

the **ubyssey**

"the vilest rag west of Blanca"



FRIDAY 25 MARCH 1994 VOLUME 76, ISSUE 43
LOOKING AT SHINY NEW BOOTS SINCE 1918

Students screwed, UBC pigs on top

by Sam Martin

As the three major universities prepare to announce tuition increases for next year of 9.5 per cent or more, citing government funding cutbacks, it seems one privileged group within the university continues to prosper: the upper ranks of the professoriate and top administrators.

The latest Financial Information Act statements show the trend toward \$100,000 salaries for top professors and administrators is continuing. In 1991-92, 221 individuals at the province's three universities were paid over \$100,000. This increased to 421 individuals in 1992-93, the latest year for which figures are available.

Professors make up over 80 per cent of the top earners, with administrators making up the remainder. The highest paid individual was UBC president David Strangway at \$222,389, followed by UVic president David Strong at \$203,685.

There is an embarrassing incongruity for the universities when such growth in top salaries occurs while students are asked to pay a large tuition increase—for the second year running. It is also embarrassing that part of the growth at the top end was the result of the universities' and faculty associations' successful efforts to sidestep the BC government freeze on wages above \$79,000 in 1991 and 1992.

Thus a group of over 900 top professors and administrators, with average salaries of over \$94,000, were eventually allowed to receive their regular wage increases for a period where all

other provincial civil service salaries over \$79,000 were frozen.

These increases, with "merit" and other components included, averaged 6.7 per cent over the two year period of the intended freeze. In some cases the raises were as high as 10.7 per cent. Together with associated benefits, the universities' circumvention of the legislation cost taxpayers approximately \$8.3 million in extra salary expenditures.

To make matters worse, these increases are now built into the salaries of the upper echelon, and thus recur every year. The effects of circumventing the wage freeze will continue to be felt by students through higher tuition. It will also continue to impact negatively on alternative uses for the much-needed funds, such as improving the wages of sessional instructors and support staff, library purchases, daycare and a host of other needs.

The top faculty and administrators have arguments for continuing with this situation, though none of them are likely to hold up well in court of public opinion. One common argument is the necessity of top salaries to attract and retain top talent, and that BC university wages are "already low" compared to other places.

The validity of this claim depends on which faculty sub-groups are compared. The argument is least convincing when the salaries of the upper ranks are examined. It is very hard to believe in these economic times that it is difficult to retain or attract good people to Vancouver or Victoria for \$90,000, or \$100,000, and more, per year.

The provincial government must bear the blame for this situation. Enforcement of the legislation was uneven, and lacked conviction in the face of a powerful lobby from the universities. When the legislation was repealed in July 1992, then finance minister Glen Clark sent a letter to the province's crown corporations, universities, municipalities, hospitals and school boards stating that retroactive adjustments to the \$79,000 freeze "contravenes the spirit of the Compensation Fairness Act."

However, the government chose not to enact the transition legislation necessary to give some teeth to this request for

compliance. This government decision went against the advice of the Compensation Fairness commissioner and his staff,* leaving the door open for abuse by public bodies not under direct government control.

The Financial Information Act gives us the tools to demand that public accountability actually happens. All public bodies, universities included, are required to publish financial statements each year.

These statements are available to the general public at university financial offices for five dollars. Copies are also available at the UBC bookstore, though some of these omit the schedule containing the employee salary

information, which has to be requested separately from the university financial office.

The Financial Information Act should be used as it was intended, to ensure that universities and other public bodies make spending decisions which are ultimately acceptable to their constituents. If more people were aware of salary levels, the institutions would be more likely to put public accountability ahead of their own self-interest.

The information is there, all we need to do is use it.

Sam Martin is an independent researcher and writer on finance and public sector spending in Victoria

Mike! Your hikes lick boot!

by Chris Sinkewicz

Although moaning and grumbling about high tuition fees echoes through schools, only a handful of students showed up at the provincial legislature on budget Tuesday in protest.

"Hey Mike, stop the hikes!" was the rallying cry of 24 Langara College students.

The Langara contingent, headed by student union chair Laraine Bone, went to Victoria to put a human face on a student body that is expecting a tuition hike of up to 9.75 per cent next school year. However, only 24 student bodies do not make a very loud voice.

UVic and Camosun College were asked to join the demonstration but failed to send a

single representative. Unfazed by the low turn out, the Langara group rallied to get the attention of the premier.

Linda Reid, MLA for Richmond and the Liberal opposition education critic, and Langara MLA Val Anderson gave audience to the students and chaired a half hour round-table discussion.

"As opposition, our greatest tool is information, information from students like yourselves," Reid said. "Your input will fuel our voice in question period."

Reid went on to raise wide-ranging topics such as equitable education, common curriculum, and credit transfer. However the protestors were more interested

in the immediate threat to the pockets of BC university and college students.

Langara student Iris Naguib offered a timely challenge as the rhetoric set in. "A utopian vision of the education system is fine, but what can people like you and Val [Anderson] do for us... now?" Naguib said.

Reid expressed her sympathy and concern stating, "we realize that students are not the cash cow of this province."

Reid assured the problem would be further researched and pressed in question period. One student stated this was small comfort to students who find education increasingly less accessible with every tuition hike.

Assault warning

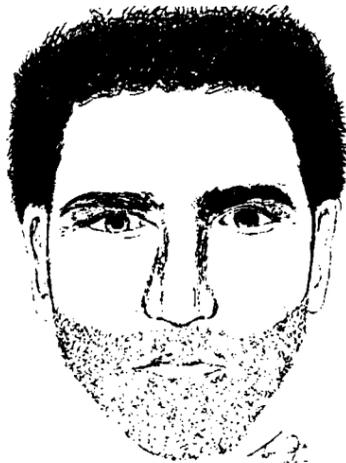
by niva chow

Residents of Vancouver's west side are encouraged to take extra precaution due to recent sexual assaults and robberies.

Since 10 February, there have been several sexual assaults and robberies in the Kitsilano/Point Grey area.

An armed man has entered several homes, often through the basement door, and sexually assaulted women. In one instance he beat a woman with a 9mm handgun. He also carries bear repellent and a police scanner. The man, considered to be very dangerous, has been described as a white male, age 25-30 years. He is 5'10" to 6' feet tall and around 155-160 pounds. He has short, black hair, a pronounced nose and was said to have had a two-day growth of beard.

At the time of the assaults, he was wearing dark pants, a three-quarter length, green padded ski jacket or army-type jacket and possibly hiking boots.



COMPOSITE OF SUSPECT



Langara students rally against fee hikes at the legislature in Victoria.

BRYN WHITE PHOTO

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40 - MESSAGES

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Advertise your group's on-campus event in the *Ubyssy*. Submission forms are available at the *Ubyssy's* office, SUB 241K. Deadline for Tuesday's issue is Friday at 3:30pm; for Friday's issue, Wednesday at 3:30pm. Sorry, late submissions cannot be accepted. Note: Noon means 12:30pm.

Saturday, March 26th
Tools for Peace. Reconnecting with NICARAGUA. Traditional Central American Dinner, Music & Theatre, Nicaragua Update. 6:30pm. Collingwood United Church, 3215 School Ave (near Joyce & Kingsway). Tix: \$15 (employed); \$10 (unemp.); \$8 (child. under 12); Free (child. under five). Info — 879-7216.

Tuesday, March 29th
Groen Fire! Clayoquot Slide Show & Letter Writing — hosted by Adrian Carr. 7-10pm, Granville Island Rm, 1502 Duranlea St., Granville Island.

TELEREG

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April 5 - 8
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Monday, March 28 at 3:30-5:30 PM
Buchanan Building, Room A-104

**FEMINIST PRACTICAL DIALOGUE:
TOWARDS A FEMINIST THEORY OF MORAL RATIONALITY**

Tuesday, March 29 at 12:30 PM
Cecil and Ida Green Lecture, Angus Building, Room 104

**LIVING WITH CONTRADICTIONS:
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Wednesday, March 30 at 7:30-9:30 PM
York Room in Hotel Georgia, 801 West Georgia
Co-sponsored by UBC Continuing Studies S10

MORAL OBJECTIVITY AND GLOBAL FEMINISM

Monday, March 31 at 1:00-2:30 PM
Buchanan Building, Room A-102

Miller stresses skills, supports tuition hike

by Graham Cook

Minister of skills, training and labour Dan Miller said he is concerned about access to university—but is unwilling to freeze or even reduce undergraduate tuition fees.

Miller was at UBC on Thursday 17 March to talk to campus union representatives and the board of governors. In an interview with <<ital2>>The Ubyssy, Miller said he had written a letter to university administrators and boards "and asked them to advise me how they intend to use any increases above the inflation level to assist the various students we're talking about."

He said access to post-secondary institutions was difficult, and pointed to the \$65 million the government spends on student loans and other financial assistance program as one measure to alleviate access problems.

But Miller admitted "the government has not taken a position that the [UBC BoG] is

going to limit or impose some limit on some tuition fee increases."

And while Miller acknowledged overall spending for post-secondary education in BC has been either frozen or only slightly increased by his government, he said BC students were still well off.

"If you look at tuition fees as a percentage of the cost of going to university, I don't know what it would be, it's certainly not insignificant, but the bulk of the costs would be the cost of living. The cost of accommodation, food, transportation and those kinds of things, especially for people [from the interior of BC]" he said.

He warned "you only have to look at our neighbors in Alberta to see the kinds of slash-and-burn tactics that are being employed there," referring to the Klein government's recent deep cuts in education spending.

Miller said criticisms of the changes in the name and mandate of his ministry (it was previously the ministry of advanced education) overlook the "vast

majority" of high school students who do not go on to college or university.

These young people "don't go to university, they don't go to community college, they don't go anywhere. They go out into the ruthless job market."

Miller said when he graduated from high school in 1962, "you could go to work in the local pulp mill. You could have the opportunity to get a trade, a small number could, but those opportunities are greatly reduced.

"We need to look at the opportunities for everyone in society," he said.

"We have a hell of a lot of people going to community colleges, and a lot of people going to university who probably shouldn't."

Miller proposed an increase in skills training and apprenticeship programs, "enhancing" articulation systems between universities and community colleges, and introducing "more innovations to improve access for students."

The minister had not yet decided whether those innovations would include the currently popular notion of "income-contingent" student loan repayment.

Miller said many student problems could be dealt with through more general economic measures, such as those contained in the recently-released Thompson report on employment standards.

The report recommends a raise in minimum wage and the

extension of benefits to part-time employees.

As for student lobbying, Miller said he "discussed very briefly with a couple of members of the AMS, Bill Dobie and Byron Horner, but it was fairly informal at a dinner in Victoria on Tuesday night [15 March]." He has also had one meeting with the Canadian federation of students.

Both delegations promoted accessibility issues, Miller said.

Court says no way to appeal commish

by Gregg McNally

The BC justice system has overturned a decision that would have prevented student societies from collecting mandatory fees from students.

The original decision involved students Phillip Eidsvik and David Feldhaus from SFU, who have been trying to stop the Simon Fraser Student Society from collecting fees from students.

The two students state required membership in a society is against the charter of rights and freedoms of Canada and have been trying to get rid of student fees since 1991.

After many unsuccessful attempts, including trying to get a referendum on the question of whether students should pay society fees, Eidsvik and Feldhaus took legal action.

Their first complaint was heard by the provincial registrar of companies, which denied their request to stop mandatory student membership in the SFU student society. But a second try convinced the commercial appeals commission (CAC) to rule in their favour.

The CAC listens to appeals brought forth by decisions of the registrar of companies. As well as preventing mandatory membership, the commission called for an investigation into

the financial workings of the SFU student society.

However the registrar of companies appealed the ruling, citing that the CAC exceeded its jurisdiction in trying to make a decision about the applicability of the Canadian charter of rights. Chief justice Bill MacEachern agreed that the "CAC vastly transcended its jurisdiction" in its decisions and ruled that SFU student society could continue to collect fees without student's consent.

During the appeal, UBC's AMS was allowed to speak on behalf of the student society as they have financial interests in maintaining mandatory society membership.

Because of their financial constraints, Eidsvik and Feldhaus defended their case in front of two judges at the court of appeal and the chief justice of BC without legal counsel. According to Derek Miller, the AMS researcher, the two students will have to pay the legal fees for the SFU student society.

Miller went on to say watching the two students represent themselves in court was very uncomfortable. He added it was like watching someone you really hate get kicked in the crotch.

"You're glad that it happens, but it just looks like it really hurts," Miller said.

That confounded bridge

by Bijan Sepehri

A 17 March public meeting was held in North Vancouver to inform people about the future of the First Narrows crossing. The meeting illustrated a growing tension between those who commute across the bridge and those who face commuters in the West End.

The event was part of the Lions Gate Crossing Public Involvement Program also known by its more original name, Choices. It was chaired by project manager Peter Hyslop, of N.D. Lea Associates, and included a slide show and standing displays about the technical aspects of each option.

After the presentation there was a short question period where people could question Hyslop or a panel consisting of some members of the community focus group (CFG). The CFG is a committee of 20 representing "the community at large," and chaired by Arthur Griffiths. The group will recommend a short list of options to the minister of highways.

Approximately 67,000 people cross Lions Gate bridge per day, most of whom are based on the north shore. Traffic from the north shore is split between North and West Van's four main approach routes. From there, 55 per cent of the cars go downtown, and another 30 per cent to Vancouver's west

side.

The First Narrows/Stanley Park Area is difficult to build on and requires complex technical and traffic engineering. Preserving the environment of Stanley Park, the harbour, and the north shore is also a major concern. Aboriginal rights are also an issue, since the North side of first narrows is Capilano Indian Reserve.

Another concern is paying for the crossing. Governments have suggested imposing a toll, but questions about who will pay the toll and how much it would cost have not been answered.

The north shore/West End conflict first surfaced when a man from North Van asked about a report he had heard that the toll would be over five dollars, and questioned a proposed figure of how much land would have to be cleared beside the causeway to add another lane.

Ron Rothwell of Friends of Stanley Park defended the figures, and stated it was fair to have the north shore pay for the crossing

because Vancouver was paying for the park's upkeep. The man responded by saying it was absurd for the north shore to solely pay for the crossing, when Burrard, Granville, Arthur Laing, and other bridges and highways have no tolls on them. Others commented about cutting off Vancouver from Whistler.

In response to a question about a skytrain tunnel to Lonsdale Quay in North Van to reduce the downtown traffic, Hyslop said the greater Vancouver regional district (GVRD) *Transport 2021* plan concluded the north shore does not have enough population to warrant a Skytrain link for another 30 years.

It is not yet decided if the north shore and Vancouver will be able to vote on the issue in a referendum.

The next stages in the process will be creating more information centers on the north shore, more detailed studies, making a short list of options, and providing "issues forums" for the public to take part in.

Crossing the narrows

by Bijan Sepehri

There are four options considered for the new First Narrows crossing.

The first involves rehabilitating the existing bridge or upgrading it by adding more lanes or a second deck. This is cheapest, but difficult to construct. Adding more lanes means dealing with extra load while incorporating the existing towers, perhaps by adding height to them, or cable-stayed supports.

The north side of the bridge and the long section approaching the main bridge sits on sand, so the extra load would make it susceptible to an earthquake. Rehabilitation would disrupt land and marine traffic, and has a low longevity.

The next option involves building a new six lane cable-stayed bridge parallel to the old one. However there would be major disruption of Stanley Park during construction.

An underwater or an underland tunnel is the third yet more expensive option being explored. One plan calls for twin bored tunnels under First Narrows and

Stanley Park (the biggest boring machine available could only create a two lane tunnel). Stanley Park would not be affected, but it requires a custom made machine to bore under water.

Another idea is an immersed tube/cut and cover tunnel across first narrows. This would hold more lanes, but would greatly affect the environment of the park and the harbour.

The well-known Hans Bentzen plan also includes an immersed tube tunnel and an artificial island in Coal Harbour for 20,000 inhabitants. A separate four lane tunnel or bridge would connect the island to downtown. This would have a very high environmental impacts on the harbour.

The new traffic connections to downtown and the north shore would also alter all of their traffic patterns, and create major scars on the north shore.

The fourth option is a bridge to Stanley Park, then a tunnel under it. Such hybrids are fairly expensive, but cause less damage to the park than a regular causeway would.

Obituary— Mardee Galt

Mardee Galt, one of the first women editors of *The Ubyssy*, died of cancer in Surrey Memorial hospital on Wednesday at the age of 69.

She was born as Mardee Dundas and worked her way through UBC as a bookie. She became the editor of *The Ubyssy* in 1945.

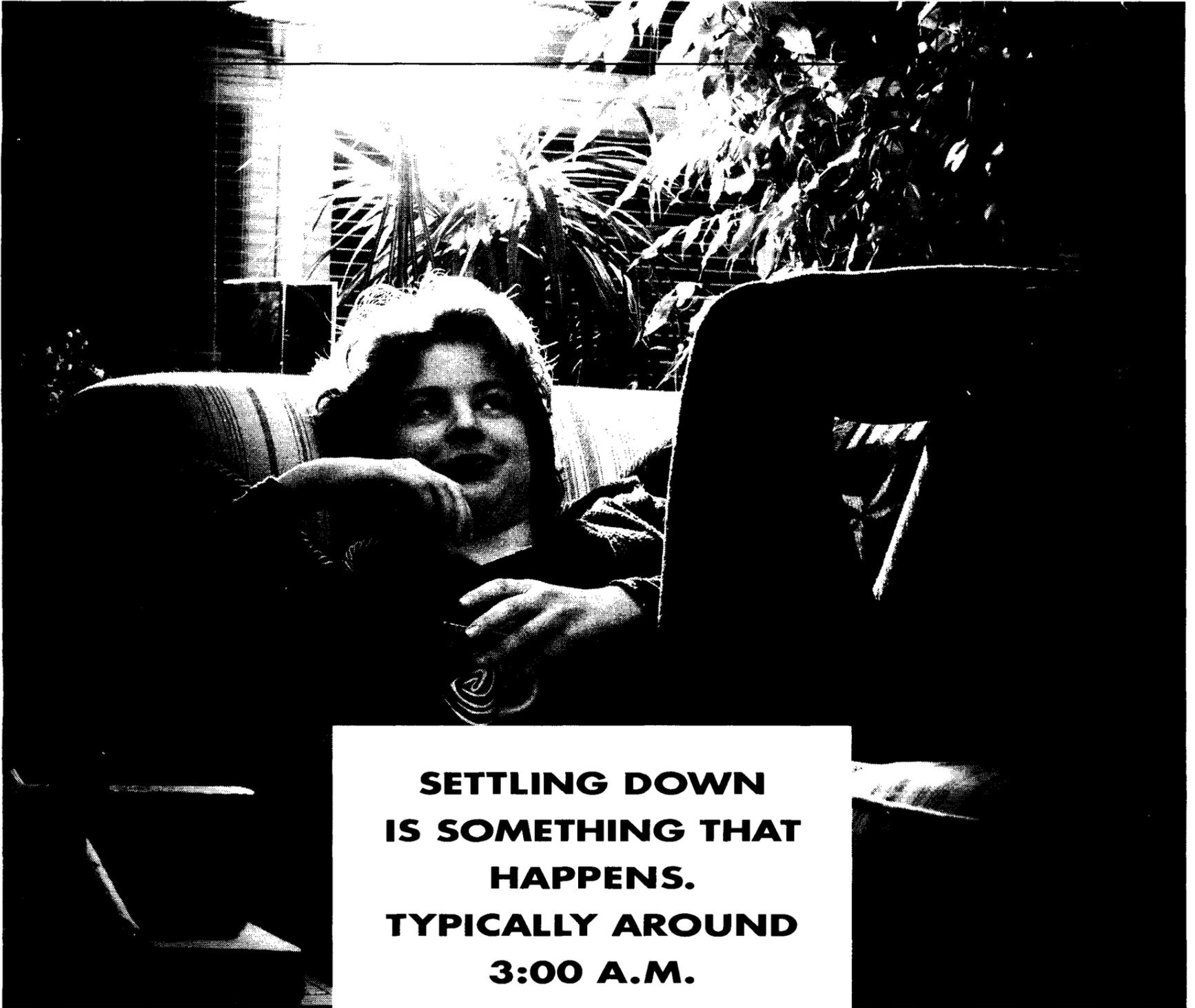
She later worked as a reporter for the *Vancouver News-Herald* and later in public relations for the Cerebral Palsy Association of BC.

She leaves behind her daughter Virginia, a writer for the *Globe and Mail*, her other daughter Nancy, two sons, Tom and Chris, and six grandchildren.



UBYSSEY FILE PHOTO

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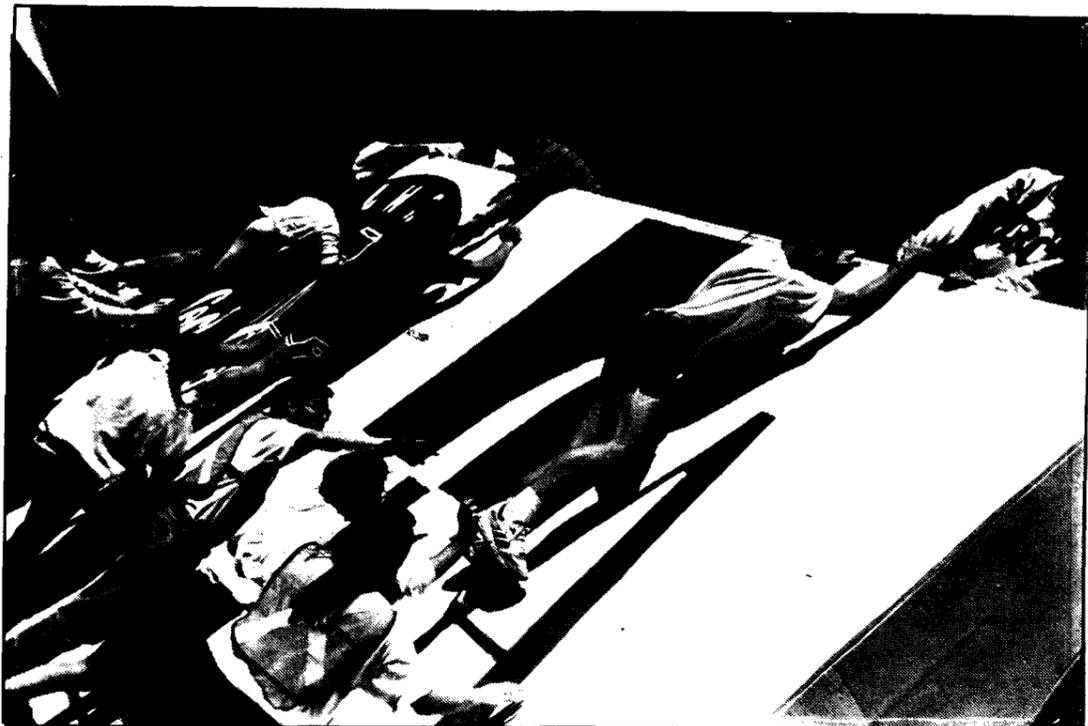
Storm the wall '94



The Photographers:

(clockwise from the top)

- Siobhan Roantree
- Steve Scali
- Siobhan Roantree
- Steve Scali
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Christians join the Clayoquot struggle

Regent college professor Loren Wilkinson is an unusual academic.

Rather than confining himself to philosophy and interdisciplinary studies, safe in the detached heights of academe, he is a scholar who is also an active environmentalist—one of a very small number indeed.

Last summer he, his wife Mary Ruth (also an academic) and his daughter were arrested for "illegal" blockading at Clayoquot Sound.

Wilkinson is the editor of *Earthkeeping in the 90's: Stewardship of Creation* and with his wife co-wrote *Caring for Creation in Your Own Backyard*.

Equally unusual, he is also a committed christian, which, when combined with environmentalist, is an oxymoron to many minds. Like every protester, he has a number of distinct and highly personal reasons for taking a stand.

Of his own reasons, his primary motivation stems from his faith. It is in the christian understanding of salvation that he sees the seeds of restoration for the created world: christianity implies that humans, as a special creature, occupy a unique place in the natural world. This is not, however, a giveaway position—a huge responsibility accompanies it.

Since we are not simply a cosmic accident, part of a meaningless progression of beasts vying for dominance, we become in a sense "creation's consciousness" as the representation of the creator. It is our duty to be stewards of god's creation, to know, name, love, and understand it and most importantly to care for it.

Wilkinson sees no conflict between the west's judeo-christian background and the effort to save the planet. It is true some have seen creation as simply an incidental "backdrop" for the

greater drama of human salvation.

But to Wilkinson this is a grave misunderstanding of the biblical story (particularly in the Old Testament) which constantly affirms god's personal care for creation. The theme of salvation is, and should be practiced as, healing.

He does not see the mercenary view of nature as existing only for the use of humanity as a particularly christian problem: virtually every nation has managed to ravish its natural resources.

True christianity is part of the solution, not the problem, says Wilkinson.

He is excited about the emerging environmentalism. Even though it is not an expressly christian movement, he sees a profoundly christian message in it—through it, people are being reminded of ultimate values beyond themselves. This is of crucial importance in a society which is increasingly self-centred, false and shallow. In short, he sees nothing wrong with using creation—but just not in a way that diminishes its own productivity and richness.

Thus arises this second reason for activism—his trouble with forestry "practices" perpetrated in this part of the world. The complexity of forest ecosystems is such that we are just beginning to understand the interrelation of its parts. For instance, we are just now discovering the extent to which fragile micro-organisms are the "glue" which hold the system together. Science desperately needs working models of ecosystems if we are ever going to establish a truly sustainable logging industry.

As well, we need to preserve the gene pool, in order to perpetuate healthy forests, for in the event of possible climate change, the wilderness must be strong and resilient in order to survive. As it is,

farm is a forest, with all that this implies.

Yet, politically, most of BC is zoned as "tree farm," according to surveyor's maps. In the face of this, Wilkinson believes it is only wise to allow large units of forest to survive unharmed, so that we may have clues to solving the problems

PERSPECTIVE

by H. Peterson

which will likely arise as the result of tree farming.

Clayoquot contains several of the last great unlogged ecosystems on the west coast. If the rest of the island were still forested, this region would not have become the hot spot it is. Unfortunately, between 64 per cent and 70 per cent (depending on who is producing the statistics) of it is already logged. The preservation of the Clayoquot "forest-model" is of dire necessity.

He has a message for the loggers in the aftermath of this week's overwhelming demonstration in front of the legislature in Victoria. He can understand the loggers' angst—he comes from a family of Oregon loggers, was himself a logger for many summers, and in fact the last giant douglas firs on his family's property fell in order that he could attend college.

Wilkinson too is acting out of his concern for the logging industry. Yet logging practices desperately need revision.

He does not consider the CORE report's proposal to preserve 13 per cent of the island as a particularly dramatic allowance. In real terms, this is an increase of only five per cent above the eight per cent of island land which is

However, Wilkinson sees CORE's further proposal for an eight per cent "special protection" endowment as absolutely necessary. First, it will be designated in the form of "corridors" which will serve as "land bridges" between major preserves such as the Carmanah and (hopefully) Clayoquot.

Animals and smaller organisms will be able to migrate along these routes, which will help to ensure the prosperity of the forest in case of such events as the previously mentioned climatic change.

In addition, these areas will be the site of "experimental" logging practices—a crucial step if the industry is ever going to mend its ways.

Wilkinson's point is if the industry has not been able to establish sustainable logging after having used more than two-thirds of the Island's land, they are not likely to suddenly develop this ability in the five per cent of land in question.

He cites Switzerland as a role-model for BC's logging industry. In 1984, total tonnage of trees harvested was only 10 per cent of BC's—yet this modest harvest supported more jobs than did BC's industry!

Not only are their forestry practices more labour-intensive, but other industries exist which only add more value to the raw timber.

If we practiced forestry like Switzerland, we would have ten times the jobs that we have now, and have cut fewer trees.

Wilkinson's goal is jobs for our loggers' children and grandchildren as well. He envisions a BC forest industry which will still be operating 1000 years from today.

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Canada's third culture kids

Canada is a new world nation. We are all, in essence, either immigrants or descendants of immigrants, with the exception of Canada's aboriginal peoples. We belong to a multicultural nation. A nation with two official languages, a mainstream society comprised largely of descendants of english and french settlers and explorers, an indigenous population which includes native indians and inuit and a segment euphemistically labelled "ethnics." The children of these so-called ethnics comprise, for the most part, what Salman Rushdie has named "Third Culture Kids,"—children born and raised in a different society with parents who were raised in another culture.

Third culture kids have a unique place in any society they belong to. Theirs tends to be a confusing and quite often debilitating condition. They are confronted with cultural walls or pitfalls at every turn. Unable to completely relate to their parent's culture, yet at the same time are as "different" from the mainstream culture they are encouraged to belong to. They are basically cut adrift and left to float in a sort of "twilight zone" state. They form a cultural hybrid, a blend of cultures that can be interesting but also confusing and frustrating. This condition, or more accurately sociological and psychological state of mind, is exacerbated by growing up in a country like Canada.

Canada itself is schizophrenic, comprised of multiple personalities. It needs to be placed on a psychiatrist's couch from time to time. Canada is a nation-state lacking a clear national and cultural

identity. After all, just ask yourself, what is a canadian? It is not an easy question to answer. There are mind-boggling differences in societal attitudes and values stretching from coast-to-coast that often renders the term "nation" virtually meaningless in a canadian context.

Let's begin with language. Language is something which plays a vital role in defining a nation. In

Even in other new world countries such as the United States, Argentina, and Brazil, there is not the same identity crisis that exists in Canada. Americans, who have many similarities in terms of societal make-up and attitudes as canadians, have done a better job in creating their national identity. It is the melting pot approach one where everyone has to try to make the "american dream" come true. This represents the heart and soul of american culture.

Canada has no such focal point. There is no slogan or great historical event to rally around. Canada's third culture kids find themselves, arguably, in a more confused state than in any other country. What are Canada's third culture kids supposed to do?

Although the situation is difficult, it can also be a positive one as well. There seems to be less stringent cultural rules in Canada and less pressure to culturally conform in Canada as there are in other, more traditional countries. Essentially, someone from a third culture is left free to do what they want to do. They can choose which culture to belong to; mainstream, their ancestral culture, or several at one time. A unique perspective develops in someone from a third culture that are not possible for mainstream canadians whose cultural horizons are limited to their own communities. Third cultural canadians should try to take advantage of their unique positions. Think positively, enjoy life, and above all, be happy. That is, after all, what life is about.

PERSPECTIVE

by Nick Voci

Canada we have two official languages. This immediately creates a state of uncertainty at a nation's most fundamental level. In addition, elements such as english-french confrontations, which have roots in history and culture, or the myriad sub-cultures based on region, ethnicity and race permeating Canada. There are also traditional social divisions which exist in any society, based on politics, economics, religion, gender, region, age and values held by different generations.

The problems encountered by people from a third culture are more acute in Canada especially when compared to older, more established societies such as Britain, France, Germany, or Japan where very strong national and cultural identities exist. Difficulties still confront third culture kids brought up in more traditional or old-world societies, but there is a more clear understanding and awareness of the culture they are being brought

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Free those fucking animals, you bastards

by Sarah O'Donnell

In the fifth century BC, Euripides said, "This is what it means to be a slave: To be abused and bear it, compelled by violence to suffer wrong."

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) was formed 24 centuries later to fight against the slavery of animals—living beings who are abused and forced to bear it because they have no human voice.

An ALF source in *The Militant Vegan*, an alternative animal rights magazine, said, "involvement in the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) begins with your first liberation or act of economic sabotage. Do not try to find us, get together with a group of friends whom you know you can trust."

Since its formation approximately 15 years ago, the ALF has advocated the use of direct action to end animal abuse. It has gradually evolved into a worldwide organization which concerns itself with cruelty to animals everywhere, regardless of whether they are being tortured in labs, killed on the hunt, or being prepared for slaughter as food.

The ALF's direct action usually takes the form of animal rescues and inflicting financial loss on anyone who exploits animals for pleasure or for profit.

By destroying equipment and

leaving explanations for the damage, the ALF hopes to make animal research, factory farms, fur retailing and other animal-cruel industries as costly as possible to those who run the businesses.

The rationale is that those targeted will either choose to drop out of the animal business or will be forced to quit because of high costs and insurance problems.

Ronnie Lee founded the ALF in England immediately after he served his first prison term for an attempted break-in at a Bicester lab.

Contrary to popular belief, ALF activists do not advocate violence. The ALF guidelines state that "activists take all precautions not to harm any animal (human or otherwise)."

Although the news is full of reports of police trying to clamp down on ALF activities, people have not stopped taking direct action.

In Edmonton, Alberta, ALF activist Darren Thurston is waiting for the Alberta Court of Appeal to make a decision on his sentence for his ALF activities.

In March 1991, he broke into at the Billingsgate Fish Company, where he firebombed three fish delivery trucks. Thurston also freed 29 cats from a University of Alberta laboratory.

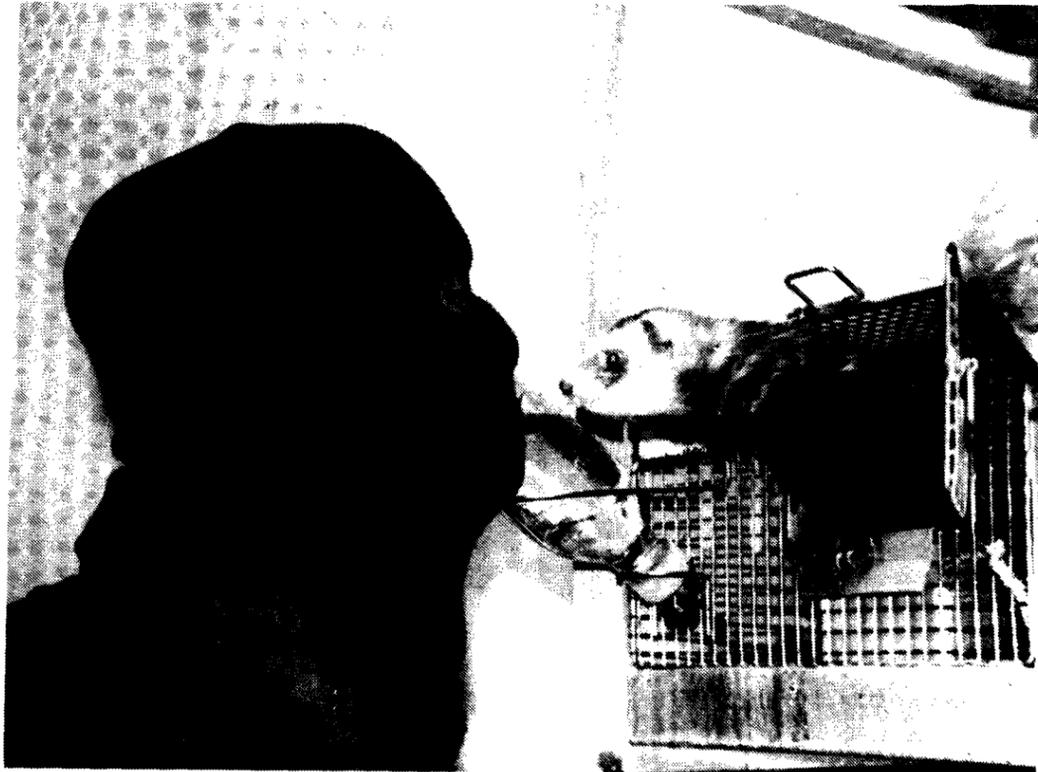
Thurston waited for 15 months in jail before his initial sentencing in September 1993. He is now back in the courts because the case prosecutor felt the original sentence of two years probation and \$73,725 fine was not adequate.

A group in Edmonton have

formed a North American Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group to "support the work of the ALF by all lawful means possible."

Everyone involved in the animal rights movement has an opinion on the ALF. Bob Chorush, director of the Vancouver Humane

Society, said "the issues of animal cruelty and the ongoing torture of animals in laboratories is very emotional, and it's an issue of conscience. The people in groups like the ALF are acting on that personal, social conscience. I don't condemn them for that."



Vivisection is alive, kicking and biting at UBC

by Tessa Moon

Vivisection at UBC is here to stay.

"Vivisection" is usually thought of as experimentation on living animals, while dissection involves cutting apart and examining both living and dead organisms.

According to Dr. Elizabeth Vizsolyi, coordinator of the biology lab program, the best way to avoid dissection in a course is to avoid the course.

"There are nine alternate biology programs," she said. "Only two require physiology courses which do experiments on animals."

Vizsolyi said students who refuse to dissect "simply don't get credit for [the course]. About one-half of the labs involve animals. How can I evaluate a student who does half of the work with a student who does all of it?"

"Some people say that's penalizing; it's not. There are realities you can't overcome," she said.

"[Vivisection] is a very important part of the program," said professor of zoology Robin Liley. "It's clearly important to have hands-on exposure to the material."

Liley called the elimination of dissection from first year biology "a serious error," pointing out that "one of the most popular lab

exercises has been dissection."

Director of first year biology P.G. Harrison said the removal of mandatory dissection was "not a philosophical objection." He stressed that the new first year lab program, planned around observation of animals in their natural habitat, was not designed to avoid killing animals.

"There was no conscious decisions to avoid dissection, no general discussion on ethics," he said. "It just fell out that labs would be different."

Despite the change, an antivivisectionist student will be unable to major in some biology programs.

"Why would they be in animal biology?" asked Vizsolyi. "They know the course involves dissection. They could study plants or ecology."

She rejected computer-simulated experiments as an alternative to vivisection. "They're more the tutoring part of the course," she said. "It helps students understand the theory. You have an input; you get results. But it still doesn't give you experience."

Senior instructor of zoology Peter Ellickson agreed. "I think you'd be very hard put to simulate the look of muscle, the shape, the feel, by computers," he said.

Students admitted feeling more ambivalent.

"If there's a little cat sitting up at a corner and I have to kill it, no, I wouldn't do it," said biology student Michelle McLeod. "If it's been in a preservative for a couple of days, stiff and wrinkled up, it's a little easier."

McLeod believes animal

experimentation "is not morally correct. On the other hand, you can't have people going from diagrams to open heart surgery. [Computer] simulations are the ideal alternative."

An animal biology student said he felt dissection was unnecessary at the undergraduate level. He did not refuse dissection,

and asked to remain anonymous due to concern that a public stand would reduce his chances of acceptance into medical school.

"If you're studying, say, physiology, it's virtually impossible to avoid [vivisection]," prof Liley said. "We're assuming sooner or later, they'll have to carry out experiments with animals."

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by Teresa Yep

Riding transit is as repugnant as finding a pubic hair suspended in your jello. Now that I've exposed the most shocking truism in the history of public transportation, I'll jog the exhaust-stunted memories of single-occupancy vehicle operators by mentioning two of a multitude of busing peeves.

Number One: the stench of mildew from 50 rotting umbrellas used on wet West Coast days (which is almost every day, as far as this monsoon town is concerned).

Number Two: the cloned packs of boisterous adolescents who stuff themselves in the rear of the bus by the dozen and ooze hormones and excessive noise. Not anything resembling speech as understood by users of a known language, just pure, raucous noise. Remember? The way we all were once, until transcendence into post-secondary heaven rendered us intolerant of such immature yahoos.

But I digress..

I mention only two because *The Number 14* almost covers the full spectrum of the public transportation experience with unending, absurd humor. In a series of fast-paced skits, the united bodies of Axis Mime Theatre and Touchstone Theatre portray a surprisingly diverse cross-section of characters typical of a big city, enhanced with the use of expressive masks and exaggerated body language. The play is a vast collection of caricatures of fellow busers ranging from voyeurs to exhibitionists, non-stop chatterboxes to patient listeners and rich poseurs to impoverished, grimy sods.

You and I have met them all. Some of the familiar patrons include the fare-skipper, the I've-got-Ed-Grimley's-fashion-sense guy, the tardy office assistant who magically performs her entire morning beautifying ritual in five minutes on two vinyl seats, the clique of octogenarians for whom riding the bus to bingo is a social pastime and an opportunity to heckle the driver, and the insane homeless one with no shoes who is most removed from reality, yet ironically sees and speaks more truth than any member of normal society.

An important detail of this play is the effective use of the stage as a moving vehicle. The rich variety of caricatures is matched only by the rate of transition typical of busrides. The actors' intermittent reactions to the stopping jerks and acceleration of bus motion constantly reminds the audience that this hulking thing is always going, moving people to and fro, an aspect of busing that did not escape the derision of the writers.

The invisible driver receives this one-liner from a victim/rider: "What'd you have for breakfast, frosted steroids?" Thus, the perpetual passenger turnover imitates the speed and movement of the bus itself which makes for a stimulating portrayal of transit life.

The play transforms the bus from a mover of bodies to a unique meeting place in which

"opposites cross paths," said director Roy Surette, one of the few areas where a blending of socio-economic strata occurs.

Good message, bad execution. In a nutshell, the impressive range of people in society deserves our respect, not our contempt. Yes, including teens.

The Number 14 is veritable entertainment explosion.

Transit plays on stage

Theatrical Public Transit
The Number 14
dir. Roy Surette
Axis & Touchstone Productions

Gi
Be
St

by gregg mcnally

Cub, Pluto and the Evaporators pleased the crowd and rocked the stage in a frenzy of raw angst and pure bliss Saturday night at the Town Pump.

The Evaporators, led by the one and only Nardwuar the Human Serviette, brought us through the history books with a song about the American Civil War and a Canadiana piece about Neil Young.

Prancing around in his vikings marching band jacket and big brown boots, Nardwuar was so pleased with himself that you couldn't help but laugh along with his crazy words. He danced and screamed and stomped and actually sang a little bit. The Evaporators got out the tacky synthesizer for a few songs and Nardwuar managed to get the entire crowd on the dance floor to sit down and jump up on the band's cue.

"I'm going to France. I'm going to France. I don't think so." Definitely cool.

Admittedly, I paid more attention to my beer and to Sam and her friends than Pluto. From what I listened to, the band was really tight, but a little stale. Maybe after the Evaporators antics, anything seems a little dry. All I can say is that I had more fun finding out that the length of my nose equals the width of my mouth than checking out Pluto.

I've heard a lot of great things about Pluto and I was pumped to hear Mint Records' new band, but I just found myself not really listening close. Sorry guys, I'll pay more attention next time.

Cub's appearance on Saturday was apparently their 100th show and unfortunately, drummer Valerie's last. She went out well, with her best performance. Everyone was singing along with Lisa's bubble gum voice for their favourite songs and grooving to the new songs. They roared through the tunes with everyone yelling for more, and their one encore left everyone humming and happy.

Gregg goes to the pump

Bunch 'o bands
Cub, Pluto, The Evaporators
The Town Pump
Saturday 19 March

politically correct CD
X Marks The Spot
Various artists
Caroline Records

Rare Spots

has been thr
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is a Canac
compilation
fifteen fine funl
filled new and re-
released tunes to get you
the mood for South Africa's
April elections and raise some
money for voter education in th
process.

Featured are such obscurit
UB40, Peter Gabriel, Paul Sim
Johnny Clegg, as well as mus
South, and West Africa. Is t
unreleased live version of I
"Stimela" I hear? Yes! It is
material includes the title tra
funk/blues/jazz crossover, by C
and "Sini Lindile" by Canadian g
Royalties, profits, and profession

been waived by everyone from the songw
performers to the record stores involved in the
album's production and sale. Proceeds will go to
Matla Trust in South Africa, which undertakes a
variety of services to South Africa's population in
preparation for the April 27 election. Funds raised by
album will be matched 3:1 by Partnership Africa Cana
An endorsement in the liner by Nelson Mandela giv
a kick. Buy it, it's good, it's for a good cause, play it lo
your friends, give it to people for a present.

Wi
Hamlin
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ANIMAL RIGHTS

THE UBYSSSEY SUPPLEMENT

Students abandon ye not your cats

by Mandy Butcher and Jan Cook

If you're planning on abandoning your pussy on campus at the end of term, think again.

Far too many cats are left behind at the end of the school year to fend for themselves, and often they are unspayed and unneutered. Many assume that others hungry for feline affection will take on responsibility for these little critters. Not so.

"Over 100 cats were brought here in the first six days of June last year," said a Vancouver SPCA front desk staff member. "The surge is linked to students leaving after school is out. Only about a half dozen of those cats escaped euthanasia. The SPCA simply does not have room."

An estimated 8000 healthy animals were put down last year in Greater Vancouver, the majority of which were cats. If an animal is officially "surrendered," the SPCA is not obliged to keep it. If it is a stray, it will survive an average of four days.

In the world of animal shelters and pounds where many of these cats lose their lives, "HD" stands for "Humane Destruction" not "Honors Degree." This is small thanks for the solace and comfort your pet has given you over the past year.

If you have successfully managed to hide your cat in residence all this time without

being found, they deserve to be a keeper. If you simply cannot swing it, if you've decided your Himalayan trek will be memorable for all the wrong reasons if you have a four-month supply of cat chow strapped to your back, then start advertising right away for an adoptive home—before kitten season gets underway. That way your cat will not have to compete against younger, brighter and smarter cats for the few available homes.

If the cat is not yet spayed or neutered, arrange for this to be done before adoption. Female cats can give birth to up to three litters of kittens per year. It is the wild offspring of abandoned pet cats which fuels the cat problem that has existed for so long on the endowment lands and elsewhere.

And if you are back next year and feel yourself positively going into withdrawal without a cat around, consider fostering. Volunteer animal welfare

groups such as "Meow-Aid" are often looking for foster homes for timid or semi-wild cats and kittens, or for cats that are

recuperating from surgery or illness.

Meow-Aid is a small, non profit organization committed to easing the suffering of homeless cats by sheltering them until a good home can be found. It promotes the practice of spaying and neutering, and is a no-kill operation staffed by volunteers.

"Before getting a pet, ask yourself, what are my motives? If it is because you are lonely, or another selfish reason, that is unacceptable. An animal is not discardable like a pair of shoes. It is a living being and deserves to be treated as such,"

said Meow-Aid foster mom Mel Siteman.

For information on "Meow-Aid," call 274-0722 and ask for June Humphries.

What you can do:

1) Getting a cat

A cat can live for 20 years. Think ahead! You will go through changes of job, partners, housing, etc. Are you prepared to keep the animal that long? What will you do if your new partner is allergic to cats? Most rental housing will not accept pets. Veterinarian bills can be exorbitantly high.

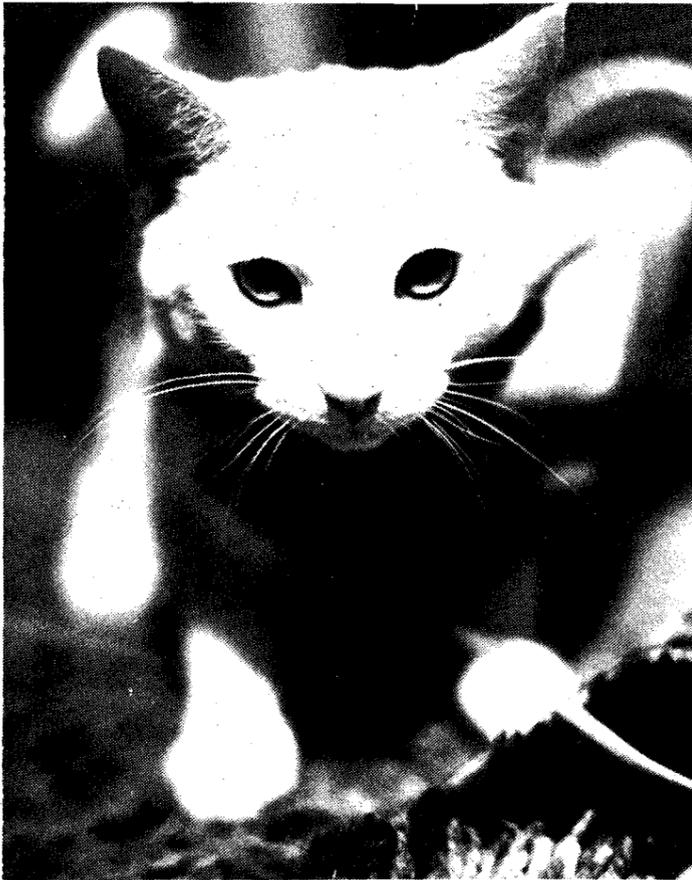
Don't buy from a pet store or breeder. This encourages the breeding of more animals for profit leading to more dead ones at the SPCA. There are plenty of cats at the SPCA, private shelters, and homes. Check the paper. If you cannot offer a long-term home, there is always fostering.

2) Spaying and Neutering

The ages are surprisingly low: five months for a female cat, six to seven months for a male. Advice on low-cost fixing (and tattooing) is available from the Vancouver humane society, 266-9744.

3) Finding a Home

If you cannot keep your cat, advertise. Remember it takes an average of three months to find a home for an adult cat. The Vancouver humane society's leaflet "Finding a Responsible Home for Animals" is a good source for helping you find a safe home.



Who's the real animal? Zoos and "freedom"

by Sandra Iseman

"I'm the man in the box, buried in my shit."—Alice in Chains.

Most of us have gone to a zoo sometime in our lives. Animal lovers think it's an ideal place to see their favourite cuddly mammal, often forgetting that animals are being kept in horrible conditions and their future is even more bleak, devoid of any hope for a real animal life.

Lifeforce, an organization that helps to protect and raise public awareness about the environment, people, and animals, has been trying since 1980 to cease or minimize the unnecessary abuse that occurs in zoos and post-zoo placements.

But no separate act exists in Canada to govern animal welfare. Lifeforce has to rely on the criminal code, which broadly condemns "willful, unnecessary infliction of pain."

Peter Hamilton, the founding director of Lifeforce, points out the loopholes zoo owners can use to their advantage. Hamilton said "there are endless examples of how people have mistreated and not cared for these prisoners."

"Prisoners" are exactly what they are. You may think animals in captivity have the good life, protected from predators with plenty to eat.

The truth is that captive animals' natural lives are

shortened in zoos. They become easily bored. Some escape, becoming an exotic animal wandering in an unsuitable climate.

Post-zoo life is even worse, with cases where animals are relocated. When a zoo is "bored" with an animal or is simply shutting down, animals are often shipped off to vivisection labs where unnecessary pain is inflicted.

Every year Stanley Park Zoo rounds up up to 100 geese are sent to the UBC zoology department where John Steeve's heads spinal experiments on the geese. Hamilton stated the experiments were not productive because of "the major anatomical and biological differences between humans and fowls."

What is also disturbing is the species on the endangered list kept in captivity, and the others are sent to labs after serving their sentence in zoos. The penguin, for example, is being used in buoyancy tests, although they are currently an endangered species.

Similarly cruel placements for used-up zoo attractions are auctions, where they are sold for slaughter. Sometimes, they are used for "canned" hunts, in which the animal is too tame or terrified to run from a hunter who has paid to shoot them.

Hamilton said Lifeforce tries

to be a part in deciding the caged animal's fate, although zoo owners would rather that they not interfere.

The first option Lifeforce proposes is release. If an animal has become too tame to survive in the wild, they opt for a "retirement home" that will suit the animal in living out "animal lives." Lastly, if these solutions cannot be arranged, then humane euthanasia is applied.

"Zoo imprisonment isn't justified in the first place," Hamilton said. "It's not done for educational or scientific reasons, solely for entertainment and profit."

The Crystal Gardens, a tea house in Victoria, contains penguins in a ten-square-foot cage with no access to water. The flamingos have no space to run, and a grey squirrel is stuck in with the exotic birds.

Stanley Park Zoo has always contained polar bears in cages with concrete. When polar bears become old they, have difficulty maneuvering over concrete obstacles. One fell and broke a leg; the zoo had him shot. Another bear had sore, bleeding paws from the concrete.

Lifeforce made Stanley Park Zoo put salt water in the pool. The lack of salt water has been a persistent problem, as animals like seals are kept in chlorinated

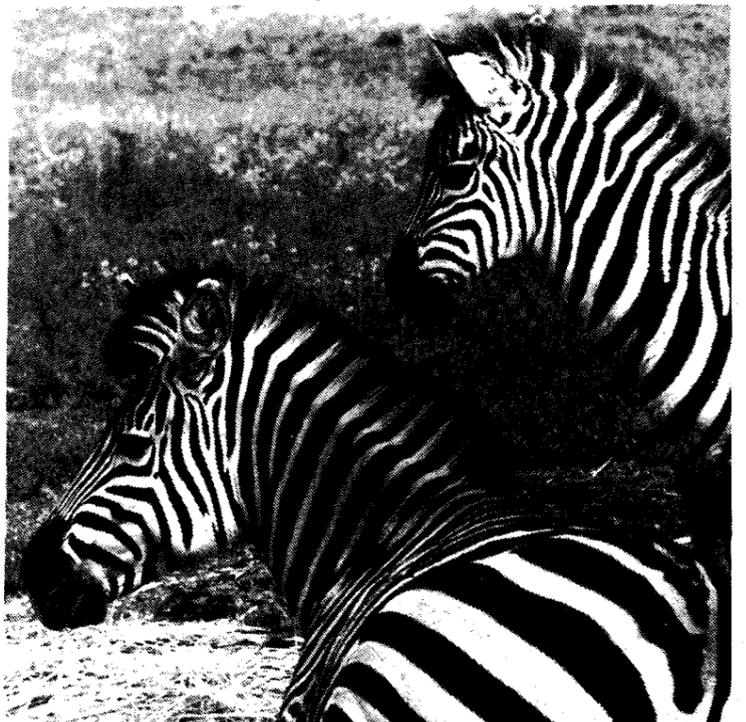
water, which burns their eyes.

Zoo owners apply double standards to animal care. One zoo refused to release Orcas, claiming it would disrupt the wild population. But when Hyak, a captive orca, died, they dumped his body into the Georgia Strait.

Lifeforce continually

attempts to protect caged animals.

On 27 March, they have scheduled a meeting with Stanley Park Zoo to discuss the future of the animals after the zoo closes. They will help decide the fate of polar bears, penguins, arctic wolves, a deer, river otters and a few different primates.



SYSTEMIC ABUSE OF ANIMALS IN THE NAME OF RESEARCH

by Catherine MacMillan

Planet earth is a closed system with limited resources. To ensure the earth can sustain the ever-increasing human population without suffering irreparable damage, it is necessary to begin thinking in terms of sustainability.

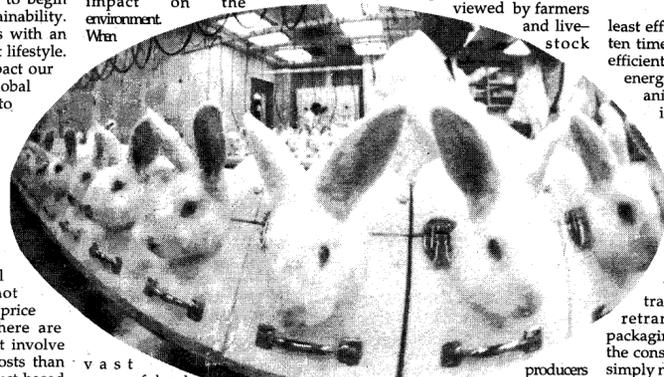
The solution begins with an inventory of our present lifestyle. Once we realise the impact our activities have on the global ecosystem we can begin to identify things that are not sustainable, such as the production of unnecessarily wasteful foods, and gradually phase them out.

Everything we eat represents hidden environmental and social costs that are often not accurately reflected in the price paid by consumers. There are certain food choices that involve more of these hidden costs than others. An animal product-based diet takes a serious toll on the earth and is unlikely to fulfill the criteria of a sustainable means of food production.

In addition to using more resources per pound of food produced, animal products also contribute to the degradation of our lands and produce excessive waste. Lands that once provided homes for wildlife are altered to fulfill the grazing requirements of cattle and sheep. When wild creatures visit their former homes in search of food they are destroyed because their existence conflicts with that of livestock.

According to Agriculture Canada, it takes four acres of land to feed one Canadian, compared to the half-acre that supports a

Canadian eating no animal products. Reducing our consumption of animal products is an effective way of reducing human impact on the environment.



vast acres of land are used to graze cattle and sheep, the other species who used to live in these areas lose their habitat. Fences designed to keep cows in a given area also prevent wildlife from moving freely in search of food and protecting themselves from predators.

Wildlife suffers in other ways

of agriculture reported "controlling" 2.2 million animals viewed by farmers and livestock

least efficient plant food is nearly ten times as efficient as the most efficient animal food in converting energy. Feeding plant matter to animals and then eating them is unnecessary and wasteful. Each step from pasture to plate consumes energy—grain cultivation, harvesting, storage, irrigation, fertilization, and chemical spraying. In addition there is feeding, watering, washing, transporting, slaughtering, retransporting, butchering, packaging and retransporting to the consumer of the animals. It is simply not an efficient way to feed the world.

undesirables included mountain lions, lynx, foxes, gophers, beavers, prairie dogs and ravens.

One of the most alarming ecological trends of the past decade is the desertification of once fertile lands. The four main causes of this are overgrazing, overcultivation, deforestation and improper

Another significant problem encountered by those who raise large numbers of animals for food is waste disposal. The intensification of livestock production means there are more animals than ever on the same size farm. Much of the manure once spread on the fields as fertilizer now has to be stored for months at a time.

A typical BC

dairy operation with 100 milking cows produces 474 cubic feet of waste per day. In the largest feedlots in the US with 100,000 cattle, the disposal problems are equal to that of a city of 1.6 million people. The difference is that feedlots do not have sewage treatment facilities. Human beings face serious problems in the treatment and disposal of our own organic waste—one has to wonder at the wisdom of raising millions of additional creatures when it only adds to the problem.

The cattle culture is a part of our heritage. Cattle farming has been a tradition in some families for over a hundred years. As much as we look upon our past with pride and satisfaction, the time has come for change.

irrigation. Worldwide, the regions showing the worst signs of desertification are all cattle-producing areas, and include the western US, central and south America, Australia and sub-saharan Africa. Soil erosion is one element of the desertification process. The Canadian prairies have already lost 30 to 50 per cent of their topsoil. The constant pounding of heavy hooves causes soil to compact, making it less able to hold water, which then flows over the surface carrying away valuable soil. The production of cattle is not an energy efficient operation. The

Animal research at UBC: a big killing joke

by Don Jacobs

You may or may not be aware that there are a number of unnecessary experiments done on animals at this progressive institution we call UBC.

The mere fact that UBC promotes and continues these unscientific and barbaric practices through its teaching is telling in itself. Delving into the sheer numbers and details, it can be seen that many of these experiments are repetitious or are carried out for "pure science" rather than supposed health benefits.

Just how bad is it? You may want to see for yourself—well, you can't. Most labs are heavily guarded from public eyes. Researchers realize that if the public was able to see what was going on, there would be a huge outcry.

The more corporate the research, the more secrecy there is. According to a professor of biopsychology, the department spends \$50,000 a year on security because of "them"—"those animal rights extremists." But if the research that is going on is so valid, why the secrecy? What are they hiding? And what are they doing with our tax dollars?

There have been attempts to find out what exactly is going on. In 1982, the Vancouver SPCA formed a committee with a mandate to discover what is happening at UBC. The committee did not get access to any research, but they did manage to see some holding facilities and spent one hour discussing research projects with some researchers. All in all, not much knowledge was gained about UBC's activities.

The BCSPCA felt that the Vancouver branch was jeopardizing their negotiations at UBC and threatened them with the removal of their jurisdiction in Vancouver if they did not stop their investigations.

The university may claim that the secrecy protects their research from animal rights "extremists," but is it extreme to simply want to know the truth?

Ingrid Pollak of the Vancouver Humane Society said that "as a Canadian taxpayer, I find it disgusting that the federal government and the research community are in cahoots together for not allowing the taxpayer, who is funding research, to know what is being done with their money. Everything done to animals in the name of research is confidential."

"Through investigations of research protocols, especially in the department of psychology, I can only conclude that the tax dollars spent often seemed to be for unethical research and a total waste of money," she said.

"The work at UBC was repetitive, yielded similar results that had been shown over and over again, and the treatment of animals was rather abusive. It seemed that research had diminished to nothing more than a business."

At the UBC laboratories at the Vancouver General Hospital Eye Care Centre, Max Cynader has been blinding hundreds of animals over the past 20 years and has not produced a single breakthrough to help people with eye problems.

Cynader and his colleagues are subjecting kittens and other animals to two-year isolation, paralysis in restraint devices, surgical mutilations, eye removal and total blindness in a futile attempt to understand human eye disorders.

Many animal experimenters feel that science is being attacked. Conversely, many scientists say that using animals as a model for humans has built-in, unknown, inaccuracies for human conditions. So who is promoting bad science?



Enforced hibernation. ISTVAN MAGYAR SANTUCCI PHOTO

Eating with the earth in mind

at the hands of livestock production. The permit for the compound 1080 poison used in the controversial BC wolf control program describes the poison as "a pesticide for the reactive control of coyotes and wolves for the protection of domestic livestock and public safety."

In 1992 the animal damage control branch of the US department

Worldwide, the regions showing the worst signs of desertification are all cattle-producing areas, and include the western US, central and south America, Australia and sub-saharan Africa.

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The cattle culture is a part of our heritage. Cattle farming has been a tradition in some families for over a hundred years. As much as we look upon our past with pride and satisfaction, the time has come for change.

At the top of the food chain

by Justine Dawson

Enter any grocery store and you will find a full aisle of meat—red, fresh and butchered. Cleansed of blood and sealed in plastic, it seldom resembles the animal it once was.

Pound, cut and ground into foreign shapes, cow is turned to beef and pig to pork. Any sign of life is taken from the flesh so when we buy it we needn't worry ourselves about the animal that has been sacrificed for our consumption. The blood is left on the hands of the butcher whose job it is to clean and shape the flesh into forms acceptable to us.

For most of my life this is what the meat department has represented to me: an orderly, sterile place favourably blending in with all the other sections of packaged food. I was a removed bystander, desensitized to the life I would be consuming.

Two years ago I travelled to East Africa where consuming meat is not such a pleasant experience. There, the animals served on my plate were the same ones I had played with in the field or seen wandering about the compound. They were a part of my everyday life and when I became part of their killing I was confronted with the reality of sacrifice.

For a certain celebration goat was on the menu, so one was chosen from the field. Walking to the slaughter site I watched it nibbling on the grass and glancing about. It has no idea what was coming, I thought. This was the last moment of this animal's life and it had no clue.

Once thrown to the ground the

goat sensed the danger. As the knife touched its throat there were the most awful cries and a look of pure terror in its eyes. At first it struggled to escape, but soon realized its end had come and so submitted. Soon its head was severed and the body was ready for preparation.

The next I saw of the goat were its ribs on my plate. They could have been the ribs of any supermarket package, yet for some

from the process of life and death, and the lack of feeling I had for plastic-wrapped sausage. I again began to sense the life I was eating; I could feel the texture of the flesh and taste the richness of the blood.

In a discussion I had on the issue, a friend made a valid point regarding an advertisement that was showing at the time. In this ad, a crowd cheered for a "beautiful" meal as a cook entered with a golden, roasted turkey. No one would be cheering if that meal was grilled human flesh, we decided.

Who are we to judge the value of life? Who are we to say that animals are less worthy of existence, of less value to this earth than ourselves? I am personally not certain enough of my own eternal importance to make such godly judgements.

Some claim that it is natural to eat meat, that humans have done it since our beginning and aren't about to change. This is a short-sighted excuse. Have we not created religion, questioned the meaning of life and contemplated the extent of our universe? Can we say that we have not changed since the first homo sapiens? It would be sad to believe that in such an extent of time we have established no morality. This is simply not true.



reason I could not eat them. Every time I looked at the meat I saw those eyes and I knew that I was responsible for its death. This time, the blood was on my hands.

At the end of the summer I returned to my Safeway, sheltered once again since I no longer had to think about the life of the meat I ate. No eyes would be questioning me. Then I began to doubt my "modern" experience; my removal

The truth is that humans have better judgement. We have the ability to understand the sacrifices that have been made for us. Unfortunately, we choose, more often than not, to ignore this knowledge. It is considerably easier to shut out feelings of guilt than confront the possibility of personal sacrifice. We will then have no need to question ourselves and our way of living.

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Choosing between good and bad science

by Lisa Penney

Experimentation on animals has long been accepted as the testing ground for new human medicines and procedures. Now, people are increasingly realizing how potentially dangerous and unscientific this assumption can be.

Current biological knowledge cannot, by definition of the complexity of life, be 100 per cent comprehensive. Human arrogance results in the belief that we know where all biological differences lie.

Animal experiments provide data that may or may not accurately relate to human diseases. There is no shortage of cases showing radically different responses in different species, sometimes even within species, to the same substance.

Penicillin, for example, is fatal to guinea pigs. Cats cannot tolerate aspirin. Strychnine is harmless to guinea pigs, chickens and monkeys in amounts that would be capable of giving an entire human family convulsions. Amyl nitrate raises the internal pressure in dogs eyes to dangerous levels, but reduces the pressure in the human eye. Sheep can swallow enormous quantities of arsenic. And chimpanzees are the only species other than humans to harbor HIV in their bodies, but they do not go on to develop the disease.

Animal models of human diseases are subjected to artificial conditions, such as induced disease, trauma and

severe stress. A true scientist should question the validity of this data.

There is a growing list of drugs which are tested on animals, generally for legal reasons, that have caused side-effects as serious as death in humans. Examples include Eraldin, Opren, DES, Halcyon, chloramphenicol, clioquinol, thalidomide, Flosint, Ibufenac and Zelmid.

In 1982 the anti-inflammatory drug Opren was withdrawn in Britain, after 3500 reports of side-effects including 61 deaths due to liver damage. This after year-long tests in which rhesus monkeys were given up to seven times the human dose, and revealed no evidence of toxicity.

Clinical trials and human tissue cultures provide more accurate methods of testing. Prevention and natural medicines that treat the whole body rather than the symptom alone present a more common-sense approach to health. Chinese herbalists and acupuncturists have successfully treated people for hundreds of years without animal research.

Chinese medicine has been shown to be highly effective in boosting the immune system of AIDS patients. AZT, the AIDS drug, stops the growth of DNA and destroys bone marrow, causes severe anemia, headaches, nausea, muscular atrophy and damages the kidneys. It has been called "AIDS by prescription" by Peter Duesberg, professor of molecular

and cell biology at the University of California's Berkeley campus.

Medical research is a multi-billion dollar industry. Eighty per cent of its research is based on animals. The budget of the National Institute of Health (NIH) in United States was \$8.6 billion in 1991. This is in addition to the pharmaceutical companies and health agencies who provide vast amounts of funding for similar research.

The basic rationale for animal research is that lives are saved by sacrificing others. It presumes a choice between a child or a "lesser species," like an animal.

But animal-based research diverts attention from study of humans. It fails to provide information on dangerous human side-effects.

The choice is not between a child and an animal. Vivisection will take the life of both child and animal choice lies between good science and bad science.

What you can do:

- Write to your MP or MLA.
- Refuse to participate in what you do not feel comfortable
- Speak out.
- Call LifeForce (an ecology and health organization) at 299- or the Vancouver Humane Society 266-9744.

Drink more milk and you're in trouble

by **Graham Cook**

"Mad cow disease" is not the only threat to dairy cows and human consumers of dairy products.

Bovine growth hormone (BGH) is a hormone touted as a boon to dairy farmers. But several groups believe the hormone will simply increase the profits of larger dairy producers while placing the safety of milk at risk.

"The use of BGH will destroy

consumer confidence in milk and dairy products, will push family farmers out of business, will harm dairy cows, and will pose potential human health threats that have been inadequately examined by the companies or the [US] food and drug administration (FDA)," said John Stauber of the Pure Food Campaign to Boycott BGH.

BGH stimulates growth in young calves and milk production in adult cows.

The increased "productivity"

of cows treated with BGH will mean a downward push on milk prices due to greater supply, even under Canada's regulated milk marketing board system—and small farmers will be the least able to deal with the price drop.

The approval of BGH would also increase the need to place dairy cows on high energy, rendered (ground-up) animal protein-based diets. This increases the risk of spreading "mad cow"-like diseases such as

TSE [see story].

In addition, BGH increases the incidence of mastitis, a painful inflammation of the udder, which results in increased levels of bacterial pus and antibiotics in milk.

"Biotechnology should be carefully reviewed by a skeptical public. The decisions on genetic engineering are much too important to be left to corporate funded scientists," Stauber said. "These decisions must be

democratically debated and decided after a complete review of the ethical, ecological, economic and social implications. To do otherwise would be to repeat the mistakes of chemical and nuclear technologies," he said.

BGH has recently been approved for use in the US but is still under consideration in Canada.

With files from *Boycott Quarterly Magazine*

Mad cow disease poses a threat to people, too

by **Holly Berger**

"If an evil force could devise an agent capable of damaging the human race, he would make it indestructible, distribute it as widely as possible in animal food so that it would pass to man, and program it to cause disease slowly so that everyone would have been exposed to it before there was any awareness of its presence," said Richard Lacey, a microbiologist at Leeds university.

Lacey is referring to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), better known as the "mad cow disease." The disease first appeared in Britain in 1986. Since then, more than 80,000 cows thought to be infected with BSE have been destroyed in the UK—and a disease like BSE may be linked to human deaths.

BSE is a degenerative disease that forms microscopic sponge-like holes in the cow's brain. Symptoms take several years to develop, but once they appear, progress is rapid.

Infected cows display a nervous and irritable dementia, lose coordination of their limbs, and may become violent. The brain shrivels and becomes more porous like a sponge, and the disease is always fatal.

BSE has been reported in Europe and the Middle East, and recently was confirmed in an Alberta cattle herd. Agriculture Canada has ordered nearly 300 cattle destroyed as a precautionary measure.

"There is no scientific proof the disease does spread, but

there's no ironclad proof it will not," said Stan Petran of agriculture Canada.

The recent practice of using rendered (ground up) remains of cows and sheep as cattle feed may be responsible for the outbreak. Sheep, for example, are susceptible to the disease "scrapie," a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) which survives the rendering process. TSE can be transmitted to animals that consume feed made from infected animal remains.

After the BSE outbreak in the UK, the British government stated the disease could not be transmitted to humans. However, the outbreak is one factor behind recent a recent decrease in British beef consumption and a move by more than 2000 public schools to stop serving beef to children.

The TSE agent has been shown to "jump" species through infected meat. It has been transmitted from sheep to cows, to zoo animals, farmed mink, and in laboratory conditions, to primates.

And there is some evidence that TSE does not stop there. In humans, TSE has been linked to diseases like Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD), Gerstman-Straussler Syndrome (in Germany), and Kuru (among Pacific islanders).

The latency period from exposure to CJD and the appearance of dementia ranges from 10 to 30 years. Within a year

of the appearance of symptoms, CJD is almost 100 per cent fatal.

In 1993, Victoria Rimmer of Wales developed CJD. Medical researchers in Britain ruled out all causes other than contact with TSE-infected animal tissue.

"We think this is the first certain case of infecting a member of the human race by this method," said Lacey of Leeds university.

Other alleged cases of human infection included British dairy farmers who had eaten beef, drunk milk from their cows and handled the animals.

TSE is hardy stuff, surviving temperatures as high as 360 Celsius. Approximately 14 percent of all cattle (by mass) being fed back to other cattle in the form of rendered animal protein, and current rendering processes are not effective in killing TSE. There is therefore a severe risk animals ingesting such protein may be exposed to TSE agents.

In the latter half of 1989, the UK concluded their BSE outbreak resulted from the inclusion of infected cattle in the rendering process used to manufacture foodstuffs.

This concern has led the UK to place an ongoing ban on the use of animal protein in animal foods intended for ruminant animal consumption. Agriculture Canada, the FDA and the USDA have yet to ban the practice, or to undertake a significant epidemiological study to determine the prevalence of TSE-like diseases among cattle or CJD

among humans.

Due to the long incubation period of TSE in humans, "it may be 10 to 15 years before it can be determined with any certainty that BSE does not represent a risk to the human population," wrote Tyrell Committee member

R.G. Will, an Edinburgh doctor, in the 16 June 1990 issue of *The New Scientist*.

"If you want to be absolutely sure you should not eat beef and you should not eat products containing beef protein," he said.



Women Students' Office Sexual Harassment Office Student Health Outreach Housing and Conferences Alma Mater Society Student Counselling & Resources Women's



Did You Know?

Sexual assault is extremely under-reported!

Due to the sensitive nature of sexual assault not all incidents are reported to the police, therefore the following findings which are consistent with both Canadian and U.S. studies, under-represent the frequency of sexual assault.

The majority of incidents involve women between the ages of 17 and 24 — 78% of sexual assault victims are 21 and under.

Men also experience sexual assault. Between 3-10% of all sexual assault survivors are male. Virtually all of their assailants were men.

For more information or help, call:

Women Students' Office	822-2415	AMS Safety Hazard Line	822-SAFE
Student Health Outreach	822-4858	Sexual Harassment Office	822-6353
R.C.M.P.	224-1322	Student Counselling	822-3811
		WAWAW/Rape Crisis	255-6344

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822-8920

by Judy Chun

Signing to a major label is a reality check for most lower profile alternative rock bands these days. Things aren't much different for Seattle popsters Best Kissers In The World.

Drummer Tim Arnold explains on a 16 March tour stop at the Starfish Lounge that life has remained the same—and that's the way he likes it.

"I've always thought of a major label contract as a sort of holy grail, but since realized that it's definitely kind of a mixed bag. Aside from being able to stop jerking expresso, nothing's changed. I wouldn't want anything to change either."

The Best Kissers's tunes reflect this kind of realism, in its standard issue guitar-heavy, melodic poppiness. Yet there's also a suggestion of the absurdism of everyday life in lyrics of songs like "Miss Teen U.S.A.," a story of a jealousy-driven riot, breaking out amongst the pageant's pre-pubescent, Tampax/Maybelline stylin' contestants. It's this hope for escapism from the humdrum, ordinary, embodied in the band's hazy, feed-back filled live show that makes the Best Kissers's brand of pop music a sweeter flavour.

Although Arnold explains that the band struggles to maintain a strong footing in reality, there remains notes of the strange and absurd surrounding the band these days. First of all, the band has brought a brand new bass player to Vancouver: Paul Schurr, ex-member of another poppy band from grunge-central, Flop. The band began this tour after Schurr had been with the band for only a week—a working week (they'd only practised together five times). And secondly, there's all those pesky questions about, and the struggle to distance themselves from, the media's ridiculous fascination with Seattle. But according to Arnold, the Seattle thing has only been mildly irritating, and beneficial in some respects.

"I think the signing frenzy that went on there probably didn't do any damage to us," says Arnold. "I don't think anybody ever perceived us as, or tried to portray us as a Seattle band. And I like that."

But, the Seattle questions are inevitable and one also wonders if a band like the Best Kissers would have been noticed if they had hailed from Creston, BC. Besides, signing with MCA has had it's own moments of absurdity from Arnold's point of view. Cynicism is bred when one realizes that a major label and the music industry tends to sway towards superficiality, insincerity and profit margins.

"My first contact with anyone from MCA was when we toured with School Of Fish," says Arnold. "For about two weeks I thought that we were the hottest band in the world—we were going to go multi-platinum. Everything was great! I soon realized that the only people we'd been talking to are people that have something at stake."

Schurr interjects: "You realize 'Oh. They're paid to tell me how great I am.'"

"You start to wonder," Arnold continues, "Do they really like us? Do they listen to us in their free time? Do they think we're marketable? I mean that's obviously the key: can we move units?"

It seems that the major label deal is also a learning experience for today's alternative bands. Schurr also is cynical about the emphasis on marketing in the majors, and the way that the MTV generation has become so malleable in musical taste.

"It means you can shove anything down people's throats, if you spend enough money and then they'll all think they like it," says Schurr.

The Best Kissers seem to enjoy themselves at the Starfish Lounge, doing one of the remaining positive things about the biz—playing live to fans, not the industry hacks. And for this reason, besides the cynicism and continual reality checks, the Best Kissers will probably be giving their fans a few minutes of blissful pop music escapism for many years to come.

"Learning all that about music," says Schurr, "you have to work really hard to still remember all the things that you like about it—the reasons why you wanted to be in a band in the first place.

Because so many things about it are just so absurd."

"Whenever I hear the word *culture*, I take out my gun."

—Joseph Goebbles, Nazi minister of propaganda

g-gig-giggle
Best Kissers In The World
Starfish Room
Best ass kissers in the world

Artists

The Alma Mater Society Art Gallery invites you to submit your work for display in the SUB Gallery's 1994/95 season.

Application forms are available in SUB room 238. The submission deadline is no later than 4:30 p.m., Friday, May 27, 1994.

GATE ONE Music, Meaning and More...

A new Sunday night campus gathering.
7:30 pm at Regent College
(University Blvd. / Wesbrook Mall)

- Contemporary Bands
- Talks on relevant campus issues from a christian world view

March 27
**Who Hears the Tree Fall?
Christianity
and the Rape of the Earth**



STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Under clause 58 of the *University Act* the President of the University has authority to impose discipline on students for academic and non-academic offences. In the past the nature of the offences dealt with and the penalties imposed have not been generally made known on the campus. It has been decided, however, that a summary should be published on a regular basis of the offences and of the discipline imposed without disclosing the names of students involved.

In the period October 1, 1993 to February 28, 1994, 20 students were disciplined. For each case, the events leading to the imposition of the discipline and the discipline imposed are summarized below. Discipline may vary depending upon all of the circumstances of a particular case.

1. A student used abusive and obscene language and acted in an aggressive way in an incident with an University employee.
Discipline: a letter of severe reprimand placed in the student's file and a record of the disciplinary action entered on the student's transcript. The student may apply after graduation to the President to exercise his discretion to remove the transcript notation.
2. An inference of plagiarism could have been drawn from a draft chapter of a thesis presented to a student's Thesis Committee.
Discipline: a letter of warning that the student should be more careful in the presentation of material so that no question arises about inappropriate reliance on the works of others.
3. A student took another student's paper during an examination and looked at it for the purpose of verifying his answers and he made some changes in his paper.
Discipline: a mark of zero in the course and suspension from the University for 12 months.*
4. A student was careless in failing to ensure that his examination paper was not accessible to others during an examination.
Discipline: a letter of severe reprimand placed in the student's file.
5. A student's paper repeated verbatim or with only minor modification the language of a chapter of a book resulting in the conclusion of substantial plagiarism.
Discipline: in the special circumstances of the case a mark of zero in the course and suspension from the University for 4 months.*
6. A student plagiarized in the preparation of an essay.
Discipline: in the special circumstances of the case suspension from the University for 4 months.*
7. A student had another student write an examination for him.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 12 months.*
8. A student was careless in failing to ensure that his examination paper was not accessible to others during an examination.
Discipline: a letter of severe reprimand placed in the student's file.
9. A student copied substantial portions of another student's paper during an examination.
Discipline: a mark of zero in the course and suspension from the University for 12 months.* An appeal to the Senate Committee on Student Appeals on Academic Discipline resulted in changing the dates of the term of the suspension; however the length of the suspension was unaltered.
10. A student had other students write an examination for her on two occasions.
Discipline: suspension from the University for two years.*
11. A student had another student write an examination for him.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 16 months.*
12. A student cheated on an examination by looking at another student's examination paper.
Discipline: a mark of zero in the course and suspension from the University for 12 months.*
13. A student on two occasions wrote examinations for other students.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 12 months.*
14. A student copied from another student's paper during an examination and permitted the other student to copy from her paper.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 12 months.*
15. A student had another student write an examination for him.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 16 months.*
16. A student had another student write an examination for him.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 12 months.*
17. A student had another student write an examination for him.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 16 months.*
18. A student copied from another student's paper during an examination and permitted the other student to copy from her paper.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 12 months.*
19. A student cheated on an examination by having written information on the palm of her hand.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 4 months.*
20. A student wrote an examination for another student.
Discipline: suspension from the University for 16 months.*

* In all cases in which a student is suspended a notation is entered on the student's transcript and in the student's file. At any time after two years have elapsed from the date of his or her graduation the student may apply to the President to exercise his discretion to remove the notation.

Students under disciplinary suspension from UBC may not take courses at other institutions for transfer of credit back to UBC.

THE UBYSSSEY LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Give me freedom.
I can see the inlet
we are close to
the water. About
two fields away
(diving from the window)
or more Icarus
splashed.
On the water there is a slight
chill
and some rain.
In the room stuffed with staleness
the chairs are screwed
in place so no one takes them sailing.
So
call it what you will.
I'll take it anytime over
FREEDOM
pumped out the wind
sleep and slower
cells and selves.

by kathleen maher

Cutting snowflakes
From soft tissues,
My long tissues,
You're a pretty girl
AND FOR
Five feet away.
Five pointy hedges.
I've been in your room
quite a long time.
VALENTINE'S
Scarce a word
And maybe less
My eyes express.
Look, new shiny boots!
DAY
by a non

Nothing doing,
So we just sit.
I hum for a bit.
And you casually
Cut your snowflakes
With chancing glances
My lungs are dancing
In a leaden frame.
No turning back, words could not
explain
Your non-life
FOR LORENA
Placing one foot from the other
Never Feeling
Trying not to smother
While he was stealing
All that you are and were
And all that you could be
in this vicious day, you were
redeemed
Feelings thaw
Like a stallion, free, for women you
pronounced
Refusal of what you saw
Reclaiming all that you are
And all that you could be
Of all that you are and were
And all that you could be
(BOBBITT)
by sandra wilson

Random breezes whisper
To fading flower-clusters
Clinging to the dead
As they slowly drift
From the new
fringes.

ON DARWINISM

by tessa moon

Fallen, sere,
They are remnants
Of one life.
A holy hush drapes,
Sheetlike,
And petals seem things in some
procession of
The Dead.
Laughter tumbles,
Translucent with a dawning,
And immortality
In this arid night
Darkens like water-lights,
Ephemeral as soul
And as frail.

(From Humor Papers by Prof.
Jeremiah Mue)

On winning national selection as the
new government
house resident
My brilliant record will earn me the
title of Most
Worthy President
I will promote projects that will
rejuvenate our
nation's economy
And historical investigation will
confirm the validity
of their instigation.

There will be declared a continent
wide closed season
Forbidding anyone to assert our
economic policy
Is not founded on sound financial
reason.

Heralding the dawn of a era of
monetary reform
Anyone wanting to have more money
Will receive it from now on.

No longer need anyone feel a lack
Or be forlorn
Because into gambling their money
has flown
If they now wish to exercise their
right
To receive money
just when
and as they like
Turn the presses rolling-all day-all
night.

Giving it to them you will hear
people say
We have never known such wealth
Before this happy day.

To have such an abundance of
money
Is like living on a diet with
cake and honey.

Those who find free money an
appalling attraction
That is slowly, but surely, driving
them to
mental distraction
Will belong to the irrational faction,

ECONOMY

by w.a. dunning

We live in an age of quotidian quandaries. The modernist's perpetual condition of alienation and angst is now an impossibility (if it ever was a possibility), now rendered merely a dream of rebellious "individuality" by the amorphous, all-encompassing reality of postmodern society. To pretend otherwise, to wear our Buzz-cuts, Dreads and Doc Martens (or is it Birkenstocks? I always get these fuckin categories mixed up!), Crew-cuts and Mountain Co-ops AS IF THESE

COSTUMES MEANT SOMETHING, is merely a transparent attempt to resurrect the illusion of individuality (try not to take this too personally; if it makes you feel any better, I perform the same kind of voodoo). While we savour the last pieces of grist and fat from the steak that was post-WWII capitalism, why waste our time restricting ourselves to just one brand+personality? Our baby boomer masters throw us a crappy life preserver from their leaky raft, the delusion that we too can buy an identity, and we kill ourselves renouncing it all, or even worse working to pay for it?!! I say fuck the either/or, let us buy it all so completely we drown in this shit sea of postmodern textuality and dream a brave new world of our own.

The first step is to forever let go of that modernist ethos of individuality that we seem to be dragging around. Our media industry has already replaced the last vestiges of individuality for us with a plethora of consumable, ready-made personalities. Admit it, we don't just want to be like someone we admire, we actually want to be that person. When we go to watch sports or film (or whatever it is that turns our crank), we really go to live the experience. For example, friends tell me that they not only wish they could be the actor/actress/athlete, they wish they could be the character(s) living in the story-world of the event itself. We are no longer content with "entertainment," we want the complete attainment of our illusionary fantasies.

An interesting corollary to this is that the "boundary" between illusion and reality isn't just blurred, it has been utterly eradicated. The media has marketed the illusion so successfully that we all believe, and I mean that in the Old Testament sense, that to be rich/rebellious, beautiful/hideous, intelligent/brainless as long as famous is to be someone. Yes, I know you've heard this all before, but then why bother pretending otherwise, or why be satisfied with only one of the above categories?

Why not consciously practice that which we desire, but with a little less earnestness and a lot more imagination. There is no ontological difference between the signifiers "bell hooks," "Tom Cruise" and "Margaret Thatcher," especially in the operation of these terms as culturally sanctioned modes of ontogenesis. These terms are thus completely arbitrary means of individuation, ways to differ ourselves from the "other" and defer the moment of discovery, the discovery that there is no "authentic" self. So why limit yourself to questions of either/or, why not be as many as you can?

Poststructuralist rhetoric aside, the reason I am arguing for a rejection of the pursuit of an "authentic" personality is that it is not only too late (assuming there ever was such a thing), but that it takes our attention away from whatever positive options we may be able to create. For example, trying to become an "Environmentalist" (like I did) involves one in a pointless adversarial relationship that is "self"-defeating. I am not saying don't, but ask yourself first why you are doing it; why do "Environmentalists" take themselves so damn seriously; and why do they champion Environmentalism to the exclusion of all else?

Just think about a few things first. "Environmentalists" scream about saving the old-growth, but haven't you ever wondered what old-growth forest they are yelling about? Is it that paltry 10% they tell us remains, and is it not that same 10% that the forest industry has recently been granted the legal right to "selectively" log? In military terms, "Environmentalists" are merely engaged in negotiating for an honourable peace. I'm not saying we should abandon these negotiations for an honourable peace, I'm just saying we should look at the situation with our eyes open to the facts. We need to focus on what the real motivations were/are in narrating the forestry debate using exclusionary methods like "its us against them," or why we always pretend that someone else is to blame for what went wrong.

For instance, pointing fingers at forest company CEO's (or lapdogs like our very own Strangway) and accusing them of moral bankruptcy implies that they were in control, that they somehow could have avoided practicing "cost-effective" logging practices like clear-cutting. This is of course nonsense. If they had refused to use "cost-effective" methods for ethical reasons, our baby boomer parents, who just happen to be the shareholders in these companies, would have just fired them and replaced them with more "efficient" and pliable capitalists.

Anyway, the party of rampant consumerism is coming to a close, and yes we came to late to save the forest and/or get a substantial slice of the pie, but we all bought, enjoyed and consumed the wood products and we thus we are all to blame: we are all caught in the morally bankrupt logic of late capitalism to one degree or another. Our despised captains of industry were/are mere juvenile delinquents along for a joy ride, drunk on the heady fumes of the all-mighty dollar, their seemingly well thought out policies of environmental rape and social coercion the actors' mouthing of their lines. Remember, their children won't be able to enjoy

the old growth either, and sooner than we all think they will be bit players without any more roles, so why envy them their little moment in the "sun" (especially seeing that there is very little ozone to protect them)? Let us be bigger than that.

What I am trying to say is that we have all already lost. The "Environmentalist" movement has now become just a misguided attempt to form "meaningful" personalities. Whatever legitimacy and authenticity the signifier "Environmentalist" had has now been diffused by the attempt to distance ourselves from responsibility:

face it, the fight is over and we have all lost, so let's cut the rhetoric, forgive each other and figure out how to narrate this sad and ugly chapter in our history so we can understand it. I really believe that what causes many of us to bitch about (as opposed to lament) the forest now, or about anything else, is the fact that our generation must foot the bill for the party our parents threw between the 70s and the 90s; unfortunately but inescapably, it is for us to remake what is left of "democracy" into something resembling a just society. Yes, our parents were too busy worrying about their RRSPs, but does that absolve us of what must be done? Seeing as how we have no money at all to hoard, I say no.

Generation X posturing aside, while some may lament this state of affairs I will only go so far as to say this state of general confusion is the only feature of postmodern life that offers any opportunity for redemption. The first step on the road to the promised land is through a process I call "inclusionary bewilderment."

We could rejuvenate a sense of shared purpose by the conscious pursuit of what people have mistakenly called "illusions." Armed with a little Socratic doubt so as to make sure we don't take ourselves too seriously, we could all just "vogue-it" until we drown in multiple personalities.

To explicate this assertion, I exhort you to pursue "aestheticism" à la Oscar Wilde. Way back in what now seems the dark age of the 19th century, Wilde was already extolling the virtues of form over function, art over life, multiple personalities over the "poverty of individuality." To illustrate this idea, yesterday I woke up a Merchant banker with an obscene amount of money and well connected parents. I spent the rest of the day walking around the Financial district with my last Byblos suit (that I'm probably going to have to sell to pay for tuition in May) on and briefcase in hand and ended up having a late lunch with a beautiful insurance agent who bought every single one of the most outrageous lies (and I do mean outrageous) I could think of.

She was so desperately trying to please-screw/sell-buy me (at least the "me" she imagined I was) I allowed her to pay for what turned out to be a very tasty and expensive liquid lunch. I then felt the least I could do was take her card and promise that when it came time to take out that 25 million dollar life insurance policy I would be sure to call her first. So, you begin to see at least the subversive possibilities; believe me, infinite horizons await all of us if we just accept what life wants for us. Embrace your confusion and paint your blankness whatever colours you choose (the more the better), as long as you're aware that you are practicing nothing more "real" than anyone else.

Finally, although poststructuralist theory can support, and postmodern cultural conditions can create limitless modalities of choice, I'm not saying "Be all you can be" in some kind of fascist hopefulness for "ambitious" and "efficient" people, I'm saying "Be as many as you possibly can" in a kind of critical eclecticism. It is still the individual's responsibility to be aware of and accept the consequences of his/her actions. Wallow in your bewilderment, consume whatever vestiges of individuality you pretend to possess, and dream like you taste chocolate while you drown in this sea of shit called postmodern society. You will wake up with the taste of a "real" chocolate birthday cake in your mouth, and from a party you didn't just wait or crash, but were actually invited to. By accepting your right to aestheticize your life, you've extended that right to everyone else too, and thus as far as I'm concerned we would be about as close as we could come to living together in the way we were supposed to.

by michael mityok

QUANTIZE QUANTICS QUIXOTICALLY

(A Postmodern Programme of Choice)

Lesbian imagination in Main

by tanya battersby

In an increasingly visual and technologically-produced culture, drawing stands out as a simple, yet powerful, art form. And in a society saturated with heterosexual images, an exhibition featuring lesbian sexual imagination makes visible erotic

of the erotic. Never static, the open, unfinished sense of a drawing allows the audience a feeling of connection with the artist. This connection is present in Ellen Cantor's series of lines drawn in felt pen in the yellowing pages of an old paperback book. It is as though, in the midst of sex,

of the erotic. Never static, the open, unfinished sense of a drawing allows the audience a feeling of connection with the artist.

This connection is present in Ellen Cantor's series of lines drawn in felt pen in the yellowing pages of an old paperback book. It is as though, in the midst of sex,



Captured Pirates on the Island of Lesbos

NICOLE EISENMAN PHOTO

perspectives largely absent from the culture as a whole.

part FANTASY: the sexual imagination of nine lesbian artists explored through the medium of drawing, an exhibition currently on display at UBC's Fine Arts Gallery, offers a variety of representations of women's sexual desires for women in the very tangible form of drawings.

The title, *part FANTASY*, could mean several things. In one sense, it might be a reference to the sexual themes depicted in the work. As viewers, we are asked to question the boundaries between fantasy and reality. Nicole Eisenman's *Captured Pirates on*

raping, pillaging male pirates, the stereotype of the "castrating lesbian" is parodied, but the piece is seriously, chaotically angry.

A different meaning of *part FANTASY* is suggested in Elise Dodeles' use of props in her drawings. The reference to sex toys as *parts* is explicit in "Predator and Prey," a work in which a butch dyke, naked except for a strap-on dildo, meets the gaze of the viewer indifferently.

Drawings are vulnerable. Pages torn from a sketchbook, smudged charcoal dusty on paper, the texture of a thick pencil pulled across a slightly pocked surface. Drawing is an excellent medium

she grabbed the nearest materials and drew a feeling that just had to be recorded.

Putting words to these images is an exercise in the limitations of language. The multitude of forms of sexual expression and interaction between women ultimately get reduced in language to the single term "lesbian."

These images are a testimony to the variety of possibilities "lesbian" represents. *part FANTASY* offers a few fragments which begin to explore a realm which has been suppressed, ignored, or at best, stereotyped in mainstream art until now.



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Environmentalists cry wolf

by Tanya Storr

The BC government continues to kill wolves, although environmentalists claim the "wolf control program" is a sham.

According to BC Wildlife Branch deputy director Bill Munroe, the current wolf kill in BC targets wolves that prey on ranch livestock in the Interior. Wolves are either shot, trapped, or killed with a poison called compound 1080.

Munroe said between 600-800 wolves per year are killed in BC through the government program and government controlled hunting and trapping.

But research carried out by Voices for the Wolf, a group opposed to the wolf kill, reveals the figure is closer to 1200 wolves per year. Voices for the Wolf member Aaron Cantour explained the government statistics do not take into account illegal kills.

"Many illegal kills occur out of season or in areas closed to wolf hunting," Cantour said.

Skye Fornasier, also a member of Voices for the Wolf, said BC's wolf population has declined drastically over the past six years.

"There were 20,000 wolves in BC in 1988, and there are between 3000-11,000 wolves now. That's a loss of 9000-17,000 wolves," she said.

Of the total number of wolves killed yearly Munroe said roughly 100 are poisoned with compound 1080, but Voices for the Wolf research reveals the number is closer to 365.

Killer compound

According to Voices for the Wolf, the government also downplays the effects of compound 1080 on the environment. Munroe said the government uses compound 1080 as a last resort after trapping and hunting, and that it is the best poison to use.

"We use 1080 because the choices of poisons boil down to cyanide, strychnine, or 1080, and the first two are more gruesome. They are lethal to a whole spectrum of animals, but 1080 is

much more specific because canines are much more susceptible to it. Compound 1080 is also

as the mouth, and then dies from cardiac arrest, progressive failure of the central nervous system, or

The nature of the wolf

Activists opposed to the wolf kill cite the wolves' indigenous

at large throughout the world we wouldn't want the wolf to follow in the path of other large carnivores like the extinct eastern cougar or the endangered grizzly bear," Wu said.

Voices for the Wolf member Michael Boone said it is a myth that wolves are a threat to hooved species.

"Wolves stir up a herd and pick out the weakest animal, the infirm. Hunters on the other hand go after the bigger, better-looking ones, the good genes," Boone explained.

For these reasons Voices for the Wolf has held two protests so far this year, and plans to continue fighting against the wolf kill.

"Our aim is to stop wolf kill programs of any form in BC, except for if it's for subsistence. If anything humans need to be controlled, not the wolf," Fornasier said.

" to justify blaming the wolf, they have to show they're killing the wolf every year "

biodegradable," Munroe said.

Fornasier disagreed, saying Voices for the Wolf has documented evidence proving compound 1080 enters the food chain and affects others species.

Cantour said the government data "is obviously cooked" because while it admits to secondary poisoning, the animals killed are all "non-inflammatory animals like ravens, coyotes, and skunks." Cantour pointed to eagles and other endangered species that are suspiciously absent from the list.

"In the past five years, the government has accounted for the animals killed by all but two of its compound 1080 baits. This figure is unrealistically high.

"There's no way you can follow these baits, because it takes awhile for the animals to die. An eagle could easily fly off with the bait and die miles away from where it picked it up. There's no way they can tell me they're not killing eagles," Cantour said.

Friends of the Wolf, another group opposed to the BC government's wolf kill, has documented evidence about the extreme toxicity of compound 1080. According to their report, compound 1080 is classified as a "super" toxic poison, and was banned in the US by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1989. Compound 1080 has no known antidote, and one teaspoon can kill between 30 and 100 average-sized people.

Wolves poisoned by compound 1080 face a slow and agonizing death. The government places tiny 20 mg capsules in chunks of meat or partially-eaten carcasses, each capsule having the capacity to kill one wolf.

The wolf absorbs the poison through a mucus membrane such

respiratory arrest following severe prolonged convulsions. Wolves often wander at least three miles from the bait before they collapse.

Wolves scapegoated

According to Cantour, the wolf kill program makes as little sense economically as it does environmentally. Contrary to government claims, Cantour stated there are not a lot of wolf-livestock interaction in BC. Less than 100 livestock were killed by wolves last year.

"There isn't a big problem and it's easily addressed. They're definitely spending more on the 1080 program than the total value of the livestock killed right now," Cantour said.

Cantour said money spent on killing wolves could be better used to compensate ranchers for lost livestock and implement a guardian dog training program to discourage wolf predation on ranches.

Some wonder why the government is systematically killing wolves if it makes no environmental or economic sense. According to Cantour, the government has a long history of killing wolves and it's "the way they're used to doing things." And outfitters who are paid to lead hunting trips encourage the wolf kill.

The government also sets unrealistically high bag limits (the amount hunters are entitled to kill) for wolf prey species such as caribou, moose, and deer. When the population of these species then drops, the government scapegoats the wolf.

"To justify blaming the wolf, they have to show they're killing the wolf every year," Cantour said.

right to be here as a strong argument in their defense.

Voices for the Wolf member Ken Wu said he feels the wolves "should not be penalized for carrying out their natural hunting instincts.

"In any human intrusion into the natural environment, humans should pay the consequences. Wolves have more or less been eliminated from most of southern Canada including southwestern BC due to pressures from human habitat fragmentation.

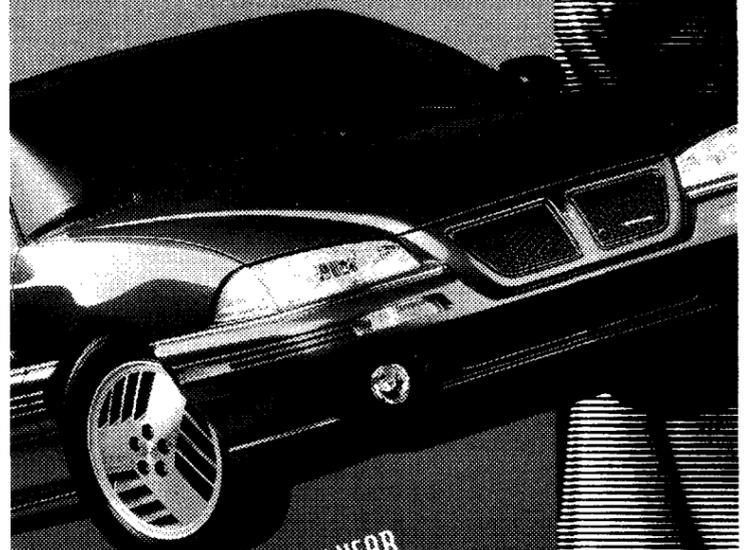
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By: April 15, 1994



CANADA LIFE

EDITORIAL

Toss away the stereotype of the ranting, raving, radical animal rights activist. Vivisection is a medical, economic, and scientific issue, and its death knell is ringing.

Vivisectionists pit the need to pursue "scientific research" against "irrational love for animals," diverting the focus away from their central scientific fallacy.

Vivisection is a pseudo-science.

Releasing substances tested on the wrong species is, in essence, human experimentation. Thalidomide babies and diethylstilbestrol cancer bear tragic witness to an experiment gone wrong.

The first thing to question is the motive for animal experimentation. Tests are done on the wrong species, and their products are released to an unsuspecting public.

Sometimes the law requires experimental data.

An experiment may be needed for research grants.

For 20 years, UBC researchers have blinded kittens, and there is yet to be a single breakthrough. Two-year isolations, paralysis in restraint devices for hours on end, surgical mutilations, and eye removal of cats and other animals have not helped human eye disorders.

A former International Association of Firefighters (IAAF) medical advisor inflicted massive burns on puppies to study a diet already known to improve healing in humans. The diet had no effect on dogs.

Humans cannot be similar to rats, rabbits, minks, cats, dogs, and fetal pigs all at the same time. Information cannot be extrapolated between species—not even between mice and rats. Animal-tested substances can have erratic side effects on humans, and vice versa. If Fleming used guinea pigs as subjects, humanity would have missed antibiotics. Penicillin kills Guinea pigs.

Humans are the only true bipeds—mammals who walk on two legs. This makes their physiology unique; their nervous, circulatory, and cardiovascular systems vary considerably from the general structure of four-legged animals. Approximately 85 per cent of new drugs are recalled from the shelves due to unexpected side effects that never showed up in the lab rat.

Taxpayers provide the \$1.5 million needed yearly to keep the vivisection industry on its feet.

Vivisection's time has come. Archaic sciences must eventually relinquish their grip on the present to slip into the past. A complacent, silent public is taken as a supportive public. Only with active opposition can the money that supports vivisection dissipate. Its time has come.



Letters to the Staff

You wouldn't know an interracial football if it hit you in the groin, McFly

It was with great amusement (and an unfortunate total lack of surprise) that I read the *Ubyssy's* "Media Issue" of March 18th. The issue did an exemplary job of demonstrating how the media manipulates the mind of the reader through bias and tainted (if not incorrect) "news." Sadly, however, it did so not as thoughtful journalism, but rather as an inept and laughable case in point.

Your editorial's assertions that the media bend facts and opinion to suit their own ends are probably correct. What was odd was the implication that *The Ubyssy* is above that practice, when in fact its own agendas are not only more transparent, but also less rational or well-presented than those of the mainstream.

Last week's cover was a prime example. Although an increase in Vietnamese immigration coinciding directly with an increase in heroin trafficking may be conjectural, there is some plausible connection between the two. Opium, as you know, does come from Vietnam.

Ms. Chow, however, wantonly attacks these suggestions as racist, turning an otherwise unrelated social problem into an interracial football while fanning the fire with headlines like, "Immigrants versus white Canada." So does the "Sun" engender racism with stories on immigration and heroin trafficking, or does *The Ubyssy* engender racism by drowning fact in paranoid and discriminating overtones?

And incidently, if *The Ubyssy* attacking the "Sun" for "not properly verifying the story" isn't the pot calling the kettle of colour, I don't know what is.

As you can see, *The Ubyssy* didn't need to print

a special issue on how one-sided dogma turns a respected information source into a worthless propaganda sheet; that problem gets exposed with every issue. It would be nice, however, to see it done by journalistic analysis for once, rather than by example.

Roger Watts
Science 4

Suck up your drool, Harcourt

Why should I be concerned about the gambling casino that the omniscient BC government proposes to allow in Vancouver? I'm just a young, single, university student—my whole life is a gamble right now. But why is the government advocating gambling when just a short time ago they were against it? Could the issue be mammon, and mammon alone? Why, yes, that's it! For the same reason we log Clayquot, obliterating life and eroding the landscape, we will soon be offering gambling, which will surely corrode the lives of those who become addicted to it. The social costs, like the environmental costs of Clayquot, are once again covered with the saliva of the drooling Mike Harcourt. Vancouver residents have a clearly spoken out against the proposal, and city council is listening. Yet even if the council vetoes the development, the BC government can override their decision. Here we have yet another fine example of our beloved premier listening to the people—this is democracy at its best! Don't let the government feed their greed by shoving this down our throats. Some things just aren't worth the money.

Andrew Brough
Arts 4

More international students please

I writing in response to Mr. Victor Wong's letter

"more international students please." In this letter Mr. Wong claims that he agrees with the principle that "education should not be something that the rich can buy into;" then he says that since we do not live in a perfect world UBC should open its doors to more international students because they can afford to pay increased tuition. Perhaps I am missing something here, but it sounds like he is advocating education on the basis of wealth.

Further, he claims that since the student body will increase by ten percent that it does not matter whether these spots are filled by Canadians or foreign students. He says that if we allow more foreign student but increase the admission standards for them that we will not be cutting down the number of spots available to Canadians, this is a falsehood. Regardless of GPA requirements, any increase in the percentage of foreign students will mean that there will be correspondingly less spots available to Canadians. This is unfair to the tax payers of the province because it is not only student tuition that keeps this university running but tax dollars. As a result of giving away seats to international students it will become more difficult for British Columbians to gain a spot at this university. Students from other nations, people whose taxes do not help to fund this university, will have filled them up.

Ken Ellis
Arts 4

You mean you're not hotshit?

Last Tuesday's *Ubyssy* contained a mutilated version of the letter I sent you, commenting on [redacted]'s inaccurate commentary on my *UBC Reports* articles. Your editor claimed my letter exceeded the 300 word boundary, and consequently excised nearly 100 words from the letter. In fact, the text of my original letter was exactly 299 words, a fact I have confirmed by counting the

words by hand, and with Microsoft Word.

Your "editor" eliminated my most important technical criticism of [redacted]'s article. Here is a recap of that paragraph.

Defending Florence Ledwitz-Rigby's embarrassing omission of male faculty from her survey, [redacted] finds salvation and significance in a survey of 12 male and 31 female librarians. Finding space to cite numerous percentages and vague questionnaire items, [redacted] somehow neglected to give the highly relevant (but embarrassingly small) sample sizes. All those who think these data from 12 male librarians provide meaningful information about more than 1450 male faculty—stand on your heads. Perhaps [redacted] feels any data-analytic port in a storm will do.

It is bad enough that your writers ([redacted] and various other unnamed individuals) write such biased, erroneous material, relying on mis-citation, and various other forms of misinformation. However, the latest piece of blatant censorship goes, in my opinion, a bit too far. You altered my letter, gave a bogus excuse, then, to add insult to injury, found it necessary to characterize me as a "hotshit." A pattern has now emerged that is pretty undeniable. Why you find it necessary to vilify, censor, and defame people who express a point of view different from your own? Why do you lack the courage to let your critics speak uncensored?

James Steiger
Ph.D

THE UBYSSY 25 March 1994

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The night the minks rebelled Steve Scali snuck out without sayin a fuckin word. The night the minks rebelled their leader Tanya Battersby directed the hordes to mink Mecca, SUB241k. The trip was harrowing. Niva Chow died in a freak accident on the U-Blvd trolley wires. But the fearless minks pressed on, Gregg McNally urging them on. Their goal: bite Doug Ferris' nose like the Monty Python skit. Tessa Moon and Lisa Penney met an untimely end when food services decided they looked edible. Ted Young-Ing was half-passed gone when they crossed Westbrook Mall and it took Taivo Evard and Tanya Storr's combined strength to save him for a Campus Pseudo-Pig's wheel. Sandra Iseman led them the wrong way and Mandy Butcher was lost in the Cheeze, drowned in stale beer. Teresa Yep and Will Hamlin's fate is unknown, they were lost in the bowels of BioSci. Mike Kitchen found his way into a residence and gorged himself to death on Graham Cook's stash of moldy marijuana, meeting St. Pete happily. Judy Chun spied it from atop the Hill By The Bus Loop: the Student Union Building. But their trials had just begun. Mike Mityok was found to taste good with artichoke hearts and pi-r-squared patrons were pleasantly surprised. Woe be to Sara Martin and Steve Chow for they died in such pain: janis boyle and bill dobie dancing upon their trodden mink corpses. Sarah O'Donnell and Bijan Sepehri found their way into the Pit and were propositioned twice before being found to be an excellent burger condiment. Susan Juby found her way to the infamous 3rd floor, she took the knowledge of its contents to nirvana. Justine Paulson was trapped in a pipe that was being intalled be two metres from the goal. Julie Sin lost a battle with the pizza the had mutated in the ceiling. Siobhan Roantree and Julie Sin were the only minks to sink their teeth into editors noses, never had meat tasted finer. Istvan Mgyar Santucci was never the least of the last.

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Women in the Arab world: the cruel silence

With the recent passing of International Women's Day, we feel dismayed that for yet another year, the world's most gross violations of women's rights have remained unnoticed. We are speaking of the ignored and highly-concealed abuse, torture, rape and murder of women in the Arab world—crimes which are allowed by law in many of the Arab states.

The 1993 US State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights was recently published, and it details the appalling maltreatment of women in 193 countries. Once again it was Arab nations that dominated the list of the world's worst most brutal abusers of women's rights. This disgusting and inhumane treatment of women is largely disregarded or downplayed by supposed human-rights and women's-rights groups, as well as by many groups on campus (eg. the Arab Students' Association, who in their Arab week display failed to expose the grim realities that women in the Arab world encounter on a daily basis). It is precisely because of this continuous "cruelty of silence" that these extreme injustices persist. In order for these grave problems to be solved, they must first be revealed.

Here are a few of the dismal findings made by the US. State Department in its Country Reports on Human Rights, regarding the treatment of women in Arab countries:

- 1) In Morocco, husbands are permitted, even encouraged, to injure or kill their wives as "punishment" for adultery. In some cases, if a woman is caught talking to a man, it is considered adulterous.
- 2) In Saudi Arabia, the "disciplining" (beating) of women is openly encouraged. When a married couple divorces, the father's family gets custody of

the children (the mother must hand over her children as soon as they reach the age of 7). Women must also follow a strict dress code (must cover their entire body and face in public) and are not permitted to drive bicycles or motor vehicles. Also, in Saudi "Shari'a" court, testimony of one man equals that of two women.

- 3) In Kuwait, women are not allowed to vote. Also, women maids are frequently the victims of murders that the Kuwaiti government routinely dismisses as "unintentional." Raping of maids is also very common.

- 4) In Syria, a husband can prevent his wife from leaving the country. In Iraq, Libya, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, and Yemen, married women must have their husband's written permission to travel abroad and they may be prevented from doing so for any reason.

- 5) Wife-beating is a very common practice in the entire Arab world,

and abused women have little recourse. To quote the State Department's 1992 Report:

"the Koran allows a husband to discipline his wife, which some may interpret as a license to discipline with force... sources in the medical field say that while they know wife beating occurs,

PERSPECTIVE

by Adam Rabiner and Eric Maerov

family and cultural norms constrain in the victim from seeking medical or legal help."

These are some, but not all of the loathsome and common abuses of women's rights in the Arab world. What goes on behind the "closed doors" in brutal dictatorships like Syria and Iraq may amount to the worst treatment of women in the entire world.

One of the few writers with the courage to expose the harsh violations of women's rights in

the Arab world is Kanan Makiya. His book, *Cruelty and Silence*, details the routine maltreatment of women in the brutal Arab regimes and the Palestinian-Arab community. Unfortunately, there are not many other Arab writers that are willing to speak out against the abuse of Arab women. The reason for this is simple: they fear the inevitable punishment. For example, one Saudi journalist who reported that 47 women were punished (they were arrested and had their passports revoked) for protesting the ban on driving, was himself sent to jail for five months for just informing the western media about the incident. It is obvious that the Arab leaders work hard to keep the abuses "well hidden."

The women themselves know that they will also be severely punished if they become too vocal (just look at the 47 women who were imprisoned in Saudi Arabia). No Arab nation is democratic—there is no such

thing as freedom of expression/speech or freedom of assembly (freedom to protest) or due process.

We are not pretending that women are not abused, raped, or murdered and treated as inferior in all countries of the world. However, because of the frequency and severity of the oppression and abuse of women in the Arab world, and because the women are too frightened to fight for the most basic of rights, the western world must begin to take interest in their plight. As we claimed before, to help cure a problem, you must first realize that there is one. Unfortunately, in the Arab world it seems as if the men refuse to even admit that there is something terribly wrong in the way that Arab women are treated.

The wall of silence must be shattered. Surely, we who live in a free and open society, must, in the name of human decency, act as a voice for these women who are too afraid to speak out.



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