THE UBYSSEY

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Board seat to be vacant

Tardiness by the Social Credit government in making appointments to the board of governors has resulted in a vacancy for today's meeting.

The vacant seat is the result of education minister Pat McGeer's failure to make the three remaining provincial government appointees to the board.

The Socred government has made five of its eight appointments to the 15-member board but the remaining three will not be made in time for today's meeting.

Two former board members who have not yet been either reappointed or dismissed, Sadie Boyles and Thomas Dohm, will attend the meeting, while former member Pearley Brissenden's seat on the board will be vacant.

Brissenden has resigned from the board and asked the provincial government not to reappoint him, UBC information services officer Jim Banham said Monday.

"The net effect of the provincial government's announcement (appointing board members) is that they have named five of eight persons that will serve three-year terms on the board and they have requested two persons to continue until the new appointees are made, leaving one seat vacant," he said.

McGeer's executive assistant Jim Bennett said Monday Boyles and Dohm will continue as board members until they are reappointed or new appointments are made.

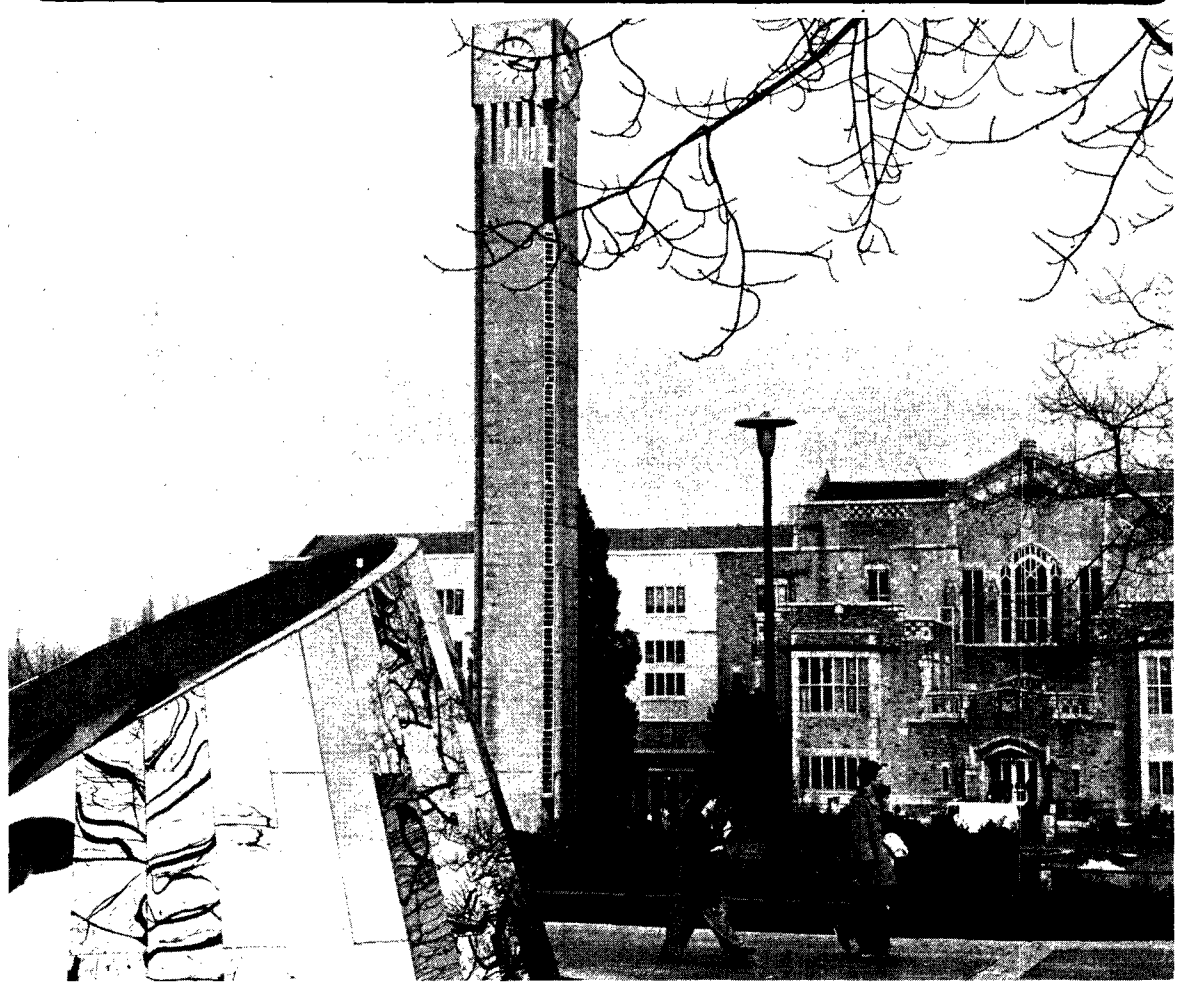
McGeer announced Jan. 23 the appointment of former Social Credit cabinet minister Leslie Peterson, actuary Alan Pierce and businessman Alan Crawford to the board.

Bennett said he has received no indication when McGeer will submit the three remaining appointments for cabinet approval. In the past provincial appointments to the board have been made in early January.

The two student representatives on the board, Basil Peters and Paul Sandhu, might not be able to vote in today's meeting because of allegations of voting irregularities currently under investigation by the senate's implementations of the Universities Act committee.

Banham said the voting status of Sandhu and Peters will be the first item of business discussed by the board.

Peters said last Thursday he would recommend that both student representatives not vote on board matters in case the election is invalidated.



—edmond o'brien photo

JADED STUDENTS cross roof of futuristic font of knowledge, Sedgewick library, ignoring picture-postcard view of aged and decrepit Main library to the east. University flacks and administrators dote on panoramic view in publicity pamphlets, realizing that rest of campus is rapidly being transformed into Los Angeles of the north.

AMS places bucks in credit union

The Alma Mater Society has officially withdrawn its short-term deposits from the Bank of Montreal to protest the bank's investments in South Africa's racist white regime.

SUB general manager Bern Grady said the society transferred its money Thursday to the Vancouver City Savings Credit Union. The society had earlier considered transferring its short-term deposits to the B.C. Teachers' Credit Union or the Bank of B.C. but Vancouver City has better interest rates.

The student representative assembly voted Nov. 23 to withdraw AMS money from the Bank of Montreal because of the bank's involvement in South Africa.

But the AMS will leave a current account with the bank.

SRA eyes student managed SUB, AMS

The student representative assembly will discuss Wednesday a proposal to pay three of the society's student executive officers $800 a month to replace two full-time professional positions.

Graduate student representative Rob Marris said the proposal would substitute student administrators for the current professional managers.

"Paid students will hopefully spend more time at their jobs and I think students can do a better job," he said.

The salaries of the general manager and the building manager are more than $40,000 combined. But $800 a month paid to three students amounts to only $33,000, Marris said.

But if students were to take over these administrative tasks they would be permitted to take only three units of credit a year, he said.

"Only affluent students can take three credits a year and still have financial resources without working at an outside job and students are not eligible for financial assistance unless they have nine credits a year," Marris said.

Under Marris' proposal the AMS external affairs officer, president and secretary-treasurer or director of finance would have salaried positions.

But the current secretary-treasurer Arnold Hedstrom said the proposal has not been well thought out.

"This motion has a lot of flaws in it."

Hedstrom said it would be difficult to remove the positions of building manager and general manager.

"According to our constitution we must have the position of general manager," he said. "The constitution is not amendable by the SRA. The question is can we get along without our general manager and building manager," said Hedstrom.

"This motion is premature," he said. "SAC is conducting an efficiency study of the AMS and they may find we can combine the positions."

DeMarco said it is unlikely the proposal would be approved.

"This is just a proposal by Rob Marris and Don Meakins, it is not executive policy," he said.

Both Hedstrom and external affairs officer Paul Sandhu would be ineligible for the positions if they were required to take only three units.

Student senators and board members must carry at least nine units. Nineteen people currently on the SRA would therefore be ineligible to be members of the executive if the proposal was approved.

But Hedstrom said it would be difficult for executive officers to work harder than they do now.

"When someone is paid they are expected to work harder and we are already slaves," Hedstrom said.

"SRA passes a resolution on anything they want and they expect the officers of the AMS to do all the work."

The building manager looks after bookings and the operation of the building and is a liaison with the physical plant.

The general manager is responsible for the financial, legal and personnel management of the AMS.

Soviet Union human rights backwater

The Soviet Union may be industrially advanced but in terms of human rights it is a backward, underdeveloped country, two experts on the U.S.S.R. said Friday.

Michael Futrell, UBC Slavonic studies professor, said the issue of human rights is usually ignored when the Soviet Union is compared with the West.

"One of the most terrible evidences of materialism which we actually live with is the way everybody, without thinking about it, talks about backward countries in terms of industrial technology and nothing else," Futrell said.

"In regards to free rights and beauty, the Soviet Union is an extremely backward country."

There are four levels of human rights violation in Russia, Futrell said.

The Soviet constitution is the first one, he said, because it contains assurances of fundamental human rights, but does not implement them in society.

The second level of violation is the Soviet Union's legal codes, he said.

"After the total chaos of illegality during the 1930s to Stalin's death, there was great hope that the legal aspects of Soviet society would be put in order.

"The codes were examined, and some revised," Futrell said, "but they still demolish the constitution."

Some of the revisions made include the legal power to detain, examine, try or convict anybody of anything labelled as anti-Soviet propaganda or as defaming the Soviet state and system.

Futrell said the third level of violation is the interpretation of the codes, as seen in legal textbooks, semi-official announcements of authority, and secret instructions to the prisons and police.

He said the codes are twisted to the whim of the regime, and the public is often told one thing while the regime does another.

The fourth level is the actual actions of the police, lawyers, prosecutors and psychiatrists.

"They do what they are told to do," Futrell said. "They're all dependent on their jobs and keeping their noses clean."

The struggle for human rights in Czechoslovakia and Poland is being waged in different ways, Slavonic studies head Bogdan Czaykowski added.

"Czechoslovakia's is a hard, bitter struggle. It's not succeeding, but it's not failing either. Achievement of civil rights in Poland is tremendous."

Soviet bloc countries have their constitutions modelled to some extent after the Soviet constitution, Czaykowski said, and are all dependent on and controlled by Russia.

"Even if these countries had a government wanting to give human rights and democracy to the people, such a government would be restricted by the Soviet Union," he said.

He cited the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 as an example of Soviet repression.

"The (Czech) government tried to go with the people's demands of human rights and democracy, and because they were ready to go so far, they lost confidence in the Soviet leaders' eyes. The Soviet Union invaded and put in stooges and former Stalinists."

Since then, Czaykowski said, Czechoslovakians who support human rights have been discriminated against.

He said the current situation in Czechoslovakia is deplorable. The human rights articles in the constitution are not upheld, people cannot defend themselves, religious and economic freedoms are restrained and there is no freedom from arrests, blackmail and persecution by police, Czaykowski said.

People are also condemned to unemployment or other penalties if they voice their opinions and countless students are unable to further their educations because of their ideals.

"People who were active in the fight for human rights in 1968 are still being penalized for their actions back then," Czaykowski said. "Any opinions can become heretical in two years."

SOVIET PEASANT . . . lacks human rights

Since CPR

West feels oppressed

Western Canada feels neglected by the federal government, a University of Calgary history professor said Friday.

Dave Bercuson, editor of the Burden of Canadian Unity, told an audience of about 60 in Buchanan 102 that the West thinks Canada's two major parties, the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives, draw most of their support from the East and are neglecting western interests.

He said this explains why western regionalism is upheld mostly by third parties such as the NDP.

"Also, Western interests have not been adequately dealt with at the federal level because senators, representing regional concerns, play a minor role in policies," Bercuson said.

"Western Canada is a legitimate society within its own rights, albeit within a larger society. The West resists the notion that her destiny is to be subject to the commercial centres in eastern Canada just because the population in the West is smaller than that in the East."

Bercuson said western regionalism is more than a state of mind or a psychological phenomenon. He said it is rooted in immigration and economic developments peculiar to the West.

Bercuson said the West was largely settled by immigrants who came directly to the region from the native countries and who therefore had "no knowledge of, or attachment to, the central part of Ontario."

Many British immigrants with ideas of "working class conscience, general strike, Marxist socialism and trade unions" came to the region and incorporated socialism with liberal progressive farm movements in Saskatchewan, he said.

"Also in the West there were American immigrants who could not see the subtle differences between a constitutional monarchy and popular democracy," Bercuson said.

"The American immigrants had little tolerance towards governmental paternalism and they strongly promoted an American type of majority rule.

"It was the English-speaking American and British immigrants who molded the protest of western regionalism. However, other ethnic groups such as the Orientals, the Ukrainians, the Jews and the Finns contributed to the distinct characteristics of western regionalism."

Economic factors have also influenced western regionalism, he said.

The maximization of profit meant the hinterlands of western Canada had to provide staples and raw materials to the heartland in eastern Canada. It also meant that manufactured goods from the East were sent to the West.

"Also, in 1879 the federal government set tariff policies that were unfavorable for western development," Bercuson said.

And, he said, the federal government's policy of establishing the Canadian Pacific Railway in the West conflicted with regional interests.

"The West resisted the CP Rail monopoly because national interests conflicted with provincial interests in regards to the freight issue," Bercuson said.

But despite this apparent economic discrimination against the West, "western Canada never had a spirit of poverty," he said.

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Space colonies seen as way of the future

Space colonization has all the farfetched trappings of a science fiction saga about brilliant and eccentric scientists who would save the world.

Its proponents claim it will permanently solve the energy problem for mankind, develop the third world, end world food shortages, and perhaps save the ailing capitalist monetary system.

All it will take is a massive reallocation of resources to the tune of $100 billion, all to be shot into space.

But there are many who oppose it as a fantastic waste of energy and resources that are sorely needed on the earth. The sheer cost and complexity of such an undertaking makes it hard to believe such a project is feasible, let alone desirable as a solution tc earthly problems.

Nevertheless, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has spent considerable time and research during the past three years to bring just such a project to reality. The ideas and innovations of Gerard O'Neill, professor of physics at Princeton University, have held up under the scrutiny of NASA and other research institutions and may yet form the basis of human colonization in space.

O'Neill's plan was conceived during a series of seminars he conducted in a first-year physics course at Princeton in 1969-70.

The question he put to the first seminar was: "Is a planetary surface the right place for an expanding technological civilization?" O'Neill and his students found to their surprise that the answer was definitely "no," and they began to make some simple calculations.

"Once a first problem was chosen," says O'Neill, "it so occupied us that we never had time for a second."

With the use of pocket calculators and crude estimates they discovered that locating large industries and populations in the vacuum of high orbital space was not only feasible but may some day become necessary if world populations keep expanding.

Although both cost and concept were enormous, what was most striking was the magnitude of the possibilities and the potential that could be opened up in space.

The "islands" that O'Neill and his students envision are enormous; assuming the use of common construction techniques and materials, they can be as large as cylinders 14 miles long and four miles in diameter and able to support up to a quarter of a million people in a closed ecology, says O'Neill.

Such behemoth hollow tubes, or mini-earths are not so far in the future as you might imagine; O'Neill claims that if NASA moves at the same accelerated pace it did for lunar exploration, the first huge Island Three may be under construction in 25 years, formed entirely from materials found in deep space.

Story and graphics by Verne McDonald

But before work begins on such colonies ways must be found to make expansion into space pay and prevent it from placing a heavy burden on the earth's resources.

For the first step toward such colonies O'Neill has combined his research with that of Peter Glaser, a researcher into methods of recovering solar energy for consumer and industrial use.

Glaser has designed satellite solar power stations (SSPS), which collect the solar energy in the intense, continuous sunlight of high orbital space, and transmit the energy to earth via microwaves to huge circular grids placed over grazing and barren land.

Once the installation is operable it can maintain a high output of DC electrical energy with little maintenance and minimal environmental impact, possibly forever. The plan's seemingly insurmountable difficulty is that SSPS are made up of arrays of solar power cells miles long and are difficult, if not impossible, to get into space using conventional satellite rocketry.

O'Neill says that if, on the other hand, NASA were to build an 'Island One,' a hollow sphere a mile in diameter which could support several thousand people, and set up the means to mine resources in space and on the moon, the colonists of Island One could manufacture the SSPS out of moon rock.

He has calculations that indicate SSPS could supply, within 20 years, much of North America's energy which is now obtained from coal and petroleum.

Once the first habitat is set up and engaged in mining the moon and manufacturing the power stations, then construction of more islands to take up more people to mine the asteroids will occur.

At this point even the non-skeptical observer experiences some future shock. Do we have the technology for such a feat? Can we possibly afford the price of such a system?

To the first query, O'Neill gives an emphatic, if qualified, "yes."

The basic engineering problems have been solved or are already part of our technology, thanks to the costly Apollo and Skylab projects of the 1960s and early 1970s.

It is O'Neill's claim that colonization will be easier to accomplish than those programs because there will not be a long period of experimentation on fundamental principles and one-shot equipment.

Apollo and Skylab provided the necessary experimentation and a continuous human inhabitation of space means all equipment will be reused, recovered and recycled, sharply cutting costs.

There are no secret formulas necessary, he says, for there are no problems that cannot be solved using already known means.

O'Neill has himself contributed greatly to the feasibility of his plan by utilizing some elementary physics to produce a mechanism he calls a 'mass-driver,' which might be the key to effective space colonization.

The mass-driver is basically an electric coil spiraling around a track.

A magnetic load placed on the track, carrying some mass, such as moon rock, is propelled through the coil by carefully timed electrical pulses which create magnetic fields. These fields accelerate the load until it emerges from the end of the apparatus at high speed and can be shot into space.

Experiments with the mass-driver in the past two years have had some success, enough to raise hopes that it could provide the final key to making colonization possible without stripping the earth to make space colonies and power stations.

Mass-drivers, kilometres long, could operate on the moon using solar energy to propel moon rock out of the moon's gravitational field.

The material is then collected in space at some point close to an island where manufacturing takes place.

Samples brought back by Apollo indicate that the moon could be tremendously rich in the elements needed to build both the satellites and the islands themselves. Material which could not be used directly would be made into a shield of slag to protect habitations from cosmic rays, or used as a propellant in mass-driver engines.

The use of a mass-driver as an engine makes excellent sense in deep space. The electricity required to propel mass through the engine and provide the thrust is always available from the sun, and once mining is established on the moon, there will be no lack of fuel, none of which will have to come from the earth.

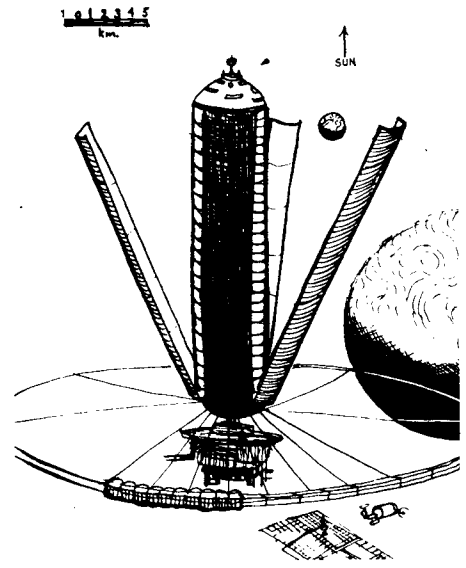
But even all the technicians in Disneyland can not produce enough gadgets to hide the massive cost of space colonization.

O'Neill's own estimates, which are far from complete, range up to $100 billion and more.

But as O'Neill points out, Apollo cost nearly $30 billion and resulted only in a good television program and some moon rocks. If space exploration ends, little of that cost will be recovered.

If, on the other hand, commitment is made to colonization, the mass of information generated during Apollo will be put to use and may have concrete benefits that will far outweigh the cost.

O'Neill says the estimates he has made are conservative in the extreme and that space colonization might be much cheaper than currently thought. He has based his estimates on the assumption that there will be no significant technological breakthroughs in the field in the next 10 to 15 years before the project can be begun in earnest. Any such breakthrough would potentially cut costs dramatically.



ISLAND THREE . . . with agriculture pods and SSPS under construction

Whether such a commitment of money and resources to a scheme outside of common experience will find any support is highly debatable. There is no harm, however, in imagining a future where O'Neill's islands are in operation.

The NASA space shuttle, which made its maiden flight in the latter part of 1977, will have provided the materials and transported the manpower for the first island. Working in Skylab-type modules, they will first build a SSPS to provide power for their own use and send a mining team to the moon to survey a mineral-rich location and set up the mass-driver.

Then comes the construction of SSPS for earth use and the first closed ecology island. When the island is completed with its industrial area, located in zero-gravity away from the inner sphere of habitation to save energy and disperse pollutants into space, the production of the SSPS is stepped up and begins to provide steady financial support for the island.

As member countries in the venture begin having their energy needs supplied by the satellites and costs begin to drop, developing nations will become the island's main customers, procuring for themselves inexpensive, eternal energy sources with which to industrialize and achieve self-sufficiency.

On the islands themselves, the colonists will have begun to be crowded by researchers and official observers of all kinds and will be engaged in the building of larger islands which more closely mimic the environment of earth. The carbon and hydrogen needed to provide air, water and living soil for such islands will have to come from the asteroids, the moon being poor in these elements.

Island Three, the culmination of this work, will be surprisingly earth-like in many respects. The four miles of atmosphere inside its 14-mile length will be enough for a blue sky, clouds and rain.

On the inside of the rim there will be over 100 square miles of surface area, with an artificial gravity equal to earth's obtained by rotating the entire structure every few minutes. In the zero-gravity conditions of space such a trick could be done with a washing-machine motor.

Parabolic mirrors will bring the sunlight in through three long glass strips that will run the length of the cylinder.

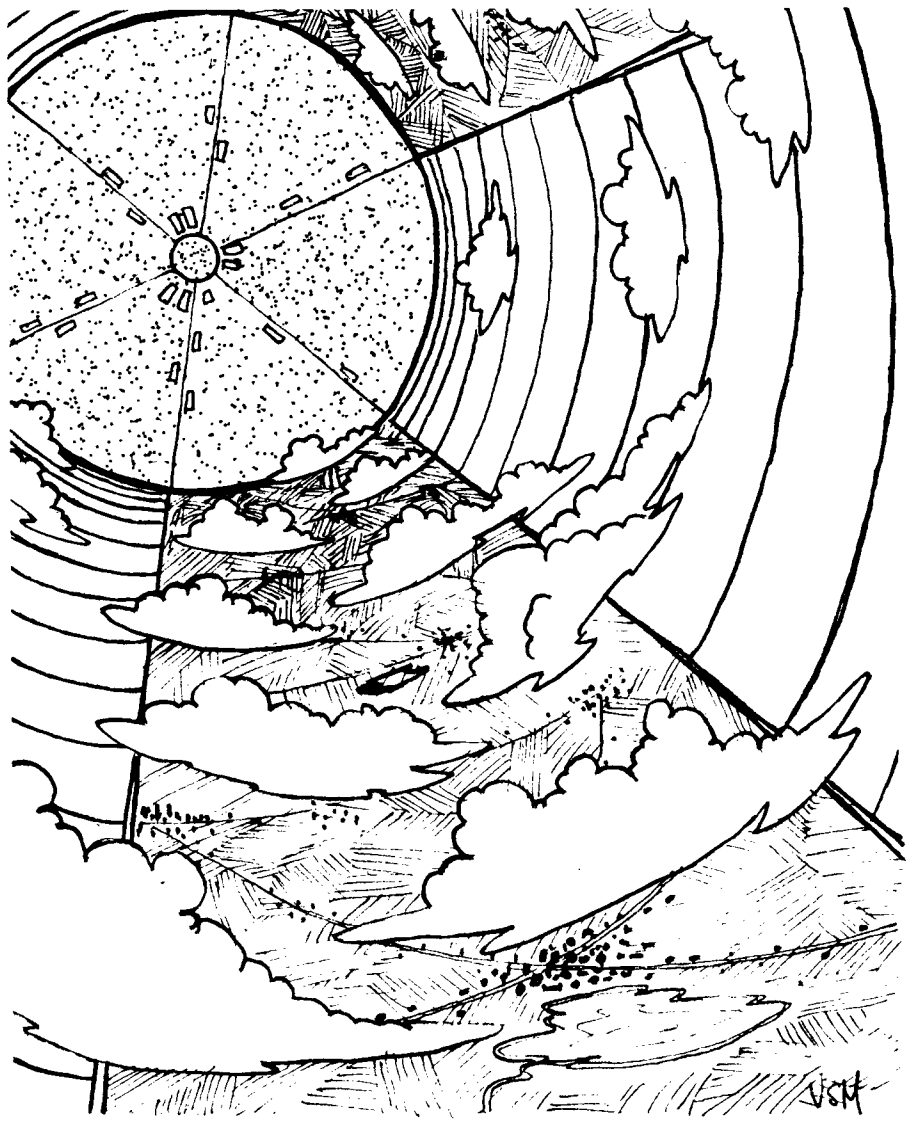
Outside, solar cell arrays furnish almost unlimited power to the inhabitants, and nearby, a huge conical mass receiver collects raw materials driven from the surface of the moon and from asteroids closest to earth's orbit.

In a huge circle around the main cylinder are smaller modules where the island's agriculture takes place. In soil-enriched and hydroponic farms, food is growth with optimum amounts of sunlight, carbon dioxide and in some cases with greatly reduced gravity, in order to get super-efficient surface area use.

Inside the cylinder, the land area is used for residential centres, and parkland, with lush vegetation providing oxygen, recreation and the basis for the closed ecology. There are lakes, forests, perhaps several rivers or canals, with small, dense human habitations scattered among them.

The population is occupied mostly with the tasks that any similar population on earth is concerned with. Construction, education, light industry and services are the main

See page 8: SPACE



INTERIOR OF COLONY . . . towns, and lakes in three long strips, each with its own 'sun.'

Spaced out

That unwelcome Russian satellite that dropped in on us a couple of weeks ago demonstrates amply the failings of humankind.

Space is presenting us with new opportunities, which are being wasted in the silly battle between the superpowers for strategic superiority while new and imaginative exploration programs die on drawing boards.

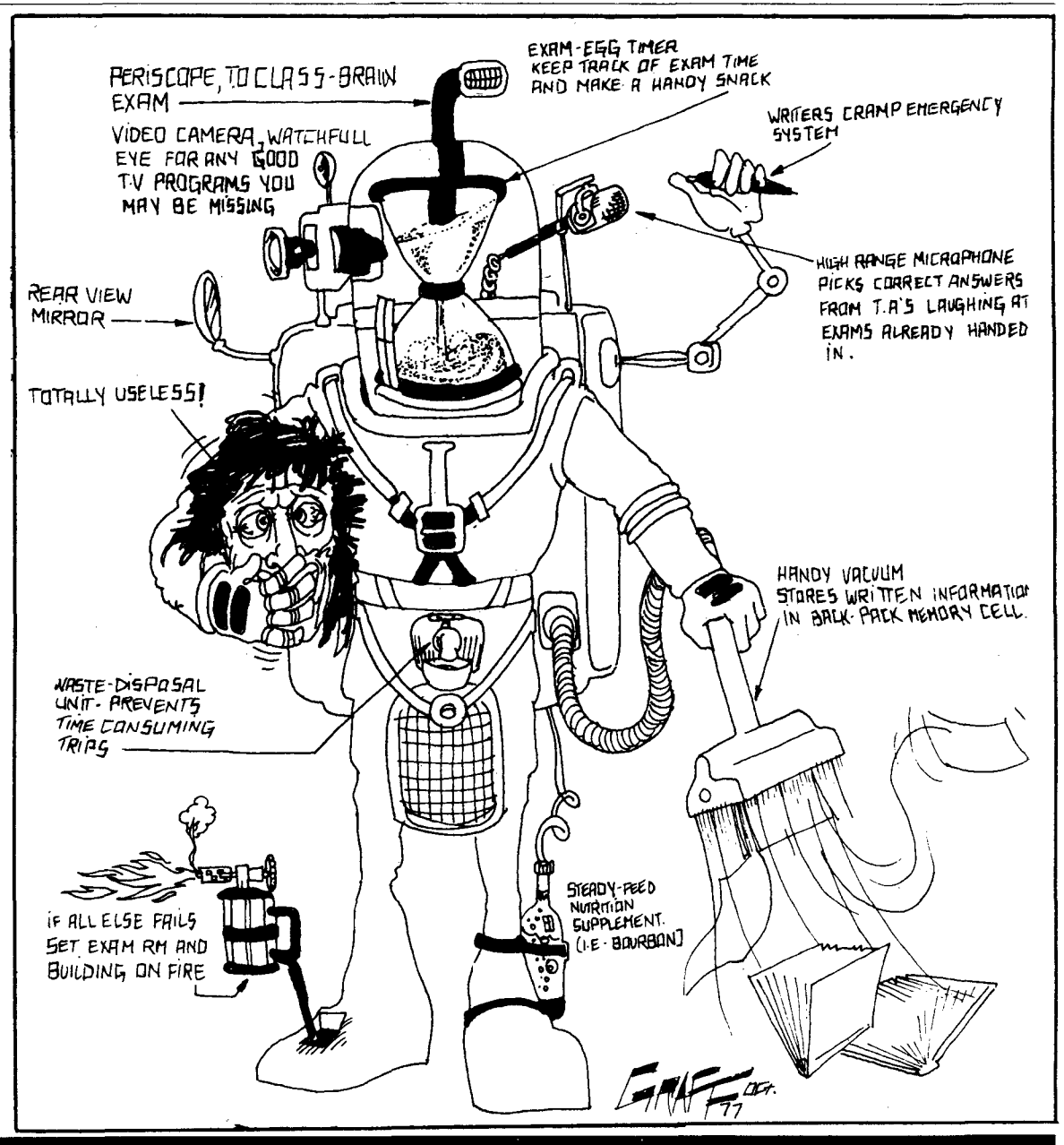
Today, more than half the payloads lofted into space are of a military nature and the ill-fated Cosmos 954 is a fine example. These satellites are employed for spying on nuclear and strategic installations. At the same time, the public howls about the cost of space flights, and thus projects such as space stations, which would be the forerunners of Gerard O'Neill's imaginative proposal discussed in today's paper, are delayed or cancelled.

In the U.S., more than $90 billion will be spent on military toys such as satellites, neutron bombs and NATO forces in Europe — all to make the world safe for General Motors.

Meanwhile, about $3 billion is spent annually on space projects. The situation in the Soviet Union is similar. Now wouldn't it be great if these two nations and others quit spending money to hurl rockets at each other and instead spent it on hurling up space stations and interplanetary probes together? And imagine if that arms money was freed for badly needed expenditures on social needs.

This sounds very utopian, but much of the push for arms spending is exerted by large economic interests who thrive on the construction of new arms systems. The fact that we cannot use our wealth more constructively shows that in some ways, we have not advanced much beyond the Stone Age.

In this spirit, it must be noted that the major problems involved with the establishment of O'Neill's space city are social, not technical.



Letters

Blacks can't be deprived

Gilbert Raynard seems to be very misguided in his belief that the South African government is "apt to provide for blacks, the health care, education and housing." The truth of the matter is that per capita the blacks get meagre government aid, if any, especially in the area of education.

According to the Economist, Jan. 14, 1978, "government expenditures on education . . . 25 pounds per year per black child compared with 365 pounds per year for a white child. In the lower grades, the teacher/pupil ratio is one to 65; in white schools, it is one to 35. Most fundamental of all, white schooling is free and compulsory; for blacks, it is neither."

I suppose Gilbert Raynard has forgotten that his "civilized repulsion" on black guerrillas is contradicted by the fact that in South Africa white boys must at age 16, learn how to use firearms (compulsory, and strictly enforced by law). I must agree with you though that the guerrillas are a threat to the South African way of life; that, my dear fellow is the very reason why these economic sanctions are being imposed on South Africa.

We definitely want to abolish the South African system of apartheid; I really don't see why you feel that we should not give white South Africans that feeling.

I am therefore of the belief that the student representative assembly was very right in their show of disapproval of the Bank of Montreal's actions in South African financing. The economic sanctions which hurt South Africa can't make too much difference to the black people who receive such insignificant benefits.

The blacks get so little aid anyway that the South African government really can't deprive them any more than they are now doing.

Salim A. Jetha
commerce 4

Spence distorts rugby play

I am writing with reference to an article which appeared in the Jan. 24, 1978 issue of The Ubyssey entitled 'Birds blanked.

That article quoted the Thunderbirds' coach, Donn Spence, as having said concerning the Meraloma's first division team and a game which occurred on Jan. 21, 1978: "we allowed them to bully us. Two of our guys were deliberately injured. I don't think there is any place in rugby for that sort of thing. There are enough ways to get hurt already."

If coach Spence said those words, we take serious exception to them. They imply that our club deliberately set out to use bullying tactics and inflict injury. That is not our style of play and would be completely inconsistent with our relationship with the UBC rugby program.

Many of our players are former UBC players and at least six of the regular Thunderbirds have played for us. Indeed, there were three of our first team members playing against their brothers on the Thunderbirds' squad.

As the president of the Meraloma Club and as one of the persons in attendance at the game, I wish to record my strong disagreement with the words attributed to Spence. They present a distorted view of the game and reflect unfavorably and unfairly on the Meraloma club.

Ian Donald
president,
Meraloma Club

THE UBYSSEY

FEBRUARY 7, 1978

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Editor: Chris Gainor

The spirit of Neil Armstrong invaded the Ubyssey office, spacing out even the level-headed Marcus Gee. Verne 'buzzed' McDonald was offering positions on the new behemoth space colony 'Chris Gainor' which was to be shot into orbit by diminutive but wiryHeather Conn, despite weather warnings that Keijoon Kim was imminent. Mike Bocking and Bill Tieleman offered executive positions on the new colony in return for votes in an unnamed election, while Steve Howard and Carl Vesterback offered reduced rates in their cabs to the new world. Kathy Ford and Lloyanne 'with the shaky hands' Hurd explored the possibilities of zero-gravity love with Mario Lowther and Matt King. Edmond O'Brien took upside-down pictures of Brad Felton and Greg Edwards grappling with mysterious space-beast Neil McAllister.

Others recognize gays

The article Gays get human rights in Quebec in the Jan. 27 Ubyssey contains a slight error. While Quebec is the first provincial- or state-level government in the northern half of this hemisphere to guarantee the rights of gay people by legislation, it is hardly the "first place in North America" to do so.

During the past several years, a number of municipal governments, primarily in the U.S., have enacted similar legislation. While there has been some recent backsliding, the general trend has been toward greater recognition that gay people are entitled to live and work free from harassment and discrimination without the need to hide in closets.

As an extreme example, the city of San Francisco actively seeks gay police officers as part of a larger program of minority recruitment. Their experience has shown that crime is reduced in areas of the city in which minority-background officers deal face to face with people in a framework of common experience. Unfortunately, such models are still rare.

I do not wish to distract from the importance of the Quebec national assembly's action, but it should not be viewed as an isolated or spontaneous event. It has grown within the context of the work of numerous gay and civil rights organizations.

Mark Scott Johnson
graduate studies

Ubyssey gets black mark

What is happening to the apostrophe? Over the past four or five years I have noticed that absurd misuses of the apostrophe are widespread through this great land of ours — and now this scourge has afflicted that bastion of literacy, The Ubyssey.

In the Jan. 17 issue there it was, unashamedly displayed on the front page. The article about the coming strike by steam engineers said, "the engineer's will not disrupt . . . activities." What the hell is that supposed to mean? Plurality of a word is expressed by merely adding an "s" (or "es" in the case of words ending in s, x, z, ch and sh).

Many people seem to think that this is accomplished through the use of the apostrophe. Some real-life examples I've noticed are: "Use side door's only," and "not responsible for lost article's." It makes you want to puke, right?

I mean, really, how would you feel if your sister spelled like that?

Jim Schoening
arts 4

Reply strange assault

I write this letter in reply to Dean Camfferman's strange assault (Jan. 19) on the Merrilee Robson story Exit Men which he found pornographic because the story contained explicit sexual imagery and description. While singularly unimpressed by the story, either stylistically or by its content, I defend her expression.

Camfferman should know that religious belief and nonbelief are strictly a personal matter. Who does not wonder why or how? But I do know one thing that your assurance will bring you, and that is an end, to free thought and speculation. Security means death. Reasoning and experiment is founded in doubt.

It might do well for Camfferman to reconsider this line from St. Augustine: "Do not despair: one of the thieves was saved. But do not presume: one of the thieves was damned."

Gregory Strong
creative writing 4

Letters

Crusade doesn't need criticism

I'm reacting to the reactions against How's Your Love Life? in Friday's Ubyssey.

Admittedly, the film did only show the good side of Christianity. In some ways the film did try to sell Christ. The film did try to show Christ as the answer to all our personal problems. But isn't he? I've always felt that God is personally involved in everything that happens to me . . . I mean, Christ is my personal savior, right?

I guess what really bothered me about the first article was the fact that the major body of criticism was from Christians. Paul the apostle speaks of correcting Christians who go wrong, but in private and in love. Campus crusade gets enough criticism from the non-Christian side; do they need it from their brothers and sisters as well?

And now the second article. I think I should point out that Christ never showed displeasure with people on account of their money-changers were not only making money; they were taking over the section of the temple set aside for non-Jewish worship.

They were stopping others from reaching God. These millionaires in question may or may not love God more than their money, but their wealth is going toward God's work. And didn't Christ associate with tax collectors — infamous in that day for "making their money off the backs of others?"

So. Read your Bible. Don't take what Jesus Christ Superstar says at face value; read it yourself. The real message behind Thursday's presentation (that is, unless you left before it was over!) was that life is a bit more expensive than a case or two of beer, but Jesus Christ has already paid for it.

Peter Anderson
arts 1

Sylvia Whissel
arts 1

Andrew Purcell
science 1

Film has advantages

Your coverage of How's Your Love Life? was good. The film was rather Madison Avenuish, aimed at a white, middle-class, carefree, successful North American culture. But that is a plus for the film, since that is what most North American university societies are made of.

This is the Campus Crusade for Christ's style; most Christians realize this and see its positive and negative effects, but all don't agree with the approach.

As you pointed out so clearly, the heart of the gospel is the cross, the costly death and resurrection of Jesus. This fast strengthens the crusade's stance. Their staff consists of would-be, fat, content, middle-class, North Americans, whose lives were changed when they came to understand the cross of Christ. Their present wage covers the bare essentials compared to what they could be making in a 40-hour middle-class job. They know the hard cost of truth and they gladly pay it.

The film basis is that the person who believes in Christ's death and resurrection is not condemned, but the person who does not believe in Christ's death and resurrection is naturally condemned before God (that is belief backed by a change and repentence).

The film's purpose was to present this historical good news.

In conclusion, neither the film nor crusade is anti-Christian.

Eddie Latimer
navigators
Rodger Brown
pharmacy 3

Let's read our Bibles

Though some advertising techniques used by Campus Crusade for Christ were perhaps questionable, the film How's Your Love Life? was scripturally correct and an effective presentation of Christ and his message.

Unlike Don Johnson's remarks, there was a call for repentance (forgiveness of sin), and as for George Hermanson's remarks about campus crusade's funding, what church or denomination is without 'well-to-do' rightist tithers? Also, we found no mention of a 'docile' life in the flick, and knowing some members of campus crusade, we would describe their lives as anything but docile.

The film fairly depicted the fruits of the spirit, described in Galations 5 :22-23 "love, peace, joy, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control; against such things there is no law."

In 45 minutes, can the trials and tribulations of the long and narrow path even be surface scratched? Let's deal with the main issue first, where is Christ and his message in relation to us? It's clear we agree on one thing; let's get down to our Bibles.

Jamie McLennan
forestry 2
Niel Munro
law 2

Jesus solves our problems

This letter is in response to the opinion expressed by the campus chaplains. I don't understand why Jesus won't solve personal problems, especially when he has promised to do so. "come unto me, all ye that labor . . . I will give you rest."

Further when Christ was on this earth he spent most of his time healing.

"His strong personal sympathy helped to win their hearts," said E. G. White. Jesus even helped out at a wedding feast — in fact his first miracle itself expresses his concern for the well-being of his fellow men.

Some churches insist that Christianity always be presented the 'traditional' way — this of course would include a call to repentence, a free Bible and an invitation to attend church. If churches insist that the same method be followed, then Christ's return will be delayed.

Besides, how can a person be asked to repent within 30 minutes? Remember when the prostitute was brought before Jesus, he never asked any questions. He simply said, "go and sin no more."

The challenge to anyone who accepts Christ is to live the Christ-like life each day and to experience the "goodies" that go along with it.

Eric W. Rajah
commerce 1

Morfitt gets words put in his mouth

Attached is a copy of the news release which I dictated over the phone to Mike Bocking on Thursday, Feb. 2, with regard to the action the board of governors will take at its meeting on Feb. 7 regarding its two student members. I know that the text was accurately received, because Mike read it back to me after typing it.

He called me back a few minutes later to ask if there was a possibility that the students would not be allowed to vote at the Feb. 7 board meeting. I told him that it would be inappropriate to speculate on what action the board might take when it met next Tuesday.

In the story, Bocking prepared for your issue of Feb. 3, he attributes to board chairman George Morfitt a statement that the allegations of improper voting procedure "might prevent student members from voting at board meetings until the controversy is resolved."

In short, Bocking has put words into the mouth of Morfitt, even after I told him that it would be inappropriate for the university to speculate on possible decisions by the board.

I feel The Ubyssey has an obligation in its next issue to acknowledge its error and to set the record straight on what Morfitt actually said.

Jim Banham
UBC information services

The news release:

"UBC's board of governors will discuss the status of its two student members as a first order of business when it meets next Tuesday (Feb. 7).

"Board chairman George Morfitt said the status of the student members was unclear as a result of allegations that there were voting irregularities on Jan. 18, when students cast ballots for two student members of the board and five student senators at large.

"The allegations of voting irregularities will be referred to the senate committee on the implementation of the Universities Act by UBC's registrar and secretary to senate, J. E. A. Parnall, who is responsible for the conduct of all elections to the board and senate.

"The committee makes recommendations to senate, which is empowered by the Universities Act to 'make and publish' all rules for elections to university governing bodies."

Christ not social worker

As a Christian student, I would like to comment on several statements made in Friday's Ubyssey about the Campus Crusade for Christ film presentations.

First, I agree that modern hard-sell advertising techniques are inappropriate for sharing the gospel. However, I disagree with Don Johnson that the show is anti-Christian, for it did present Christ as the answer to life's problems.

Second, to say as you did in your editorial that Christ's life and teachings are merely relevant examples for today's society, is not to fully understand Christ's message.

Jesus did not come to give advice on how to cure the evils of society, but to show us the way to God. He said, "I am the way." That is his basic gospel message. Christ didn't sell happiness, good times or cheap thrills. He does offer truth and abundant life.

I would recommend that the staff of The Ubyssey dust off their Bibles and look up the promises of Christ, but be advised — they will blow your mind.

Jack Booth
arts 3

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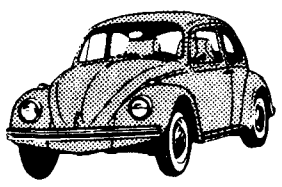

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ALMA MATER SOCIETY
STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AGENDA
Wednesday, February 8—6:00 p.m.
—Room 206 SUB

NOTE: Henceforward the agenda of the Student Representative Assembly will be published in the Ubyssey prior to each meeting. Meetings are open to all students. It should be noted that much of the business is contained in committee minutes which are approved by SRA.

1. MINUTES
   - SRA
   - SAC
   - SRA COMMITTEES
   - SAC COMMITTEES
2. REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE
   - OFFICERS
   - COMMITTEES
   - CONSTITUENCIES
   - BOARD AND SENATE
3. Moved Anne Katrichak, Seconded Anne Gardner:
   That Article III of the code be amended to include the following: The chair shall ensure that debate is conducted with a degree of decorum befitting the status of an assembly representing roughly 23,000 students. If the speech of any member strays outside the bounds of accepted parliamentary speech, the chair shall halt debate and remind the offending member that such expression is not considered fitting for a representative assembly.
4. Moved Rob Marris, seconded Don Meakins:
   That the code be amended as follows, effective March 30, 1978: 'That the President of the S.R.A., the External Affairs Officer of the S.R.A. and the Secretary/Treasurer of the S.R.A. shall each be provided with salaries of $800.00 per month, starting on April 1st of the year in which they take office and ending on April 30th of the following year, provided that (i) each officer is registered for not more than three (3) units in the intersession, summer session and winter session which follow their taking office and (ii) each officer is accountable to the S.R.A. Selection Committee, which committee may suspend an officer's pay on a month's notice, should the officer not fulfill his/her duties as directed by this committee; and (iii) each officer agrees not to hold executive office for more than thirteen (13) months in any given 5-year period.
5. Presentation by Frontier College
6. NUS/BCSF Referendum
7. Other business
8. Adjournment

'Tween classes

TODAY

CHINESE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Choir practice, 6:30 p.m., IH; Chinese New Year social gathering, 7:30 p.m., IH.

CAMPUS MINISTRY
Project Ploughshares, Murray Thomson, noon, Buch. 319.

CHARISMATIC CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Weekly student fellowship, noon, SUB 205.

UBC SKI CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB party room.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA
Slide show on China, 8 p.m., IH committee room.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Bible study, noon, SUB 213.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Women's drop-in, noon, SUB 130.

UBC SAILING CLUB
Volleyball practice and suggestive sailing club dance movies, 5:30 p.m., Thunderbird Winter Sports Centre, gym B.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION
Testimony meeting, noon, SUB 212A.

HOMOSOC
Homophile gathering, noon, SUB 113.

UBC KAYAK AND CANOE CLUB
Organizational meeting, noon, SUB 215.

WEDNESDAY

CAMPUS MINISTRY
Films on food and development, 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., SUB party room; Ash Wednesday service, 7:30 p.m., Lutheran Campus Centre chapel.

VARSITY OUTDOORS CLUB
General meeting and slide show, noon, Chem. 250.

DEAN OF WOMEN'S OFFICE
Freesee: film series America, noon, SUB auditorium.

CONTEMPORARY DANCE CLUB
Exploring dance, 3:30-5:30 p.m., SUB 212.

CAMPUS CHRISTIAN COALITION
Film series episode five, How should we then live, noon, Scarfe 100.

AQUA SOC
Film presentation, underwater archeology, noon, IRC 3.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Lesbian drop-in, noon, SUB 130.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
Poetry reading, Doug Barbour, noon, Buch. 203.

UBC SAILING CLUB
General meeting and film, noon, SUB 205.

HABITAT LIBRARY-AV THEATRE
Nova, PBS-TV show, The business of extinction, 8 p.m., IRC b-80.

STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY
Introductory lecture on TM, noon, Buch. 316.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AND CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
Urban development, noon, IH upper lounge.

NEWMAN CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 211.

THURSDAY

CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
Speech: Friendship without strings, noon, Angus 104.

PRE-VET CLUB
Organizational meeting for vet lab tour, noon, McMillan 158.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES
Floor hockey and suds night, 6 p.m., Winter Sports Centre gym E.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Women's drop-in, noon, SUB 130.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
Reading/talk on children's lit, Christie Harris, noon, Buch. 203.

ANTHROPOLOGY-SOCIOLOGY UNDERGRAD SOCIETY
Organizational meeting, noon, anthrosoc conversation pit.

STUDENTS' INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY
Weekly meeting, noon, Buto 910.

GAY PEOPLE
Drop-in for lesbians and gay men, noon, SUB 113.

FINE ARTS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Organizational meeting, noon, Lasserre 105.

PRE-DENTAL SOCIETY
Speech, Hypnosis and dentistry, noon, IRC 1.

FRIDAY

UBC SKYDIVING CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 212.

UBC NDP
Speech, Quebec today, Pierre Fournier, noon, SUB 209.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Women's committee meeting, noon, SUB 130.

UBC SAILING CLUB
Executive meeting, noon, SUB 216F.

MONDAY

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Women's drop-in, noon, SUB 130.

Hot flashes

If you're a full-time student at UBC this session and you have a good idea for an energy conservation poster, why not enter physical plant's poster contest? You could win $300.

The poster should be in India ink on 20" by 26" white poster board and should solicit user participation in promoting UBC's energy conservation program. For further information contact physical plant.

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A series of films & slides
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5 — Coming Events

ITALIAN NIGHT with pannetone, wine and music, Wednesday at the Coffee Place, International House. Drop by between 6 and 10 p.m.

VALENTINE'S DISCO DANCE, Friday, Feb. 10th, International House. $1.50, $1.00 I.H. members. Semiformal Drinks and snacks.

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40 — Messages

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS — one day early, Mamma Goose. Love, Tuna, Princess Lou, Disco Donna and Wop.

65 — Scandals

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65 — Scandals

WHO WAS THE ONE-EYED SAILOR with Commodore S.P. at the Sailing Club dance? Will the parrot tell all?

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SPORTS

UBC nets two, makes the playoffs

By BRAD FELTON

The St. Valentine's Day Massacre was recreated a few days early as the UBC hockey 'Birds destroyed the University of Saskatchewan Huskies by outscoring them 24-4 in the two-game weekend series at the UBC Winter Sports Centre.

Friday's game, a 14-1 drubbing, was a Sunday school picnic for the 'Birds. The inexperienced and understaffed Huskies were in the same rink, but no one could tell that by their play, as UBC unloaded 80 attempts at the Huskies' net.

The Huskies have won only two games this season, and it doesn't appear that they will win any more.

"We can't really compete with these other three schools," said Huskies' coach Dave Smith.

"I don't really think that we can win right now."

Smith says it's useless to try to instill confidence in his team.

"Well, you really can't," he said. "They don't play with confidence. If they did, they wouldn't give away the puck."

But the Huskies did little else as UBC took a 6-0 first period lead on goals by Ted Fostey, Rob Jones, Doug Tottenham, Peter Moyls, Tom Blaney and Jim Stuart. The latter three goals came in a 45-second span.

Derek Williams netted UBC's only two goals of the second period to put the hosts up by eight.

Williams completed his hat-trick by opening the third period scoring. Other UBC marksmen were Stuart, Moyls, Tottenham and Lane Lavik, before John Gordon ruined Dave Fischer's shutout bid with a goal at 17:02 of the third period. Williams rounded out the scoring with his fourth of the night.

Saturday's game was a little more competitive as Saskatchewan only lost 10-3. The first two periods were very evenly played, but the floodgates broke in the third as the 'Birds struck for six goals to ensure their victory.

UBC took the lead in the first period on a goal by Stuart. The Huskies got the goal back on a shot by Mitch Bozak which eluded UBC goalie Ron Patterson. The 'Birds took the lead just 24 seconds later when Steve Davis scored.

Saskatchewan's Dave Broshko tied the score mid-way through the second period, and it appeared that the Huskies might make a comeback after Friday's embarrassment.

But it was not to be. Stuart scored again just 36 seconds later on the power play to put UBC in front to stay, and a minute later the 'Birds took a 4-2 lead when Sean Boyd scored.

Just 46 seconds into the third period, Sam Bowman racked up the 'Birds' fifth goal, and the Huskies were just too tired to contest the issue any further.

Saskatchewan played a much stronger game than on Friday, but Smith was bitter about the loss.

"I thought the officiating left a lot to be desired," he said. "I think the guy (referee Vermeer) is really incompetent. We just can't overcome those kind of things."

Smith also had harsh words for UBC forward Tom Blaney.

"He thinks he's a hero and puts a show on (for the home fans)," he said. "You won't see him (during games in Saskatchewan). The guy's maybe a poor sport, and certainly a real loser in my mind. Obviously he's never won anything in his life by the way he carries on."

"If he feels like that, then I feel sorry for him," countered Blaney. "The reason Smith doesn't like it is probably because I stir up their team and try to make the breaks for our team."

UBC is now in the playoffs, by virtue of clinching second place in their division of the Canada West University Athletic Association standings. They will play a two out of three series against the first-place Alberta Golden Bears in Edmonton in early March.

—craig heale photo

BREAK IN ACTION was only break for University of Saskatchewan Huskies, who were mauled 14-1 Friday by hockey 'Birds at Winter Sports Centre. UBC won 10-3 Saturday to clinch second place in Canada West University Athletic Association league and playoff spot against Alberta.

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FAMOUS ARTISTS

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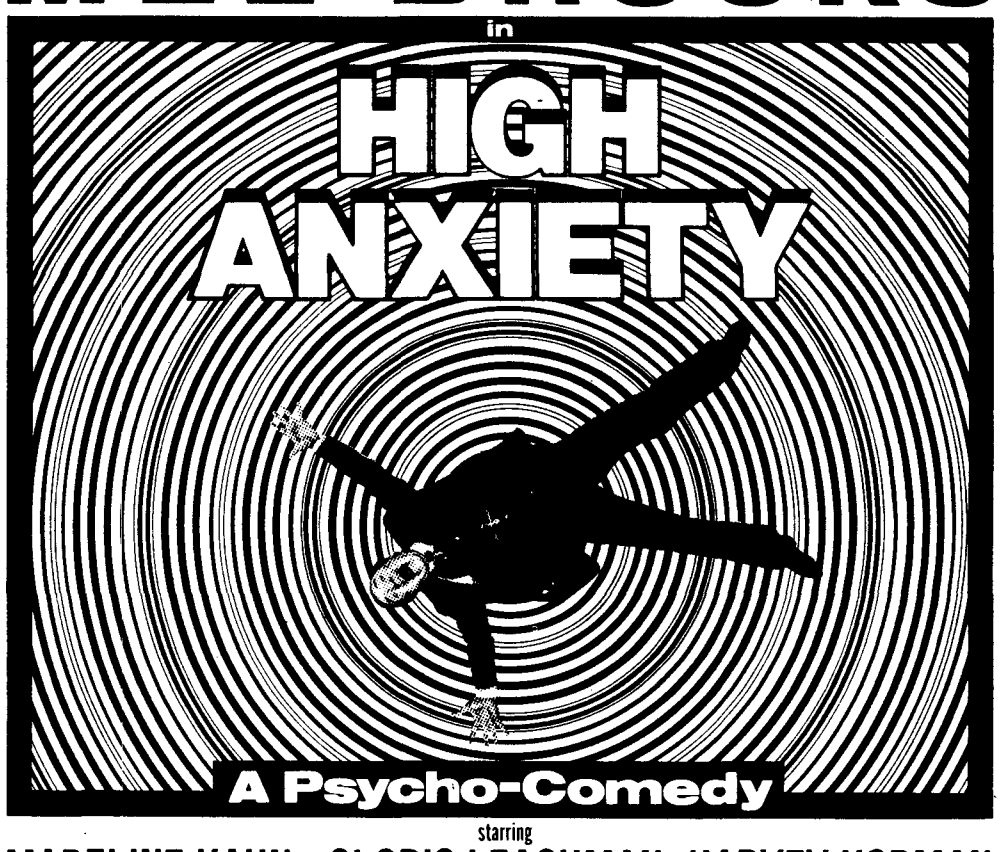

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Rowers win bucks for program

The UBC rowing crew is $6,773 richer after its annual Row-a-thon in Burrard Inlet Saturday. The Row-a-thon is the rowing version of the familiar Miles for Millions walk in which supporters pledge money to contestants for distance completed.

Five UBC eights, a UBC double and a UBC old boys' eight took part in the race up Burrard Inlet to Port Moody from Coal Harbor and back. Good weather enabled the varsity heavyweight crew to win in a time of about three hours, 90 minutes faster than last year. The old boys' eight finished second.

Money from the event will help pay for a new lightweight shell plus 10 blades for the promising lightweight crew, as well as funding UBC's trip to the San Diego Crew Classic April 1.

Basketball

UBC's basketball teams continued to have their troubles on the road this weekend in Lethbridge. The Thunderbirds dropped both games 64-57 and 68-62, and were aptly complemented by the Thunderettes, who lost 64-53 and 58-49.

The men's losses virtually ruled them out of playoff action for this year, capping a disappointing season for coach Peter Mullins and his players.

"Our shot selection has been good all year, but we just haven't been scoring," said Mullins. "I had expected to be further along at this time of the year."

UBC's record at home has been good, but playing on the road has turned good shooters into court fools.

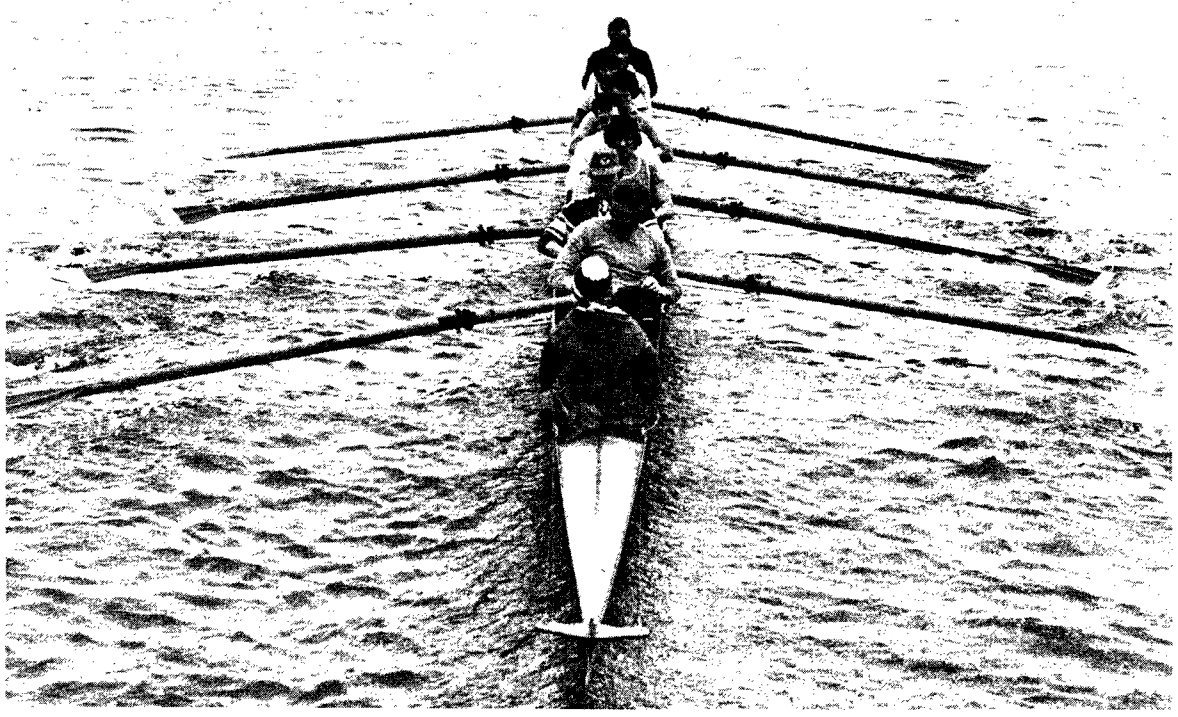
For the Thunderettes, the losses were the logical extension of the season so far. The women's team has been playing for fun only since early in the season.

Fence-sitters

Fence-sitters can hone their talents this weekend as the UBC fencing team hosts the Steven Lassere Tournament Saturday in Gym B at the Winter Sports Centre. Some 60 to 90 competitors from all over North America are lined up to compete for titles in men's and women's foil and men's sabre.

UBC's team is strong (according to them). Patrick Tam is ranked fourth nationally in the sabre, and has been chosen to go with the national team for action in Cuba this March.

Finals action occurs in the afternoon for those who can't get up for the preliminary rounds. For those prospective fans who know nothing about fencing, information is available to illuminate the finer points and puncture misconceptions. Action begins Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. sharp.



—edmond o'brien photo

STROKING THROUGH WATERS of Burrard Inlet on way to Indian Arm in 30-mile rowathon, junior varsity crew, part of 50-strong pack of rowers, keeps up pace on way to raising $6,700 in pledges. Heavyweight eights were first to return to Coal Harbor, clocking three hours.

Space colonies founded on growth theory

From page 3

trades. Of course, a large segment is committed to maintenance and operation of the island, while more people work on the heavy zero-gravity industry at the end, or 'cap' of the cylinder, where SSPS and other items of space hardware are being built.

Also, the island population might be building another island to contain its growing numbers, or to sell to a co-operative of hopeful new colonists from earth. The force that makes space colonization possible and perhaps even necessary is growth.

It is this aspect of what O'Neill calls "the high frontier" that many find to be most objectionable. They see continued expansion as the philosophy that has brought the earth so close to ruin and see continued exploration of space as a shameful waste by rich nations while the poor continue to go without basic comforts.

O'Neill counters this argument by pointing out that even now, when two-thirds of the world is inadequately provided for, resources are diminishing daily.

Zero population growth, closed or "steady-state" technology and redistribution of wealth would only mean first the perpetuation, then the increase of world poverty. Never again, he says, will man have the necessary resources, combined with adequate technology, to attempt the colonization and exploitation of space.

There is undoubtedly limitless energy in space in the form of sunlight and the advantages of locating heavy industry in space where there is no gravity and a limitless vacuum for the dispersal of pollutants is obvious.

The intensive agriculture possible in space may alleviate food shortages on earth. O'Neill's plan is certainly one alternative that should be examined very closely.

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