

the

MARTLET



University of Victoria

"if no news is good news, then bad news'll do"

Vol. 12 No. 28 April 5, 1973

FARQUHAR KILLED

campus numbed



not available for comment

Reaction was quick this morning to the shocking news that the President was killed in an automobile accident on McKenzie Avenue late last night.

The one-car collision which claimed his life occurred two blocks west of the Shelbourne Road intersection just after 11:30 p.m. when Farquhar's late model Cortina sedan failed to negotiate a curve in the road.

A Martlet reporter was among the first on the scene after a telephone call came into the paper's news office, with information about the mishap.

He arrived a few minutes later as Saanich policemen with crowbars and blowtorches were attempting to remove the body of

the president from the mangled wreckage of his vehicle.

There were no passengers in the car at the time of the accident.

Farquhar was reported D.O.A. when his body reached Royal Jubilee Hospital at 12:18 a.m. this morning.

Officers are still unsure of the exact cause of the crash and a spokesman for the Saanich Police Department says he does not understand how the accident could possibly have occurred given last night's excellent weather conditions.

"There were no other motor vehicles in sight and apparently, no obstacles on the road," he said.

Farquhar's wife is being treated for shock in a local hospital but was available for comment shortly after being informed that the fatal crash had occurred.

"I can't understand it. He was such a careful driver. He always took such precautions when he was at the wheel.

I just don't know what could have happened," she said.

The President's personal secretary also affirmed that Farquhar possessed safe driving habits.

Funeral details are expected to be announced later this week.

On campus, few Administrative officials were aware of what had occurred until informed by the Martlet.

Several declined comment until receiving other confirmation of the death.

Faculty members were hesitant to say anything either, except for one member of the English department who declared, "It looks like all our problems are solved then, doesn't it?"

Hugh E. Farquhar, UVic president, (and no relation to Henry Beveridge Farquhar, the accident victim) was unavailable for comment.

The late Henry B. Farquhar had been president of the UVic Consciousness 3 Club for a year and a half, prior to his death.

Born in Pincher Creek, Alta., he graduated from UBC in 1961 and became...(cont. on page 25)

The Last Coming Scene

LILIES OF THE FIELD WE ARE NOT.



Remember the lilies of the bible? They toiled not. Neither did they spin. As Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor we toil for the young as well as the old, for the acute as well as the chronically ill and we care not for their race or religion for all are of the kingdom of God. Our feet carry us along busy streets, up and down tenement stairs, in and out of homes where illness, ignorance, discouragement and despair are sometimes permanent guests. Nursing, counseling, helping to keep families together in their homes as one loving unit. The Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor achieving the impossible every day of the year.

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DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE SICK POOR.



“...not with a bang, but a whimper.”

Thur 5

This one depends on how quickly you can get there after you read this and how long he goes on talking but Dr. Hugh Farquhar, President of the University of Victoria is speaking to the Rotary Club at 12:10 p.m. today on the topic “Whiter UVic?” Farquhar is an Honorary Rotarian, if anyone’s interested.

8:15 p.m. The Langham Court Production of “Oh, What a Lovely War” continues tonight at (where else) Langham Court, barring acts of God or another lovely war.

Fri 6

12:30 p.m. The UVic Women’s Action Group meets in Mac 116.

12:30 p.m. The Diving Club meets in Cunn. 0011. Everyone welcome.

At Open Space the FIBRES FESTIVAL begins today and carries on through the 22nd of April. Times are 11-5 p.m. Sunday to Wednesday and 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Thursday through Saturday. No admission.

3:30 p.m. A forum discussion on literacy in the University. Is it obsolete? Can it be taught? Members of all Faculties of the University (and students too, the little devils) are invited to attend A HEARING ON LITERACY, sponsored by the Faculty of Arts and Science. Panelists will include faculty from Biology, Classics, Economics, Education, English, Hispanic and Italian Studies, History, Mathematics and Philosophy. Statements from the floor will be called for and welcomed. Craigdarroch 208-209.

8:00 p.m. In the UVic gym the annual Taylor Music Scholarship Concert takes place, occurs, happens, and otherwise gets itself off the ground. The University Chorus and University Orchestra, conducted by George Corwin performs Handel’s Judas Maccabaeus. There will be 375 participants in the show. Tickets are \$1 for students and O.A.P.’s and two smackers for real people.

7:15 p.m. Cinecenta presents its last show of the year with what it calls an “all-night smorgasbord” featuring Woody Allen in BANANAS. At 9:15 an hour-long tribute to Jim Hendrix is shown as HENDRIX AT BERKELEY assaults your eyes and ears in cinemascope and 16 mm. This is the film which took first prize in the 1971 Amsterdam Film Festival. At 10:15 YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT, an insane nostalgic look back at the H’Ashbury days of the late sixties, plays. It stars Tiny Tim, Paul Butterfield the Electric Flag and Super Spade. In addition to all of the above there will be Batman and Captain Video serials, Bugs Bunny cartoons and some newsreels from the ‘30’s. Tickets are one dollar. Bring your own reefer madness.

For those who don’t make it to the movie there is a dance at the Club Tango with Ambleside and Morning Star. 9-1. (that’s the time, not the odds on how good it will be). Tickets \$2.

Sat 7

12 noon. In rugby action, Nanaimo plays the UVic Saxons here at the University.

1 p.m. The damn yankees from the University of Oregon play the UVic Norsemen on our own turf.

2:30 p.m. Yet another rigger match as the University of Oregon take on our UVic Vikings here at Centennial Stadium.

8 p.m. Music for the Easter season continues as the Taylor Music Scholarship Concert is performed again in the UVic gym.

8:15 p.m. The war continues at Langham Court.

At midnight there will be a special (free) surprise film in Mac 144, courtesy of the AMS Cinecenta.

Sun 8

1 p.m. In rugby on the University Grounds Royal Roads play the Jutes.

Mon 9

Baha’i Faith are holding an informal discussion today at 2:30 p.m. in the SUB Boardroom.

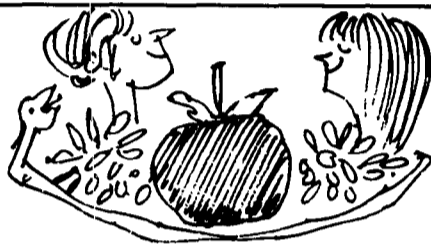
Wed 11

The Senate meets in Cornett 112, at 8:00 p.m. Fun and games. Pretend you’re a member and get free coffee.

12:30 p.m. The Outdoors Club has a general meeting in Elliot 060. Notice boards on upcoming trips are in the Library, the Sub and the Elliot.

Thur 12

And then it’s nothing but exams and more exams....



Did you ever

STOP

to think how it all got started?

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alternates & others



Abortion Counsel	598-2122
Alcoholism	383-0415
Alliance For Justice	1118 Langley St.
Amor de Cosmos Food Co-Op	386-1532
Birth Control	384-0571
Birth Control Clinic	Tues., 7:30-9pm, 1947 Cook St.
B.C. Medical Plan	386-7751
Birthright	384-1431
Committee to aid War-Resisters	385-6939, 386-7871
Cool-Aid: Hostel	384-3634
House	383-1951

Community Action Group	382-5911
Environmental Centre	388-9832
Free Legal, Medical Clinic	Mon. 8pm 1st United Church
Heroin Clinic	383-1224
Job and Food Farm (Cool-Aid)	384-3634
Life-Line	384-8024
Low Income Group	388-5312
Low Income Dental Clinic	384-2722
Need Crisis Line	386-6323
Poison Control Centre	386-3131
Project Recycle, 4026 Borden	479-1015
SPEC	479-3173
Student Health Services	477-6915
Suicide Prevention	386-6304
Trouble with Landlords	385-3933
UVic Counselling Centre	local 347, 348
UVic day Care Centre	598-4971
VD Clinic	1947 Cook St, Mon-Fri, 10am-noon
Vegetable	1020 Blanshard St.
Womens Centre	385-3843
Women's Liberation	384-5894

Students petition to save Geography prof

A petition with one hundred names on it has been delivered to President Hugh Farquhar by students in an effort to convince him that Geography prof Dr. Bret Wallach should be allowed to continue teaching.

Despite unanimous support from his Departmental committee and a seven to two vote in his favour from the Dean's Advisory Committee, Arts and Science Dean J-P Vinay has recommended that Wallach be denied tenure.

If he does not receive it, he will have to leave UVic next spring unless given a one-year terminal contract.

Wallach has a letter from Vinay which says that the reason for the denial of a favourable recommendation is because he has not yet published the book he is working on.

This time last year he was supposedly given an extra twelve months to complete his research and get his work into print.

Wallach said Tuesday

afternoon that he expects to have the book ready "this summer for sure."

And, he noted, there was never any written agreement between him and the University that he had to have it finished this year.

Contrary to some opinion, the tenure document does not state that publication of material is necessarily a criteria on which a professor's application for a sinecure need be judged.

All evaluations for re-appointment, promotion, tenure

and salary of faculty members at various ranks, except those at the rank of Senior Lecturer, shall be based on teaching effectiveness, scholarship and professional achievement, the document says.

Scholarship may be defined as degrees, experience, publications or "other forms of creative achievement in areas that are directly relevant to the individual's discipline."

DEFERRED DECISIONS

One hundred students, many of

whom are taking classes from Wallach, met in Mac 144 at noon Monday to plan a course of action in convincing the Administration they need a voice in deciding matters of hiring and firing faculty. The meeting was organized by first and second year students David Osborne, John Green, John Verde and Harvey Hill.

Comments in the free-flow debate which took place were critical of the University's whole approach to making tenure decisions.

"If they wanted to know student opinion, they'd have them (students) on some sort of advisory basis", one student said.

"They're simply deferring decisions until after nobody's here" was another remark and in specific reference to Wallach's case, "Why should he be forced to grind out any old thing just to satisfy the time deadline?", it was asked.

The petition passed around during and after the Monday afternoon gathering reads,

"We as students of the University feel that the Administration of this University would be making a serious error in not granting Dr. Bret Wallach tenure. We the signatories strongly urge the president and the Board of Governors of the University to take the opinion of students into consideration when they make their decision on Dr. Wallach's future. We would also urge the President and the Board of Governors to initiate a review of the tenure policy, especially where publishing is concerned."

The petition was delivered to Farquhar's office at 11 p.m. on Tuesday by Dave Osborne and three other students.

Osborne arrived to discover that an appointment with the President was cancelled because of another commitment Farquhar had.

Farquhar was not in his office at the time of the visit.

Another meeting has been set up for next Monday.

The students after leaving the President's Sedgewick Building office visited Dean J-P Vinay and left with him a copy of the petition given Farquhar.

A final decision on Wallach's case is expected to be made at the April 19 Board of Governors meeting.

One Summer Job

A fieldworker has been hired to drum up work in the coming months for the helpless and the homeless, the destitute and the down-trodden.

AMS Business Manager David Titterton announced Tuesday that Mrs. Barbara Judson, a 25-year old UVic student, has been selected from a field of 15 applicants to head a summer job search programme.

It will be Mrs. Judson's job to find temporary employment for UVic students through extensive employer visiting and promotional work.

She will work out of the Canada Manpower Student Placement Office on Yates Street.



photo by phil esmonde

Dean Denies UVic Daycare Money

The University is refusing to give the AMS any money to expand its McCoy Road daycare facilities.

At a meeting in his office last Friday Dean of Administration Tevor Matthews told Daycare Supervisor Barbara Williams, AMS Business Manager David Titterton and Treasurer Dave Clode that he did not want to allocate any University funds to the house.

He also said he did not favour construction of a building for dispensing day care service on University land.

The University Day Care House is wholly AMS-funded at present. It is located close to the campus and is licenced to handle twenty children between the ages of two and four.

Matthews told the AMS representatives that the best thing they can do is develop the site they are presently occupying.

However, expansion is limited because the land the house is situated on is owned by the Department of Transport.

In view of the non-support of the University, the step to be taken now is to ask the D.O.T. to sell the land for a nominal price, says David Titterton.

Matthews has promised the AMS that the University will lend its support to the request which will be made of the Transport Department.

But he maintains that "universities should not be in this business of daycare."

He said his personal priorities placed the needs of out-of-town students above those of student-parents requiring nursery care for their children.

"That's more important than daycare", Matthews said.

Titterton says the Dean told the AMS reps at last week's meeting that although UVic could spend money on either expanding the

existing facility or building a new one on campus, it would rather spend its money on academic services.

Last December Rehabilitation Minister Norman Levi introduced a system of capital grants open to non-profit organizations which approach his department for aid.

Under the plan, the government will give \$25,000 to any group wanting to build or otherwise physically increase its day-care operations.

The AMS is eligible to take advantage of this programme.

There are no strings attached to the money grants but the Alma Mater Society, because of construction costs these days, believes the money is not enough to build a new centre or greatly increase the scope of the service offered by the current one.

Over the last three years the AMS has given the University Day Care Centre about \$5,000. In addition it provides working

capital and accounting at no charge.

If the Centre stays where it is on McCoy Road it is still eligible for a maximum of \$25,000 but must buy the land from the D.O.T.

There are no other sources of revenue which can be tapped by the AMS, says Manager Titterton especially since, in his words, "everyone's passing the buck on daycare now."

He said one of Norman Levi's first statements upon coming into office was that more money would be available for daycare and since that time municipal governments have been holding back and telling operators they should wait for financial support to come forth from the Province.

Next week Titterton and the University Day Care people are meeting to discuss incorporation as a separate society, which will make the functions of the house and those connected with it no longer tied to the AMS.

the Martlet

staff- dave todd, sean mckierahan, phil esmonde, frieda lockhart, tim de lange boom, craig dalziel, doug pettmann, diane styles, edeana malcolm, jaci, bill mcelroy, barry elliot, brian, sandy richard farrell

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by dave todd

What's wrong with UVic was the title of last week's forum discussion about the quality of education on this campus.

Unfortunately, where it counts, the question not only goes unanswered, but unasked. It's a mistake to believe that the people who make the important decisions here concerning students are necessarily appreciative of the difficulties some of those decisions cause.

One faculty member did not want to be involved in the panel discussion published in the March 29 Martlet because he is sick, he says, of making recommendations about how to improve this university, being listened to politely and then ignored.

It's by no means an isolated sentiment. More and more students are being forced to admit that UVic is going to hell in a handbasket and that the point from which it is declining is an abysmal low on the educational landscape to begin with.

There is a tide of ambivalence which is growing so fast that it is beginning to inundate the place. A feeling born out of mediocrity, nurtured in committees, transmitted by cynics, non-enthusiasts and other scholars and openly displayed by everyone who (in the past) has had anything to do with bringing about meaningful change here.

President Farquhar is scared of the press and only makes statements to them when pressured. The Faculty Association has been rendered ineffective because its membership is dwindling and most of those left behind have lost interest in winning arguments of principle with the Administration. Many of those who before stood up to the University's bossmen on political questions are laying low for the present in the hope that better and more liberal days are ahead.

The AMS is plagued by something far worse than lack of involvement or even rank incompetence, both of which it has in plenty. Stupidity is the norm and before anyone unacquainted with the student council challenges that dismal conclusion

they should attend an R.A. meeting. Just one is enough; they're all the same.

Gone are the days when an intelligent debate could be expected to place in a council meeting. The reason why the RA has ceased to be either effective or respected is that it has abdicated the responsibility it has to help improve UVic academically.

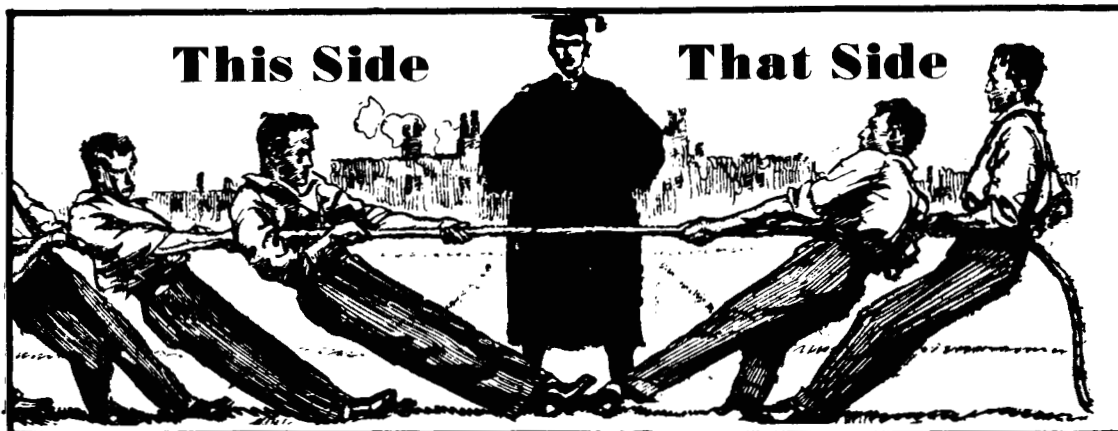
Lukewarm support for the Guidebook, severe financial restraints on the effectiveness of the Academic Affairs chairman, no interest in working towards student parity on campus committees, no speakeasys or seminars for more than a year, no RA meetings for 4 months from November to February because a quorum could not be raised...

The Senate is badly in need of reform and may get the wrong prescription for its illness. Hugh Farquhar said almost a year ago that he was unsure why there is any need for 'lay' people (i.e. not formally attached to UVic in any capacity) to be there. The Report of the Commission on Academic Governance does not show any more enlightened an attitude towards the composition of the Senate.

Why do so many of Farquhar's old Vic College cronies now surface as bigshots here? Math Chairman Phoebe Noble is the only full-time faculty member in the department who has less than a master's degree. Is it because she has extraordinary compensating qualifications that she holds her office or because she is an old friend of Hugh's?

Why was there never a search committee to discover the most qualified person to head the UVic presidency? Why instead did the Board of Governors take the person closest at hand who looked like he might be able to pull off the job without screwing up too badly? Why was the decision made during the inter-session period when nobody was around and why was the protest so feeble when it did occur?

Who decided that the work of the Presidential Task Forces had any validity and was worth the serious consideration of Senate and the Faculties?



has bitch

Dear Sir:

I have a bitch. This is a half-ass university. Now, that may not be news to most people here, but as this is the last month I will be within a thousand miles of good old U. Vic. (I get my ticket to ride this year), I would like to say what I feel about this place before I go.

As only one example of the general ineptitude of this airport disguised as a university (was Jerry Rubin really here?) I would like to comment on that remarkable questionnaire distributed by the Commission on Academic Development exactly one year ago. Some of the results of this opinionated poll were published in the Martlet a few weeks back, and it seems that this paper was as naive as the illustrious Commission. Lest I be taken for an ignorant shit-disturber, I should say that I am in fourth-year honours sociology and, have at least learned enough about social research to be able to criticize a questionnaire (the sociology dept. here is excellent, once you get past first and second years).

The questionnaire would be a very amusing example of how not to get reliable information from people, if it were not for that fact that the Commission takes it seriously... apparently the questionnaire responses are

going to be taken into consideration in the formulation of recommendations about future academic development. To me, this is genuine slapstick -- because I ain't going to be here to see the results; for the people who will suffer the results, it's assault with intent to screw... or maybe the Commission can plead permanent insanity.

What's wrong with the questionnaire? Nothing, if you have a degree in sociology from Blackstone. Otherwise:

1. The sample: using the responses of about 300 persons (they could have been drop-ins, high-school kids, faculty, the Commission itself, or literate buggies) when the questionnaires were dumped at the Martlet distribution points in bundles is a little like standing at the corner of Douglas and Yates and asking people their opinion on birth control for dogs -- you have no idea of how representative your sample is of the population which you wish to describe, and the chances are pretty good that there are some systematic biases operating: some people don't read the Martlet, some people never come to classes, some people never step outside the library to pick up a Martlet, etc., etc. A non-random sample is sometimes all right if the size is large enough, but this set of 300 questionnaires represented only about 5 percent of the population. In short, it was a shitty sample, and on this basis

alone any "findings" are meaningless.

2. Some questions: two questions referred to the respondent's personal opinion of the most successful and least successful departments at UVic. The clause "irrespective of your major field of academic interest" was added, but without a breakdown of the responses by major field of academic interest, we have no way of knowing to what extent the findings on these questions reflect only the departmental identifications of the respondents. I will bet five bucks with each and every member of the Commission that a rank-order correlation of departmental representations and departmental ratings as "successful" would be above .70. In plain English, people probably rated their own departments as successful, and the more people from a given department who answered the questionnaire, the higher would be that department's rating. The question on "unsuccessful" departments would likely produce some complementary and equally meaningless data: if people tend to rate their own major department highly, we might expect that "unsuccessful" departments are simply those in which only a compulsory or 'filler' course was taken, usually

con't on 5

AMS Opts Out Of NUS

When the National Union of Students meets in Halifax next month UVic will not be represented, even though one of the members of the central co-ordinating committee is Russ Freethy, former AMS president here.

When it discusses how it will press for changes in the Canada Student Loans Act, UVic students will not have an official voice.

Current AMS President Linda Flavelle has said she sees no value in joining the national organization at this time and Freethy says the current mood of council is such that any attempt to implement membership would fail.

The student council here is out of step with those in the rest of Canada, in Freethy's opinion.

He claims NUS now represents a minimum of 48,000 students across the country and that universities which are now applying for membership contain another 40,000.

Both UBC and SFU have joined, Simon Fraser being the first in the country to hold a referendum on membership.

Last month at a general meeting of students called by the UBC Alma Mater Society, approval of participation in the union was received.

Freethy does not see much hope for a change of heart on the part of the RA at UVic, and is unwilling to introduce a motion to join. (He remains a member of the student council).

"Far be it from me to disturb her first few months in office with such a contentious issue as membership in NUS" Freethy said this week about the prevalence on council of Flavelle's attitude towards the union.

"Why should they join if they're not going to contribute to it?", he asked, questioning on the other hand however, whether UVic has any right to reap the benefits of membership without belonging to

NUS.

There remains one other way in which UVic could join NUS even though council is strongly opposed to it.

At one Ontario university a successful campus referendum was organized by non-student government people. By being approved in that way it managed to circumvent the council and receive the recognition of NUS.

Freethy acknowledges that there is a possibility something similar could be organized at UVIC.

"I don't have time now but there's always September", he said.

Yet even though he does not want to revive the membership question locally, now he may run again as an officer of the national union.

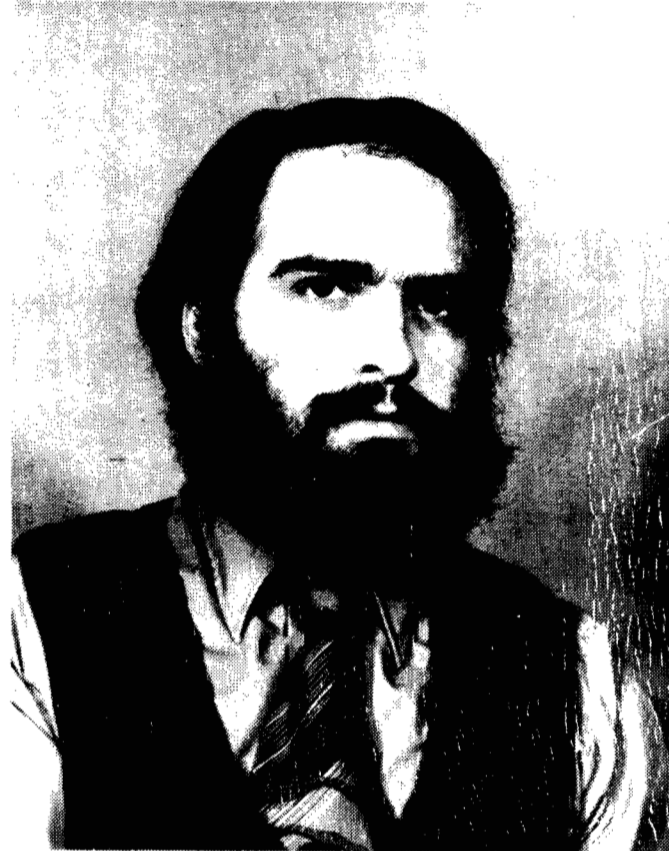
On Tuesday Freethy said that if the results of the upcoming national conference prove unfavourable "then I'll probably run again".

"I have too much of an emotional take in this thing", he remarked.

Freethy was elected NUS treasurer at the union's founding conference in Ottawa last November. Since that time he has travelled to Saskatoon, Halifax and other places, helping the association get itself off the ground.

He will travel again to Nova

Scotia for the upcoming NUS meeting May 4 through 6 which will be sponsored by Dalhousie University.



Russell Freethy

The Price of Madness

by f. lockhart

Last year Odeon Theatre chain was the first in Victoria to raise student prices from \$1.50 to \$2.25. By doing so they effectively cut out a major form of entertainment for many people attending UVic.

Now nearly a year later, they are doing it again, in what has turned out to be a move by the local Odeon theatres to prevent students from seeing films at decent prices.

As their last offering of the year Cinecenta had booked REEFER MADNESS a 1930's anti-marijuana propaganda film. It was to be shown April sixth and seventh for seventy-five cents.

However, last Friday in a phone call from Toronto, New Cinema of Canada, the distributors of REEFER MADNESS, informed Cinecenta manager Doug Sprenger that the AMS showing of the film had been cancelled.

The reason? It seems that Christopher Van Snellenberg, local manager of the Odeon chain saw Cinecenta's advertisements for the film. Van Snellenberg contacted Odeon's head office in Vancouver and said that he wanted to show the film the same weekend. Vancouver then contacted New Cinema of Canada and gave them an ultimatum - either cancel UVic's presentation or lose all future Odeon business. The distributors cancelled.

According to Sprenger, New Cinema of Canada received this threat on Monday but it wasn't until Friday that he was told UVic would not be allowed to show the film.

"It is not exactly clear", says Sprenger "just how dirty Odeon is playing". They showed REEFER MADNESS in Victoria a few months ago and attracted a big crowd. I don't know if Van Snellenberg decided to show the film again before or after we booked it."

"What it looks like is that Odeon doesn't want students paying seventy-five cents for a

film at UVic when they can force them to pay two twenty-five downtown." Van Snellenberg could not be reached for comment Tuesday night.

What is even more interesting is that this is not the first time that Odeon has used pressure tactics to prevent films from being shown by Cinecenta.

Two years ago they forced Paramount into cancelling the AMS's showing of ROMEO AND JULIET, with the excuse that they wanted to play the film the same night. Odeon never showed the film.

Last year when Cinecenta announced the showing of MONTEREY POPS, Odeon again attempted to pressure the distributors, Film Canada, into cancelling the booking. That distributor however flatly refused to play Odeon's game and instead Odeon cancelled their showing. Film Canada has since gone bankrupt.

Odeon however, will be showing REEFER MADNESS in the Haida tomorrow at midnight. There will be a picket line set up by UVic students protesting the actions of the movie chain.

They will be asking theatre goes to support them by refusing to see REEFER MADNESS at the Odeon under existing circumstances.



LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

cont'd from pg. 4

at the introductory level. What is needed to make the results of both these questions meaningful is data on majors, courses taken, and year in university; this data was not collected.

Similar comments are applicable to a question on which three academic programs should be deleted from the course of study here.

This letter would be ten pages if all the problems with the Commission's questionnaire were to be detailed, but the comments given indicate just how bad this 'scientific survey' was. The questionnaire was half-ass (if that), and is only one indication of the way most of the university is run. I will not start beating my breast about the excellence of the sociology department, because it has its problems, too, but it would seem that the administrators of this place could at least make use of the knowledge which exists in some corners of this campus to help shape the direction in which this university is headed. Or maybe they don't think they're teaching us anything. Or maybe they don't want to hear what philosophers have to say about ethics, knowledge, and education; maybe they don't want to hear what economists have to say about the operation of a university; maybe what is taught in education seminars is only theory, never to be applied to this place; maybe psychology and sociology look good on paper, but can't really be used for anything.

I just changed my mind -- in view of various clever ploys pulled off by the administration before, maybe it isn't half-ass...there might very well be method behind the madness. It is a simple matter to construct a questionnaire that will give you

that data which you want to get, and if this was the object of the whole enterprise, we will change our description to complete-ass. Oh well, it's your problem now, folks. Good luck -- you'll need it.

P.M. Baker
merly 702926)

likes her lots

Dear Sir:

I fail to understand from where you get your writers and how you select people to cover certain stories. I make specific reference to "Views and Reviews" as done by I. Foot in the latest issue of the Martlet.

Perhaps I. Foot is not an active staff-writer and not quite properly versed in the subject covered but I do take exception to some statements made in the "review." I have a number of friends, excellent musicians in their own right, who agree with me that Victoria is a fine musician and an excellent entertainer. Now perhaps Victoria didn't put on her best show on Sunday, I don't know, because I had the misfortune of not being able to attend, but I do know from her last campus performance, that she does indeed perform well, warmly, and with much talent. Anyone who saw this performance will vouch for this I'm sure.

I. Foot may be a Laura Nyro fetish (sic) but I ask you, who could be a finer performer at the keyboard than Miss Roberta Flack, for example? The statement in reference to Laura Nyro was stupid and restrictive. Just for the sake of broadening a limited musical knowledge might I suggest you pick-up on one of Victoria's two albums, the finest

being "Season of the Bloom", and listen. Perhaps then you will be able to speak with some intelligent authority.

S. Moore

poetic justice

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

You neurotic editors, compulsive shredders, have destroyed every story, every group, every Tory on this campus, and then you tell us you're student-minded- I wouldn't mind it if you were one of us, if you occasionally took the bus, if you lived in residence, if you hoarded your nickels and sense- but no, you're just normal Establishment shits. Call it quits!

Jim Roberts
AS- 2

A REPLY TO MR ROBERTS
(in bad blank verse like his)

If I lived in residence and took the bus and hoarded (not hoarded) my nickels and sense I'd probably be a lot like you, possessed of a "student mind". And then I'd be forced to call it quits and become one of those Establishment shits or else turn into what is worse a first-rate prick like you.

-d.t.

They Play Their Game: You Play Yours

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Recent changes in the Income Tax Act now make attending community

college or university more attractive than ever, especially if you can't find a job.

For the first time in Canadian history, full-time students can deduct up to \$50 per month for

every month they attend classes. The deduction applies to any full-time student attending a college, university or other designated educational institution. Part-time students do not qualify.

An important feature in the new regulation is that the entire month on which a student starts the school term and the entire month in which the term ends are deductible. For example, if a student starts school on September 15 and doesn't finish until June 2 of the next year, all of September and all of June can be claimed for the full \$50 deduction.

If the student is a dependent of parents and does not have a taxable income, the parents can use this deduction for their benefit.

For most students the new rule will allow a further \$400 deduction off of their taxable income.

The second important beneficial change allows the deduction of travelling expenses for students who must move to take a job. The regulation includes summer employment. The deduction is claimed against income earned at the new location, not from income earned before the move, so the student must virtually have a job to move to in order to claim the deduction.

Take the unlikely example of a student from Universite de Montreal moving to Bethune, Saskatchewan to take a summer job with a farmer. The student can deduct the cost of gas and oil for the car, meal costs and one motel room per night during the journey. The student can also deduct the cost of shipping household effects to Bethune from Montreal. If the student must pay to terminate a lease because of the job, the expense can be deducted.

Although people are not required to include receipts for moving expenses when filing income tax returns, the law requires that all receipts be kept for at least four years. If someone is investigated and doesn't have receipts, the investigator will likely take a dim view of the incident and may even press charges.

Naturally people cannot claim expenses for anything which they have been reimbursed.

To deduct travel expenses, a T1-M form must be included with the regular tax form.

Women still cannot deduct child care expenses while attending an educational institution. Only "working" mothers can deduct child care expenses. But expenses incurred by women working in the summer can be claimed. They can claim up to \$500 per child.

Another interesting change is the inclusion this year of scholarships, prizes and bursaries as part of a student's taxable income. A maximum exemption of \$500 is allowed for such awards.

A very distressing new provision is the inclusion of funds received by a student under the Adult Occupational Training Act (Manpower Department) as

taxable income. Fortunately personal or living allowances received are not considered taxable income.

All students deducting tuition fees should know they have a choice of deducting the fees in two different ways. The first is using the academic year as the basis, meaning a student can claim tuition fees for the 1972-73 academic year on the 1972 income tax return.

The other method is to deduct tuition fees incurred in the calendar year 1972. The method chosen is important because it cannot be changed to suit individual needs. A student must stick to whichever method first chosen.

Official receipts from the institution being attended must be included when the income tax forms are returned.

The standard deductions have also been increased. Everyone can now claim \$1,500 personal exemption and a \$100 deduction for medical and charitable donations.

An interesting note about the medical deduction: any medical expenses not covered by a person's public or private medical plan are deductible. If the plan does not cover the full cost of medical services, the balance is a legitimate tax deduction.

Women who have had abortions, but have not claimed the expenses from their medical plan and are nevertheless entitled to a claim cannot deduct the expenses from income tax. But expenses not covered by the plan can be deducted. It is not necessary to send in receipts, but people should have them in case the investigator calls.

The tricky question of student union dues has been batted around for several years. Officially, student union dues, society or fraternity fees cannot be deducted. But we know about student unions that have urged their members to deduct the fees and the students have gotten away with it.

Students on unemployment insurance last year should have received a T4-U slip from the Unemployment Insurance Commission by now. If they haven't received it, they should call UIC and scream at them.

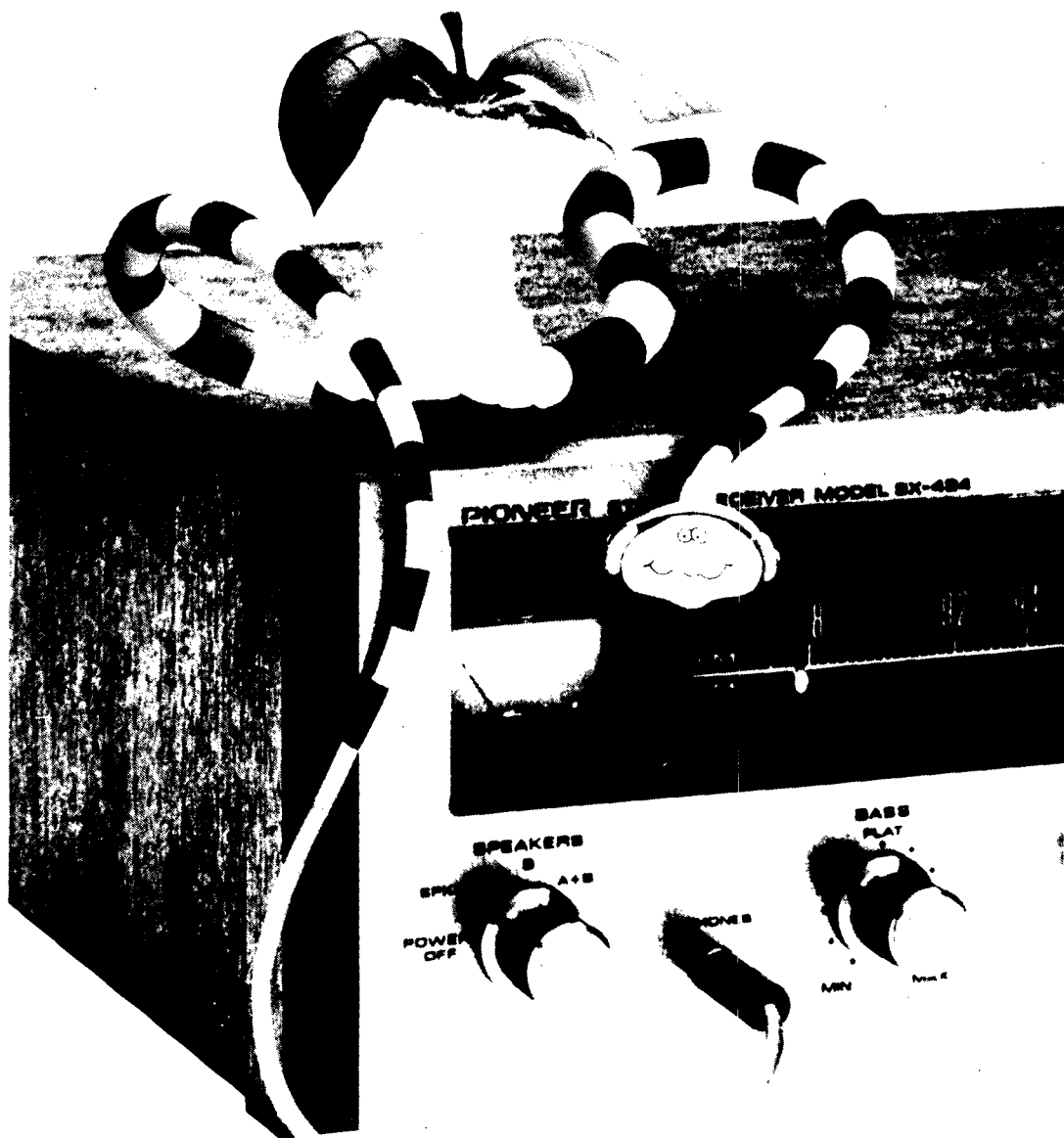
Don't forget to deduct your Canada Pension Plan and UIC payments.

Remember, the only receipts that are required by National Revenue are for tuition fees. Keep the rest in a safe place for four years.

If you need further explanations, call the local tax office. If there isn't one in your area, you can obtain toll-free information by calling the long-distance operator and asking for ZENITH 0-4000.

Whatever you do, remember you are playing their game by their rules so you better be careful in filling out that form. After all, between them and the RCMP, they probably know more about you than your mother.

Avoid mean snakes, rotten apples, and sound systems you might regret.



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Poetess Stays

Well-known Canadian poet Dorothy Livesay has had her teaching appointment at UVic extended to cover the period from September to June 1974.

Livesay will be teaching a course on Canadian Literature, placing particular emphasis on material of the Nineteenth century.

But UVic...**...Won't Join**

A New National Student Union

(Canadian University Press)

Since 1926 the existence of some form of a national student organization has been a Canadian reality. Between 1926 and 1964, except for a brief break during World War II, the National Federation Of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) operated a fairly efficient service organization for university students and their campus organizations.

The NFCUS objectives were: the promotion of a better understanding among Canadian students, a higher degree of co-operation among all student organizations, the advancement of legitimate students interests, and, the development of relationships with other national and international groups.

DRAWBACKS

However, there were several drawbacks to the NFCUS program, in that it failed to face the meaning and reality of the student's position in Canadian universities and other post-secondary institutions. First, it defined only people who attended a university as 'students'. Second, while claiming that one of its purposes was to 'advance the legitimate student interests,' it narrowly defined those interests as those along the lines of more service oriented programs. For example: yearbooks, songbooks, charter flights and international student cards.

In October 1963 delegates to the annual NFCUS Congress restructured the organization to allow French speaking students an equal voice in all matters concerning them. They also changed the name to the Canadian Union of Students.

At the next year's conference, French-speaking Quebec delegates took their unions out of

CUS and later formed their own organization, Union Generale de Etudiants de Quebec (UGEQ).

Both UGEQ and CUS immediately attempted to go beyond the narrow rhetoric of NFCUS and began to be involved with student problems on a political as well as a more expanded service level.

CONCERN

Concern over accessibility of the university to all, control within the university, and the role the university plays in the world of government and big business had moved the organizations into discussion of questions affecting the day-to-day existence of the student, such as housing, unemployment, student loans, student visas. The question of universal accessibility led them to see the problem as "The abolition of all social and financial barriers to post-secondary education." This was, in its time, a radical analysis; today, perhaps a more common place idea. But as the organizations began to come to grips with universal accessibility, people in the unions found they had to consider all aspects of education, and of society, "for it is impossible to change the university substantially without changing society." And this view helped to precipitate the downfall of CUS.

At the same time CUS was becoming political, it continued to provide the essential services. CUS provided publications on such topics as co-ops, education, housing, incorporation of student organizations. The union also operated research services which developed positions on student representation and participation. CUS sponsored a life insurance plan, operated a

flourishing travel service and performed lobbying functions in Ottawa. CUS helped to create the Canada Student Loan Plan. Few students realize that CUS lobbied for the legislation that allowed students to deduct tuition from their income tax.

CUS folded primarily because it became more progressive than its respective campus organizations. Its leadership lost touch with campus leaders and the students. It was facing questions and searching for solutions that were still largely considered taboo by most university student councils. The press seized on these 'more radical views' and capitalized on the controversy, helping to drive the wedge between CUS, the students and the student organizations. The results was that in 1969 CUS folded after most of its members voted to withdraw. The next year UGEQ went the same path, but the Quebec students formed a regional union in 1971, the Front des Etudiants du Quebec (FEQ).

It took nearly three years, but now another attempt at a national union in Canada is underway. (The old CUS travel bureau was taken over by the Association of Student Councils, a national student services organization which student councils formed when CUS dissolved).

In the winter of 1971-72 the University of Windsor Student Council called for a national meeting to discuss the rebirth of a national union. Not coincidentally, at least six other universities were involved in the same thinking, but as it was, Windsor was the first to write the letters of invitation.

The conference was a partial success. It defined the need for a National association, analysed the errors of CUS, established a

set of procedures that would bring a national union into reality, and brought together student leaders from more than 40 institutions.

But it was also a partial failure because it did not include students from Quebec French-speaking institutions or from the non-university post-secondary institutions. The new organization must overcome these types of failures.

BICKERING

A kind of bickering was evident at the Windsor conference that could have spelled an early doom for the organization, but the members faced the reality of dissension and differences among Canadian universities. It would have been a farce if the conference had broken up in total solidarity. Facing the somber reality now makes the possibility of national union more likely.

Delegates to the Windsor conference selected a steering committee to co-ordinate a conference to found a new national student union. It drafted a constitution and encouraged campus debate on the direction of the new union. The conference was held in Ottawa in November, Delegates adopted a constitution, and selected a central committee. The National Union Of Student, Association National des Etudiants (NUS ANE) was slowly off the ground. By January, a snowballeffect had begun, several student councils voted to join and many others were holding referendums required for membership under the new constitution. All referendums held so far have resulted in votes to join NUS.

NUS is both a political and service organization. It will lobby for students with federal authorities and perform research

on such topics as campus housing, pubs, unemployment, and student participation in university government. NUS will also act as a forum to discuss the role of students and post-secondary institutions in society. (The old CUS travel bureau was taken over by the Association of Student Councils, a national student services organization, after CUS dissolved.)

Many of the former problems of NFCUS and CUS have been overcome. All post-secondary campuses are eligible to belong. The problem of CUS leaders moving more progressively than the students has been overcome structurally. The new union requires that all policy decisions must come from the floor of the general assembly, and only after ample notice has been given to all members before a meeting. The central committee may only implement policy specified by the members, it may not initiate policy. The new union will have no president, no leader, no speaker for the organization, no cult of leadership that the press can seize upon. The organization is its members.

The first annual NUS annual general meeting and conference will be held in May. Clearly many disagreements will arise, but if Canadian students hope to accomplish any goals, they must act in unity and solidarity through NUS.

"Single-handed we can accomplish little, but in unity there is no power of wrong that we cannot defy." "In unity there is strength and in a program there is direction."

Michael Warsh is a student at Simon Fraser University and a member of the NUS central committee.

The Real Price of Coffee

Coffee for Canada ... Blood Money for Angola

by a.hume

This seems to be the year of the boycott, what with the lettuce boycott, Kraftco and most recently the meat boycott. However, it seems that the most urgently needed boycott of all and the least publicized is the coffee boycott.

S.A.I.G. (Southern African Information Group) has recently been publishing and distributing pamphlets on what they call 'Coffee for Canada - Blood Money for Angola'. Some facts they give: Eleven percent of Canada's coffee imports come from Angola. Canadians, by using Angolan coffee are supporting forced labour and a Portuguese colonial war.

Forced labour exists in Angola and the only people who are exempt from this are Africans who can prove that they have not less than 5000 coffee plants of their own, or unless they are presently employed with a white employer. This doesn't leave very many natives out of the forced labour act as there are nearly 2,200 European owned plantations in Angola covering 9,625,000 acres and there are only 58,000 Africans who have

small-holdings of only 5.0 acres of coffee, as compared to 125,000 Africans who work for the European-owned estates.

What is so drastically wrong with this, you may ask. Well if one looks at the wages one has to look no further. A submission to the UN Human Rights Commission in July 1970, by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions gave the annual wage of a white man working in agriculture in Angola as \$1685 and the average of an African as \$48. Here are some actual wages for a certain 1,250-acre plantation:

European -- \$114.00 per month
African overseer -- 20.00 per month
African labourer -- 7.50 per month

The report also added that child labour was used to a great extent, and quoted figures for a particular 2½ acres on which in one growing season, 400 hours of child labour were put in, compared with 360 hours of adult labour.

One eighth of Canada's imported coffee comes from

Angola, they are our second largest supplier of coffee, topped only by Brazil.

If Canadian companies insist on buying coffee from Angola, (which they do) they continue to financially back the Portuguese Government in suppressing the native people of Angola. The Portuguese Government receives about 30 percent of the total revenue from Angolan coffee exports. Since one third of Angola's budget is spent on war activities, at least 10 percent of the coffee income -- i.e. \$15 million -- is thus spent in support of a brutal war against Angolans and to suppress their independence movements.

The Canadian Firms that use Angolan coffee (General Foods, Nestles and Standard Brands) have shown no interest to cease using Angolan coffee in their instant coffee blends. As a result a boycott is now being directed against their instant coffee. The brands to avoid:

General Foods
Nestles
Standard Brands

-- YUBAN, MAXIM, MAXWELL

HOUSE, SANKA, BRIM
-- NESCAFE, TASTERS CHOICE
-- CHASE & SANBORN.

If you believe that boycotts don't really work because you've seen so many attempts fail, have a look at one that was successful.

Until 1971, the Netherlands imported 22 percent of Angola's coffee crop, which represented more than 30 percent (or about 40,000 metric tons a year) of the Netherlands total coffee imports.

During 1971 the Dutch Angola Committee began lobbying coffee importers and suggesting that firms switch their purchases instead to producers in independent African states (who at that stage had only about 7 percent of the Dutch trade.)

Some of the smaller companies soon changed under quiet persuasion. However, the largest importer of Angolan coffee, Douwe Egberts, refused to change until a public campaign was launched in February 1972. The campaign had as its slogan 'Coffee for Holland, Blood Money for Angola', and a network of committees throughout the

country organized a consumer boycott. After a month Douwe Egberts and other Dutch coffee roasters promised not to import more Angolan coffee after existing contracts ran out.

Statistics for the months from August 1972 show that firms have switched purchases to producers in independent African states who now supply more than one-quarter of the total Dutch imports.

Boycotts can be effective if people get together and use the power of the media. Canadians have no wish to benefit from the forced labour of Angolans nor should Canadian companies wish to gain profit from their misery.

Remember, if less coffee is bought from Angola, the less people will be forced to work on the coffee plantations. Only the plantation owners will suffer.

For more information on how you can help, write to: S.A.I.G. (Southern African Information Group) Box 4443 Station E Ottawa, Ontario.

(partly reprinted from S.A.I.G. pamphlet)

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Crisis Line Has Crisis Of Its Own On Hands

Victoria's Crisis Line may be heading into a crunch of its own. NEED, a round-the-clock telephone service for people in distress, is back in its spring bind over volunteers to man the phones.

David Stewart, a former UVic student who is now full-time co-ordinator of the service, said Tuesday that the problem this year is worse than ever.

"We're not surprised that we lose quite a few of our volunteers when the university term gets to the examination stage," he said. "At this point, though, the volume of calls is way up and not enough new people are coming through the training program to meet the need."

The line opened two years ago. Calls have increased from an average of ten per day to the current level of 45.

Volunteers come from all over -- the youngest is 18, the oldest 64 -- but about one-third of them are UVic or Camosun students.

"We'd be lost without them as far as night shifts go," Stewart said.

"That's when not too many other people are available, and when we are just about the only accessible resource. Weekends are starting to look pretty bad too."

Four-hour shifts during the day are handled for free. Anyone manning the phone overnight, from 10 p.m. or midnight, is paid a "student stipend" of \$5.

Since the line opened, more than 16,500 calls have come in to the phone room, which is stashed in a dingy Old Town walkup.

The service is anonymous and confidential, and offers no eyeball contact. Concerns range from drug calls (up, down, and don't know) to marital disputes or sheer loneliness.

"Rather than getting a diagnosis, callers are encouraged to discuss the courses of action that are open to them," Stewart said. "Sometimes it helps to talk frankly with someone you'll never meet in person."

Stewart was a member of the group that founded the organization. Mainly students and field workers in areas involving mental health and social welfare, they got together to find ways of helping with "here and now" situations, and to guide people through the maze of agencies in the region.

About 25 percent of calls involve a referral to one agency or another.

NEED stresses the value of professional screening and

training of applicants, and of continued in-service training for those on the job.

The next screening session will be held May 7, at 4 p.m. in room 420 of the MacLaurin Building.

Anyone who cares about other people, and who might have some time to spare to get into creative listening, could find NEED worth the trip.

Training Japanese

University of Victoria grad student Thompson Owens leaves in July for Japan, where he will spend a year teaching English to Japanese businessmen.

Currently working on his Master's degree in Linguistics and specializing in the Canadian dialect, Owens was recruited during a visit to UVic of staff members from the Language Institute of Japan.

The Institute teaches English in total immersion "crash" courses.

Whatsup... from 4

Why has the President not called any Joint Faculties meetings all year?

Why did the President's Report on the University FOR THE YEAR 1971-72 appear only SIX WEEKS AGO?

Why does the University Relations Officer put out a twice monthly review of his own press releases?

Why isn't a comprehensive breakdown of UVic's budget allocations available to the public? (The NDP Government has opened B.C. Hydro's books; they should do the same with those of their own post-secondary institutions.)

What's wrong with UVic isn't something you can put your finger on. It's that which you can't. The closed doors and the closed minds behind them.

One hopes that next year will be different.

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS

BEST PICTURE
BEST ACTRESS (Liv Ullmann)
BEST DIRECTOR (Jan Troell)
BEST SCREENPLAY
(Based on material from another medium)

Winner N.Y. Film Critics Award Liv Ullmann Best Actress
Winner Golden Globe Award Liv Ullmann Best Actress



Max von Sydow
Liv Ullmann

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New York Magazine



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FRIDAY MIDNIGHT APRIL 6



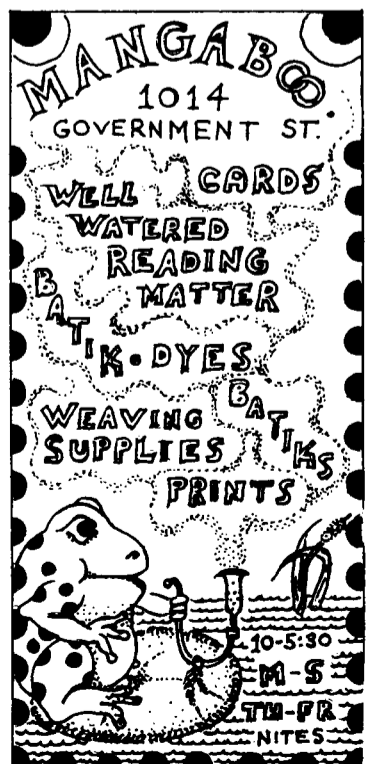
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THEATRE
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**MARTIAN SPACE
PARTY**
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AN UNAUTHORIZED HISTORY OF THE RCMP, a book being published by James, Lewis & Samuel, will be released in mid-April. Lorne Brown is a political science professor at Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan and a National Farmers Union member. Caroline Brown is a political activist in women's groups and the Saskatchewan Waffle Movement.

The RCMP...

In 1904, the name North West Mounted Police was changed to Royal North West Mounted Police in recognition of service to the Empire. In the next few years the Force underwent a period of expansion. The West was settled very rapidly

in the period from 1900 to 1914. In 1905 Saskatchewan and Alberta achieved provincial status. When these new provinces retained the RNWMP to act in the capacity of provincial police rather than establishing new forces of their own, it looked as though the future of the Force was assured in the West. The Eastern provinces had provincial police forces and the Dominion Police. The Dominion Police had some jurisdiction throughout Canada though it was concentrated in the East. They specialized in enforcing federal acts and also operated as political police to keep an eye on "subversives" and other enemies of the prevailing system.

For the first couple of years of World War I, both the Dominion Police and the RNWMP were kept extra busy. Social unrest which had been growing as the country industrialized before 1914, increased with the strains brought on by the war. From the beginning there had been only lukewarm support for the war in Quebec and among certain sections of the labour and agrarian movements in English Canada. This significant minority increased in numbers and was further alienated by the way the war was conducted at home and abroad. On the home front profiteering, gross corruption, outrageous price increases and deteriorating working conditions became a national scandal. On the fighting front, incompetent leadership and heavy casualties, sometimes caused, as in the case of the Ross rifle, by shoddy equipment supplied by friends of the government, caused much bitterness. The government did very little to curb profiteering and corruption, but a great deal to suppress critics of the war effort by using the War Measures Act to deny them their civil rights.

Critics Silenced

Critics of the war and the way it was conducted included most Quebecois and large numbers of reformers, socialists and pacifists in the trade union and farm movements across the country. The government attempted to silence such critics by means of strict censorship, internment, police harassment and propaganda branding critics of the war effort as unpatriotic and pro-German.

The real crunch came with the imposition of military conscription under the Military Service Act in 1917. Conscription was anathema in Quebec and was opposed by a large and militant minority elsewhere. The federal government relied upon troops to maintain control in Quebec when the enforcement of conscription was met with demonstrations, riots and street fights.

The government took dictatorial measures to combat draft evasion and criticism of conscription throughout Canada. Section 16 of the Military Service Act empowered the government, with the approval of the central appeal judge, to suppress any publication containing matters thought to hinder the operation of the act. This, along with regulations under the War Measures Act, made it extremely risky for anyone in militant opposition to conscription. That the authorities were prepared to use their increased power is indicated by the thousands of arrests. During 1917 and the first three months of 1918, 3,895 people were arrested on charges connected with anti-conscriptionist activity. Some received



fairly lengthy prison sentences. A few were less fortunate and were seriously injured or killed while evading the draft or participating in anti-conscription demonstrations.

One case of what passed for "justice" involved Albert (Ginger) Goodwin, a past president of the British Columbia Federation of Labour and an organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in 1918. Goodwin had been called before a conscription board in 1917 and placed in class D, that is, unfit for military service because of his health. Later, while Goodwin was leading a strike of smelters in Trail, he was by a strange coincidence ordered to report for immediate active service. Like hundreds of other opponents of the war, Goodwin went into hiding in the wilderness. On July 26, 1918, Goodwin was shot dead in the bush by officers of the Dominion Police who were searching for draft dodgers. This outrage provoked a one-day general strike throughout much of British Columbia. During the strike soldiers organized by city businessmen ransacked the Vancouver Labour Temple and badly beat at least two labour leaders.

RNWMP Assists

It fell to the RNWMP during the early part of the war to assist the Dominion Police and other forces in maintaining internal order and harassing opponents of the war effort. The RNWMP were still mainly in the Western provinces, though occasionally they loaned personnel to the Dominion Police for use in other parts of Canada. In the Western provinces they carried out investigations in districts where there were large numbers of "enemy aliens" and patrolled the international boundary with the United States. The United States was a neutral country until 1917 and the authorities feared, apparently quite unnecessarily, that German-Americans might make raids into Canada for the purpose of sabotage.

The term "enemy alien" was used to refer to residents of Canada who had emigrated from countries controlled by Germany and Austria-Hungary. This

included a large part of central and south-eastern Europe and, after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the term was broadened to include as well all immigrants from countries and territories that had belonged to Czarist Russia and were to become part of the Soviet Union. The so-called "enemy aliens" numbered in excess of 200,000 in the Prairie provinces alone. They suffered considerable harassment during the war by the authorities and the super-patriots among the public. Hundreds were interned on the grounds that they endangered or might endanger the war effort.

Eyes Open

Besides watching "enemy aliens", the RNWMP kept an eye on socialists, pacifists and trade union activists who were actively opposed to the war and assisted the authorities in enforcing regulations under the War Measures Act. It was during this period that Commissioner A. B. Perry constructed a network of plainclothes detectives and undercover men who were to comprise part of the Security and Intelligence branch (S and I), which was to become notorious in later years as Canada's secret police.

By 1917 the number of RNWMP on active duty in Canada had begun to dwindle significantly. Saskatchewan and Alberta established provincial police forces of their own, and, with the United States' entry into the war, the obvious fact that the "enemy aliens" were causing no trouble, and the demand for reinforcements on the battlefield, the Force decided to allow many of its members to join the regular army. A special squadron of RNWMP was also formed in 1918 and sent to Siberia to fight for the reactionary forces in the Russian civil war.

During 1916 and 1917 there had been considerable talk of disbanding the RNWMP after the war and leaving policing entirely to the provinces and the Dominion Police.

Many people failed to see the need for a semi-military mounted police force under federal auspices now that frontier conditions no longer existed and the whole

country except for the sparsely settled North West Territories and Yukon had achieved provincial status. What saved the RNWMP from abolition as a force was intense industrial and social unrest at the end of World War I. Events during this period caused great anxiety in business and governmental circles, and the Mounted Police assured their own future by making themselves invaluable to the economic and political elite of the day.

The industrial unrest which had been increasing since 1914 reached unprecedented proportions by 1917. Rapid urbanization brought on by the quick growth of war industries caused a deterioration in working and living conditions. Inflationary price increases were an added burden on the poor. By 1917 there were more trade unionists than ever before and more people went on strike than in any previous year in Canadian history.

Conscription

The military conscription of manpower and more stringent enforcement of the War Measures Act added to the frustration of the trade union radicals. There were prolonged and militant strikes in 1918, including one which nearly developed into a general strike in Winnipeg. Unrest was especially widespread in Western Canada, where many trade unionists were not only critical of the economic system but also alienated from the more conservative Eastern leadership of the Trades and Labour Congress (TLC).

The federal government reacted to an unstable situation by imposing ever harsher measures, to the point where they increased the probability of a major explosion at the end of the war. The government stepped up secret police activities and appointed C. H. Cahan, a prominent corporation lawyer, to survey conditions throughout the country and recommend a course of action.

The police found no evidence of a revolutionary conspiracy afoot, and Cahan reported that the unrest was due primarily

cont'd on 10

As Strike Bre

not to radical agitators but to general disillusionment with the war, disgust at the performance of the federal government and deteriorating economic conditions:

I am convinced that the unrest now prevalent in Canada is due to the weakening of the moral purpose of the people to prosecute the war to a successful end; to the fact that people are becoming daily more conscious of the bloody sacrifices and irritating burdens entailed by carrying on the war; and to the growing belief that the Union government is failing to deal effectively with the financial, industrial and economic problems growing out of the war which are perhaps, incapable of any early satisfactory solution.

The problems growing out of the war became more immediate after the armistice. The closing down of armament and munitions factories and the disbanding of a large army caused widespread unemployment and a generally depressed economy. Added to this was the fact that workers had made sacrifices during the war effort. Soldiers returning from the front also demanded jobs and the chance for a decent life after fighting "the war to make the world safe for democracy." Most of these people were to be sadly disappointed, and their disappointment was not long in turning to frustration and anger.

Unrest increased as the government failed to tackle the problems which Cahan had described as "incapable of an early satisfactory solution." To really tackle such problems would mean demanding concessions from the vested interests which had fattened on the war effort, and the government was not about to attempt such a solution. Since Cahan recognized this clearly, he recommended instead repressive measures designed to maintain order over a difficult period of post-war readjustment. The government established a Department of Public Safety with Cahan and director.

Numerous Orders-in-Council were passed under the War Measures Act to provide for the following: (1) broadening the category described as "enemy alien" and requiring the registration of all such people, (2) severely restricting the right to strike, (3) prohibiting publications in 14 languages, (4) prohibiting the use of several foreign languages at public meetings, (5) declaring 14 different organizations to be illegal, including such moderate groups as the Social Democratic Party, and (6) allowing the authorities to declare any association unlawful. To implement these sweeping measures required greatly increased police activity, and during the last months of 1918 and early 1919 the federal government began to build up the strength of the RNWMP and assign to them many duties previously undertaken by the Dominion Police.

By the time a major showdown between capital and labour came in the form of the Winnipeg General Strike in May, 1919, the government and business community in Canada had become extremely frightened by growing labour radicalism. Western labour radicals had been busy laying plans for the organization of the One Big Union (OBU) a large industrial union which they hoped would eventually embrace all workers and struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system as well as fight for immediate economic gains.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour and many trade union councils and locals throughout the West endorsed the OBU idea and called for a major economic concessions, removal of restrictions on civil liberties and the release of political prisoners. The Western Labour militants held a conference in Calgary in March, 1919, known as the Western Labour Conference and laid plans to hold a referendum in union locals throughout the West on the question of severing relations with international craft unions and forming the One Big Union. They agreed that if the

results were encouraging, they would hold a conference later in the year for the founding of the OBU. They also expressed sympathy with the Bolshevik Revolution and threatened a general strike by June 1 if Canadian forces were not withdrawn from Russia.

All of these activities in Canada coupled with the recent revolution in Russia and revolutionary developments in other parts of Europe helped to create an uneasiness among Canada's ruling elite which bordered on hysteria and grossly exaggerated the possibility of an attempted revolution in this country.

Before the referendum on the OBU could be completed or any effective organization established the Winnipeg General Strike, under more moderate leadership than the OBU and with very limited aims, broke out on May 15. The events leading to the general strike began on May 1, when the workers in the building and metal trades struck on the issues of higher wages and the right to collective bargaining. The employers not only refused the wage demands but also refused to recognize the Metal Trades Council as the common bargaining agent of the unions. The unions took their case to the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, which conducted a referendum among its affiliates on the question of a general strike on the issues of collective bargaining and the need for general wage increases. The result was overwhelmingly in favour, and on May 15, 30,000 workers left their jobs, 12,000 of whom were not members of trade unions but who joined the strike spontaneously. The population of Winnipeg in 1919 was about 180,000; 30,000 strikers and their families therefore probably represented at least half of the population. The strikers included municipal, public utility and post office employees and even the city police.

City Paralyzed

The general strike paralyzed the entire city and the strikers found it necessary to direct their operations by means of a strike committee and a disciplined organization if they were to prevent general disorder and avoid unnecessary hardships to the population as a whole. The city police returned to work at the request of the Strike Committee in order to prevent looting and outbursts of vandalism and violence. Milk and bread deliveries were resumed and essential services like the city water works resumed limited operations by permission of the Strike Committee.

The strike was conducted in an exceptionally peaceful manner, and this helped to gain wide public support in Winnipeg and other cities where there were several sympathetic strikes and talk of general walkouts. Indeed several of the strike leaders were pacifists who abhorred violence, and the rank-and-file were repeatedly warned to remain peaceful and beware of provocateurs who might attempt to provoke violent incidents as a means of discrediting the entire strike. For a time it appeared probable that the employers would have to yield to the workers' demands.

However, the forces of capital and the State soon united in a powerful combination to smash the general strike at all costs. All three levels of government, the business and professional communities and the press began a campaign designed to create an atmosphere of hysteria throughout the country by depicting the strike as the beginning of a bloody revolution engineered by the Bolsheviks and supporters of the OBU. A Citizens' Committee of 1,000 organized by professional and businessmen in Winnipeg to break the strike worked closely with government agencies, including the RNWMP. The Mounted Police did not act simply as the military arm of government but played an active role in the propaganda campaign as

well. Commissioner Perry made public speeches denouncing the strike and specialized in fostering anti-labour sentiments among the farming population.

On May 21 Perry appeared before the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association (SGGA) to describe the strike as a OBU conspiracy aimed at confiscating all private property and establishing a communist form of government. This type of official lying was soon paying dividends for the employers and the government. Some farm leaders joined the anti-labour crusade and J.B. Musselmann, secretary of the SGGA, made the headlines on several occasions with dire predictions about a "red peril" threatening Canada.

Ultimatum

As the propaganda campaign got underway throughout Canada, the attitude of government officials and some employers hardened towards the strikers. Early in the strike federal Minister of Labour Gideon Robertson gave the postal workers an ultimatum of returning to work or losing their jobs. When fewer than one-quarter returned, the government dismissed the rest and proceeded to recruit scabs. The Winnipeg City Council fired the regular police force, which had been doing an excellent job of maintaining order without resorting to violent tactics, after they refused to sign a "yellow dog" contract stipulating that they must not be associated with the trade union movement. The regular police were replaced by "specials" recruited with the help of the Citizens' Committee; some of these specials rode on horses donated by the T. Eaton Company. The council also fired all civic employees who refused to return to work and replaced them with scabs. The provincial government adopted the same policy towards employees of the publicly-owned telephone system.

The federal authorities seemed prepared to take a more militant anti-labour position than many Winnipeg employers. Robertson was opposed in principle to any significant concessions to the strikers:

"This is not an opportune time to make a declaration in favour of the principle of collective bargaining as it would be grasped as an excuse by the strikers to claim that they have forced the government and thereby proved the success of sympathetic strike."

When it appeared that the metal employers were about to recognize collective bargaining and the strike might be settled on reasonable terms, acting Justice Minister Arthur Meighen cautioned

against any settlement which might be interpreted as a victory for the strikers. It was obvious that the federal government was determined to defeat the strike as a lesson to labour across the country that general strikes and similar kinds of militant tactics could not succeed.

The RNWMP fit into the picture as a well-trained military force upon whom the authorities could absolutely rely. The RNWMP could also spy on the activities of the strikers and arrest strike leaders. That many regular soldiers would not do such jobs is obvious from the fact that a clear majority of returned soldiers in Winnipeg were supporters of the strike and, in fact, more militant than the civilian strikers. When the 27th Battalion arrived back in Winnipeg from overseas during the strike, only two members of the entire battalion volunteered for service in Winnipeg. The authorities thereupon promptly disbanded the battalion, and General Katchen, the Commanding Officer in Winnipeg, recruited volunteers instead for four militia units, knowing of course, that only men opposed to the strike would volunteer. The authorities also sent additional machine guns to Winnipeg surreptitiously, and made arrangements to demobilize a squadron of RNWMP returning from overseas in Winnipeg and place them at the disposal of Commissioner Perry. If soldiers in the regular army could not always be relied on to break civilian strikes, members of the Mounted Police with a long tradition of anti-labour activity, could.

Deport Them

The government prepared to bear down on the strikers not only by making military preparations but also by providing themselves with more sweeping legal powers in case they were needed. On June 5 Parliament passed a bill amending the Immigration Act in order to make it possible to deport British subjects not born in Canada. This amendment was aimed at the Winnipeg strike leaders, most of whom were British immigrants albeit long-time residents of Canada. The amendment was passed through the House of Commons in 20 minutes and within the hour had been approved by the Senate and given royal assent.

Later Parliament also passed what became known as Section 98 of the Criminal Code. Section 98 made it a crime, punishable by up to 20 years in prison, to belong to any association whose purpose was to bring about governmental, industrial or economic change by force or which advocated or defended the use of force for such purposes. The property



akers

belonging to such an association might be seized without warrant and forfeited to the Crown. If it could be shown that a person had attended meetings for such an association, spoken publicly in its support or distributed its literature, "it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he is a member of such unlawful association." Persons printing, distributing, selling or importing material advocating or defending the use of force might also be imprisoned for up to 20 years.

Section 98 remained on the statute books for 16 years and was an effective instrument for intimidating and sometimes imprisoning radicals. It made people cautious about being associated with any protest group because of the possibility that the organization in question might be declared an "unlawful association." Lest the above-mentioned Acts might not be sufficient, the government also amended Section 134 of the Criminal Code to change the maximum penalty for sedition from 2 to 20 years in prison.

8 Arrested

The Mounted Police arrested eight of the most important strike leaders and four less prominent strikers on the night of June 16-17. They were acting under the instructions from A.J. Andrews, agent of the federal Department of Justice and prominent leader of the Citizens' Committee. A few days later J.S. Woodsworth, an important supporter of the strikers and temporary editor of *Western Labour News*, was attested and the paper banned. Still later Fred Dixon, who continued for a few days in hiding to put out the paper gave himself up to the police. The original intention of the government had been to deport seven of the eight main strike leaders (only one had been born in Canada). This plan was abandoned for fear of the public reaction it would cause and because of strong protests from trade unionists across Canada. Instead strike leaders were released on bail in a few days, to be tried later for seditious conspiracy.

The arrest of the strike leaders was the beginning of a concerted attempt by the RNWMP to crush not only the Winnipeg General Strike but the Militant wing of the trade union movement throughout the country by means of arrests, harassment, deportations and brute force.

The first fatal casualties of this drive occurred in Winnipeg on June 21. The strike supporters among the returned soldiers organized a silent parade to protest the actions of the authorities. Banned by the mayor, the parade took place anyway, until it was brutally broken up by

the RNWMP and the "specials" who had been hired to replace the regular city police. About 50 Mounted Police rode swinging baseball bats through the crowd twice. When two of their riders were unhorsed, they drew their revolvers and fired volleys into the crowd. Mike Sokolowski, who appears to have been only a spectator, was killed instantly of a bullet through his heart, and Steve Schezerbanower was fatally wounded. Dozens more in the crowd were wounded.

Mounties and specials wielding clubs then cleared the streets. Masters describes a fight which took place in Hell's Alley:

A portion of the crowd, estimated at about two hundred, had taken refuge in the alley which ran between Market and James Streets. Here they were caught by specials who entered from both ends. The specials attacked with batons, and at one stage with revolvers, while the crowd retaliated with bricks and missiles. The struggle lasted only ten minutes, from 3:40 to 3:50, but produced twenty-seven casualties before the crowd was overwhelmed.

After clearing the streets, the military assumed control. Immediately they banned public meetings and demonstrations.

The arrest of the strike leaders and the banning of any effective action successfully broke the back of the strike, which was called off on June 25. The strikers were promised some economic gains, a partial recognition of collective bargaining rights and a Royal Commission to look into the causes of the strike.

Reign Of Terror

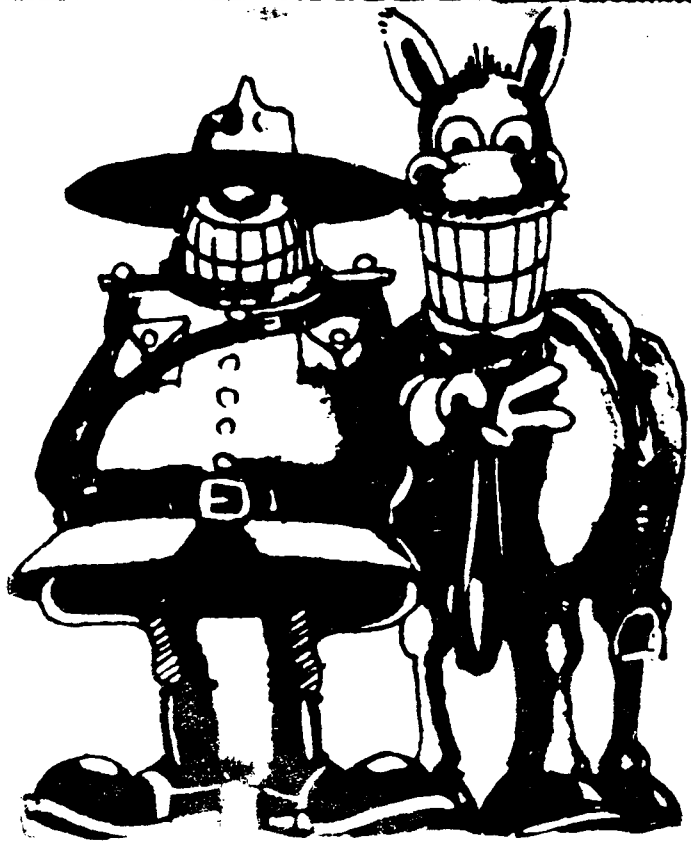
Following the strike, the government continued a virtual reign of terror against the OBU throughout Canada. Raids on the offices of the OBU and other militant labour and political groups were frequent.

In Winnipeg, Rev. William Ivens was arrested in the middle of the night while his children stood by crying. Alderman John Queen was arrested at the home of A.A. Heaps, later a Labour M.P.; police broke down the door, ransacked the place and took the two men away in handcuffs. No labour militant or political radical could be sure that he or she was not next on the list.

Grace MacInnis, daughter of J.S. Woodsworth and now a New Democratic M.P., has described how she was instructed by her mother, who was teaching at Gibson's Landing, British Columbia, to bury left wing books in the woods lest they be seized by police as evidence against her father.

All eight strike leaders were tried for seditious conspiracy in January, 1920. Crown prosecutors included A.J. Andrews and at least one other prominent member of the Citizens' Committee. The jurymen all came from rural Manitoba, where considerable anti-Labour hysteria had been whipped up, and there was some evidence of undue Crown influence in choosing the jury. Some of the testimony was provided by police spies including Mounted Police Corporal F.W. Zaneth, who had been infiltrating labour organizations for some time before the strike. Seven of the eight strike leaders were convicted of seditious conspiracy and sentenced to terms ranging from six months to two years. After Fred Dixon was tried for seditious libel and acquitted, the Crown declined to press an identical charge against J.S. Woodsworth. In addition, a number of immigrants involved in the strike were deported, and many of the victims of what could only be described as the police riot of June 21 were fined and others imprisoned for rioting and unlawful assembly.

Although authorities had won the day in the courts, the voters soon had the chance to express their opinion of the strike leaders. They elected William Ivens, John



Queen and George Armstrong to the Manitoba Legislature in 1920. At the time of the election, Ivens and Armstrong were still in prison! In the federal election of 1921, the voters also elected J.S. Woodsworth M.P. for Winnipeg North.

The Manitoba government appointed the Robson Commission to examine the causes and conduct of the Winnipeg General Strike. The Robson Report indicated that the strike was neither an OBU conspiracy nor any other kind of conspiracy designed to overthrow constituted authority. The purposes of the strike were exactly what the strike leaders and the rank-and-file had claimed they were: to achieve economic concessions and to gain recognition of collective bargaining rights.

Robson found the causes of the strike to be the high cost of living, profiteering, inadequate wages and poor social conditions in general. Robson's findings were conveniently ignored by the government, most employers and especially the RNWMP. To save face the federal authorities and the police had to perpetuate the belief that the strike had been a seditious conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the economic and political system. Many of them of course, sincerely believed their own propaganda.

Perhaps no group gained more in the short run by the defeat of the Winnipeg General Strike than the RNWMP. The force people thought might be disbanded a year or two earlier had suddenly earned the undying gratitude of most of the daily press. Nora Kelly, who wrote *The Men of the Mounted* in 1949 and submitted it in advance to RCMP Commissioner S.Y. Wood, "who kindly had the manuscript read and so made sure that the information contained therein was correctly presented from the point of view of the Mounted Police," claims that the role of the Force during and after the Winnipeg strike was instrumental in persuading the federal government to create the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in November 1919. Although as Kelly's assessment appears to be accurate in this case, unrest prior to the strike had probably already persuaded the government to continue the RNWMP at least in Western Canada.

Force Increased

The authorized strength of the Force was set at 1,200 in December 1918 and then suddenly increased to 2,500 in July 1919. By September 30, 1919, the government had already built the Force up to a strength of 1,600 and in November the act was passed to absorb the Dominion Police into the RNWMP and change the name to Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The new order officially took effect as of February 1, 1920.

The new name indicated that the Force would now exercise authority throughout Canada and not just in the Western provinces. The military structure was maintained intact, with special emphasis on the RCMP as an efficient organization for breaking strikes and dispersing urban crowds.

That the RCMP was created as both a military and political police force and that its top officers leaned towards the far right

in political persuasion is obvious from an examination of Commissioner Perry's Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1919. The RNWMP had been given a much more explicitly political-military character during the year leading up to the creation of the RCMP on a Canada-wide basis.

The report emphasized that aside from enforcing specific federal statutes, guarding public buildings and other duties which are normally assigned to a police force and are not explicitly political in nature, the Mounted Police were to serve in the enforcement of "all Orders-in-Council passed under the 'War Measures Act', for protection of public safety" and "generally to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order wherever the Government of Canada may direct." It also noted that the government had taken pains to remove RNWMP squadrons from Europe and Siberia as soon as possible so as to increase the total strength in Canada.

Watch Aliens

Commissioner Perry thought that there were enough reserves on hand to meet any emergencies as well as "to supervise the mining and industrial areas, to watch the settlements of enemy nationality and foreigners whose sentiments might be disloyal and attitudes antagonistic". He pointed out that the Force had taken over the secret service from the Dominion Police during the year and had been busy registering and controlling enemy aliens.

Perry lamented the presence of unrest in Western Canada and observed that "some of the strikes have had a sinister purpose although probably not realized by many who took part."

The report pointed out that several people had been convicted for possessing prohibited literature, "but there is a flood of pernicious and mischievous literature not on the prohibited list. Under the cloak of freedom of thought and speech, this literature is being spread for the avowed purpose of overthrowing democratic government and destroying the foundation of civilization."

The RCMP carried on and improved upon the strike-breaking tradition of their predecessors from the time they were officially founded in 1920. Over the next two decades they played such an important role in labour disputes that some labour experts have claimed they had a profound effect on the attitudes of working people towards the state in Canada. In his 1968 study of labour unrest for the federal Task Force on Labour Relations, Professor Stuart Jamieson asserts that the role of the RCMP helped to generate a distrust for the federal government among trade unionists:

The RCMP has thus become a highly pervasive force in Canadian society. Its presence has been felt with enough force to tip the scales of battle in hundreds of strikes and labour demonstrations. The particular image of the RCMP, and the federal government itself, which this situation has generated in the eyes of many in the ranks of organized labour, in all probability has had a profound effect on the climate of labour relations in this country.



AOSC Problems

The future of the AOSC charter service is in danger because of the new Air Transport Committee's regulations on Charter flights.

Under the new regulations, flights must be booked up to 90 days in advance of departure, and the rates must be on a par with the lowest commercial airline fare. Also, the passengers must leave and return on specified days.

Currently, the AOSC offers flights to all post-secondary

students for rates which are far lower than commercial charters. The student can choose from a wide series of dates which flights he or she will take.

UVic students have taken advantage of this service, and are currently booking more seats to London than are Simon Fraser students.

Trenor Tilley, the AOSC Coordinator in Vancouver, said, "we have applied for exemption from the regulations, but as yet

have received no answer, either negative or positive."

He went on to say that the US government has been far more perceptive in their dealings with airline charters. "They have allowed an exemption from the regulations for two years for groups such as AOSC. This is partially because they are not certain that Advance Booking Charters will indeed work", he said.

Tilley explained that in Canada,

ABC does not seem to be working well. Air Canada, CP Air, and Wardair have all applied to have the pre-booking period reduced to 30 days from 90.

Tilley indicated that there is a lot of support for the AOSC application, coming from federal ministers, and members of the House of Commons.

"In fact, I have heard that the Prime Minister himself has written a letter to the ATC in favour of the AOSC petition",

Tilley said.

If the ATC does not approve the AOSC application, the flights will still be carried out, but they will have to leave from US airports instead of Canadian ones. Airline pressure may be another consideration in the AOSC problem. The commercial airlines have offered charter flights which are still up to \$20 more than the Student Standby rate.

There is no danger that UVic students will have their flights cancelled this summer. If the AOSC application is turned down, the students will be flown out of Seattle instead of hiking prices, Tilley said.

AOSC also has domestic flights at Christmas and during the summer for students who wish to fly to various parts of Canada.

Tilley said the ATC told AOSC that in order for their application to be successful, the students themselves would have to apply a lot of pressure to the government.

-30- The End

Not only is today's paper the last Martlet of the current term, there is a possibility it may be the last Martlet ever.

AMS Publications Director Derry McDonnel said Monday morning that he may press for a change in the name of UVic's student newspaper.

McDonnel said bad connotations the name "Martlet" carries may account for an increasing reluctance on the part of advertisers to use the paper as a sales medium.

He indicated that a decision to change the paper's nom de plume could come this summer.

To gain approval a motion of this sort would have to be approved by the AMS Publications Board and then clear the student council.

McDonnel gave no suggestions as to what a new name might be.

The name "Martlet" was revived in the early 'sixties when the transition was made from Victoria College to the University of Victoria and the campus shifted from the old Lansdowne site to its present Gordon Head location.

In the late 'fifties the paper had been known as "The Microscope."

Name changes have been known to occur at other student newspapers from time to time. Recently the Brock University Badger was given a less embarrassing appellation and called, simply, The Ontario.

No reversion to the name, The Microscope, is anticipated at this time but, considering the peculiar way in which history has been known to repeat itself at this campus, perhaps that would be a more applicable title than Martlet.

The present staff suggest that if this does occur, the University should follow suit and either revert to calling itself Victoria College or affiliate with Camosun College.



photo by phil esmonde

Progress: A rear view of Tolcross House, which may soon be replaced by a twenty storey apartment building complex.

Committee Opposes Liberal Arts

The Arts and Science Curriculum Committee opposes the academic structure which has been suggested a Liberal Arts BA programme should be based on.

A Senate committee has recommended a four-year course of study leading to a degree following successful completion

of the course and the passing of a Liberal Studies Bachelor's Examination.

Under the scheme a student would be required to take 3 language courses, 3 physical science courses, 3 social science courses, 3 arts courses, 1 course in Mathematics, Liberal Arts 305 and 1 elective.

In the graduating year a student would have to take an arts course, a History course, a Philosophy course and two electives, one of which it is suggested should be Science 300.

The Curriculum Committee criticizes the rigidity of the programme as presently planned and is suggesting that "a very unstructured general degree programme along the lines of 60 units unspecified with minimal grading standards would be interesting."

The Committee has recommended that the Faculty of Arts and Science consider a programme of 60 units of

University level A and S credit, which may include a maximum of 15 units unspecified transfer credit, and which has no other specifications on programme structure except usual course prerequisites.

Jim Bartlett and Alastair Murdoch, the two student members of the Curriculum Committee sponsored a motion expressing concern with the apparent lack of student input into the Liberal Studies Committee's deliberations. There are no student reps on that body.

The Senate is expected to consider the Liberal Arts proposal at its meeting next week.

In the distance a row of squat rectangular blocks rise above the unchecked thistles that battle with the once well-clipped grass for domination of the land. A potholed asphalt drive slowly winds around the perimeter, outlined by a rusty chain wire fence. A long row of poplar and oak trees shields the drive from the outside world.

Suddenly the trees disappear. Rising majestically above the surrounding buildings is a ten-story tower - windows boarded, empty and strangely silent. The front doors are padlocked with huge chains. Everywhere weeds reach towards the sky, where a few years before, a gardener tended professionally-laid sod.

The nearby town is also strangely silent. There are no schools because there are few children. The young people have all left for the big city.

And those squat concrete blocks? Oh, that used to be the university. It's also in the big city now.

The death threatening Canadian universities is real. A decline of enrolment is currently causing havoc in most Canadian universities. Massive layoffs of faculty and staff, justifiable or not, are occurring, supposedly to correct a fiscal crisis, i.e. to balance the budget.

Unfortunately for university administrations, the enrolment decline has just started. Students are staying away because of increased costs, such as tuition fee hikes. Dim employment prospects, despite the large personal debt incurred to obtain a degree, is another contributing factor.

In Quebec, the government faces a problem similar to one which faced English Canada three years ago. Too many students are attending universities for the jobs available and many more will come unless enrolment is restricted. Accordingly the government is tightening the financial strings.

Quebecois students, unlike those in English Canada, do not have to pay their tuition fees at the start of the term. Because they can attend university for several years without paying fees, even poor people can afford the higher education there.

fee strike

The government wants the financial arrangements to correspond with those in English Canada and-or McGill University. Students at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) believe the move will eliminate 3,000 of that institution's 11,000 students. Understandably upset, the students went on strike for five weeks beginning Jan. 26, demanding payment of fees not be mandatory until three years after graduation and then only if the students are employed in their specialized field of study. The government has pushed back implementation of its plan until September and the students returned to classes talking about striking again in September to obtain their demands.

In Canada, the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) fee strike flopped because student governments were afraid to back their demands for lower fees and a smaller loan portion of students aid by at least threatening to work with other dissatisfied groups to topple the government and produce one willing to meet their demands.

The government, knowing it had little to fear from OFS, ignored all protests and is talking about making students pay an even larger share of the cost of their education.

by don humpries

Equality Of Opportunity

post-secondary financing in Canada

Whatever happened to equal educational opportunity for all Canadians, regardless of their financial status?

lobbying fails

In 1966 a federal-provincial conference was convened to discuss federal government proposals for increased funding of post-secondary education. For years the National Conference of Canadian Universities (now the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) lobbied heavily for increased federal funding and met some success. The lobbying was capped off in 1966 when former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson presented provincial politicians with a proposal for massive transfers of federal tax revenue to the provinces to cover the expenses of increased educational opportunities.

responsibility shunted

Pearson prefaced the proposals by saying, "Apart altogether from the general interest in fostering equality of opportunity for Canadians, wherever they may live or wherever they may be brought up, the federal government has specific and particular responsibilities to higher education is relevant. While education itself is provincial, the federal government accepts primary responsibility for employment and economic activity generally in the country. We recognize that provincial governments share our concern in these matters and pursue these common aims in the conduct of their own affairs. It is, however, the responsibility of the federal government to devise and apply national policies and measures that are necessary to ensure that the economy of Canada will continue to expand and will become increasingly productive, in order that there may be full employment and an increasing level of prosperity for all our citizens."

Many people find it difficult to understand how those words of optimism could be shattered in three short years by the reality of mass graduate unemployment. Clearly the blame for such a sudden reversal cannot be put only on the Trudeau government's now-abandoned inflation-fighting policy of created unemployment. The answer lies as much in the past as the present.

wind and water

Canada has historically developed because of the ability of other nations to exploit our natural resources for their own benefit. The process started with the French and British seeking furs and fish. Now the Americans seek our oil, minerals and water.

The development of education in Canada closely follows the changes in our economic system. Universities,

which serve as models for the rest of the country, have always been located in the dominant economic centres. Cultural leadership accompanied the economic dominance.

Before 1850, the Maritimes, closely tied to British trading interests, was the most economically advanced region of British North America. The earliest universities were established there.

In both the Atlantic provinces and Upper Canada (Ontario), the first institutions of higher learning were church colleges. The struggle of various religious sects against the domination of the Church of England closely paralleled the struggle of the colonial merchant class against the appointed governing elite tied to British trading interests.

Early in Canadian history, Montreal was an important centre of trade and McGill University soon became a leading university. By 1900, the replacement of the "wind and water" economy by a technologically sophisticated industrialized capitalism was complete, thus replacing the Maritimes with central Canada as the economic leader and Toronto rivalled Montreal as the dominant metropolitan centre. After the turn of the century, American influence in Canada was growing and the major Canadian universities looked to the United States rather than to Great Britain for models of development.

sons of the rich

Through economic dominance of central Canada over western Canada, McGill and the University of Toronto became models for the new universities of the west. The University of British Columbia began as a college of McGill and the provincial universities of western Canada adopted the governing structure of the University of Toronto.

After 1900, the economic and educational system of the Maritime provinces made little progress. For this reason, the curriculum and organization of the Atlantic universities escaped much of the American influence transmitted through the University of Toronto until very recently.

These institutions served the minority of Canadian people who could afford to give their children a "higher education". For this reason, the universities perpetrated the myth that excellence is synonymous with a university.

Only the sons of the rich attended these hallowed institutions because women had virtually no place in the affairs of state. As it is today, the people one associated with were more important than the marks received. The rich always take care of their own.

The Universities were financed by tuition fees, provincial grants, and donations from wealthy entrepreneurs and companies. This roughly self-sustaining

relationship lasted until the end of the Second World War.

here comes the baby boom

As part of the federal government's veterans rehabilitation program after World War II, universities were given an outright grant of \$150 for every veteran attending university and certified by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The grant represented the first time universities received direct federal aid. They were previously given indirect federal

support through research grants.

When the influx of veterans started to subside, universities were faced with a shortage of money. The shortage was solved with the timely help of a concerned federal government.

In June of 1951, the St. Laurent Liberal government instituted a system of direct grants to universities based on the population of the province. The grant of 50 cents per capita was distributed among universities in proportion to enrolment.

This system of grants was supposedly based on the recommendations of the Royal

more on 14



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...history of financing continued

Commission on National Development (the Massey Commission). The federal government's response to the Royal Commission's recommendation was unusually quick. Governments rarely respond to the recommendations of any royal commission.

In 1956, the National Conference of Canadian Universities (NCCU) announced greater numbers of graduates from the professional colleges would be needed for economic expansion in the immediate future. The declaration from the administrators' group was part of a submission to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Playing on Cold War tensions, the brief also made pointed reference to the expansion of the Soviet educational system and reports of great technological advances

being made by the Soviets.

briefs & more briefs

The St. Laurent government's last Throne Speech in 1957, before the election of the Diefenbaker hordes, doubled the direct grant to universities to \$1.00 per capita. The pre-election speech also called for the establishment of the Canada Council.

The Canada Council is designed to support research and graduate study in the humanities and social sciences. For many years the National Research Council (NRC) funded research in the natural sciences.

The Canada Council was given trusteeship of a \$50 million Universities Capital Grants Fund. The Fund, now exhausted, provided grants allocated by provincial population for construction of humanities and

social sciences buildings.

The Diefenbaker government increased the grant by 50 percent to \$1.50 per capita in 1958. In 1960, the National Housing Act was amended to make universities and colleges eligible for loans to cover the cost of building student residences.

The federal government also finally reached an agreement with the Quebec government in 1960 on the use of federal funds for education. One per cent of the federal corporation tax was allocated to Quebec and adjusted to level of other provinces' grants.

Under the rules of MAURICE Duplessis, Quebec rejected Ottawa's first proposal for grants as an infringement on provincial rights. Following the first year of operation, Duplessis prohibited Quebec universities from accepting federal grants. The

NCCU began holding the money allocated for the Quebec universities in trust in 1956. With the death of Duplessis and the election of the provincial Liberals in 1960, agreement on distribution of federal funds took place.

The direct grant was raised in 1962 to \$2.00 per capita.

Therefore in six years, universities received a 400 percent increase in federal funding. But the increase was not enough to satisfy the administrators who stepped up the lobby for federal money.

They presented detailed briefs to Pearson in May 1963 and to Finance Minister Walter Gordon in December 1963 requesting more funds.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), the faculty lobby, got into the act in 1964 by presenting a brief to the federal government advocating increased operating and capital expenditures.

The Canada Student Loans Plan was initiated in 1964 to provide loans for full-time post-secondary students. The government pays the interest on the loan while the student attends school.

The passage of the Canada Student Loans Plan was a great help to students. As the first comprehensive national loan scheme, it provided the financial assistance desperately needed by many young people to attend university.

just like our neighbours

The Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive arm of the NCCU, made the crowning move of the lobby campaign by appointing an "independent" commission to report on the future financial needs of universities. This commission provided the justification for the massive federal funding universities now enjoy.

Entitled, "Financing Higher Education In Canada", the 1965 report advocated an immediate increase in the federal grant to \$5.00 per capita and a further automatic increase of \$1.00 per capita each year thereafter. The chairman* of this independent commission, Vincent Bladen, M.A., LL.D., D. Litt., F.R.S.C., was Dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of Toronto. All of the commission members were directly involved in the governing of universities at the highest levels.

The report glowingly refers to the American example of providing vast amounts of money for post-secondary education as part of the hysterical American campaign against the "international communist conspiracy". It goes on to quote from section 101 of the U.S. National Defence Education Act as amended in 1963:

"The Congress hereby finds and declares that the security of the Nation requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women. The present emergency demands additional and more adequate educational opportunities be made available. The defense of this Nation depends upon the mastery of modern techniques developed from complex scientific principles. It depends as well upon the discovery and development of new principles, new techniques and new

knowledge. We must increase our efforts to identify and educate more of the talent of our Nation. This requires programs that will give assurance that no student of ability will be denied an opportunity to higher education because of financial need; will correct as rapidly as possible the existing imbalances in our education programs which have led to an insufficient proportion of our population educated in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages and trained in technology."

"Canadians identify themselves with these aims and share them enthusiastically," droned the Report.

moneybagging

The Pearson government acted quickly on the Bladen Report's recommendations by providing the requested \$5.00 per capita grant in 1966. An additional \$3.00 per capita grant was handed out for the 1966-67 academic year.

To permanently settle the question of post-secondary education financing, a federal-provincial conference was held in October, 1966. The present system of federal financing was unveiled at that meeting.

need for change

To avoid the sticky question of provincial authority over education, the federal government proposed a system of federal tax transfers and equalization grants to the provinces. The federal government would transfer taxes to the provinces if the provinces agreed to accept total responsibility for education financing. The provinces agreed because it was very much to their, and the universities', advantage.

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967 allocates funds to cover up to 50 per cent of the operating costs of post-secondary educational institutions or \$15 per capita, whichever is greater. The Act covers university, professional, technical and vocational education requiring at least junior matriculation for entrance. While the federal government phased out support for non-adult technical and vocational training, it assumed complete responsibility in providing assistance programs for adult training.

In 1966-67, before the Fiscal Arrangements Act had taken effect, the total amount of grants paid to universities was \$87,053,000.

Because of the Act, \$422.3 million came out of federal coffers for post-secondary education in 1967-68. This year (1972-73), \$971.8 million will be funnelled through the Act.

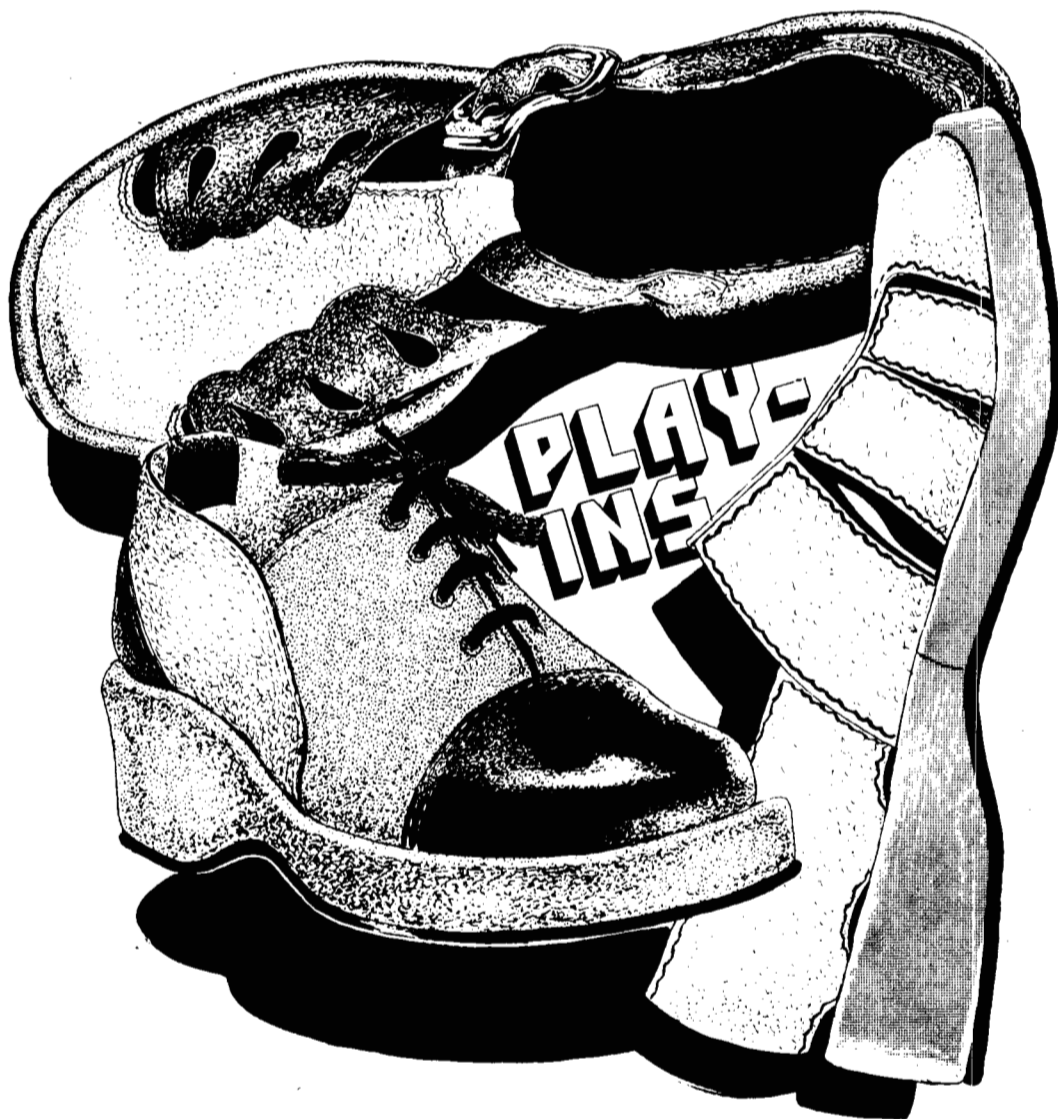
Thus within ten years, the federal government's role rose dramatically to meet the needs of an expanding educational system. Buildings were erected, teachers were hired, and students were drawn by the promise of a pot of gold at the end of the university rainbow.

But some students had the impertinence to demand students have an equal say with the faculty in the running of the university. The more impudent ones demanded the university institute programs to benefit working class Canadians who maintain the

more on 15



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SPORTS

UVIC Vikings win League! What?

UVic Soccer Vikings captured the Island League Championship, Sunday, with a convincing 7-1 victory over league deadbeats Courtenay Crackers. The previous Thursday, the Vikes nudged into contention by defeating Oak Bay Teachuggers 3-1, under the lights at Royal Athletic Park. Goal averages determined the final standings as Royals averaged 3.15 goals a game and Vikes averaged 3.35.

As this is the last Martlet, a survey of the team's players would be in order.

In sweater number 1, Dave "What practice?" Achurch stretches that jersey out of shape but remains the league's best goaltender with a 1.25 goals per game against. The fans love to see Dave in goal as they know he'll always be counted on to make some brilliant saves and as well they know their hubcaps are safe when Dave is in the nets. "Funky" Fred Stevenson wears number 2 and can be found usually two steps behind his check, chasing him. When not playing soccer, Fred can be found laundering beer-soaked clothes. Number 3 is the Gipper, our cocky, not to mention short captain, Scott Taylor. Scotty,

finally scored his goal this season with a finely executed dive in Courtenay's penalty area and subsequent penalty shot.

The infamous number 5, James T. Bonetti-Marshall, is best known as the cheapest player to have on a road trip because he usually doesn't need a hotel to stay at. Number 4 was worn by Bob Baker who has since gotten a job as a bush. The new wearer is the always punctual, prematurely graying Robin "Biff" Burrell, who also doubles as the team manager. Robin can be counted on to get the team's balls out and ready to be played with.

Number 6 is rookie Gordini Manzini, who acquired his booming shot as a child kicking olives about the living room of his Nanaimo abode. Another Nanaimo boy occupies number 7, bashful Brian Barraclough. When Brian is injured, he's known as the missing link. Number 8 is the team's leading scorer, Peter Mason. Peter is usually left outside but in the game is known for his redundant dribbling.

Native son, Alex Nelson, is number 9. The Chief is a steady performer in the mid-field and is used on the Red power play. Vic "Beep beep" Escude is numero 10

and gives the forward line a Spanish touch. Manuel developed his speed through many years of leg exercise during the grape season.

The Rubberfoot Ross Q. R. Woodland wears number 11. Ross would like it known that Q. R. means "quite respectable" but the members of the team know different. Ted Evans in one number 12 uniform can be counted on to score only in the first and last games of the season. Chuck

Dilba in the number 13 sweater missed many games this season from a bad case of writer's cramp. Rounding out the team is number 14, Doug "Chunky" Puritch, who is kind of round out. After a hard game blocking opposing players, Chunky can be found spraying beer on his team mates.

The coach is former international Brian Hughes, who has done a great job this year with a team in its rebuilding year.

Despite the players on the Vikes, Brian has taught the team some of the finer aspects of the game and the team extends their appreciation to Coach Hughes.

Sunday, April 8, take a break from your studying and come to the playoffs at Centennial Stadium, Vikes kickoff against Nanaimo at 2:15 in a sudden-death semi-final.

Final standings and weekend scoring:

Island League

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
UVic Vikings	20	13	4	3	67	25	29
Cosmo Royals	20	12	3	5	63	29	29
Oak BAY	20	9	5	6	52	40	24
Nanaimo	20	8	7	5	42	41	21
Lusitanos	19	6	10	3	26	36	15
Courtenay	19	0	19	0	21	100	0

money myths

(from 14)

universities through taxes, rather than the corporations.

Questioning the worth of university education created a furor which culminated in militant student actions in the late sixties. Occupations and strikes challenged the respected community of scholars that had held itself up to be revered by all who had the privilege to gaze upon it.

While people were questioning the worth of a university degree, the forces of the non-university world were at work, confirming the worst fears of many.

costs defined

In 1968, with the kind help and able assistance of Canada's mass media and large corporations, Pierre Elliot Trudeau was elected prime minister of Canada by a landslide. Trudeau didn't promise to do anything specific; but he smiled a lot, kissed a few women, and that's all you really expect from a politician anyway. He is a simple man, who just happens to be a millionaire with a residence in the rich part of Montreal.

The fight Trudeau launched against inflation not only put the ordinary worker out of a job, but affected great numbers of highly-trained university graduates. The policy finally destroyed the carefully-built myth that a university degree always leads to a fat-salaried executive job.

The unemployment situation and a new mysticism in the so-called tune-in turn-on, drop-out American-originating youth culture have combined to create an increasing decline in enrolment. Many young people, quite understandably, do not want a burden or thousands of dollars of debt to obtain a sheepskin of

questionable value.

Government and business leaders now say that to correct the unemployment situation, the supply must be restricted to meet the demand. In other words, enrolment should be restricted to eliminate as many poor young people as possible.

This has effectively already happened in most of Canada. Ontario, which always leads the rest of the country in education policy, took the bold step of raising tuition fees by \$100 for full-time undergraduates in March 1972. The move blatantly contradicts the concept of creating an educational system with equal opportunity for all, regardless of class background.

If our leaders are concerned about instituting the policies of full employment and equal opportunity Lester Pearson espoused in announcing the Fiscal Arrangements Act, they would seek solutions to the economic problems facing Canadians. But no political party in Canada has yet dared confront the sources of our economic dilemma, the control of our economy from abroad.

getting in the act

The warnings of the Watkins Royal Commission on Foreign Ownership went unheeded and turned Mel Watkins from a liberal into a founder of the left-wing Waff'e group. Eric Kierans is now advising New Democratic Party (NDP) provincial governments, after giving up on the Liberals. The Grey Report on Direct Foreign Investment had to be leaked and published by Canadian Forum magazine before the government would release it.

The clearest "official" study to date that confronts the issue

head-on is the Science Council of Canada special report on Innovation and the Structure of Canadian Industry.

Full employment in Canada will never be reached unless control of the economy is taken out of the hands of the multi-national corporations says the report. The multi-national corporations do not carry out the research, development and manufacturing of products that provide most jobs in an industrialized nation. Canada continues to provide the raw materials that give jobs to workers in other nations and profits for the foreign corporations.

For example, Alcan does a large part of its product development in the United Kingdom. Inco does most of its product development in the United States. Johns Manville does all of its asbestos development in the U.S. All of these companies have large holdings in Canada.

Until Canadian resources are processed in Canada and Canadians receive all the benefits, unemployment will be an intergral part of our life.

The immediate problem students face is very clear. Universities will once again become the preserves of the rich serving only their needs.

The poor working class will be given the privilege of attending technical institutes or community colleges which will provide them with just enough training to fit into the industrial machine on a schedule just as a factory turns out cars.

Students in these institutions have virtually no rights and carry class loads of up to 40 hours a week. Naturally, under these conditions, the drop-out rate is much more pronounced.

The conditions can only be changed if students begin to



Viking Soccer stalwart Leif Erikson takes a hit in a rugged encounter with Cosmopolitan Royals.

develop their own organizations on provincial, regional and national levels to formulate policy and plan action. These organizations must also link up with other groups pressing for social change to end the conditions under which we live.

Events are moving rapidly. A meeting of provincial and federal officials to discuss changing the Fiscal Arrangements Act will be

held in early April. The Act was extended last year because officials could not agree on proposed changes. Students will have no representatives at the meeting to argue their case or even observe the proceedings.

By next September the very nature of education may be drastically altered for the worse unless opposition is mobilized soon.

Immigrants Beware!

by richard farrell

In view of the fact that rather severe alterations to the Immigration Act have been made, the immediate task is one in which the "foreign student" explores (or exploits) any degree of

freedom implied by or included in the Act.

The foreign student should acquire a working knowledge of this Act, the full text of which is available for public scrutiny in

the McPherson Library or the reference department of the public library downtown.

The most recent amendments are available from the Immigration Department on request.

Without this knowledge, the student is in the unfortunate situation where he can be bullied by "conscientious" (or patriotic) Immigration officers.

A few specialized exemptions exist where a student will be allowed to work if he is coming to Canada for temporary employment sponsored by ASEC,

the International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce or IAESTE, the International Association for Exchange of Students for Technical Experience.

Without access to these associations it must be proven that the intended employment forms an essential part of the student's course of study for him to be given an employment visa.

If this essential employment is part of a special programme arranged by CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, who also sponsor foreign

students, working privileges will also be granted

These exemptions have to be arranged before entry into Canada and would therefore include very few individuals. The rest will still be looking for a way out.

There is provision in the Act for a non-immigrant to be issued a work visa when there is reason to believe that the prospective employer will not accept a Canadian citizen or permanent resident for some job.

According to the law, the employer must have a reason which relates to the nature of the work to be performed.

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, has indicated that his department is prepared to review any case submitted to it where there are strong humanitarian and compassionate circumstances involved.

Unfortunately this very general category includes most foreign students, and its implementation would imply some very personal interrogation.

The Immigration Department will also give sympathetic consideration to permanent residence applicants where there is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident sponsor for the student who is a close relative, ie. a wife, husband, finance (e).

Also, in accordance with a long-standing Department policy, they will not deport an individual from Canada if they are satisfied that he has a well-founded fear of political persecution should he be returned to his own country.

In general, the foreign student is tied up in red tape to such an extent that it makes any legitimate action both humiliating and intolerable.

It is noticeable that the successful implementation of this Act is dependent on the degree to which the public and the employers are aware of its contents. The employment of a non-immigrant, who has avoided documentation, is dependent on the length of time he can remain incognito.

Of course there are the individuals who willfully seek out and report working non-immigrants.

An employer who places his employee's earnings anonymously under the company's expense account, may illegally circumvent the need for documentation. This can be done, for example, by the employer paying the student's fees.

There is therefore an immediate need for considerable liaison with sympathetic employers. The foreign student must now get to know people who are prepared to help him.

Because of this heavy selective gradient against him, the foreign student who survives on his own would tend to be highly self-motivated, very imaginative and have lots of initiative. In short he would be the cream of the crop.

There is a small possibility that persistent petitioning of the Immigration Department at the administrative level may produce some favourable results.

James S. Cross, Immigration Director of Programmes and Procedures for the Federal Government has indicated a willingness to make arrangements for a meeting between representatives of foreign students and Immigration officials.

So the loopholes now may be supplemented by more later.

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H'ASHBURY DAYS IN 1968 WITH TINY TIM,
ELECTRIC FLAG, PAUL BUTTERFIELD,
SUPER SPADE, AND OTHER ASSORTED
CRAZIES

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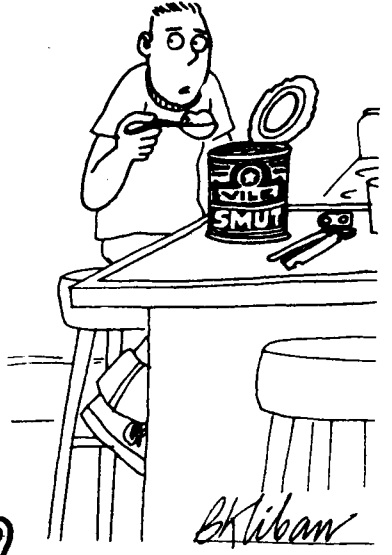
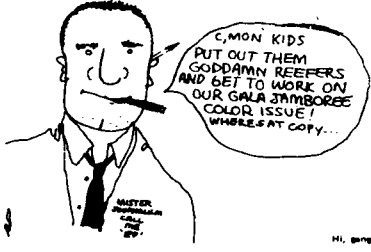
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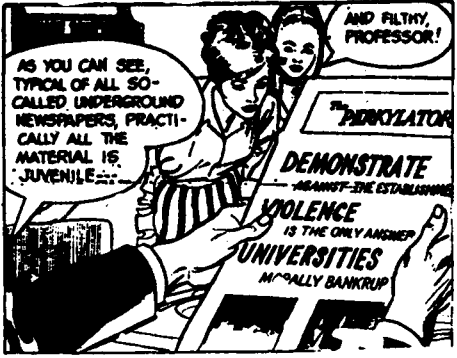
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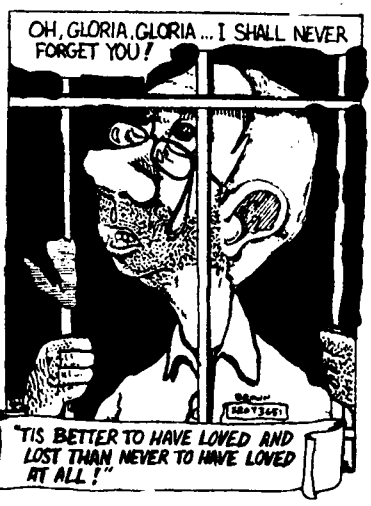
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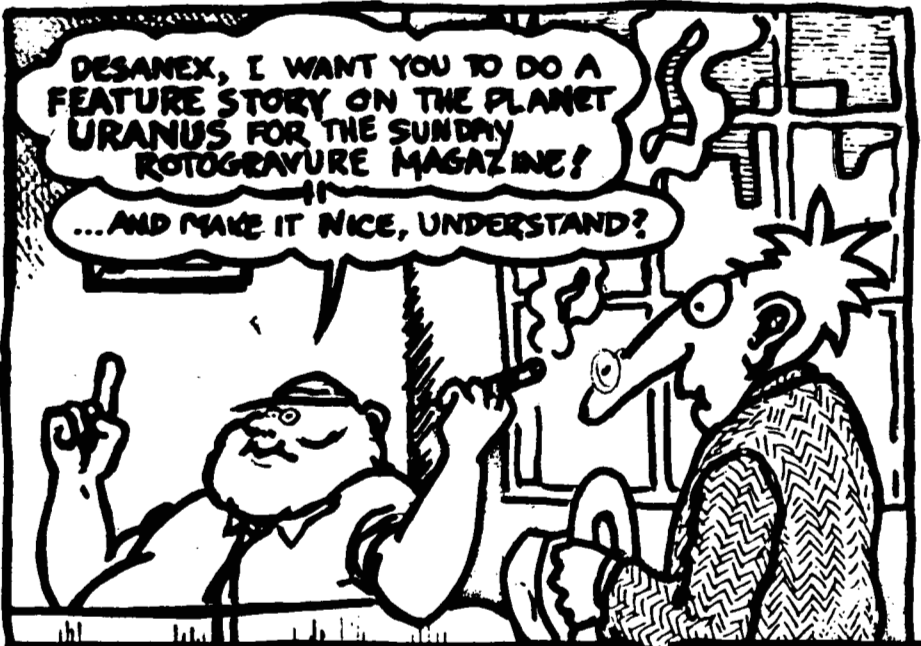
The Martlet Kominix section



LOVE EVERYBODY



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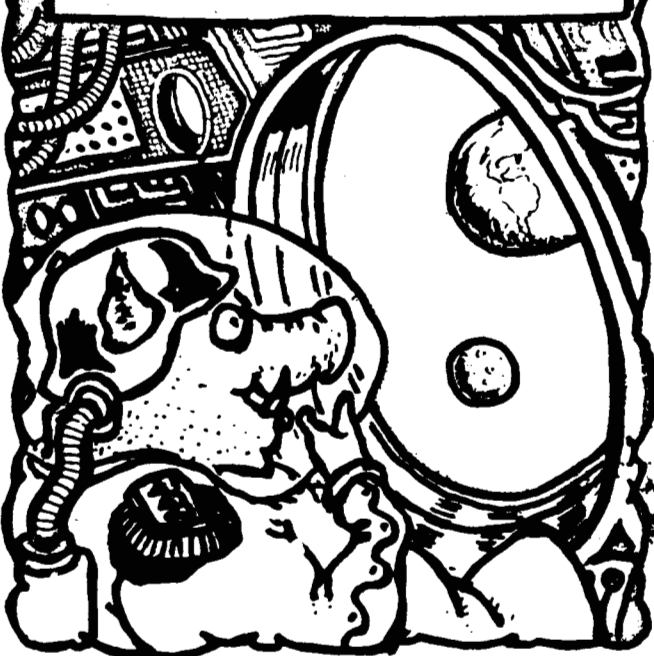
DESANEX, I WANT YOU TO DO A FEATURE STORY ON THE PLANET URANUS FOR THE SUNDAY ROTOGRAVURE MAGAZINE!
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OUR FRIEND URANUS

Our generous and benevolent ally Uranus, with its five beautiful moons, is indeed the very place once called "Heaven" in ancient religions. Its inhabitants are a large, beautiful, and immensely wealthy race...



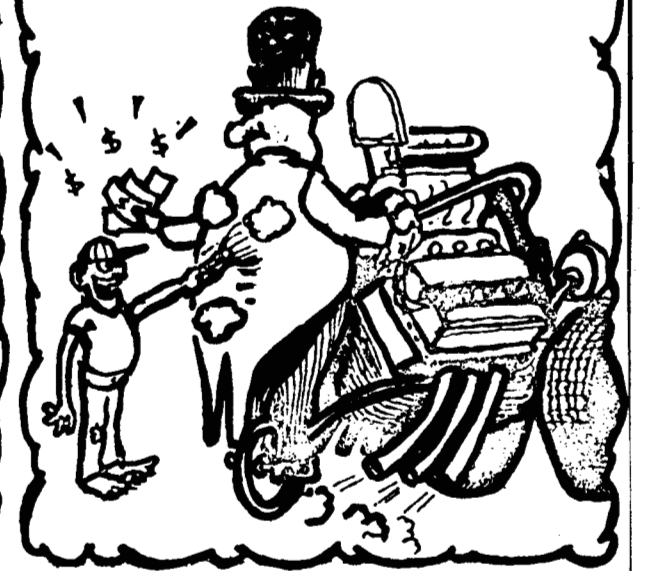
...Whose vast scientific and technological accomplishments are far beyond those of Earth. Only last year, however, did the Uranians discover...



... anything of real value on our planet. Once called "pollution," our Natural Resources are now being developed...



... by our noble benefactors, who are making us all millionaires in the process. Since no one from Earth has ever visited Uranus (a one-way ticket is \$376,143,911, 374,255) we can only see...



... the beauty of this gemlike planet is through this poem:
If the Sun
Were a pumpkin
In Times Square,
Uranus would be
A polo ball
In Harlem.



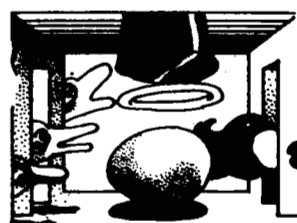
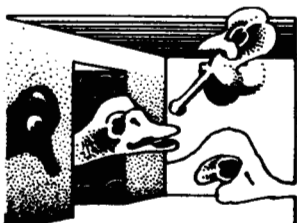
HERE IT IS, SIR!

THAT WAS QUICK, PHIL! HERE'S A \$50 BONUS!



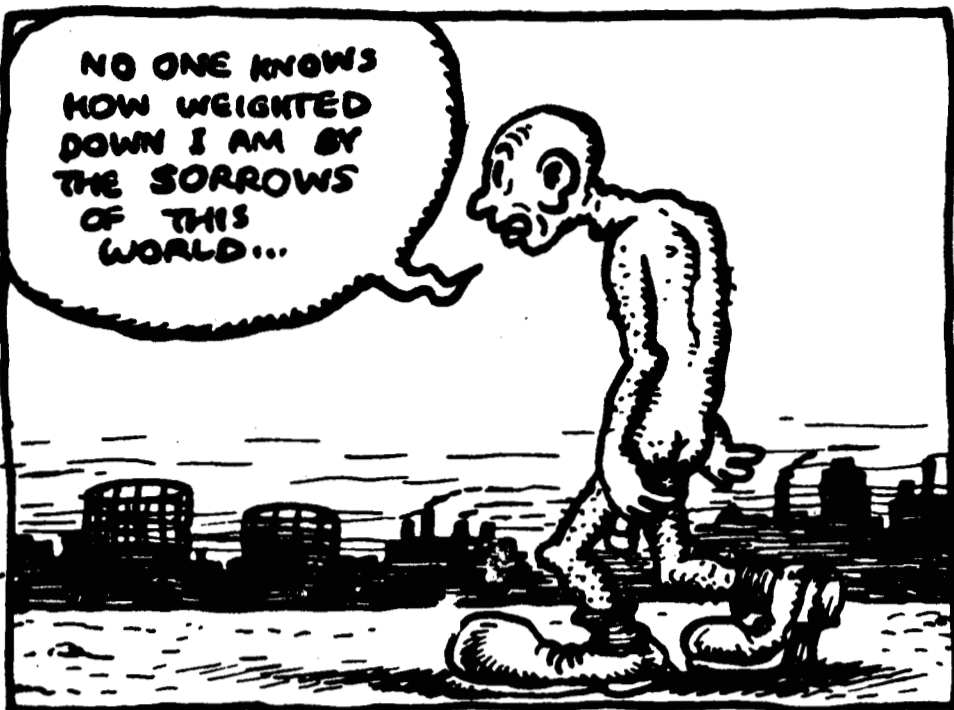
\$50!! THAT'S MORE THAN I'VE EVER GOTTEN AT ONE TIME BEFORE!

MY WRITING MUST BE GETTING BETTER!

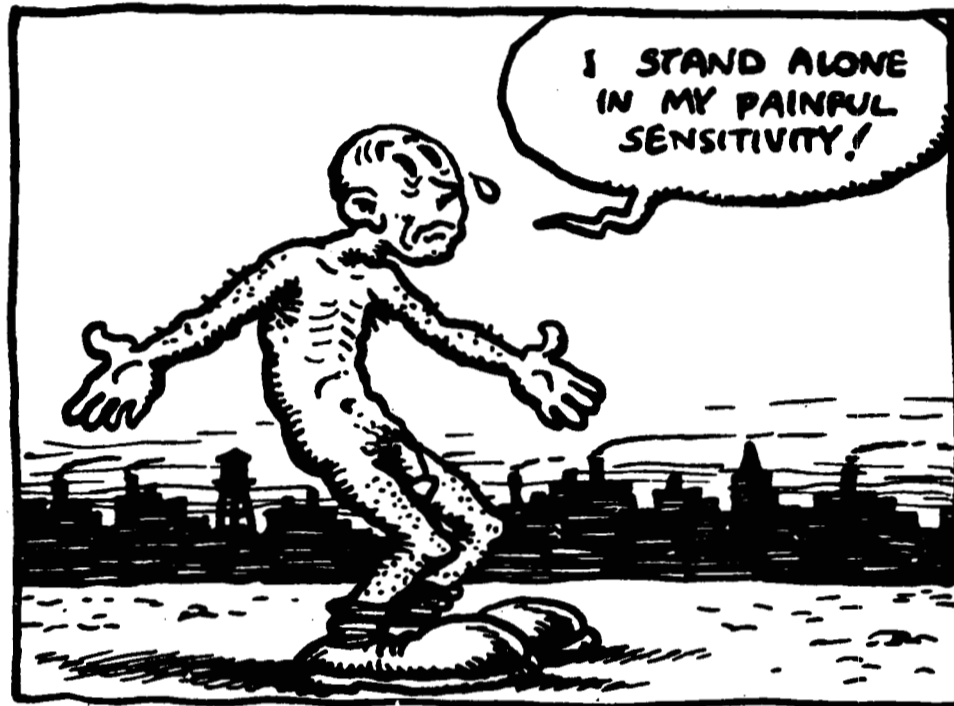




I'M A PATHETIC HUMAN WRECK..



NO ONE KNOWS HOW WEIGHTED DOWN I AM BY THE SORROWS OF THIS WORLD...

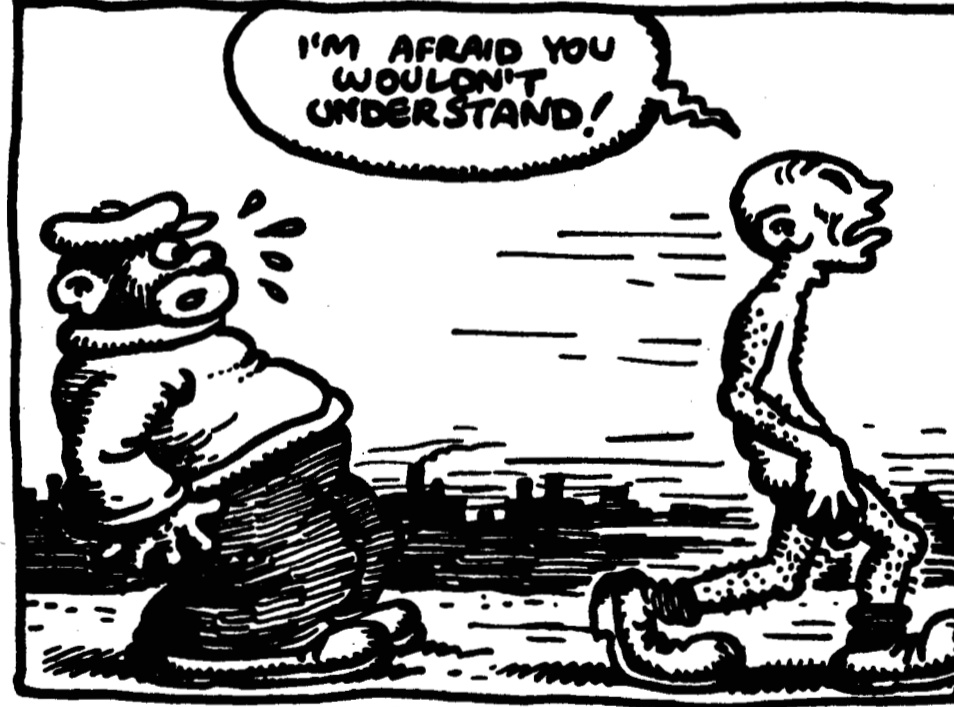


I STAND ALONE IN MY PAINFUL SENSITIVITY!



HEY, WHAT'S BUGGIN' YOU, MAC?

WHY TH' LONG FACE?



I'M AFRAID YOU WOULDN'T UNDERSTAND!



WELL FUCK YOU, ASSHOLE!

SEE WHAT I MEAN?



NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW!



... HERE LIES SAINT SHUMAN A BEAUTIFUL PERSON WHO WAS CRUSHED BY A BRUTAL WORLD

THE VISCERAL PLAYERS PRESENT
CHARLES FLACCID
 AS THE
PHANTOM FLASHER
 IN
SHOWDOWN
 ON
MAIN STREET

LET'S LOOK IN, SHALL WE?
 WHY ARE YOU SO UPTIGHT?
 I'M NOT!
 THERE ARE JUST SOME THINGS I DON'T DO!
 IF YOU THINK I'M GOING TO GET IT ON WITH A KOOK WEARING A BUSINESS SUIT, YOU'RE CRAZY!
 SUITS ME CHARLIE, I'M BETTER OFF WITH MY JEAN GENET HAND VIBRATOR *
 THE NAME IS CHUCK!
 NOT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT FOR CRISSAKE!
 THAT DOES IT, I'M LEAVING!
 *CORDLESS

I DON'T NEED HER INSULTS! MAYBE WORKING ON MY MARRIAGE WILL CALM ME...
 LATER...
 THIS IS DRIVING ME BATTY!
 I'VE GOT TO GET OUT.
 GET OUT AND...
FLASH!
 THE KING OF FLASHERS PREPARES FOR ACTION!
 A FLASHING I WIP GO
 HAND TAILORED, BUCKLE-ON, HERRING-BONE, KNEE-TO-ANKLE, FLASHER TROUSER LEGS
 COMPLIMENTED BY CAREFREE, DAYGLO LIME ANGORA ANKLETS

SPECIAL, BENCH MADE, TORPEDO-TOED, WING TIP, FLASHER "KICKS", WITH UNBORN OSTRICH UPPERS, HAND PERFORATED, BABY GAZELLE TRIM, AND FOR NEVER-FAIL TRACTION, EQUIPPED WITH SPACE-AGE, RIPPLE-GRIP, SPONGE SOLES
 CAMELHAIR TOPCOAT OF CONSERVATIVE CUT
 NEW!
 SURGEONS GLOVES FOR GRIP ON COAT
 AND TO COMPLETE THE IMPENETRABLE DISGUISE OF THE PHANTOM FLASHER...
 A NATTY, SNAP-BRIM, ALPACA FEDORA, ONCE THE PROPERTY OF "BENNY THE FLORIST"
 SIMPLE, DOTTED SILK BOWTIE

NOW TO FIND A GOOD PLACE TO LURK
 CLOSER...
 LITTLE LAMB...
 LITTLE LA...!
 FIRST, THE LEAP, THEN...
 LEAP!!
 MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB...
 WHA?
 HELLO THERE!
 WHAT'S THE MATTER, FLASHER, LOSING YOUR TOUCH?
 OH YEAH? WAIT TIL NEXT TIME!
 LOOK FOR THE PHANTOM FLASHER
 HE'LL BE LURKING FOR YOU!