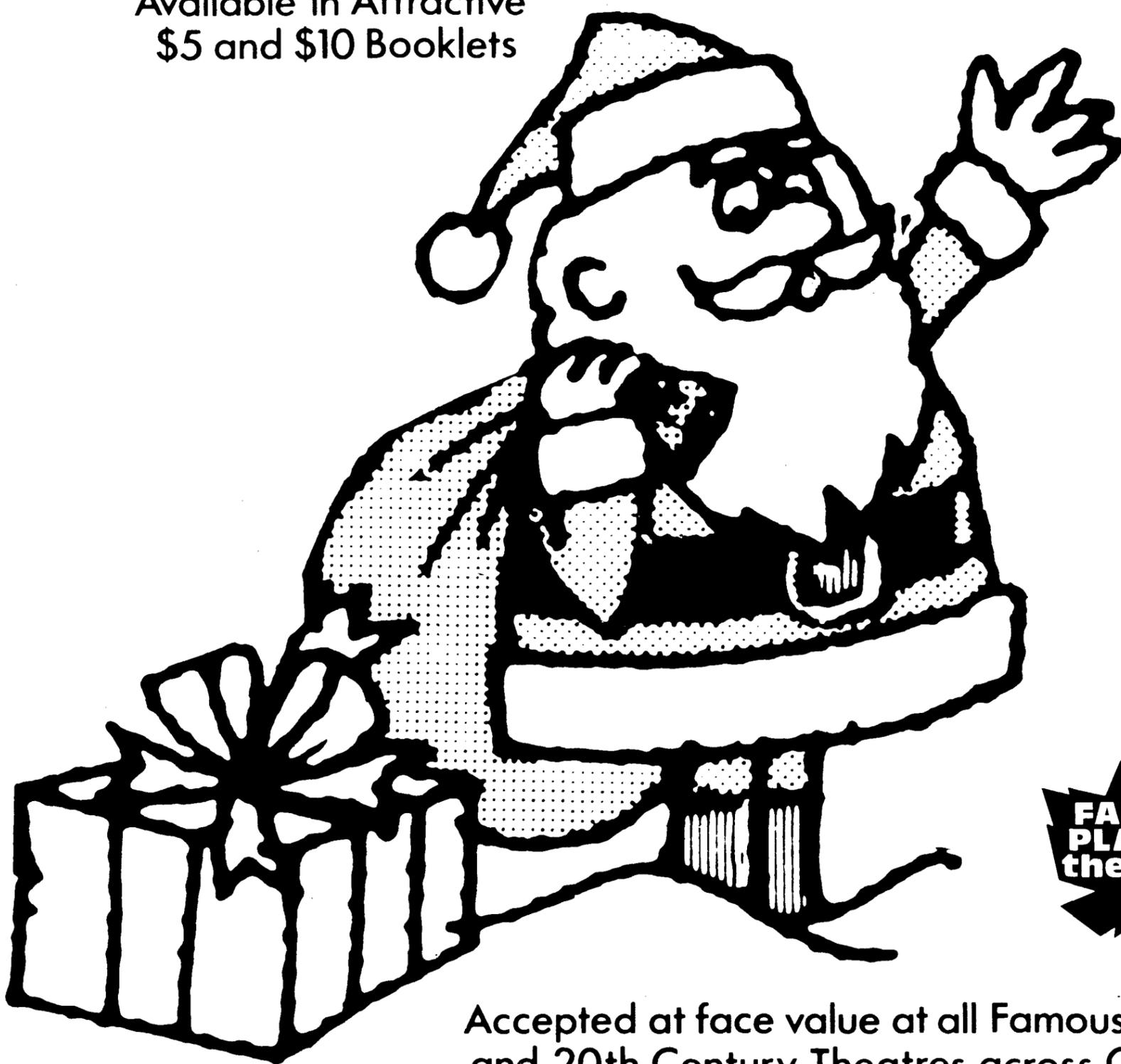
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