THE UBYSSEY

Vol. LVI, No. 53 VANCOUVER, B.C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1975 48 228-2301

SUB-to-pool tunnel drawn

Architects for the planned $4 million covered pool have been instructed by the pool committee to draw plans for a $99,000 tunnel connecting SUB and the aquatic centre, The Ubyssey has learned.

The architects have drawn up plans which currently show a small tunnel-like projection extended to the pool property perimeter and strengthened south wall supports which will allow the tunnel to be sunk.

Pool committee member Doug Aldridge has admitted the strengthened south wall must be built at the time of the original pool construction.

It will cost about $27,000 because the south wall is one of the main supporting walls in the building, he said.

The tunnel itself will cost about $72,000, another source said.

The pool committee, composed of Aldridge, a former Alma Mater Society president and Students' Coalition founder, Bob Angus, Students' Coalition co-ordinator three years ago and unsuccessful presidential candidate and former AMS president Grant Burnyeat, also a Students' Coalition member.

They are not allowed to spend money on the pool plans unless authorized by council. All innovations planned by the group — currently including saunas, whirlpools and a bar — must also be passed by council.

But Aldridge claimed the tunnel plan occupied little of the architect's time.

"He just had to make the wall a foot thicker on the plans," he said.

The tunnel connecting SUB would remain a possibility because of the plans, however. Aldridge is known to be a main proponent of the tunnel plan, which could also extend into an underground shopping complex.

Current AMS president Gordie Blankstein said Wednesday he "doesn't care one way or the other" about the tunnel.

But he claimed recent administration construction guidelines require all new buildings to be connected by a covered walkway to an existing building.

He said he would support construction of a covered walkway, but would leave discussions of the tunnel up to others, despite the fact it is known among incoming executive members as "the Gordie Blankstein memorial tunnel to nowhere."

Students are committed to paying $925,000 in capital costs plus interest toward pool construction through a $5 levy to be collected for an indefinite period.

The provincial government has agreed to pay an additional $350,000 for the project. The pool committee is trying to raise the rest through federal winter works projects.

—matt king photo

WELL, DO YOU want a building there? String fence currently strung around trees at northwest corner of SUB delineates area south of Brock Hall that would be covered by proposed new library data centre. Engaged in valiant struggle against forces of darkness are Steve Haber, left, science 4, Ron Walls, AMS science rep, Stew Savard, arts undergrad prez, and Linda McKogue, AMS rehab rep.

Group restricts actions

Senate's extracurricular activities committee, originally directed to examine senate's extracurricular philosophy and objectives, reported Wednesday it had decided to restrict itself to an investigation of athletics and physical recreation.

The committee, which has met almost 30 times since January, 1973, was originally mandated to make recommendations on the wider issue but decided not to deal with the entire scope of extracurricular activities.

Highlights of the committee's recommendations include:

- senate establish a standing committee on extracurricular activities to be informed about and assess continuously all extracurricular programs:

See page 2: FACULTY

Current aid, trade keeps Third World starving

By TERRY DONALDSON

As the world system is now structured, there are two ways the Third World countries can get their fair share of the world's resources. The first is aid from developing countries: money, low interest loans, or donations of food, supplies and technological expertise.

The second is trade: Third World countries selling their resources and products on the world market in order to be able to buy what they cannot produce.

And yet the effect of current aid and trade policies is to keep most of the Third World countries poor, undeveloped and hungry.

First of all, the amount of aid has been inadequate. As part of its Decade of Development (1960-1970) the United Nations challenged developed nations to set aside one per cent of their Gross National Product for overseas aid. The statistics for 1972 reveal that the U.S. contributed .29 percent, Germany .31 per cent and Canada .47 per cent.

First of all, the amount of aid has been inadequate.

And aid is decreasing, particularly in the area of food. Between 1970 and 1974, American food aid dropped from nine million tons to 3.3 million tons. In the same period, Canada's aid was halved — from 1.27 million to .64 million tons.

Food aid has always been little more than a way of dealing with surpluses. The UN estimates that eight to 12 million tons of food aid will be needed in the five countries most threatened with famine this year.

However, the recent food conference in Rome failed in its attempt to get the food exporting countries to commit specific quantities of grain to deal with the short-term problem of those that are currently starving. Though Canada pledged one million tons of grain a year for the next three years, the U.S. responded negatively. America did not want to participate in such a scheme. U.S. agriculture secretary Earl Butz said, because "it would have a bullish effect on the market."

About the only bright spot in the aid picture, according to UBC development economist Geoffrey Hainsworth, is the work of non-governmental organizations like CARE and church groups whose aid "has doubled, while official aid is falling off."

Much of the aid given is made on terms that serve the economic interests of the donor country and lead to a dependency relationship rather than to self-determination by the developing nation. Much aid is 'tied'; that is, the money has to be spent in the donor country.

The 1970 review of Canadian foreign policy outlined the rationale for tied aid this way: "It provides an initial source of financing nations and provides Canadians with the kind of knowledge and experience which help support the expansion of Canadian commercial interests overseas."

However, the economic motive for aid is secondary to the political. After the Second World War, the est engaged in massive aid programs to outbid the Communists for political and economic control of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The American house committee of foreign affairs explained (1957): "The most important reason (for giving aid) is that nations are determined to develop. Only by participation in that development will we have an opportunity to direct their development along lines that will best serve our interests.

Though the Canadian foreign policy review of 1970 was more humanitarian and internationalist in tenor, it nevertheless urged a priority be given "to countries whose governments pursue external and internal policies that are broadly consistent with Canadian values and interests."

See page 3: AMERICAN

Faculty book changed under new plans

From page 1

o the university administration establish and support an appropriate administrative system for a complete extracurricular activities program;

o the administration president and Faculty Association consider rewording sections of the faculty handbook to recognize faculty member contribution to the university beyond participation in academic affairs;

o the university actively continue its policy of encouraging individuals and organizations to contribute awards recognizing exceptional ability in artistic or athletic performance as well as scholarship level academic achievement.

After a brief discussion senate voted to table further discussion of the report until its March meeting.

Oily food

VENEZUELA (ZNS-CUP) — While most countries are worrying about converting oil into gasoline, this country is quietly developing plans to convert oil into food.

Pacific news service reports the Venezuelan government is investing $60 million in a plant which would convert oil into a food

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STUDENTS ON SENATE

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

Agricultural Sciences: **JANET S. RYAN (Third Year)**

Applied Science: **F. KEITH H. GAGNE (Second Year)**

Education: **JOAN PATRICIA BLANDFORD (Second Year Elementary)**

Forestry: **THOMAS ROSS PASCUZZO (Second Year)**

Law: **GORDON S. FUNT (First Year)**

ELECTION OF ONE FULL-TIME STUDENT TO SERVE ON SENATE FROM EACH OF THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MEDICINE, PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, SCIENCE

The following nominations have been received:

Arts
ARLENE J. FRANCIS (Third Year)
CAROL V. GOULET (Third Year)

Commerce and Business Administration
BRIAN G. DOUGHERTY (Third Year)
PETER HARPER (First Year)

Medicine
HENRY S. BERGMAN (Second Year)
JOHN M. SEHMER (Second Year)
GLENN P. TAYLOR (Third Year)

Pharmaceutical Sciences
W. LYNN CORSCADDEN (Third Year)
GRANT THOMAS EDWARDS (Third Year)
ALICIA B. POLANIN (Third Year)

Science
COLM PATRICK COLE (Fourth Year)
RON M. WALLS (Fourth Year)

POLLS WILL BE OPEN AS FOLLOWS

Tuesday, March 11, 1975,
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

(Students will vote in their own constituencies only)

ARTS (including Home Economics, Librarianship and Social Work)
BUCHANAN BUILDING

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ANGUS BUILDING

MEDICINE (including 1st and 2nd Year Medicine and 2nd and 3rd Year Rehabilitation Medicine)
(3rd and Fourth Year Medicine and 4th Year Rehabilitation Medicine will vote by mailed ballot)
WOODWARD LIBRARY

PHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES
CUNNINGHAM BUILDING

SCIENCE
SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

(N.B. — Only full-time students are eligible to participate in these elections — i.e. undergraduates taking at least 12 units (or the equivalent) of courses.

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SECOND CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

This is second call for nominations for one student representative from each of the following faculties to serve on Senate for one year.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY and FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Requirements of Nomination:

Each nomination must carry:

- the name, student number, year and faculty of the nominee
- the signature, **full name in block letters,** student number, year and faculty of **three full-time students from the same faculty** in support of the nomination
- the signature of the nominee indicating the nominee's willingness to run for election

NOMINATIONS MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE REGISTRAR NO LATER THAN 4:30 p.m. ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1975

(Any questions concerning these elections should be referred to the Registrar's Secretary — 228-3159).

February 21, 1975

J. E. A.PARNALL
Registrar

Earth could feed up to 40 billion

By SUE VOHANKA

About 800 million people in the world suffer from malnutrition.

And estimates say 10 million people this year and 20 million next year will die of malnutrition.

But there is not a food shortage according to University of Saskatchewan economist Harold Bronson.

The earth could feed as many as 40 billion people if wastage is reduced and additional land cultivated for agricultural use, Bronson told about 40 persons in SUB auditorium Thursday.

"What is this business of talking about a food shortage when the system is putting acreage out of production and paying farmers not to grow?" Bronson said.

Bronson estimated as many as 22 billion acres of land can be cultivated in the world. Currently about seven billion acres are used.

Bronson said much of the rich land in the West Indies is currently unused because sugar companies have bought large amounts of land for speculation which they hold idle.

Much Jamaican land is also held idle because of tourist potential, said Bronson. He said he has seen miles and miles of skinny coconut trees and stunted cattle on land that could feed half of Jamaica.

Bronson said even desert land can be used agriculturally. He said deserts can be pushed back by planting rows of trees as wind breaks and planting crops between the rows.

"Millions of acres can be brought to use in the Sahara at a cost of about $20 per acre," he said.

Bronson said water is indirectly an important protein source that is relatively unused. He said harvesting ocean plankton and expanding fish farming in fresh water ponds are two ways of using existing resources.

"The panic about feeding three or four or 12 billion people is unjustified," Bronson said. "There's this question about the waste that goes on in what we do produce."

Bronson said in the U.S. 10 per cent of the crop is left in the field.

"And pests eat half the world's food supply," he said. Bronson said pest control must be improved.

He added pets might be equated with pests. "The U.S. spends $2 billion each year feeding pets."

"But the big waste is we insist on eating 2,000 pounds of grain per capita per year," Bronson said.

He said an adequate Asian diet used about 400 pounds per capita — including 360 pounds of grain and about 40 pounds of animal products.

Bronson said because people in affluent countries eat excessively they become overweight. They then needlessly expend energy trying to remain fit, he said.

"We could improve our health also by improving our eating habits," he said.

—marise savaria photo

WITH SIX, you didn't get egg roll. But you did get shrimp chips galore, won ton and yes, egg rolls, if you paid for them. Here Dave "Streak" Wong, arts 2, and Susan Gam, home ec 3, prepare shrimp chips for Chinese Varsity Club food sale Wednesday to raise money for the organization.

Wind high

The windstorm that swept the Lower Mainland Wednesday night caused an estimated $3,000 to $4,000 damage at UBC, a physical plant spokesman said Thursday.

Three large windows were blown out of the education building lounge and a door blew open and smashed a window in the Buchanan tower, he said.

Other minor damage included several metal roof flashings blown off buildings around the campus, the spokesman said. A tree was blown down at the Place Vanier residence but caused no damage, he added.

American aid shows political motivations

From page 1

This political motivation for aid can be seen in American practices. Last year nearly half of the U.S. food aid went to Cambodia and South Viet Nam. Three days before Allende's death, the U.S. turned down a request to sell wheat to Chile for cash. Yet, one month after the coup, the U.S. granted the new regime eight times the total credit ever offered to Allende, to purchase wheat.

Because of these problems, a more active participation on the part of Third world countries in development and trade seems to have more potential. In a recent speech in the House of Commons on Canada's foreign policy Andrew Brewin (NDP-Greenwood) said: "Aid can only be viable as a complement to trade and economics policies which enhance self-reliant development in the Third World."

However, there has been an increasing realization that we can no longer rely on growth to cure all ills in the Third World. Paul Gerin-Lajoie, of The Canadian International Development Agency, says, "Growth alone is not enough; there must also be fairer distribution."

With only 6 per cent of the world's population Canada and the U.S. consume more than 40 per of the world's food and non-food resources, most of which are imported. And the balance of trade is moving in the wrong direction. The share of less developed countries in world trade declined from 33 per cent in 1950 to 17.6 per cent in 1970. Meanwhile, the debt of poor nations grew from $10 billion in 1955 to $80 billion in 1973.

Part of the problem is that the inflated prices of manufactured goods poorer countries have to import has increased much faster than the price of raw materials they export. The price of coffee, for example, fell from 80 cents per pound in 1952 to 40 cents per pound in 1962. The prime minister of Jamaica recently complained that whereas 10 years ago 10 tons of raw sugar would buy a tractor, 50 tons is currently needed.

On top of this is the energy bill, which for less developed countries rose from $3.7 billion in 1972 to $15 billion in 1974. This has created a new class of superpoor nations that is being referred to as the Fourth World.

Canadian churchmen have been critical of Canada's stance towards the developing countries on trade matters. GATT-fly, an organization created by the five major Canadian denominations, criticizes Canada's participation in GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

They charge that through GATT "rich countries assemble to reduce barriers to trade on products of chief interest to them, without regard for two thirds of humanity's poor."

As a particular example, GATT-fly points to Canada's sugar policy. Up until 1973, Canada imported 80 per cent of its sugar from Jamaica, Bermuda, Belize, South Africa and Trinidad, under the International Sugar Agreement. The ISA had the noble aim of "establishing a stable range of prices and steady quotas, so that producers (especially developing countries) could look forward to improving income."

However, negotiations for a new agreement broke down in March 1973. Exporting nations wanted a higher price for sugar because of the effect of inflation on imported goods. As reported in the Toronto Globe and Mail, the importers, led by Canada, refused. They also rejected a compromise suggested by the International Sugar Conference, apparently preferring no agreement to higher prices on raw materials.

In explaining its policy, Canadian officials said they do not like raising prices to aid development. They favor an aid program because in this way money is raised in taxes from the whole population, whereas raising sugar prices penalizes industrial sugar users and domestic consumers only.

Added to this, they said they could have some control over aid money, but that they do not know what happens to sugar profits. Moreover, they favor a lower price for raw sugar so Canadian industrial sugar users can be competitive on the world market.

However, it is common knowledge that sugar refiners have been making exorbitant profits. And of course there are no refineries in the exporting countries. When prices of raw sugar went up by 65 cents a pound on the world market, the Redpath Corporation compensated itself by increasing the price of refined sugar 75 cents a pound. Canada's three larges refiners, Atlantic, Redpath and St. Lawrence, were charged in April 1974 with fixing prices and limiting competition. Money is being made on sugar, but little of it finds its way to the sugar growers.

In light of this world trade situation, many would agree with Andrew Brewin. "We sometimes tend to claim that some of the developing countries are responsible for their own misfortunes. This does not do justice to the facts."

soapbox

By SUE VOHANKA

Can you imagine 11 people meeting 29 times and accomplishing absolutely nothing.

If each meeting lasted an average of two hours, that comes to 638 person hours of doing nothing.

And that's absurd if the people who have done all that nothing are UBC senate members.

In a recent report to senate, an ad hoc committee on extra curricular activities showed just how much its members can accomplish.

According to its report, the committee was established to "examine senate's philosophy and objectives vis-a-vis extra curricular activities and to make recommendations regarding the implementation of the same."

The intent of setting up the committee in the first place was "to involve the senate in non-academic aspects of university activity and to consider improvements to the quality of university life for students, faculty and staff."

All this leads to several observations.

One, what students do in their spare time is none of senate's business in the first place. Two, the committee did an incompetent job of the task they were given. And three, the recommendations put forth by the committee have come pretty far-reaching, not to say alarming, implications.

I'll try to explain.

Senate is a stagnating and uninspiring body full of deadwood, which is supposed to deal with academic and administrative concerns at the university.

Which extra curricular activities students, faculty and staff choose to take part in during their spare time is their own business.

Besides, we as students should be concerned senate fulfills its responsibility for academic affairs.

There are lots of things in the existing administrative structure that students should direct their engergy towards. For example, trying to get more than token student representation on committees at every administrative level of the university. Tenure and promotion committees, daan selection committees, you name it.

And more. Lots of faculty members and students out there have ideas for new courses and programs. For example, senate even has a committee on interdisciplinary studies.

Okay, on to what the committee accomplished during its 638 meeting hours.

Though directed to look at senate's "philosophy and objectives" for extra curricular activities, the committee instantly narrowed its focus to athletics and physical recreation.

And the committee's investigation led to lots of general, obvious "motherhood" statements that everyone knows and agrees with.

Those kinds of things don't need more than five minutes to come up with — but 638 hours?

Yet the committee's recommendations are where we have to take the whole thing seriously.

The committee suggests the administration establish administrative systems and operate a complete program of

See page 13: STUDENTS

Exams, essays

Student council was supposed to meet as per schedule Wednesday night in the opulent setting of the Alma Mater Society council chambers. Unfortunately, there was no quorum.

Now that's bad just on general principles. Students who take on positions of quote responsibility should live up to them. That's motherhood and goes without saying.

But it brings us to another point — the reason for their absence and for the circles bagging under their eyes of most students these days. Exams and essays.

Both of these "educational methods" are forcing students to live mole-like existences, memorizing useless facts and exploring esoteric concepts in minute detail, so that their eventual B.A. serves only as a memento of facts lost and wisdom never gained..

They are not adequate measures of knowledge. How many of us know good, steady students who flub out on the final and blow that all-important average? They just serve as good yardsticks of how well one can write exams, a science in itself.

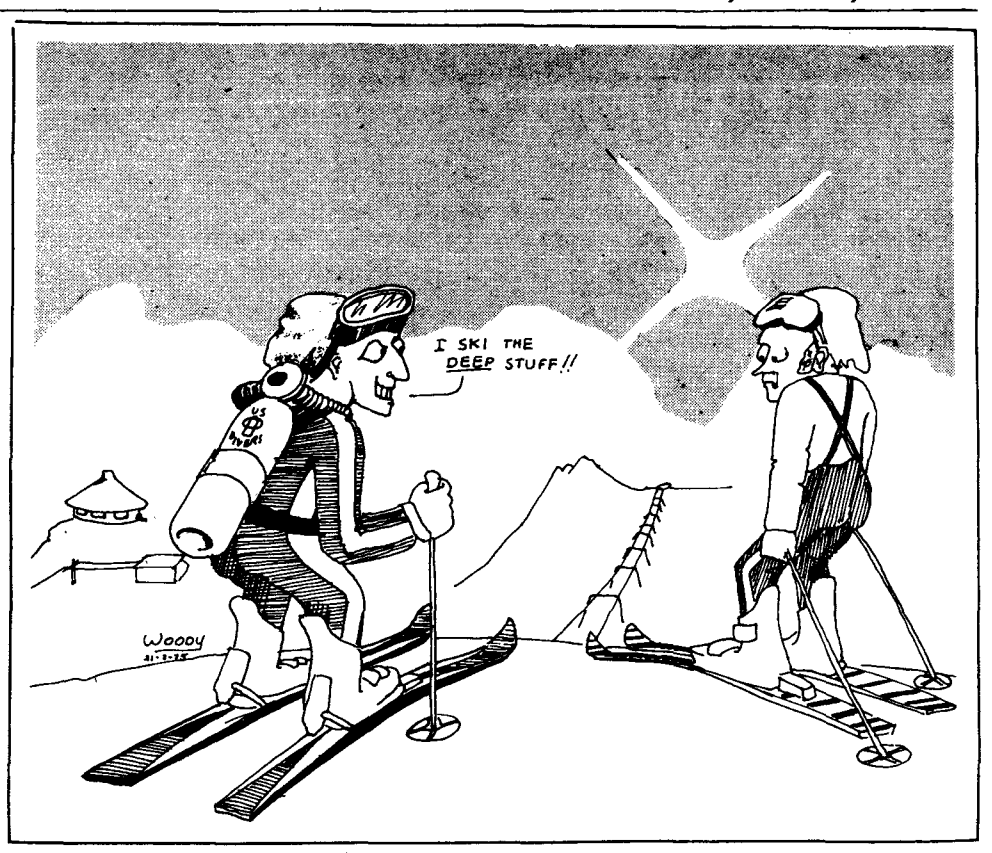
But of course, that is to be expected in a place like this. The university is geared to turn out people whose field of knowledge has been rather limited to esoteric investigations of limited subjects. Specialists, in fact.

These specialists don't have any part of an overview of world situations and their own place in this world. Therefore, they can only understand their own cog-like place in the vast societal machine, to flog a cliche to death.

That means they pose no danger to the other cogs, whose work they don't understand, and no danger to the whole machine — whose existence, in many cases, is only suspected rather than recognized, because of over-specialization.

So exams serve to perpetuate this. Wouldn't it be nicer if we got all credits from in-class work, from work in the community, from dealing with concepts rather than exclusively with facts.

Wouldn't it be nice to have inter-disciplinary courses with exams dealing with aspects of all these?



Wouldn't it be nice to have done with meaningless exams and limited essays?

So people would have time to explore more than the inside of the library and numerous textbooks. So we could all get into community work, into extra-curricular activities, into in-class debate and discussion and projects?

Of course it can be accomplished through people organizing into course unions with representation on departmental course committees.

So get started. Otherwise we'll all remain slogging away, missing fairly important functions for really unimportant ones. But wouldn't it be nice if it was otherwise?

Sigh. Utopia.

Letters

Elitist terms rapped

"Educated" UBC professor Fred Stockholder agrees with former Mayor Tom Campbell that all East Enders in Vancouver are hamburgers. For clarification read the Vancouver Province, Feb. 13, page 46. The article in question is " 'Working people's' university urged."

I am shocked by professor Stockholder's following: "The ghetto is already there. (In the East End). The fact is that the people in Point Grey have education and the people in the East End do not." Well Mr. Stockholder, it depends entirely from what level of intelligence East Enders are being observed.

I am proud to say that I have lived in Vancouver's East End for my entire 21 years. My family has had numerous opportunities to move away from this area, but we love it here.

For your information, Stockholder, many prominent Canadians were raised and educated in the East End "ghetto."

For instance, Premier Dave Barrett, Fred Hume, and former Attorney-General Robert Bonner, to name but a few. If my neighbors are uneducated they certainly carry it with far more dignity and tolerance than professor Stockholder carries his education.

Katherine Lawrence
history 4

Data centre

After reading much of the current material in The Ubyssey about the proposed data centre to be built on the lawn between SUB and Brock Hall, there are several questions which come to my mind.

Firstly, why is it that we all of a sudden need such a facility when for years we have gotten along fine without it? I can't see why there is such a shortage of library space, especially since much of the library is already devoted to staff space.

If the processing centre is needed now, it must have been known that it would be the case before the new Sedgewick library was built, but no provisions were made for it then while students were already enduring the inconvenience of construction on a central campus location.

The second point is the question concerning location. As I see it, the disadvantages which will accrue from locating a structure on the proposed location are many and far outweigh any possible benefits.

Already the amount of green grass on the campus is becoming in short supply and the loss of additional open space in such a central location can only add up to the "downtown aura" the campus is rapidly attaining.

Then there is the question of inconvenience. By observing past construction projects on the campus, it would not be unrealistic to predict two years of the hassles of construction, which would add to the ugliness of this area and severely encroach on the study atmosphere of the main library. Also, there is the inconvenience to students entering campus through the location.

The question of most importance which springs to my mind however concerns the degree to which students have been consulted with respect to planning on the campus.

If there had been no opposition to this project, then it appears it would have been built without presentation to the people who most use this campus.

In my opinion, the people responsible for planning should do more than look at the economics of the issue and start to concern themselves with the preservation of our open space for the better enjoyment of those who use this campus, now and for years to come.

In this case, I don't believe all alternatives have been considered and if they have been, why haven't they been presented in an open publication to facilitate the participation of students?

Therefore, I move that before the go-ahead is issued on this, or any other project of major importance, a comprehensive statement outlining the reasons for and alternatives considered should be presented in The Ubyssey where students are able to view the logic that is behind this bureaucratic machinery.

With the aid of adequate communication now, it may be possible to resolve the problems arising from this proposal now, rather than waiting for it to become too late.

Kingsley Noel
commerce 4

THE UBYSSEY

FEBRUARY 21, 1975

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 writer and not of the AMS or the university administration. Member, Canadian University Press. The Ubyssey publishes Page Friday, a weekly commentary and review. The Ubyssey's editorial offices are located in room 241K of the Student Union Building.

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

Editor: Lesley Krueger

Meanwhile, back in the newsroom, big mama Lesley Krueger served up the usual Ubyssey fare: rancid, disgusting baileyburgers, wooden phony fries and the world's most expensive milk. The staff refused to eat it. So Gary Coull, Doug Rushton, Berton Woodward, Sue Vohanka, Kini McDonald, Terry Donaldson, Marise Savaria, Matt King, Barry Jensen, Greg Strong, Chris Gainor, Mark Buckshon and Bruce Woodburn put Alan Doree in a big pot and began stirring. Cedric Tetzel, Carl Vesterback, Stu Lyster, Tom Barnes and Ken Dodd threw in a pinch of Boyd McConnell and Marcus Gee plus some garlic. Andre Paradis, Geoff Hancock and Robert Diotte got sick. Gracie Eng headed for The Three Greenhorns.

AUCE

I hope you will print this letter to help minimize the damage done by a couple of factual errors made by The Ubyssey concerning the campus support committee for the CKLG strikers.

1. In last Thursday's issue you stated categorically that the committee was being organized by Association of University and College Employees local one. This was definitely not the case; a point I emphatically made to your reporter. The committee's existence was announced in The Ubyssey in this way before the AUCE membership decided to back it.

2. Your reporter somehow managed to invent the authority for me to speak on behalf of AUCE local one, calling me "AUCE spokeswomen" in Friday's paper. Again, completely erroneous.

No one attending the Support Committee meeting was officially representing either of the major campus unions, and for my part, I clearly introduced myself as a member of the Revolutionary Marxist Group as well as an individual member of AUCE and was in no way claiming to speak officially on behalf of the union.

Clean out your ears, folks.

Heather Prittie

In both cases you identified yourself as a member of AUCE when talking to our reporters. And on top of that, in the second story, you were clearly speaking about an AUCE meeting and were therefore a spokesperson — note, not an official representative but only speaking for the group.

The first story read "sponsored" not organized, by the way. But you're right, it should have read sponsored by members of AUCE. Sorry — Staff.

Why not?

I have slowly become aware through that consistant government barrage of Why nots? and Why nots! that this is International Women's Year.

The key factors leading to this revelation were the various pronouncements that I, being a male person, am automatically an oppressor of women and a violator of their rights.

I resent this totally unfounded charge.

I'll have you know I'm just as liberal minded as the next man, person, or whatever. To prove it I will here present my own project to celebrate International Women's Year, which will, I believe, in one bold stroke forever establish women as equal, if not superior to, their male counterparts.

All that has to be done is for the Canadian Armed Forces, the prime bastion of male chauvinism in this country, to establish a combat battalion composed entirely of women.

This new formation will establish once and for all the great potential that women do in fact possess as it will become, even before any initial training, the crack unit of the Canadian army.

Ian Cameron
arts 4

Green

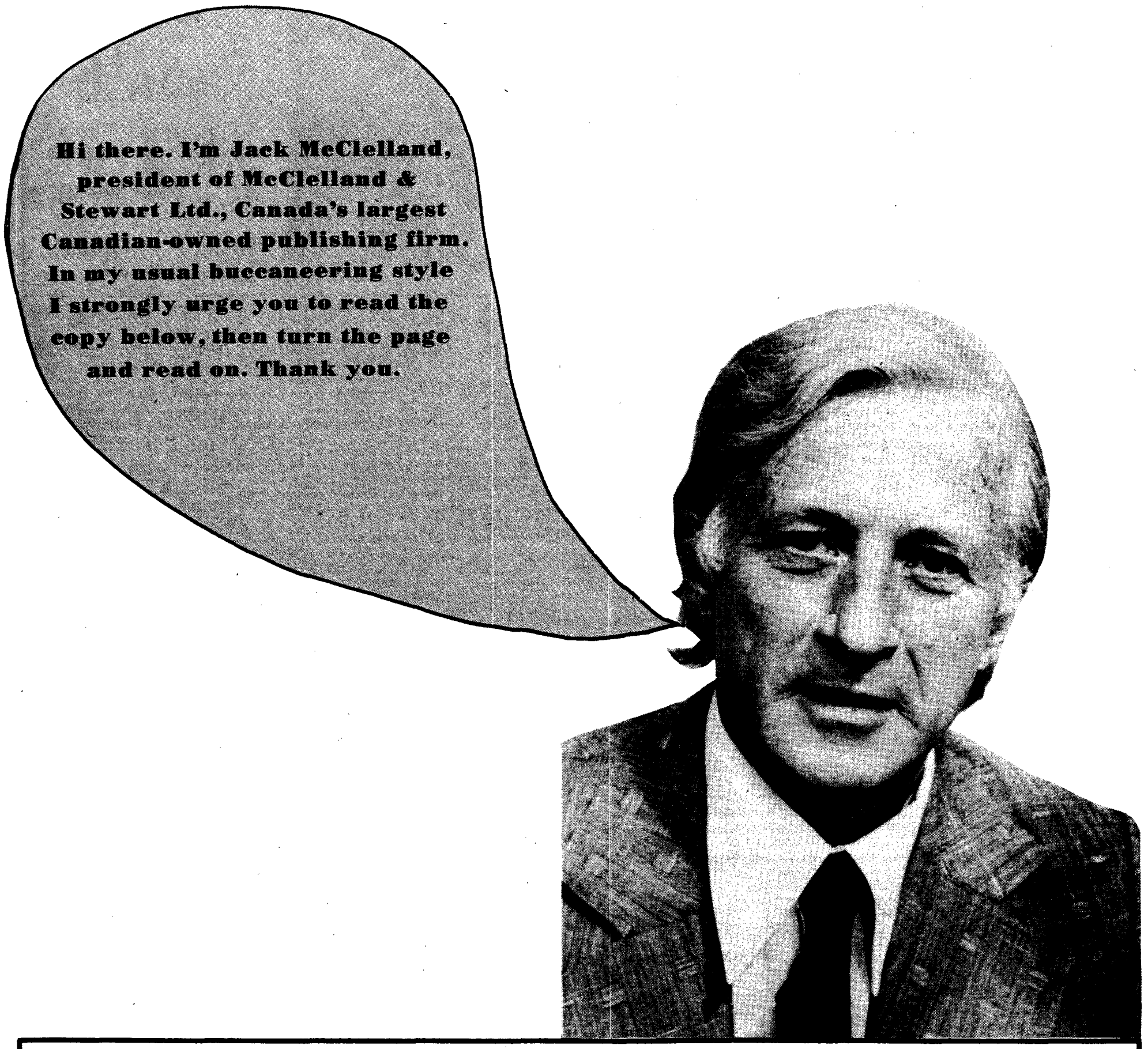
An open letter to physical plant head Neville Smith. Re: proposed data processing centre.

We are concerned. It is not the fact that we will have to walk around another building on campus that bothers us, but that one of the few open spaces in the middle of campus will vanish and be replaced by another grey building.

We love green grass and trees.

D. M. Rota
law 1
S. A. Rota
arts 1
H. M. Cairns
agriculture 4
B. K. Martin
commerce 1
E. Adam
arts 4

Page Friday



Publishers fight U.S. control

Why are we doing an issue on the state of Canadian publishing anyway?

The printed word is a major force — perhaps the major force — in influencing the consciousness and identity of a nation. It is here, in magazines, textbooks, fiction and non-fiction works of many types that one should find the basic creativity and expression that give a country, a people a distinct image of themselves.

In Canada, where the publishing industry is so overwhelmingly dominated by foreign (read U.S.) interests, our cultural expressions are often blurred and twisted in a red, white and blue haze.

Few people realize that publishers of written expression in all its manifestations form an industry with unique and serious problems. In Canada the worst of these problems is foreign domination.

At least 85 per cent of general book sales in Canada are by foreign-controlled publishers, the textbook situation is even worse and statistics for magazine sales are similarly one-sided in favor of mostly American interests.

This traditional foreign dominance of publishing has been an important factor in driving Canadian writers to publish with foreign firms where the opportunities to gain exposure in print have always been better. Though the recent renaissance of interest in Canadian writers has produced some new hope among domestic publishers, the odds against success in the industry remain overwhelming. American publishers hold all the cards.

People will obviously seldom buy a magazine or book unless they see it on the newsstand or bookrack and most Canadian publications are either buried under American scandal rags or pulp novels or not exposed at all.

Domestic publishers cannot compete with American companies who can afford lavish promotion and distribution programs for their books. Ken Dodd probes this and many other problems of book publishing in his investigation of the industry on PF 4 and 5.

The situation for B.C. book publishers is especially desperate, as revealed by Geoff Hancock on PF 2. Neither the B.C. government nor provincial booksellers seem interested in promoting the local publishing trade.

University presses in Canada enjoy a slightly better health than the rest of the industry, according to Robert Diotte on PF 3, but their books are highly academic and unappealing to most readers.

In face of the depressing situation in the publishing industry government response on all levels has often been vague and usually inadequate. In a conference on the state of English language publishing at Trent University recently secretary of state Hugh Faulkner announced he was in favor of "self help" on the part of publishers. Industry spokesmen joined in attacking the lack of firm publishing policy in Faulkner's presentation.

The day before his speech at Trent on Jan. 24 Faulkner announced the government would end special tax exemptions to advertisers in Time Canada and Reader's Digest, allegedly to give Canadian magazines a fairer slice of advertising revenue in a market dominated by Canadian editions of American magazines.

But, as Marcus Gee reveals on PF 4 and 5, mainly the established magazines will benefit from Faulkner's move while most continue to struggle against a myriad of barriers to their success.

Yet many enterprising new publishing outfits have appeared on the scene recently and lobbying for tighter controls over foreign interests in the publishing industry seems to be becoming more unified.

General interest in publishing and the impact it has on our culture is a new development in this country and hopefully this interest, on the part of governments and the general public will lead to a new vitality in this often seemingly forgotten industry.

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Gov't cold shoulder for B.C. publishers

By GEOFF HANCOCK

Until the provincial government recognizes publishing through the Cultural Development Fund, B.C. will lag behind the rest of Canada, according to a prominent Vancouver publisher.

"The provincial government does not recognize publishing through the cultural development fund," says David Robinson, publisher of Talonbooks.

"We were rejected a grant by the Fund until the government has time to study the problems of publication. But in a letter we were told the government anticipates no move in that direction."

Instead Talonbooks relies on Canada Council funds like many other small publishers. Robinson says both Ontario and Alberta Arts Councils provide subsidiary matching grants, but not B.C.

"It's really incredible because the publishing industry in B.C. is really strong," he says. He cites as an example the North Vancouver firm of J. J. Douglas Ltd., who in just two years have become one of the largest publishers in Canada.

Talonbooks began publishing in Vancouver in 1967.

"We're strictly literary," Robinson said. "There are no major writers we haven't covered." Talonbooks authors include playwrights George Ryga and Beverly Simons, novelist Audrey Thomas and poets Bill Bissett, Daphne Marlott and George Bowering.

Having a publisher in B.C. is advantageous for B.C. authors, says Robinson, because Talon works closely with the authors on the design of their books.

"We respect the authors' intentions on what their books are about." Robinson said it was important for a publisher to be close to the authors.

"For instance Monday night we looked at a book of photographs. It'll cost a lot to do. Where else could it be done? Montreal or Toronto. Why the fuck can't he do his book here? That's why we stay here. To start an industry, to make an alternative," he said.

Robinson says the B.C. government creates problems for B.C. writers by not letting books published in B.C. on their school curricula. He said George Ryga's The Ecstacy of Rita Joe was a good example of a book proposed for high schools with no success.

Popular books such as Rita Joe are always being reprinted but poetry is usually published in limited editions of 500, 750 or 1,000 depending on the reputation of the author.

One of Talonbooks publications, a box of bp nichol's concrete poems, won nichols a governor-general's award and a design award for Talon.

What is publishing in B.C. about?

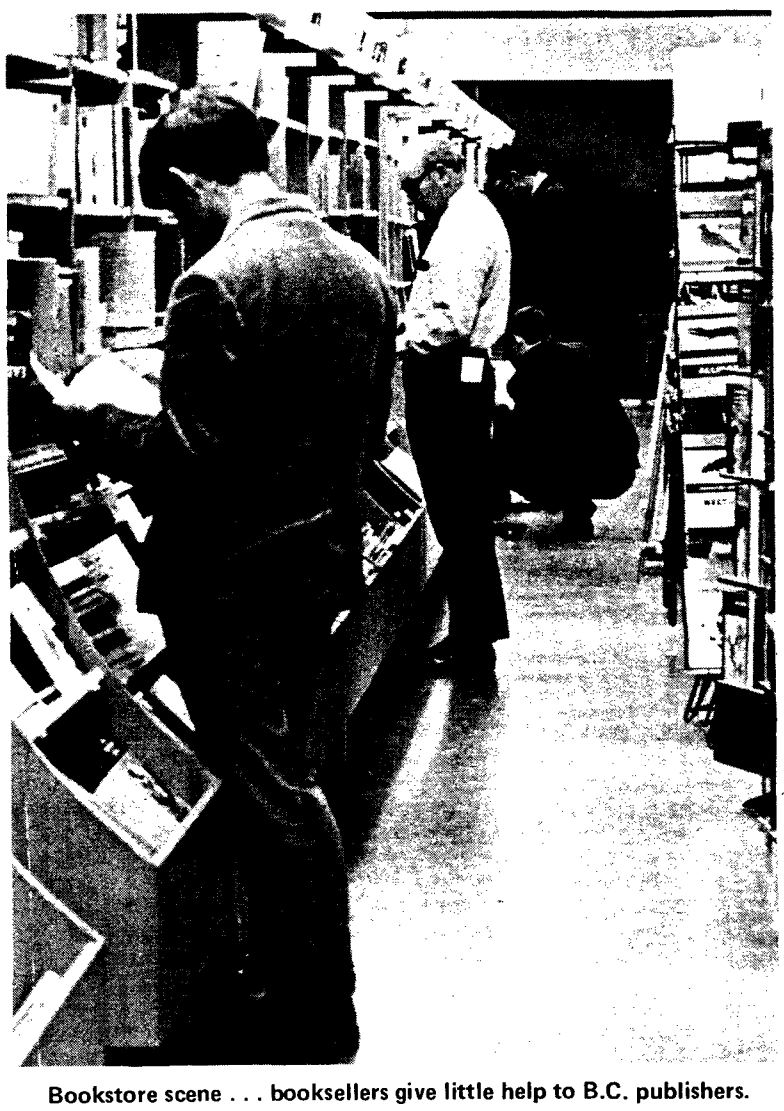
"The whole number is the 10- to 15-year consciousness — raising, telling people not to use American texts. The next step is to make the media aware," Robinson says.

He is very critical of the local daily papers in aiding local publishing development.

"We've only been reviewed twice in the papers in all the years we've been doing things. George Ryga has never been reviewed in his home city."

And R. W. Stedingh, editor of the Canadian Fiction Magazine, says this is the unique problem of the B.C. publisher:

"Most booksellers don't believe anything is happening here. They have more faith in what's happening back East. Before, anyone good went to the U.S. Now, most western writers believe if you're good you go back East."



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'Little houses' help

By ROBERT DIOTTE

The university publishing houses in Canada, publishers which are sponsored by university campuses, have been a significant force in the Canadian publishing industry. According to the Ontario Royal Commission on Publishing, which filed its report in 1973, 1,308 titles were listed under university press publishing lists as of 1972. Of these: 1,122 titles were catalogued under University of Toronto Press, the oldest publishing house of its type in Canada.

Theoretically the university publishing house is responsible for the dissemination of knowledge. Jane Fredeman, senior editor of the University of British Columbia Press which was founded in 1971, said in a recent interview that this means "scholarly publishing in Canada more so than in other countries." The university press in Canada "publishes books the commercial publisher can't afford because the market is so slim for that kind of book," she added. While these houses are involved in the marketing of books, they are not intended to turn a profit for the sake of that profit.

"We are not supposed to lose money," she said, "but we are not competing with the commercial publisher. (They) are looking for a different kind of manuscript."

Including the University of Toronto Press and the smaller UBC Press, there are 11 such publishing houses operating from campuses across the country. These recently joined to form the Association of University Presses, established to further the interests of this sector of the publishing industry in Canada through such things as jointly sponsored displays of the member presses' product and conferences to discuss the latest in book marketing techniques.

However, there is a problem with these presses. They enjoy a privileged and pampered position within the book selling market. Because they have been awarded the honorable role of defending the dissemination of knowledge in Canada, it is possible to see the university press as the source of those heavy and costly "scholarly" books by specialists in the field on the shelves of our public libraries beside other heavy, costly books by specialists in the field gathering dust and years in card catalogues.

The business side of the university press is sound. The Ontario royal commission on publishing broke down the financial accountability of university publishing houses into three areas: responsible budgeting of costs against anticipated net benefits in advance sales; careful scrutiny of actual operating results in relation to this budget; and a subsequent review of performance on a profit and loss basis. In the case of the UBC press, director Blaicq is responsible to the President of the University, on the one hand, and the President's advisory committee, on the other.

The actual budget is a product of various financial resources. UBC Press has an operating budget from the university which covers such things as their payroll and general office overhead. Presumably this support extends into publishing expenses as well. For the rest, funds are canvassed for specific projects from various sources such as the Canada Council. Dr. Fredeman called these "grants in aid." Finally, whatever profits develop out of past titles are funnelled back into current projects.

Superficially, then, the university press is sound business. Where there is no money, there is no publication. However, a look at the product and its distribution reveals anomalies.

To begin with, more often than not, the product is an expensive, often turgid book stuffed with documentation and appendices which has no hope of selling to the reading public. An example is a book by Robt. Cail entitled, Land, Man, And The Law: The Disposal of Crown Lands in British Columbia, 1871-1913, which was published by the UBC Press. The original manuscript was an MA thesis which means a frequency of nominals per sentence, thick documentation crowding the bottom of the page, and appendices. The book costs $14.95.

Thus, given the product, the general reader is not likely to have the patience let alone the capacity to endure such a book. This is to say nothing of the price which pushes the book outside the reach of the market. So, despite the significance of its subject, the Cail book does not have a chance on the market.

The distribution of the product is more to the point. UBC Press runs are small. Blaicq stated that runs used to between 2000 and 2500 copies. However, because the book is not going to do well on the market, the university press must look to libraries to sell their product. Thus, press runs have been reduced to between 1200 and 1500 copies of a current title because of recent austerity measures taken by most libraries.

"Some libraries bought every single book once," said Ann Hockey, an assistant of the UBC Press, "but now they are buying selectively." Still, Blaicq stated that the UBC Press is projecting as many as 10 titles next year, increasing their present output.

Thus, because the university press has such a protected status in the book market, essentially what is happening is that public monies help produce the book and public monies eventually purchase the book through their library budgets while the book itself is produced for specialists in the field.

Ever since Sir John A's National Policy of the late 1870's, we have operated on the principle that we must support our industry to make it viable. But, in the case of the university presses, a sector of the publishing industry that produces a product not accessible to the public at large and, in a sense, a product consciously produced in a way which will keep it from the public, we may be sustaining a static enterprise. It may very well be that the book is not the most efficient means for the dissemination of knowledge.

Fredeman pointed out: "Canadians are not a book buying nation. Instead they go out and buy a pair of hockey tickets . . . But the hockey game is over in a couple of hours whereas the book is a lifetime investment."

Yet, the hockey game is accessible to the public in a way books produced by university presses are not.

Fredeman suggested that "cultural things are worth paying for . . . The Russian pays a lot more . . . In England it is now profitable for English film makers." This is where we're at today.

But perhaps a final word is warranted. In a market society, culture is a commodity. We talk sufficiently about a coherent energy policy, so perhaps what we need is a coherent cultural policy which will allow us to examine the role of such things as university presses in a brighter light.

Act rips off authors

By BOYD McCONNELL

Canadian publishers and writers are taking it on the chin because of our inadequate and ambiguous copyright act. Take, for instance, the cases of two eminent Canadian authors, Pierre Berton and Farley Mowat, published in Canada by McClelland and Stewart Ltd. These two authors have been losing money because of a loophole in the Canadian Copyright Act.

Berton sold the rights to his two railway books, The National Dream and The Last Spike, to a New York publisher — McClelland and Stewart hold the Canadian rights. The New York publisher combined the two books into a single, abridged version, The Impossible Railroad. The publisher sold books to bookstores but they don't sell to the public very well. Consequently, the overstocked — or remaindered — books ended up in a warehouse.

When books are remaindered authors don't receive royalties. Cole's books purchased the remaindered copies of Berton's book from the warehouse and imported them into Canada. The book flooded the market in Canada, affecting the sale of the two Canadian editions. Berton didn't receive any royalties from the sales of the U.S. edition.

Berton and Jack McClelland, president and publisher of McClelland and Stewart, could have taken the matter to the courts. However, the Copyright Act is so vague it would be hard to say what the outcome would be.

Berton said the amount of money lost was not great, but the principle of the thing and the threat of losing future royalties for himself and other Canadian writers caused his outrage.

Mowat, on the other hand, stands to lose much more than Berton. McClelland estimated Mowat could lose as much as $50,000 in 1975 earnings because of what's happening to him in this regard.

Mowat sold Penguin the rights to his two books, A Whale For The Killing and Sibir (American title: The Siberians). Here, the case varies from Bertons. Mowat is only getting eight per cent as a royalty on each book whereas, in Canada, he gets 15 per cent. Thus his earnings are cut almost in half.

The essential intent of the Act, which became law in 1924 and hasn't been revised since, give the copyright owner the sole right to print and reprint the work for his lifetime and 50-years thereafter. The Act also covers residual rights such as radio, television, film and the like. The Act, therefore, protects the author from getting ripped-off by anyone else — as well as protecting the writer's publisher.

If copyright is infringed, the plaintiff can claim damages for the offense; get an injunction preventing the defendant from infringing further; ask for and get an accounting of the infringing books sold; confiscate the unsold copies; and ask for part of the profit from books already sold.

That sounds pretty straight forward, doesn't it. Yet the courts are at a loss as far as proving that a defendant did in fact know the book he was handling infringed copyright. Does the defendant have to prove that he didn't have knowledge? Or does the plaintiff have to prove that the defendant did have knowledge? Even the courts do not know where the burden of proof should lie.

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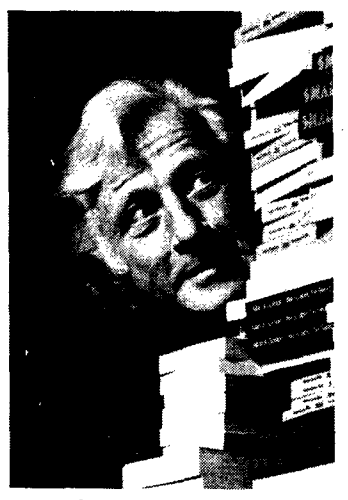

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Canadian mags "skatin

By MARCUS GEE

In North America, magazines have always been an important part of the cultural spectrum. In this time of national identity crisis Canadian magazines have the potential to be a cohesive force in asserting that elusive identity but only if we give them the chance.

Recent moves by the senior government and private publishers' organizations have created a cautious optimism among Canadian magazine publishers but the future of the industry is still unclear.

To publish a magazine in Canada is at best a hazardous venture and most exist in a state of virtual penury.

The few that make a profit succeed not because they are high quality publications, but rather because they have found a certain formula that gives them a slice of the market.

Canadian Forum editor Michael Cross describes the state of Canadian magazine publishing:

"In the magazine business you learn to live skating on the brink of collapse. If you don't get used to that you shouldn't be in this business."

For years Canadian magazines have been dominated by American publications and American editions of Canadian magazines.

Time Canada and Readers Digest alone soaked up $9 million in advertising in 1972, enjoying their special status which allows advertisers income tax deduction on advertisements in the two foreign-owned magazines.

Under the Income Tax Act these tax benefits are allowed only to Canadian-produced magazines but Time Canada and Reader's Digest were exempted because of their "Canadian content."

Most of the copy appearing in these publications is produced in the U.S. and then "dumped" onto the Canadian market. Nearly every industry from refrigerators to toilet seats are protected from "dumping" by legislated controls but the magazine trade has no such barriers.

Lack of exposure on newsstands also plagues Canadian magazines.

Regional distributing monopolies keep Canadian magazines buried on the newsstands behind fast selling American periodicals and pulp magazines, like Penthouse, Playboy and True Confessions.

Gerry Kidd, editor of Vancouver-based Pacific Yachting, says B.C. and other Canadian magazines get almost no exposure on newsstands in the province partly due to the Vancouver Magazine Service monopoly that distributes almost all magazines in B.C,

Michael Cross says he faces similar problems with Canadian Forum in Toronto and the rest of Ontario.

"We have enormous trouble with distributing our magazine. Naturally the distributors have greater interest in hustling Playboy and Penthouse because they bring in the dough."

As it stands now 13 of 14 national distributors are foreign-owned and none of these continental companies has shown the slightest interest in promoting Canadian magazines.

Maclean-Hunter established the only Canadian-owned distributors in the late 60s and they have provided some marginal newsstand exposure to Canadian magazines. But despite Maclean-Hunter's efforts only 3 per cent of Canadian magazine sales are from newsstands while American periodicals sell 55 per cent of their Canadian circulation on newsstands.

If people do not see and recognize a magazine on the newsstand it is unlikely they will subscribe and many Canadians never see some of the country's leading publications.

Producing a magazine has never been cheap and inflation and recession have pushed publishing costs sky-high.

Paper costs have increased over 50 per cent during the past two years and unexpectedly high wage settlements for printers have made publishing increasingly expensive. B.C. publishers report their paper prices are the highest in North America and they are forced to import paper from places like Michigan and Scandinavia. It can cost 15 to 20 per cent more to publish a magazine in B.C. than anywhere else in Canada.

And magazines are among the first to feel the impact of a recession as companies trim their advertising budgets to save money.

"Whenever the economy is bad one of the first people to be hurt are magazines," says Tony MacDonnell of Vancouver's Journal of Commerce. "The ad market is particularly bad this year," he adds.

Higher costs have forced some magazines to double their newsstand price and many, including Saturday Night, Canadian Forum, Last Post and Canadian Dimension have had to appeal to readers for funds.

Last October Saturday Night magazine announced it would suspend publication because it was "seriously undercapitalized."

The magazine has since found new financing but its temporary demise exposed the chronic lack of working capital which afflicts most magazines publishing in Canada.

Printers often demand cash on the nail for publishing each issue when the magazine may not receive any returns on sales till several months later.

Banks will often refuse to lend the large sums necessary unless the magazine can prove it has large assets as collateral. These assets usually do not exist in publications, who invest all they have in producing each issue.

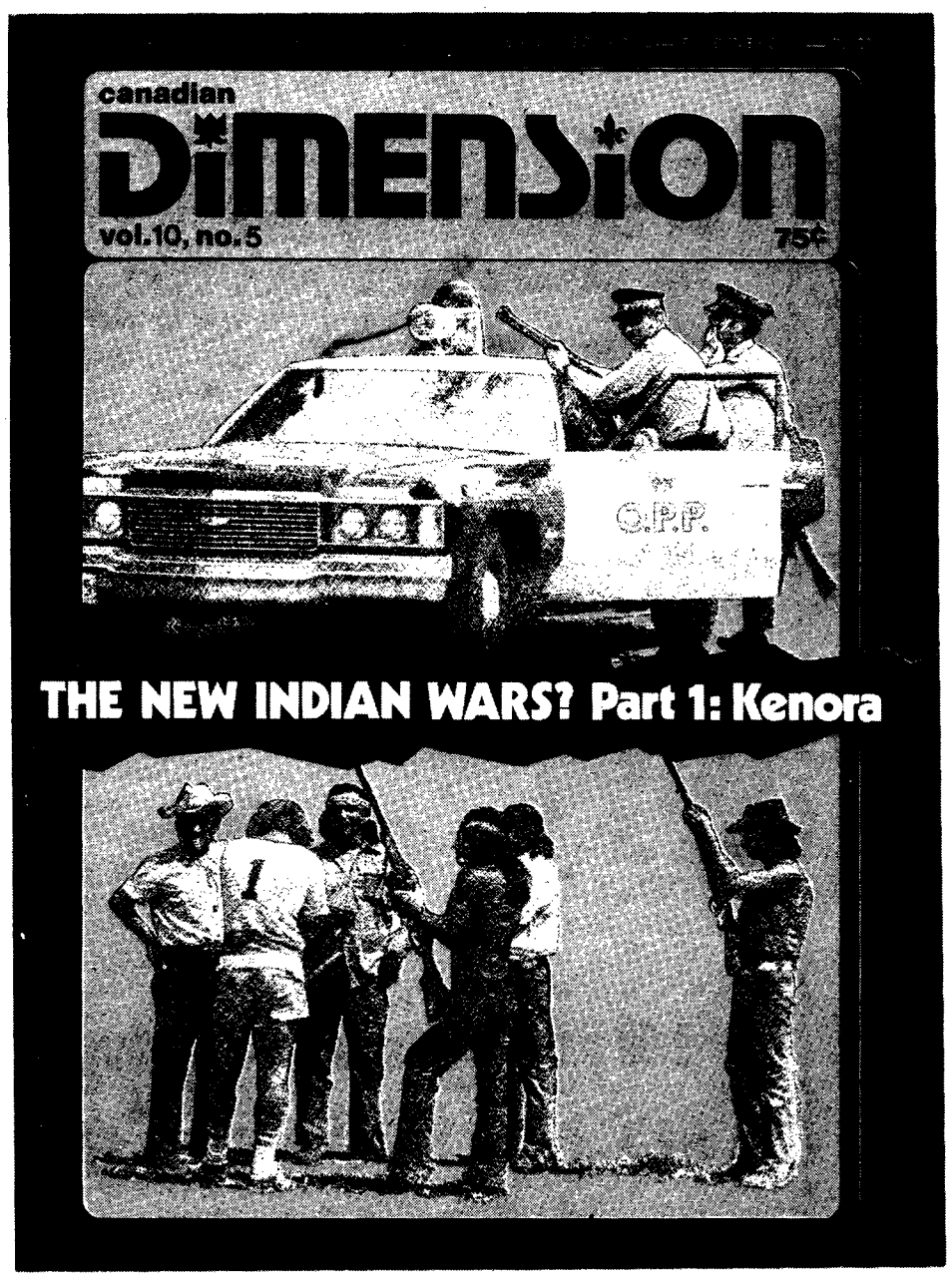
Despite the plethora of problems facing the magazine industry a new wave of interest and enthusiasm has recently arisen from editors and publishers and, perhaps most significantly, from the federal government.

This new interest reached a peak on Jan. 24 at the Conference on the state of English Language Publishing in Canada in Peterborough, Ont., attended by secretary of state Hugh Faulkner and representatives of the Canadian Publishers' Association.

The day before he arrived at the conference Faulkner got up before the house of commons and announced the special exemptions to Time and Reader's Digest in the Income Tax Act would be ended by April 1976.

Most magazine publishers welcomed this move as long overdue but many editors have voiced skepticism about premature excitement before the full effects on advertisers can be seen.

Kidd says he has already received notice that some liquor companies that advertise in Time Canada will move to Pacific Yachting when the Income Tax Act



Alternate mag . . . government grants help its struggle to survive.

U.S. books

By KEN DODD

An examination of the Canadian book publishing industry just has to have a paradoxical and ultimately angering effect on anyone of even the slightest nationalist persuasion.

On the one hand, one's faith in humanity is likely to be boosted a notch or two, by realizing the financial sacrifices Canadian publishers, large but mostly small, must make to keep on publishing.

Without wanting to sound heroic, it is generally a case of a number of dedicated individuals making a lot of sacrifices toward financial well-being and attendant comforts for the sake of trying to retain, increase and solidify a definite Canadian-owned and oriented publishing industry in Canada.

Most of the individuals involved could certainly make much more money doing something else.

But this heart-throbbing reaction is quickly swallowed up by an overwhelming feeling of depressing inevitability as one sees how foreign domination (which almost always means U.S.) of our publishing industry continues to increase, to the point where no Canadian-owned publishing house is anywhere near to being financially stable and the situation is fast worsening.

In 1973 foreign writers counted for $242 million of Canadian book sales, 84 per cent of the total. Canadian writers counted for $49 million of sales — but only $15 million of this was accounted for by Canadian publishers.

The proportion of the market served by Canadian writing has decreased from 38 per cent in 1966 to 24 per cent in 1969 to 17 per cent in 1973.

The great irony of this decline in the proportion of Canadian book sales is that it has occurred at a time when more than a dozen new national publishing houses and many more regional operations have sprung up, as part of the nationalistic fervor of the past decade.

Also, total book sales in Canada have multiplied several times in the past decade. Yet the profits being made from this boom are being more and more shared between foreign-controlled firms, with Canadian firms existing ever more precariously and ever more on the fringe of increasing sectors of the industry.

In this light it is not surprising many of the more prominent Canadian publishing houses have sold out to foreign (U.S.) interests.

The trend toward complete foreign takeover finally gained fairly widespread media attention and started drawing the ire of liberal-oriented nationalist groups like the committee for an independent Canada (whose original co-chairman significantly was Jack McClelland, president of McClelland and Stewart Ltd.) in 1970 when the giant U.S. firm McGraw-Hill bought Ryerson Press, then the largest Canadian-owned publishing house, from the United Church of Canada.

One reaction was the formation of the Independent Publishers' Association, which now represents 75 Canadian-owned book publishing houses, as a broad alliance to fight this Americanization trend. National alliances of writers, librarians and booksellers were also either formed or became more militant for similar reasons, at this time.

However their lobbying with federal and provincial governments has apparently had little tangible effect, since statistics show the slide toward greater American control of the Canadian book publishing industry has obviously now slowed.

A comprehensive study of the whole Canadian book publishing situation, released by the IPA in Dec. 1974, concluded that more and more American or American-controlled firms were cutting into Canadian profits.

The only publishing area where Canadian publishers still have maintained anywhere near a firm sales position is in "trade" book sales, which circulate the lowest volume and generally are the lowest profit makers. Trade titles include novels, histories, biographies, social and political criticism and books on the arts, poetry and humor.

But the IPA study concludes that now even in this area, American-controlled firms are "skimming the cream off the top" and publishing more and more best-selling Canadian-written titles in these fields.

The main reason this is occurring is the

on brink of collapse"

etions take effect next year. Kidd says he nks big circulation magazines like cleans and Chatelaine will absorb much the advertising money displaced from ne and Reader's Digest but many other nadian magazines will gain revenue.

'acific Yachting has the largest cir-ation of any magazine west of Toronto.

3ut Michael Cross says Canadian Forum l other small circulation and special erest magazines will receive none of the ra ad revenue.

'Faulkner's move will have no effect atsoever on small magazines. We support n on this matter as a matter of principle, certainly won't benefit us."

'here is no guarantee advertisers from ne and Reader's Digest will not take ıch of their money away from the ıgazine industry and use it in other media. e advertisers that do stay in magazines n at large affluent middle-class audience l so are likely to ignore small, special erest publications that do not reach that oup.

'he day after his announcements in the ıse Faulkner reaffirmed his previously ted hopes that a Canadian newsmagazine uld arise from the ending of special vileges to Time and Reader's Digest.

Magazine spokesmen agree the most citing effect of ending the special vileges to Time and Reader's Digest is leed the possibility a Canadian wsmagazine will arise to replace Time nadá (Time Canada president Steven Rue has said the magazine would cease olishing its Canadian section if its special exemptions are revoked).

Faulkner's speech to publishers in Peterborough leaves no doubt the prospect of a national newsmagazine influenced his decision to end the exemptions.

"Discussions I have had with several people in the magazine industry have led me to believe that if the intent and purpose of section 19 were restored, a Canadian newsmagazine would follow. I expect that to happen now," Faulkner said.

He spoke first to Maclean-Hunter, the logical choice for a venture as costly as a weekly newsmagazine. Since then Macleans has made extensive plans to start publishing one.

Macleans B.C. writer Paul Grescoe says there are "definite plans to have a weekly Macleans" and the magazine may begin to appear twice a month as early as next fall. He said the 52-page magazine will be "predominantly Canadian in tone and include eight pages of regional news and eight pages of international news. The regional news would come from eight bureaus across the country.

"Obviously Macleans thinks much of the financing from Time ads will come to them. They look on a newsmagazine as a paying prospect."

To this end Macleans editor Peter C. Newman has said he would need an editorial budget of $2.5 million to produce the magazine and he has made arrangements for a staff of 60.

Generally Faulkner's vague proposals announced at the Peterborough conference fell far short of Canadian Publishers' Association hopes. The best received proposal was that the government assist publishers in establishing a co-operative national distribution service to "mount a united and systematic attack on the market."

"I do not see the massive government intervention as the answer to the industry's problems. I think a generous measure of self-help is a far sounder approach in the long run," Faulkner said in his speech.

Faulkner also said the government would give more display space to Canadian publications at federal facilities like airports and hold down second class postal rates for magazines.

Magazine editors are united in criticizing Faulkner for his lack of action to establish a more comprehensive magazine grant program, create a guaranteed loans program and state a solid policy to set up a national co-operative distribution service.

According to Michael Cross "there was precious little" in Faulkner's speech for publishers to get excited about.

Since the government has stated it will not directly subsidize struggling magazines publishers will have to look to other sources to bolster their financial positions recently undercut by inflation and a poor economic climate.

Magazines have been forced to solicit private investment from readership contributions and corporations. Saturday Night was bailed out with a $100,000 loan from Imperial Oil and $50,000 from its readers, as well as eight other private loans of $25,000 each.

But Saturday Night was in a desperate situation and most magazines say they would hesitate at accepting such massive subsidies from a private source.

Cross says Canadian Forum has to rely on private grants to survive but he would not like to accept a large corporate grant "because of the danger of compromising ourself." Cross said his magazine collects some money from Canada Council grants by posing as a cultural magazine while it in fact concentrates on political issues.

Most B.C. magazines are in a state where they will accept financing from almost any source.

Kidd and a group of other magazines including Western Living, Pacific Yachting, B.C. Outdoors and Vancouver Magazine are forming a B.C. magazine association which will push to improve the health of the provincial industry.

The association will fight for a Canadian section on B.C. newsstands or, preferably a B.C. section on newsstands. The magazines will also give the Secretary of State "input" about the proposals put forward at the Peterborough conference.

Yet once Canadian magazines gain some financial strength — that is if distributors begin to expose them more fairly on newsstands, editors improve the quality of copy and editorial content improves will people take the leap and subscribe?

Signs indicate that given a fair chance to compete with foreign imports and given a national audience increasingly aware of Canadian issues, events and culture, the Canadian magazine may soon experience a renaissance that will be fascinating to watch.

hreaten Canadian publishers

perior financial position of the American-cked firms. With greater assets they have much easier time getting credit from nks than the smaller, financially-troubled nadian firms. This allows them great vantages in promotion, advertising and tribution.

But also it allows the American firms to e Canadian writers higher guaranteed urns than can Canadian firms. Faced h the prospect of getting a higher initial yment or advance from an American firm d likely wider distribution which means re potential sales once the book is blished, many Canadian writers have ıg chosen to publish with American rather ın Canadian firms.

Commenting on this trend, current IPA sident Jim Lorimer, president of James rimer and Co. publishers (formerly nes, Lewis and Samuel Ltd.) of Toronto, l delegates at December's Canadian iversity Press convention in Saskatoon t best-selling Canadian writers Don rron (Charlie Farquharson) and Barry oadfoot have recently had manuscripts to v books bought away from McClelland d Stewart by the U.S. publisher ubleday.

orimer noted that this situation tends to e a negative psychological effect on lding Canadian writers. He said his gest problem as a publisher is finding ters who are willing to put enough time l effort into their writing over a long ugh period of time that they can ablish a name for themselves on the nadian market and become self-sufficient m their writing.

nstead, said Lorimer, many writers give this system-inducing inferiority com-x and instead expend their efforts in the nparative security of academia or rnalism.

tably with the sale of Ryerson in 1970 and attendant increased ripples of concern, h the federal and Ontario governments mised some action to alleviate the rapid erican drift in the industry.

he Ontario government established a al commission to look into the entire olishing industry in that province, where course the major Canadian- and American-controlled firms have their head offices. The three-man commission, headed by Toronto lawyer and author Richard Rohmer, handed down a report in 1972, which provides much valuable statistical material on the publishing situation, even if the recommendations were generally criticized by many Canadian publishers as not going far enough to directly counter the foreign domination in the field.

Since however, both the Ontario and federal governments have responded with aid programs featuring grants and loans, to help Canadian publishers. The Ontario government loaned well over $1 million to four major Ontario publishing houses in 1972, including an $855,000 loan to McClelland and Stewart and a $638,000 loan to the second largest Canadian-owned publishing house, Clarke-Irwin Ltd.

Secretary of state Hugh Faulkner has recently announced that the federal government's total aid to book and magazine publishing will be increased to more than $7 million this year, continuing a program largely started in 1972.

Yet, as the IPA study especially underlines, the American takeover has not been abated.

The IPA charges the problem is that the government is simply offering handouts rather than giving structural initiatives to Canadian publishers and curbing foreign involvement.

The IPA survey shows Canadian books account for only two per cent of mass paperback sales — that is, those you see in your corner drug or grocery store — and only per cent of these are from Canadian-owned publishing houses.

This sales rate compares with 20 per cent Canadian sales average in retail bookstores, where Canadian titles are almost exclusively found.

And since newsstand sales constitute the bulk of sales in smaller cities and towns where bookstores are too specialized to be economical, sales of Canadian books are reportedly negligible in centres with under 20,000 people.

Part of this distribution problem certainly stems from the fact 12 of Canada's 14 national distributors are foreign-based, with Maclean-Hunter being the major exception.

Another problem is that American firms can afford to produce paperbacks in larger volumes, thus keeping down per unit costs. Often these firms buy paperback rights to proven Canadian bestsellers, because of this financial advantage.

Paperback racks . . . stocked by U.S.-controlled distributors, few Canadian books are seen.

To counter this the IPA and the Writers' Union of Canada called in Nov. 1974 for a six-month moratorium on sales of Canadian mass market reprint rights of Canadian books to foreign subsidiaries.

Also the IPA and other associated groups, have advocated the federal government pass legislation introducing quotas on the amount of Canadian versus foreign paperbacks that must be distributed to mass paperback racks.

However when speaking Jan. 24 at the conference on the state of English language publishing in Canada, held at Trent University in Peterborough, Faulkner indicated the government was not willing to regulate private distributors.

Instead he promised the government would utilize federal facilities to the fullest to sell Canadian books and magazines, promising an "adequate representation" of Canadian authors on newsstands in airports and railway stations and the establishment of book outlets in post offices and other federal buildings.

Faulkner mentioned nothing about a possible moratorium on sales of Canadian mass paperback reprints to foreign subsidiaries.

But it is school textbooks and not paperbacks that form the largest sector of the Canadian book market, and offer the greatest opportunity for profits. Not surprisingly, this area is especially dominated by foreign-controlled firms, especially since Canada's largest textbook publisher, W. J. Gage was sold to American interests in 1970.

To counter this trend the IPA recommends provincial governments require that publicly-funded institutions such as universities, schools and libraries should have to buy books from Canadian suppliers. The Quebec government has taken the lead here and legislated such regulations.

The IPA's reasoning here is that such regulations would enormously strengthen the position of Canadian wholesale and retail book suppliers against the foreign-controlled firms in this key sector of the industry, thus facilitating greater distribution of Canadian books.

See PF 8: PUBLISHERS

musicmusicmusicmusicmusicmusicmusicmu

Master cellist rapturous

By ANDRE PARADIS

On Thursday Feb. 13, Mstislav Rostropovich played at the Orpheum Theatre. His entrance did not convey total pleasure for the moment on his part. This could be borne out by several in the audience who had seen him on his previous visit to Vancouver. An off night, however, for Rostropovich is still a night of artistic integrity and pleasure.

The end of the evening was rapturous; Rostropovich's insight and expression remain unmatched in the busy world of cello music-making. A standing ovation graced the final encore of this great man.

The austere black and off-white curtains on the Orpheum's stage did not seem as severely straightforward as the master cellist when he quickly seated himself.

As an alternative to the smiling and head nodding with which artists usually approach an audience, Rostropovich instantly greeted us with the Adagio of Bach, a concert opening he has used several times.

Rostropovich's insight is played so directly from his profound culling of the repertoire that one can say that his tone or his instrument's tone is not overly warm. If so, it is by his choice. Certainly, today, Paul Tortelier and Janos Starker maintain a much more heartwarming cello tone. However, the quality of that which is communicated remains ever more fulfilling in the music of Rostropovich. If at 48 Rostropovich's performance is attained by his awareness of an off night — we can soon be made to forget it.

Schumann's Adagio And Allegro is both difficult and beautiful. On Thursday we were only aware of the marvellous beauty. Rostropovich's accompanist, Samuel Sanders, kept apace discreetly and showed well during his brief solos. The Adagio encompasses a wide range and the Allegro portion has relentless progressing energy — a fantastic acquaintance piece.

The Sonata No. 2 in F Major, opus 99 for cello and piano by Brahms continues to be the most ravishing chamber music for cello from the late Romantic period. Unexpected suggestion and nuance emerged from this milestone. Witnessing the technical and emotional achievement of Rostropovich is much more dizzying than a new view of the land from a terrifically high skyscraper. It is almost as though he does not know where to leave off. One can choose not to follow. One can be numbed by the thrust of the overwhelming amount of perception here. At the same time, there is nothing but acute and honest interpretation. The cellist seemed both child and demon.

Rostropovich has also left his mark on composers. Several works have been written especially for him. New to us was a presentation of Leonard Bernstein's Meditations (two) dedicated to Rostropovich. As played, they certainly seemed inventive: a wide use of harmonics and accented emotional growlings. The two pieces offered contrasts within the soul of Mr. Bernstein's perusals of the American and Jewish cultures. They do not, however, seem destined to be placed among his several masterworks.

The last work on the program, the Sonata in D minor, Opus 40 (1934) for cello and piano is arch-Shostakovich. Its homogeneity resembles that of the much later cello concerto, but it is apparently more collective. Thematic statements are competently reintroduced in the summation of the last movement, but the dazzle and spark of the first two movements are best balanced by the serious Largo. It is this third movement which unwinds the driving pulse of the second movement (Moderato con moto) and gives a thick and rich underlay of brooding Russian sentiment. This sonata, probably the best of the early 20th century, has a high staying power.

The heatedness and subtlety of this all-out Rostropovich performance brought the ingenuity of this work to its limits.

The sumptuous Apres un Reve of Faure and an impressive, humor-filled showpiece, Elfentanz, sang happily through the intensity of the evening. Rostropovich's is the sort of genius that gives joy; no sombre "artsy" mulling could take place afterward. It was indeed a celebration.

"STAVISKY is one of the most rewarding films I've seen this year." —Nora Sayre, New York Times

"Resnais brings the period to life, creating an aura of elegance and grace and a mood of sadness and corruption."
—Kathleen Carroll, NY Daily News

"STAVISKY with Jean-Paul Belmondo is an exquisite re-creation of the early thirties milieu of political scandal and prejudice."
—Judith Crist, New York Magazine

"Resnais never makes a false move... creates the mood missed by 'The Great Gatsby.' The cast is splendid." —Newsweek Magazine

"STAVISKY is Alain Resnais' best film."—William Paul, Village Voice

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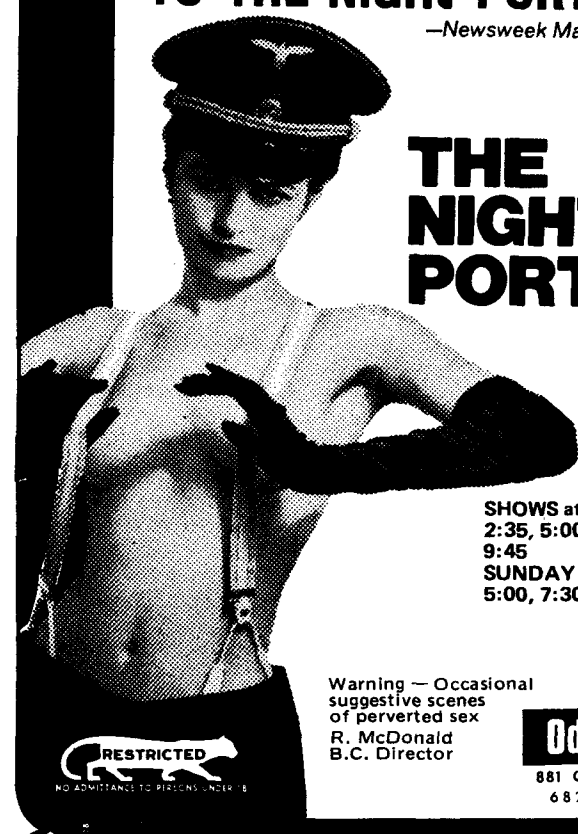
'LAST TANGO IN PARIS' IS A LIGHT-HEARTED ROMP COMPARED TO 'THE NIGHT PORTER'"
—Newsweek Magazine



THE NIGHT PORTER
SHOWS at 12:15, 2:35, 5:00, 7:30, 9:45
SUNDAY at 2:35, 5:00, 7:30, 9:45
Warning — Occasional suggestive scenes of perverted sex
R. McDonald B.C. Director
RESTRICTED
Odeon
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"THE TEXAS CHAINSAW MASSACRE"
An extremely gruesome disgusting picture
R. McDonald B.C. Director
Shows at 12:15, 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:35, 9:30
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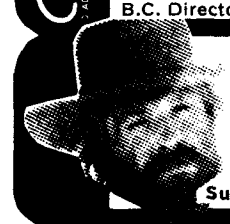

Robert Redford as "Jeremiah Johnson"
GENERAL
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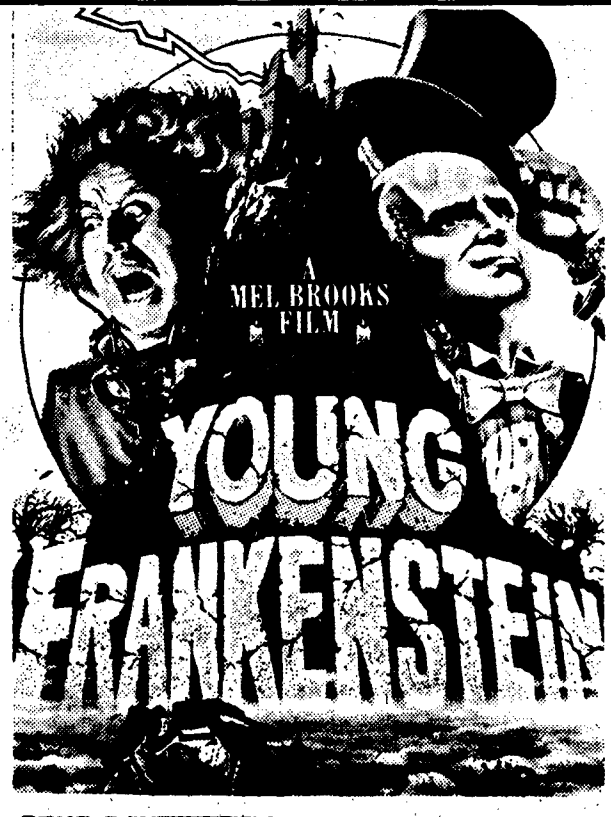
in SENSURROUND
EARTHQUAKE
MATINEES SAT. & SUN. 2 P.M.
EVENINGS 7:00, 9:15
Mature
CHARLTON HESTON
EVA GARDNER — GEORGE KENNEDY
Park
CAMBIE at 18th
876-2747

INGMAR BERGMAN'S
"Scenes From A Marriage"
Liv Ullman
SHOWS: ONE COMPLETE SHOW 8 P.M.
MATURE — Some sex scenes.
R. McDonald, B.C. Director
Dunbar
224-7252
DUNBAR at 30th



THE BAY
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685 6822
LOUGHEED MALL
BURNABY
FREE PARKING
637 3461
STARTS FRIDAY
Mature

PF INTERVIEW

'The anti-war movement couldn't sustain itself spiritually,' the officially ex-Reverend Phil Berrigan told staffer Berton Woodward last week. But Berrigan struggles on, surely with God on his side.

By BERTON WOODWARD

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan first came to public attention as a major anti-war figure when he was arrested and later convicted, with three others, for pouring duck blood on Baltimore selective service records Oct. 27, 1967.

Shortly after he was sentenced May 24, 1968 to six years in jail, he was tried and convicted with his more flamboyant brother, Rev. Daniel Berrigan and seven others for burning about 600 draft files at Catonsville, a suburb of Baltimore. Philip Berrigan received a 3-1/2-year concurrent with the first; his brother was given three years.

But the Berrigans had not been put out of commission as far as former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was concerned. He indicted Philip Berrigan and named Daniel Berrigan as a co-conspirator January 12, 1971 for allegedly plotting, while in jail, to kidnap, with five others also indicted, then-national security adviser Henry Kissinger and to dynamite federal buildings.

A jury deadlocked on the conspiracy charges but Philip Berrigan was sentenced to serve two years, concurrent with his original six-year sentence, for smuggling letters out of prison.

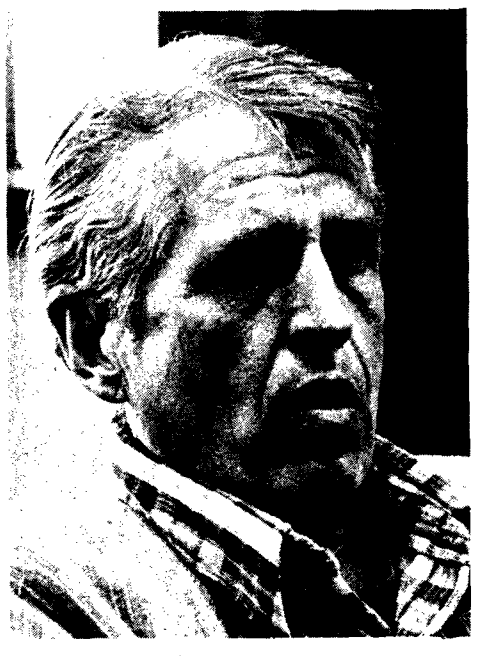
Philip Berrigan was released on parole Dec. 20, 1972 after serving three years. His brother had earlier been released because of ill health.

Philip Berrigan later married Elizabeth McAlister, a former nun who worked with him in the Movement. Both were excommunicated from the Catholic church for the marriage.

Berrigan, now 51, came to UBC last week as part of a speaking tour publicizing the plight of Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian historian imprisoned in the Soviet Union since 1965 for challenging the cultural Russification program in the Ukraine.

This interview was squeezed into 20 minutes Berrigan had between media stops on a hectic day of speeches and interviews.

Page Friday: The Movement that you have been a part of has become muted, to say the least, since the time in the late 60's



when you gained your greatest notoriety. What's happened, and what is happening now?

Phil Berrigan: Well, basically it's very deep into culture shock. One can put a very positive stamp on what is happening with Movement or ex-Movement people today and say, well, they're getting into reflection and they're gathering together some inner resources and they'll be heard from again. I think that would be somewhat simplistic. I don't know, I don't have any evidence that that is happening on that large a scale.

I think that the Movement has to be — not only because of circumstances but because of even history — it has to be a qualitative thing and the main work is going to be done by a little nucleus of people.

I remember a friend of mine who was well-acquainted with the Continent and who really was familiar too with who sparked the Resistance against the Nazis when that whole terror had engulfed Western Europe. And he found to his amazement that at the heart of the so-called Underground in France, or other areas of Western Europe, were the people with some roots, the people with a kind of a life-long commitment about them, the people who were able to take the humiliations and the danger and do the s-h-i-t work and who didn't give in to discouragement. They weren't torn apart by the very fact that they were disappointed — disappointed mostly in those who should have been working with them.

Part of the problem was that we had this illusory hope, and I shared it, this naive hope that we could turn the American empire around, that we could even force it to reduce its atrocities and to change some of its priorities and I think we were successful in curbing some of its excesses.

For example I think there would likely be involvement of American troops in Indochina even today if it were not for the strength of the Movement in the United States. We were successful in curbing some of that, but turning it around? No, of course not.

PF: Do you think people have given up in that case? What is the current that is running through the people who have simply turned away?

P.B.: Well, there's no general current. Some will say, well, we have to serve the poor, we have to get with the victims up close, we have to do the ghetto thing, we have to open up the soup kitchen, we have to go with the farm workers, we have to do this, we have to do that.

But very, very few are saying look, there's this profound political duty, conscientious and political duty, of resisting the murder, the murder as it continues year after year after year as it flows from the American grist mill. Simply because that course of action always involves a great deal of difficulty, a great deal of risk. You might have to sacrifice some of your freedom if you continue on that tack.

PF: You don't see any one overriding reason, then, for the lack of commitment?

P.B.: I have cited some of the overriding reasons. I did speak about culture shock, I did speak about the kind of emotional and psychological punishment that the people in the United States have taken because of this war. It's a thing that's very, very hard to explain to Canadians. You've had your activists up here but in comparison it was a superficial involvement, wasn't it?

PF: Oh, by all means.

P.B.: Superficial, and therefore you don't know anything about burned-out cases, you don't know anything about emotional and spiritual casualties. See, we know all about them because they litter the landscape down in the States.

There were literally millions of people involved in the anti-war struggle in the United States. Predominantly these people are out of it now.

Generally I can say this to you: the Movement was gotten together too quickly, and it was too poorly based, too little in touch with its roots and it couldn't sustain itself spiritually. One of the great sections of Moroz' book deals with the fact that any movement is spiritual in nature. If you're going to be arguing for human rights, for human emancipation, for the freedom of human beings from any crushing machine like the imperial machine of the United States or the Soviet Union, the Movement has to be spiritual, it has to begin from within.

And people found they didn't have the spirituality to sustain it and there's a lot of reasons why they didn't. But when you discover that you didn't have those resources it can be a hell of a disquieting experience because you discover yourself lacking in your humanity. You can't sustain the very, very human concerns that people had in the States, you can't sustain that. And so people break up and they hide behind the woodwork now.

PF: How much direct force do you think the actions of you and your brother and those you were working with had?

P.B.: Oh, we made our little contribution. I don't want to be exaggerated in my claims because there's too much of that going on in the States now and when it happened. But we were able to extend a few alternatives to people and we were able to say to them, look, the war exists, we're doing this over that. Our response has been this direction or this course. If you don't like that one, well, find one as good or find a better one.

An awful lot of people — after all, there were about 200, in excess of 200 anti-corporate and selective service raids from 1967, when I first acted, to 1971. Maybe about 250, conservatively, involving a couple of thousand extraordinary people who were laying their freedom on the line, who could have been shot at any of these sites because many of the raids were surreptitious. They seemed to think that ours was a fairly good idea and they'd blend with it. That's about all you can do.

You can create an example, and you can say, 'go your own course.' How much influence that had . . . well I know the government was worried enough about us to be hamstrung a bit — well, worried about us — because they had been hamstrung a bit and the internal workings of the selective service system — conscription — was definitely hurt because of what had been done. And (former selective service head General Lewis) Hershey testified to that fact to the Senate sub-committee hearing.

A part of the second indictment dealt with the fact that we had conspired — myself, there again, as mastermind — to destroy the selective service system throughout the Northeast where most of these raids had happened. They were worried enough about us to do that. So I guess we had some little impact.

PF: You still consider yourself a Catholic priest, do you not?

P.B.: Yeah, I guess I'll be that until I die.

PF: I see you aren't wearing a collar. But what is the synthesis of your beliefs in the church and your political activism? How do you apply your church teachings to what you're doing now — or, what you did then and what you're doing now, anti-war and. . . .

P.B.: Well, as you get more deeply into it, of course, you try to penetrate more deeply the reasons why a person should say "No" to evil, injustice, tyranny, superstate control, all of that range of crap that comes down on people. And you find more and more that your tradition, as any good tradition worth having, your tradition has plenty to say about this.

So Biblically speaking — and here I always drag it back to the Bible — the Bible says that people only have two enemies and the first enemy is themselves — their own selfishness, their own evil, their own violence, their own disregard for people — and the second enemy is the state.

The state. The Book of Revelations makes a very powerful point of that. The state is the beast. So you begin to see life in those terms. What we're really opposing is our own inner violence, our own inner corruption and then the way that feeds into the state and sustains it. Because the way most people live is actually the way the state operates, if you follow me.

The state guarantees the choices that people have made about the way they want to live. And most people exploit the hell out of one another. And so in the States and in Canada we have a standard of living, of course, which largely is paid for off the backs of the poor — and overwhelmingly that means Third World poor. And Canadians and Americans like it that way.

After all, it's very, very satisfying, it's comfortable, it's posh, it feeds the ego, they

think they're superior as a result, they like it that way. And so in a sense we get what we deserve from the State and it's kind of useless to decry the evils of the State without really looking at individual and personal life and saying, "well, I'm on the same trip down here at the grass roots."

PF: Where does all this take you as an ideal? And do you consider yourself part of what is traditionally defined as the left and therefore share some of their goals?

P.B.: I don't really like labels too well because I find them too imprecise. What I'm trying in my own life, and what those I work with and demonstrate or protest or resist with, what they're all about is trying to hammer out what the new society is going to look like in their own lives.

Our historical sense tells us that any really lasting movement in history is always started with a group of people who go back to essentials. And in light of our experience in the 60's and in light of the whole range of burned-out cases that I can tick off endlessly, far into the night, I find that that's even more imperative today.

So what do we do? We try to deepen our roots, we try to purify our personal lives, we live poorly, we're not boxed in by money or taxes — we don't submit to either of those threats — we live in community. We're in constant resistance and we organize from Connecticut south to the District, in about five states.

We're trying to say to people, "Look, your life is going to be defined by resistance. And the tools to resistance are going to be just two: Number one would be non-violence and one would be community. The first because it's a human tool, the second because you need community to sustain you when the consequences come down.

People are struggling for control over their lives. And they're in rebellion against their own slavishness as well as the slavishness imposed upon them by their culture and especially by the state.

Now when that recognition strikes home, then we will have something built out of the grass roots which will affect structures and give us something far more human and far more temperate in that regard. But without that nothing happens. Nothing is going to. It has to start to with the people.

moviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmoviesmov

Chains of wifery examined

By GRACE ENG

A Woman Under the Influence is a love story of a man who is happy with his work, content with his life and ignorant of the personal dimensions of the woman he loves. The love affair between Nick (Peter Falk) and Mabel (played by Cassavetes' wife, Gena Rowlands) is strange and withdrawn, delicate and frightening. She is crazy and he is attracted to her only when they are alone.

A Woman Under the Influence,
Written and
directed by John Cassavetes
Produced by Sam Shaw
Starring Peter Falk and
Gena Rowlands.

Mabel's passive acceptance of her wife-role leads her to repeatedly act in ways not acceptable to Nick. To him, being embarrassed in front of his friends and family is against all rules. A series of these episodes lead to a scene where she achieves new heights of madness and is compelled to spend six-months in a state institution.

She is the woman under the influence of the man she loves. Her whole being is devoted to pleasing Nick, taught by her upbringing: to marry, to please your mate.

Mabel is so terrified of displeasing Nick that she cooks him spaghetti, no matter what the meal. For spaghetti, she knows, Nick will like. Mabel struggles valiantly to fulfil her marital responsibilities. She gets confused. She does not know who she is or what she is supposed to be, or when she is supposed to be a lover, a mother, a cook, a hostess, or anything else.

Loving deeply and not too wisely, she has laid herself vulnerable to everything that plagues a woman in such a situation. Loneliness strikes when the children are sent to school. The empty house becomes an emotional prison and she fades rapidly into unreality. Some unexpected emergency at work forces Nick to cancel an expected romantic evening with Mabel. With the children gone for an overnight stay at their grandparents, the emptiness of the house is too much to bear. She gets drunk, goes to a bar and picks up a stranger and, refusing to confront reality the next morning, calls the man "Nick".

However, the film doesn't dwell only on Mabel's vulnerability. Nick is ignorant and downright insensitive. He is simply a laborer with tupical machismo values. Nick's damage of constantly being embarrassed in front of his friends and family is cultural, not psychological.

Having committed her to thle nuthouse at a point of embarrassed rage, Nick is scared and ambivalent when Mabel returns home. Threatened by a new, stronger wife, Nick quickly stomps on the small strengths she has developed.

He ridiculously demands that she return to her old self. He forces Mabel to return to her former zig-zag personality, where her identity fed on his needs.

It raises the question: who is more disturbed? Nick or Mabel?

Under Cassavetes' perceptive eye, the stars' perfect enactments emphasize the fragile balance between the characters. The room, left for interpretation is what gives this film its power.

Cassavetes maintains sympathy for both characters throughout his unhurried scrutiny of the relationship which pushes Mabel to the edge. At times the display of unglossed and nude emotions is painful and embarrassing. Being witnesses to the affair is like sitting through an encounter session without professional guidance.

Although some may complain of the film's two-and-a-half hour length, it is an integral part of the careful unfolding of the situation to lay bare the complex and highly charged environment which supports the even greater complexities of what love does to people.

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Publishers lobby

From PF 5

So the form and strength of the publishing industry lobby is important.

The most encouraging note of the recent Peterborough publishing conference was the formation of the Book and Periodical Development Council, an umbrella organization which will hopefully result in a more unified stance and course of action by the relatively disparate groups it contains.

It is composed of publishers, writers, poets, librarians and booksellers.

The Canadian Book Publishing Council, which is the lobbying organization of the multinational publishers in Canada, was also invited to join and take part in strategy sessions. But it seems doubtful enough consensus of opinion can be found between this group and the "cultural chauvinists" they complain dominate the IPA and other trade organizations in the industry.

Hopefully however the new group will still provide a more powerful lobby than currently exists.

In the meantime you can do your own bit, complaining in bookstores, drug stores and the like about the lack of Canadian books and periodicals. Likely your effect will be minimal but you should try. I mean, why not?

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Students can do it

From page 3

extracurricular activities at this university.

If students want additional activities they're capable of organizing and co-ordinating them themselves. That's a job for the Alma Mater Society.

If the administration wants to pick up the tab for football games all over the country, fine. But let's not have any extra strings attached.

The committee wants a standing senate committee on extra-curricular activities to assess such programs. It really isn't any of their business.

Next recommendation: "The president and Faculty Association give immediate consideration to rewording sections of the faculty handbook to recognize the contribution which faculty members may make to the university beyond participation in academic affairs."

Does this mean faculty members are supposed to get brownie points for taking part in extra-curricular activities? Or will participation in extra-curricular activities become one of the criteria used to grant tenure or promotions?

The committee also recommends the university actively continue its policy of encouraging people to donate awards for recognizing scholarship level academic achievement as well as exceptional ability in artistic or athletic performance.

By the way, this money is to be administered by the joint faculty committee on prizes, scholarships and bursaries.

Now this smacks of giving extra brownie points to students. Why not solicit money in the form of bursaries for students who can't afford to come to unversity right now?

Time for a question. Do all of our 12 student senators have permanent cases of laryngitis? If not, why the hell aren't they getting up and questioning the tacit assumptions senate committees like the one on extra-curricular activities are making?

And why aren't we as students getting on their backs and telling them what we want and don't want in the first place?

Kids don't fear ghosts says study

LOS ANGELES (ZNS-CUP) — A study of fear has found that children are usually not afraid of the bogeyman or ghosts.

Instead, their greatest fears are of killers, dying and the atom bomb. A team of researchers from California State University told the Western Psychological Association Convention that they asked second-through-sixth grade children to rank their 94 greatest fears.

The top three were killer, dying and the atom bomb, followed by kidnappers, fourth, and dope peddlers, fifth. Others near the top of the list included war, plane crashes, earthquakes and snakes.

Teachers and fathers tied for 62nd place, while mothers were not mentioned.

The study has found that as children grow older their fear of the devil declines rapidly, while their fear of "flunking" jumps sharply.

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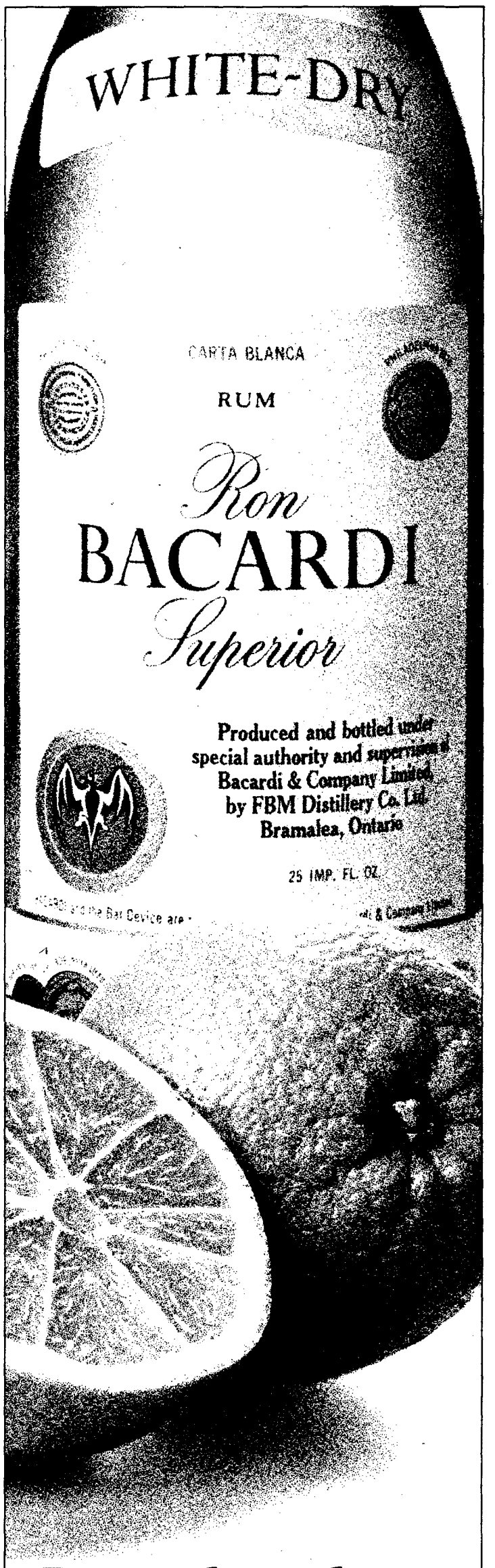

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Hot flashes

Truth in Nam today

Everyone knows what's going on in South Viet Nam, right? Our American pals are always telling us how great things are there and how shitty things are in North Viet Nam where those nasty commies are fucking things up for freedom.

Sound like a crock of shit?

Why not listen to what someone has to say about the North Vietnamese today? Thich Mandala, vice president of the International Committee for aid to Vietnamese Orphans, speaks noon today in Buchanan 215 on North Vietnamese society today.

Home ec

The B.C. Home Economics Association is sponsoring a one-day conference on existing and planned consumer legislation.

Home economics student tickets are $5.50. It happens Saturday in the SUB ballroom.

Mrs. Mao

Roxane Witke of Harvard's east asian research centre will speak at noon Tuesday on Mao's wife in profile, a look at Chiang Ch'ing. Witke recently logged hours of interviews with Ch'ing and is an expert on post revolutionary women in China.

'Tween classes

TODAY

CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST
Fellowship meeting 7:30 p.m. Dr. Ross' residence.

MUSIC
Grad recital, Jane Cassie, flute, music building recital hall 8:15 p.m.

NDP CLUB
Human Resources minister Norm (The Foreman) Levi back from federal-provincial conference in Ottawa speaks noon in Bu. 106.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS
What's behind the energy crisis. Speaker Ed Livingstone, geological engineer and NDP activist, 8 p.m. 1208 Granville.

LDSSA
Len Hansen speaking on the organization of the Mormon Church noon Angus 412.

BREAD FOR THE WORLD
Conference on government foreign policy noon SUB 207-209. Film When the People Awake, on Chile, noon in SUB auditorium. Weekend fast starts 7:30 p.m. and continues for 40 hours at the Vancouver School of Theology and St. Marks.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST RACISM
Forum on racism with former alderman Setty Pendakur and Marg Cantryn noon International House upper lounge.

CLASSICS
R. Sullivan on Commagene on the Euphrates, which stacks up to quite an evening 8 p.m. in the Buchanan penthouse. Who says Malcolm ain't got pull?

DAYCARE DAY COMMITTEE
Meeting to organize protest against current daycare facilities or lack of them at UBC, noon, SUB 230.

UBC GAY PEOPLE
General meeting, noon, SUB 119.

ECKANKAR
Discussion group noon SUB 224.

ANARCHIST COLLECTIVE
Discussion group, 1:30 p.m., SUB 211.

SCI-FI CLUB
General meeting, discussion of convention, noon, SUB 117.

MONDAY

BREAD FOR THE WORLD
Bob Anderson gives an overview of Bangladesh, 10:30 a.m., IRC 2; film: Famine, describing poverty conditions in India, noon, SUB 205; Reg McQuaid speaks on the politics of food, noon, SUB 207-209.

CUE
Louise Mandel on women and the law, noon, Mildred Brock Lounge, Brock Hall.

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international women's year at ubc

Kathleen Ruff

Director of the B.C. Human Rights Branch, discusses human rights issues: does legislation do a job or is it merely a sop to the conscience? Do minority groups and women share in the power structure? How the opportunity system circles around the needs and experience of the successful white male. How racial and sexual segregation is perpetuated through benevolent indifference. And more!

New Issues in Human Rights

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5 — Coming Events

BAHA'I FIRESIDE, Fri., 21st Feb., 8:30 p.m. All welcome. 3981 W. 21st Ave. (basement ste.). Tel: 228-8445.

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SPORTS

'Birds rated underdog in Alberta

By STU LYSTER

The hockey 'Birds leave for Edmonton today at noon for the CWUAA hockey championships against the heavily favored Golden Bears.

The Bears finished league play last weekend fifteen points ahead of the second place 'Birds in twenty-four games, losing only one game at home in the process. That loss came at the hands of the 'Birds, 6-5 in overtime on February 7.

In short, the 'Birds are definite underdogs.

That's not to say the 'Birds won't have a chance to advance to the CIAU quarter-finals. They took two of the six games against the Bears in regular season play. They could have a third back in November, but the Bears came back from a 3-2 deficit to pull out a 6-3 overtime win.

What the 'Birds are going to have to do is play consistently. They have already proven they can skate with the league leaders.

But all too often this season the 'Birds have let up for one period in a game, letting the other team catch up or pull past.

Probably the best example of this happened Tuesday night at Kerrisdale Arena against the Japanese National team. The 'Birds had them on the ropes at the end of the first period, leading comfortably 2-0.

But they started the second as if the game had already been decided, slacking off enough to give the Japanese some skating room, which they turned into three well-earned goals.

It wasn't until halfway through the third that the 'Birds woke up. They made a good effort to tie it, but it was too late.

Now they are going against the best team in the league for the Canada West University championship.

And in a best of three series against them there is no room to fool around.

One last incentive for the 'Birds is that the winner of this series plays host to all remaining Canadian University play-off games all the way to the CIAU championship series.

With the 'Birds ranked ninth in the country a couple of weeks ago, a home town crowd could inspire them to go all the way.

But then there's the Golden Bears tonight in Edmonton.

For interested fans, the games will be carried live via CITR Radio 650 to Totem Park and SUB. Game times are 7:00 p.m. tonight and Saturday with the teams going at 1:00 p.m. Sunday if a third game is necessary.

BARRY KWONG of the Thunderbird ski team competing in the giant slalom at Crystal Mountain outside of Seattle. Kwong won the slalom and UBC took all events and the overall title. The ski team's Northwest Collegiate Ski Conference championships are to be held March 1 and 2.

'Birds thaw for soccer action

The UBC Thunderbirds soccer team is back in business; that is if the weather holds up.

After a layoff of more than 70 days, the soccer 'Birds will mark their return to the local soccer scene with a match against Vancouver Sporting Club this coming Sunday at noon at Empire Stadium.

However, the 'Birds will have to do without the services of their "big guns," Daryl Samson, Greg Weber and Brian Budd, who will be away playing for the Vancouver Whitecaps.

Taking over Samson's midfield post will be newcomer Ken Beadle. Beadle played in the 'Birds' last game against Eldorado Glens Dec. 14 and scored one goal to make it a 2-0 victory for the 'Birds.

Filling in Weber's position between the posts will be winger Ron Hirley, while Budd's spot out in the wing will be taken up by one of the many forwards UBC coach Joe Johnson has in his hands.

The 'Birds still have a very good chance of taking the B.C. Soccer League title. They are still fourth in the league, but have games in hand over the three teams in front of them.

The 'Birds were originally scheduled to play the Simon Fraser University Clansmen on Saturday, but the League decided to play the Sporting Club game, which was scheduled for mid-January, first.

Hoop boredom spurs forecast

By CARL VESTERBACK

Yessir, folks, it's time for another basketball advance, and if you think I can come up with a new slant, you are one big maroon.

The sitchyashun is dull dull dull. The women have clinched the Canada West title, and the men have to depend on the outcome of two games between Calgary and Alberta. You read it all in these pages yesterday, right?

So instead of softening your minds with yet another rehash of a boring situation, here are some completely unsolicited, ill-considered predictions on the upcoming fortunes of the two varsity basketball squads.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Thunderettes will walk off with yet another national championship. Saying the Thunderettes will win is almost like saying the sun will rise. But not quite. The sun could go out.

The Thunderettes have the height, the talent and the desire that makes a winning team. They have the momentum of a long winning streak, and they have the Thunderette tradition of basketball dominance which has developed over the years.

The Thunderbirds will win two games from Saskatchewan on the weekend in a series being played in Saskatoon. The Huskies are woefully inept, and should succumb easily.

But don't be too sure. There ain't no choke team like good ol' UBC, boy.

And even if they win those two games, Calgary and Alberta will have to split their series for the 'Birds to make the playoffs. The chances of that appear to be good. Peter Mullins' declaration "We're dead!" in the wake of that 53-50 loss to Calgary appears to be premature.

So if the choke 'Birds win, and the Calgary-Alberta split comes off, UVic and UBC will play off in Victoria for the Canada West league championship and the right to advance to the national championships in Waterloo. I think the 'Birds can do it. But I've been wrong before.

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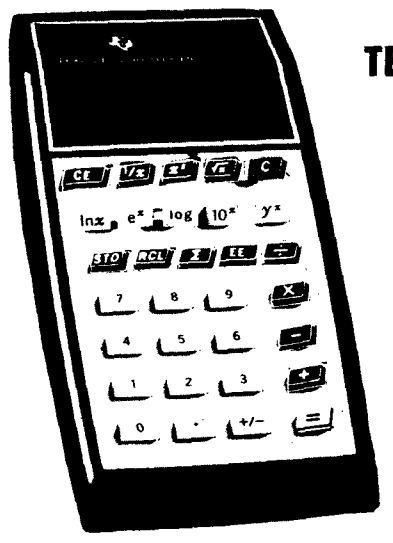
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Nominations Close at Graduate Student Centre Office, 5 p.m. Friday 28th Feb.

Election will be held Friday, March 7.

At Tuesday's grad meet

Rule changes debated

Proposed amendments to the graduating class constitution would result in discriminatory fees, grad council member Frank Tichler charged Thursday.

The proposed constitutional amendments will be considered Tuesday in SUB by a grad class general meeting.

The meeting was called after student court invalidated a grad class general meeting of Feb. 7 for irregularities in the way the meeting was called and held.

The two constitutional amendments Tichler opposes call for consideration every year by a grad class general meeting of allocation of funds for composite photos and social functions.

Tichler said as many arts and science students as possible should attend the meeting in order to ensure equity in fees charged to members of smaller faculties.

Students in faculties which receive funding for composite photos would in effect be paying less in grad fees than students in other faculties, he said.

The estimated cost per student for composite photos is $2.45. Therefore, the actual amount these students will pay in grad fees is $4.55 instead of $7 which all other students will pay, Tichler said.

"I'm against the whole idea because it's discriminatory," he said.

Tichler said he wants any grad class social functions subsidized on the basis of the number of students who participate in the functions.

"There should be a social event, but the question is whether it should be subsidized by the whole class because such a small minority participates," he said.

Tichler said he wants these issues to be considered in the future by a campus-wide referendum or a mail vote amongst all undergraduate students.

He said only a small minority of the 4,200 students in the graduating class attend general meetings. Even if all grad class students wanted to attend such a meeting, there is no facility that can accommodate them all.

One of the reasons the Feb. 7 meeting was ruled invalid was that it lacked the necessary quorum of 10 per cent of the grad class.

Tichler said he will fight the composite photo amendment in student court if it is passed at the general meeting.

Although the proposed constitutional amendments may sound harmless, they are not, he added.

"It's important that arts and science students get out there and indicate that they don't want to pay $7 when others would pay $4.55."

international women's year at ubc

Dr. Roxane Witke

a research fellow at Harvard University talks about her extensive interviews with Mao's wife and other leading women in the People's Republic of China

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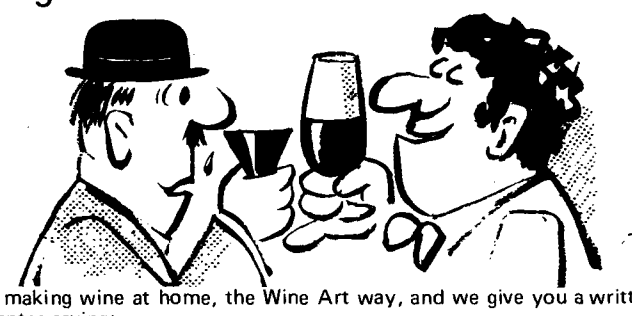

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REMINDER

GRAD MEETING

Due to the decision of students' court on Feb. 12, 1975, the proceedings of the grad class meeting on Feb. 7 were rendered null and void. This necessitates the holding of another general meeting and we urge all students graduating in 1975 to attend. No events can be planned and no money can be spent without the consent of the students at this meeting.

SUB BALLROOM, 12:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1975