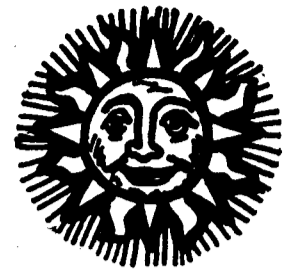


the
MARTLET



University of Victoria

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

Vol. 12 No. 12

November 16, 1972

REMEMBER



ME?

(today is the first anniversary of my resignation as president of the university of victoria)

THE COMING SCENE

by Jim Murphy

All insertions in the Coming Scene must be received in the Martlet by noon Monday. Any copy received after this deadline will not be included.

Dr. A. Forsyth of the University of New Hampshire will speak on the topic of "Selected Attention: a Psychophysical Approach." at 3:30 p.m. in COR 170.

Thur Nov. 16

The UVic Eckankar Campus Society presents a special guest lecture by Gary Foster on the Subject: "ECKANKAR - THE ANCIENT SCIENCE OF TOTAL AWARENESS," today at 8:00 p.m. in ELL 168. For information phone 592-0230.

Sat Nov. 18

The UVASC presents an instructional Rally starting out at 1:00 p.m. from the Commons parking lot. For further information phone 598-1987.

Cine-Centa will show two films in MAC 144 tonight. First is TAKING OFF at 7:30 p.m. only and at 9:15 THE NIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING DAY with Marlon Brando and Richard Boone will be shown. Admission to one or both films is 75 cents for students and \$1.00 for general admission.

Fri Nov. 17

Cine-Noon presents UNIVERSE and ALOUETTE in ELL 168.

Sun Nov. 19

The UVic Square Dance Club is having its weekly dance from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. this week only. Members who wish to contribute food for the Nov. 25 Singles Dance are asked to contact Brian Hertenas soon as possible.

The Lansdowne Film Society is presenting THE COLLECTOR starring Samantha Eggar and Terrance Stamp tonight in MAC 144 at 7 & 9 p.m. Admission is 75 cents.

Mon Nov. 20

The Baha'i Faith will be holding informal discussions in the Boardroom at 2:30 p.m. All

are welcome. For more information phone 384-5639.

Tues Nov. 21

The Department of Biology presents "BAREFOOT ACROSS THE WATER", a photographic trip to remote places, with remote biological associations. It will be shown in Cunningham 1018 at 4:30 p.m.

History students and professors are invited to attend a meeting in COR 375 at an unspecified time today. The purpose of the meeting is to form an association that would handle field trips, the possibility of O.F.Y. grants, social activities and other aspects of history not currently handled by the Department administration.

The Bacteriology & Biochemistry Club will hold their meeting at 7:30 p.m. in Craigdarroch 206-7. Dr. S.A. Berry will be speaking on "Clinical Electrophoresis and Membrane Separation," Mr. Wai Man Poon will be speaking on "Acupuncture," and Mr. Byron Yashuk will be speaking on "Renal Dialysis."

Wens Nov. 22

Il y aura un Reunion du Club Francais chaque mercredi soir a 1930 MAC 109. Bienvenue a tous.



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LASZLO GATI
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Tuesday November 21st 7.30 p.m.
Admission \$1.50
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Fantasia para un Gentilhombre Rodrigo
Symphony No. 9 Shostakovitch
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IN THE FIELDS OF: Administration, Engineering and Applied Sciences, Bio-Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and Economics.
ELIGIBILITY: All full-time university students in the above fields who intend to return to university in 1973-74. Canadian citizens have statutory preference for appointment.
TO APPLY: Submit a UCPA application form (available from your University Placement Office) and a list of courses taken, to the Public Service Commission of Canada, 203-535 Thurlow St., Vancouver 5, B.C. Apply before December 31, 1972. Please quote competition 73-4200.

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UVIC BOOKSTORE AND CAMPUS SHOP
MON-FRI 9-5

Budget Finally Budes

The AMS finally managed to pass its budget Tuesday night without either jeopardizing existing student programmes or supporting new ones.

After a tiring six-hour session and a delay of almost two weeks since the meeting was scheduled to have been held, council spent more than \$100,000 on twelve different departments.

Topping the list was a grant of more than \$26,000 to operation of the SUB. Other major recipients were Clubs' Council, Publications and the General Manager's Office.

Funds of \$27,260 earmarked for the Athletic Council were not dealt with by the RA. Athletics receives its money by getting six dollars from each student's AMS fees in September.

In contrast to previous budget meetings there were no attempts to severely restrict the functioning of the Martlet. The paper managed to come away with \$9600, a decrease of \$250 from last year.

Three special motions proposed by President Russell Freethy, one of which would have ensured the production of an academic guidebook this year, failed.

Freethy, when contacted Wednesday morning for comment, was not pleased, either with the decision to defeat allocation of \$2000 to the guidebook or with the budget as a whole.

"I can't believe the priorities re-affirmed last night were those of the students we represent", he said.

"If the budget were to go to the student body to vote on, I'm sure it would change substantially", Freethy remarked.

There was little support for the AMS President's attitude from the RA. His special motions all failed by substantial margins and he refused to sponsor any amendments.

The council went through the budget a first time, making cuts as they went along and establishing a fund from which, at the end of this part of the meeting they granted money to motions that arose.

Although Freethy was unsuccessful in gathering support for his proposals, all three of them were moved and passed by other council members in modified form.

Of \$1450 made available by the RA for this part of the budget

discussion, the academic guidebook managed to obtain a third as did both the Activities Department and the Martlet.

Freethy, in addition to the \$2000 he had asked for to produce a guidebook, had attempted to get supplementary grants of \$2000 for Activities and \$1250 for the Martlet (to cover production cost increases).

At a summer quorum meeting of the RA last July a motion had been passed to guarantee Activities Co-Ordinator Rick Patterson a \$4000 subsidy to cover the cost of his programmes.

Patterson ended up getting less than \$800.

One motion which surprised council was one by Freethy to cut \$2000 from the Clubs' budget.

It was a tough night for him. That attempt to find funds for an academic guidebook went down to overwhelming defeat as well.

In an explanatory statement attached to the budget he presented, Treasurer Paul Malnarich had said that "the budget itself is political. I have attempted to create a very non-political document, but the allocation of resources is the most political decision any organization can make."



Remember the student theatre boycott? Effective isn't it? So much so that prices have been hiked up for the second time in three months.

NSU Rejects Social Commitment

by dave todd

AMS President Russell Freethy, treasurer of the recently-formed National Union of Students, said Monday he would resign from NUS office if UVic students rejected membership in the organization.

The new body was established in Toronto on Nov. 5 by delegates from about 40 Canadian universities and community colleges. A three-day conference was marked by a dispute which saw the representatives from Maritime and Quebec schools walk out in protest over the terms of union membership.

Potential members will have to hold referendums on their campuses before being allowed to join. So far, only Simon Fraser University has done this. Some student councils authorized their delegates to join the new union but UVic was not among them.

The Quebec delegates demanded representation based on region rather than the student population of institutions. They argued that the method they favoured would prevent one power bloc or region (ie. the University or Toronto or Ontario in general) from controlling the NUS.

The method finally chosen was to allow member institutions one vote for each 5,000 students they have. The decision was acceptable to only one of the Quebec schools attending and to none of the Maritime delegates.

Freethy says UVic if it joins NUS will be allowed one vote while UBC with more than 15,000 students will have four votes.

Discussing the political orientation and prospects for success of the new union, he said that "now is a reorganization period" for the student movement in Canada.

"We must recognize that the

mood now is not that of the early sixties. We will be dealing with bread and butter issues", Freethy said.

He dismissed as unlikely the possibility that the new organization would become involved in political struggles as did its predecessor the Canadian Union of Students (CUS). The CUS was disbanded in 1969 following many months of internal and external difficulties.

"The object of NUS is not to become a political mouthpiece for organizations expressing a minority viewpoint", he said.

He argued that issues the union was likely to concern itself with were bound to be political in one sense, inasmuch as there would be dealings with the Federal Government.

"The whole question of student financing and student aid is very much a political issue," he said. Another matter of concern to the union is student housing.

Freethy hinted at the methods the NUS can be expected to adopt to achieve its aims when he said that most of the organization's work would be done quietly through lobbying, particularly of the federal Department of Finance.

"In no way, as long as I have anything to do with the organization, will it become a vocal institution", he said, later adding that he was not in favour of financial support to any social causes through the vehicle of NUS.

That, in his opinion as treasurer of the organization was something best left up to the various student councils across the country.

The NUS Constitution, ratified at the founding conference, states that it will "act as a vehicle of social

cont'd on 5

B.C. Students Protest

Federal Loan Formula

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The federal student loan regulations came under fire Nov. 9 as representatives of the British Columbia Association of Student Unions (BCASU) presented a brief to the steering committee of student loan officials from the provincial and federal governments.

The brief attacked the recent changes in the loan regulations, as well as some of the original regulations.

The recent changes include a demand that students save a certain amount of money over the summer, and the compulsory inclusion of photostats of the student's T-1 tax return form, birth certificate, and social insurance number with a loan application.

The brief questioned the reasoning behind these government moves.

Finance Minister John Turner has claimed in a letter to the vice-president of Simon Fraser University that "...experience with this program over the past seven years has indicated that unsubstantiated data submitted by applicants cannot be relied upon."

Turner said that "...it had been discovered that false information on application forms was being submitted by some 25 percent of the applicants (in the case of one province 75 percent)."

He concluded "...to fail to require verification of data would, in my view, be an irresponsible use of the taxpayer's money."

The BCASU brief claims the

federal government has offered no figures to justify the changes. It says any extra costs could result only from interest payment on the portion of loans gained by the submission of false information; by the extra administrative cost involved; and by unpaid loans originally gained by the submission of false information.

The brief also says the reference to the 75 percent is irrelevant because it refers to Quebec which does not fall under the Canada Student Loan Act.

Because the Canada Student Loan application is a legal document and can be used as evidence under the Canada Evidence Act, the required photostated material is unnecessary, the BCASU says. The students also term it discriminatory because other federally-guaranteed loans do not require all these documents.

Photostats are just as easily falsified as written statements because no cross-referencing is permitted the Department of Finance under law.

The BCASU brief attacks the regulations on financial independence, as being unrealistic.

Under present regulations a student must be at least 21 (25 in some provinces) and have been employed full-time for 12 consecutive months to be considered independent, or have successfully completed four consecutive years of post-

secondary education, or be married.

It would therefore be possible for someone to be declared dependent on his parents if he was 35 and had been living independently for 15 years but had never worked for a consecutive 12-month period.

The BCASU brief suggests the provincial age of majority be the sole factor for determining independence, because it is the student who is liable for repayment of the loan.

The brief also suggests the elimination of the summer earning chart in favor of the old method of requesting applicants to specify their existing financial support.

The number of student loan applications at the University of British Columbia has dropped by some 50 percent this year. Meanwhile, the same trend is being experienced across Canada because many students are not returning to school. Many of the ones who are come from higher income families.

Department of Finance statistics show the total number of loans granted last year decreased by 7,314 from 1970-71. A total of \$91,839,573, a decrease of \$221,786, was awarded to some 128,585 students. The year before (70-71) some \$92,061,359 was awarded to 135,879 students.

Since the plan began in 1964, about 800,000 students have received about \$490.4 million.

ABOUT THE COVER-

Bruce Partridge is alive and beaming in Vancouver and is probably the wealthiest first-year law student at U.B.C.

Martlet

editor- dave todd

photo editor- frank carter

production manager tim de lange boom

sports craig dalziel, doug pettmann

graphics diane styles

staff- frieda lockhart, sean mckierahan, jack godfrey, edeana malcolm, ray kraft, jaci, andy hume, martin kava, lynn, bob mcelroy, chris gravenor, bill parker, soon to be appearing in prime cartoon space- terry rose.

advertising ken ponsford

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EDITORIAL

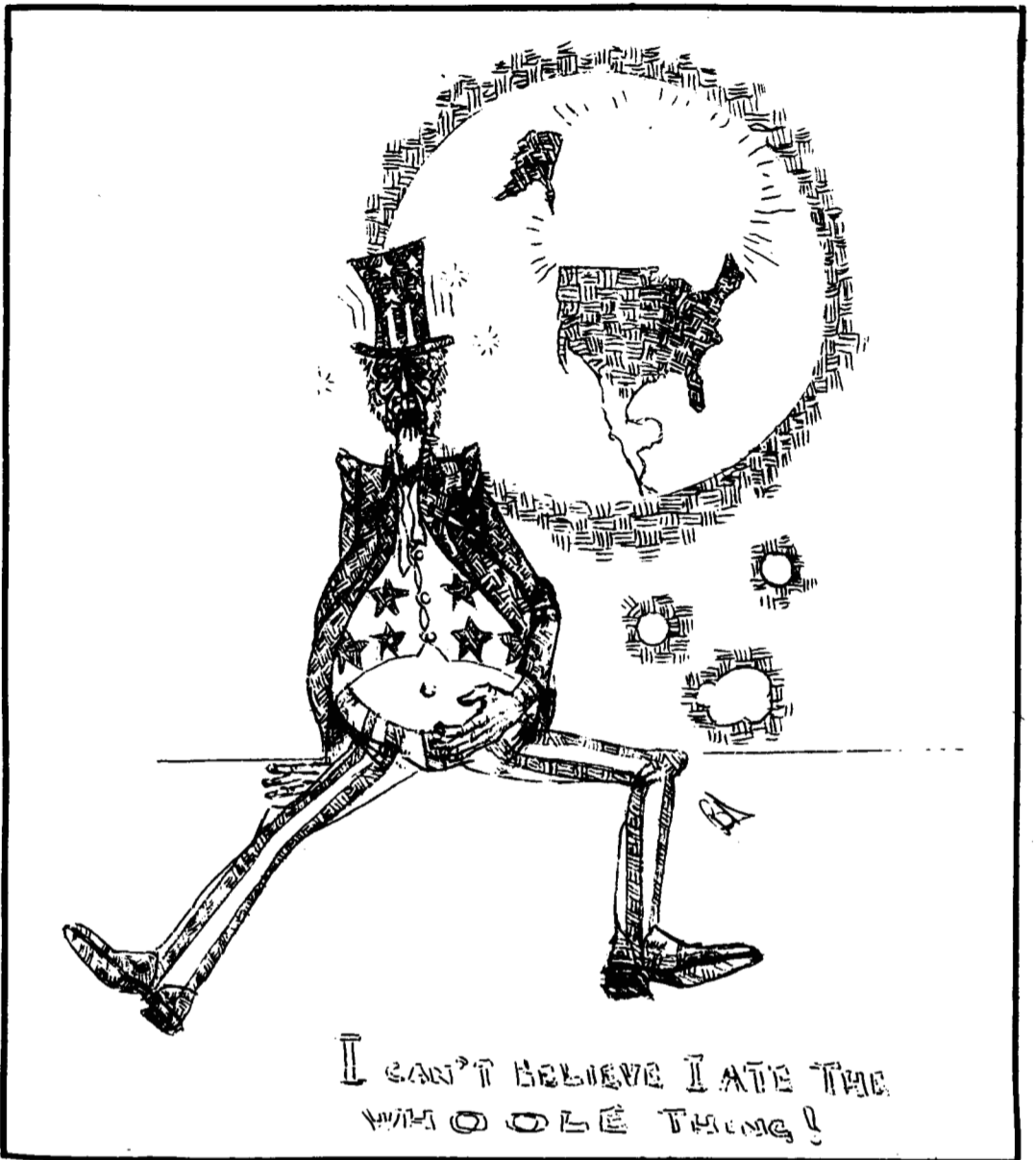
NOT BAD, BUT...

In one respect the AMS budget does a serious disservice to students at UVic. A motion before Council to allocate \$2000 for production of an academic guidebook was defeated. Instead, a sum of \$483 was passed.

It has been disturbing over the past few years to see the cause of student power and students rights dropped by successive councils in favour of the purely managerial and cost-effective approach to spending money. We're a long way from the activism of the 'sixties, it's true (how quickly that statement is becoming hackneyed) but the need for students to have a say in the running of UVic is still here.

Part of the problem may be that the RA does not know what an academic guidebook is. It is not a handbook or a spring and summer shopping catalogue of courses like the UVic calendar. An academic guidebook is a critique. It means student evaluation of courses and professors, of the teaching quality of every professor in the University. It means a student voice because the matters it discusses are those which can only be talked about with authority by students. It means progress in the prevention of tenure disputes. Remember, when students met and fought to save Toby Graff, Bill Goede and Tikam Jain and petitioned to save Christopher Rowe it wasn't because they were struggling for the Faculty Association. They were fighting for their own interests.

If that had been understood by council Tuesday night they wouldn't have given Academic Affairs Chairman Terry Harris less than \$500 to produce an item of such definite importance. They would have given him the \$2000 he needed. With the money he has, Mr. Harris will be hard pressed to come up with even a good facsimile of the last (1968-69) guidebook. The money was there to do it. It was, one has only to glance at the budgetary surplus of \$7500 to see that it was. The \$7500 is going to go towards retiring some of the debt incurred through budgetary deficits of other years. But there is now a larger debt that must be faced--that of the council to everyone at the University in delaying teacher evaluation for yet another year.



ripoff

Dear Sir:

It is evident that some students of the University are still concerned with their \$32 A.M.S. fee. Public awareness of the wasted funds which are spent each month by your A.M.S. Executive Council and Representative Assembly would make many students realize what a ripoff they are missing.

Last week, Mr. Malnarich reported that the deficit of two years ago had been reduced by 50 percent. However, he failed to report how much more could have been reduced had the Executive members followed the motions of the meetings. Money has been spent and is being spent for members to visit national conferences for a Students Union after a motion has been passed recommending that we do not get involved in this organization until our University society and a

Provincial Union was operating successfully. The recent lack of election organization and candidates certainly doesn't give the impression of a successful Society.

Last year, the President's salary was reduced \$400 to allow additional funds for the Club's budget. The Club's budget was not reduced during the year but the \$400 was returned to the President's salary. It was decided that it was necessary to send a member of the University to Ottawa to question the Federal Government's decision on the changes in Student Loan policy. This costly trip was extended to include a visit to Toronto with no prior budget approval. Later, the Executive Council was informed that the trip was not necessary as this decision was to be made by the Provincial Government. However, no information was passed to the Executive Council before the trip because this was to be a lobbying excursion.

The Executive Council consists of some responsible members, i.e., Clubs Director, Activities Coordinator, Intramurals Representative and others, but those with intentions to give the students their \$32 worth are being dominated by the ripoff artists.

Perhaps the Editor can find some member of the Martlet staff to report on the autocratic meetings of the Executive Council.

Yours truly,

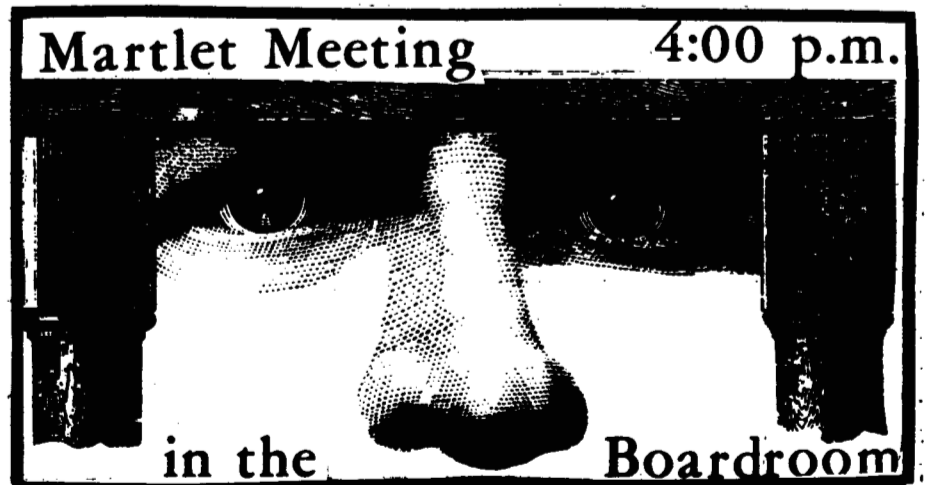
Wayne Erickson,
B.Ed. Graduate

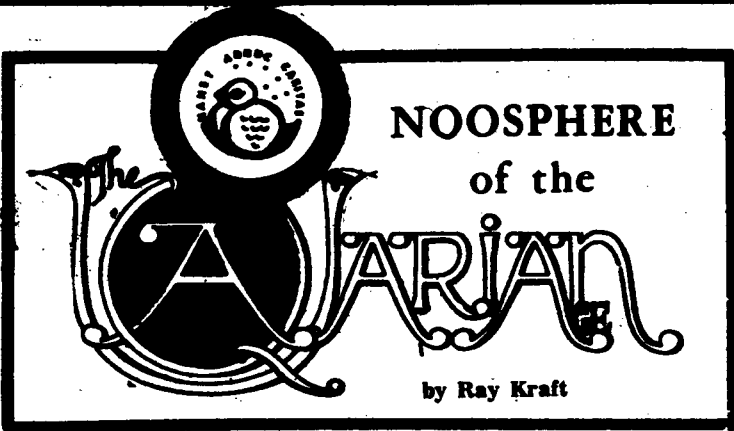
sorry but...

Dear Mr. Todd:

Please forgive me for changing my mind and deciding not to become involved with the Martlet. I did not mean to disappoint you and at the time that I came in to see you, I was

cont'd on 14





NO. 10 THE BRIDGE BUILDERS: A FABLE

Seeing.

The whole of life lies in that verb if not in end, in essences. Fuller being is closer union. Union can only increase through an increase in consciousness, that is to say--vision.

Teillard de Chardin

Once upon a time in a land not far away there was a group of like minded citizens who gained their reputations as Bridge Builders. They constructed bridges of all descriptions and accordingly enjoyed the glories and bounties associated with their craft.

There was however unrest in the population, based on feelings of separation, because a very wide onrushing river divided the country in two.

One day the Bridge Builders decided that they were the ones to do something about the divided land and proposed that they would install a crossing over the disjunctive river. So they approached the people on either side of the river and engaged their support for the bridge scheme. Within a short time the construction of the so-named "People's Bridge" began. Within four years the bridge was completed and there was to be a great celebration throughout the land.

However it was at this stage that the ever-so-enterprising Bridge Builders arbitrarily decided to set up a tollgate on the new bridge; and without further consultation began to open the crossing for business. Needless to say this action angered the newly united citizens and a grassroots movement was started aimed at eliminating the tollgate.

"Never, never!" shrieked one of the spokesman Bridge Builders. "If you do not agree with our operation at the Bridge we will blow it up and you will be divided again." So saying he and the rest of the Builders took up defensive positions on the bridge.

At which point the people came up with a plan to rid themselves of the Builders without in the process destroying the bridge.

SO...a communication was exchanged between the citizens on both sides of the river: "These scoundrels think that they shall cheat us out of our newly acquired unity by threatening us with the destruction of the People's Bridge if we do not agree to their operation of it. At this moment they are predaciously occupying the People's Bridge, full of pride, vanity and emnity. So dear comrades and brothers the solution is clear. Let them go ahead jnd destroy the bridge; but let it be made clear to them that they shall not be permitted to set foot on either shore. (And that simultaneously was the moral of the story.)

NOOSTALK

The manager of the most expensive little greasy spoon in Victoria, (the \$100,000 SUB cafe), Gordie Teal, said that I was gaining some insight into his problems when I remarked that I knew how difficult it was for a profit to be made in a non-profit organization. Hmmm.

Dr. Farrell of UVic's Geography Dept. said that he felt students were losing ground in the struggle for academic reform. He thought students should be actively presenting a yearly brief to senate dealing with the student position with respect to what measures of reform they would still like to have. Maybe a continued version of the "Need for Change" brief would be useful to the administration and the university at large if students are still interested in the directions their academic future is heading, that is.

While at the Geography Dept., the Noosphere tried to get to the "bottom" of UVic. Looking at the dept.'s excellent world globe, it appears that the straight down bottom comes out near the Crozet Islands, a French possession off the south east tip of Africa...

Next Week: A New Headspace.

Nixon Pays

Who says there are some things money can't buy?

A recent article in TIME Magazine estimated total presidential campaign expenditures by Richard Nixon and George McGovern at \$67 million. Of this amount, Nixon spent \$45 million and McGovern \$22 million.

Now if one takes the combined figure spent by the Democratic and Republican political machines on getting their respective presidential candidates into office, an

interesting phenomenon arises.

Nixon, who spent twice as much bread as McGovern got about twice as many votes. More accurately expressed, Amerika clutched Nixon to its bosom with 60.1 percent of the votes cast while the Republicans spent 67 percent of the combined dollar total shared between themselves and the Democrats.

Maybe money can't buy Nixon love but it got him four more years, with America footing the bill on the pay now, pay later plan.



Above: two unidentified enthusiasts negotiate a ticket sale. Five hundred now; five hundred at the end of the month?

Union cont'd from 3

change as defined by the member institutions."

Subject to considerable debate in Toronto including an unsuccessful motion to delete it from the constitution, Freethy said the "social change" clause caused quite a bit of concern on the UVic campus earlier in the year as well.

After a preliminary meeting in Windsor last May to explore the prospect of a national students' organization, the UVic RA went on record as opposing the formation of any radical political body on a Canada-wide level.

Freethy agreed that the mood of students at UVic was out of step with the rest of Canada.

"Generally UVic students are less concerned about their socio-political environment

than students at other institutions, that's not to say they're more apathetic, just that they don't voice their apathy", he said.

He had no idea what reaction at UVic would be to a referendum proposing campus membership in the union, though he added that if they did not join, students would be failing themselves as well as students in the rest of Canada.

Regarding "failure" of this sort, Freethy drew attention to the fact that NUS was not an association but a "union" of students. Adopted at the conference was the Declaration of the Canadian Student, formerly part of the old CUS Constitution.

It states in part, 'The Canadian student has the right to be free to continue his education

without any material, economic, social or psychological barriers, created by the absence of real equality of essential conditions.' No links with organized labour have been proposed.

As far as social change goes, the NUS does not appear to be putting either its money or its priorities where its mouth is.

Freethy admitted as much when he said that the function of working towards fundamental changes in Canadian society was "probably very low on the list of priorities" of the union.

And it can't be denied that while one may be almost dead or almost injured it is not possible to be almost pregnant or almost an agent for social change. It's one or the other.

Women Guaranteed Voice in NUS

In a controversial move at the founding conference of the National Union of Students (Association Nationale des Etudiants) in Toronto on Nov. 5 a bylaw was passed which requires one-half of all NUS standing and special committees to be composed of women.

By a vote of 24-16-8 the motion was passed, with such traditionally conservative student councils as the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus and York University voting in favour of it.

The central committee of NUS, which includes UVic AMS president Russell Freethy, Michael Warsh from SFU, and Teri Ball from UBC, plans to organize a policy conference for February.

By then it is hoped a significant number of institutions will have joined the union through referendums.

MAYBE

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Birtright	384-1431
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Hostel	384-3634
House	383-1951
Community Action Group	382-5911
Environmental Centre	388-9832
Low Income Group	388-5312
Need Crisis Line	386-6323
Poison Control Centre	386-3131
Project Recycle, 4026 Borden	479-1015
Student Health Services	477-6915
Suicide Pevention	386-6304
Trouble with Landlords	385-3933
UVic Counselling Centre (local 348)	477-6911
UVic Day Care Centre	598-4971

-by dave todd

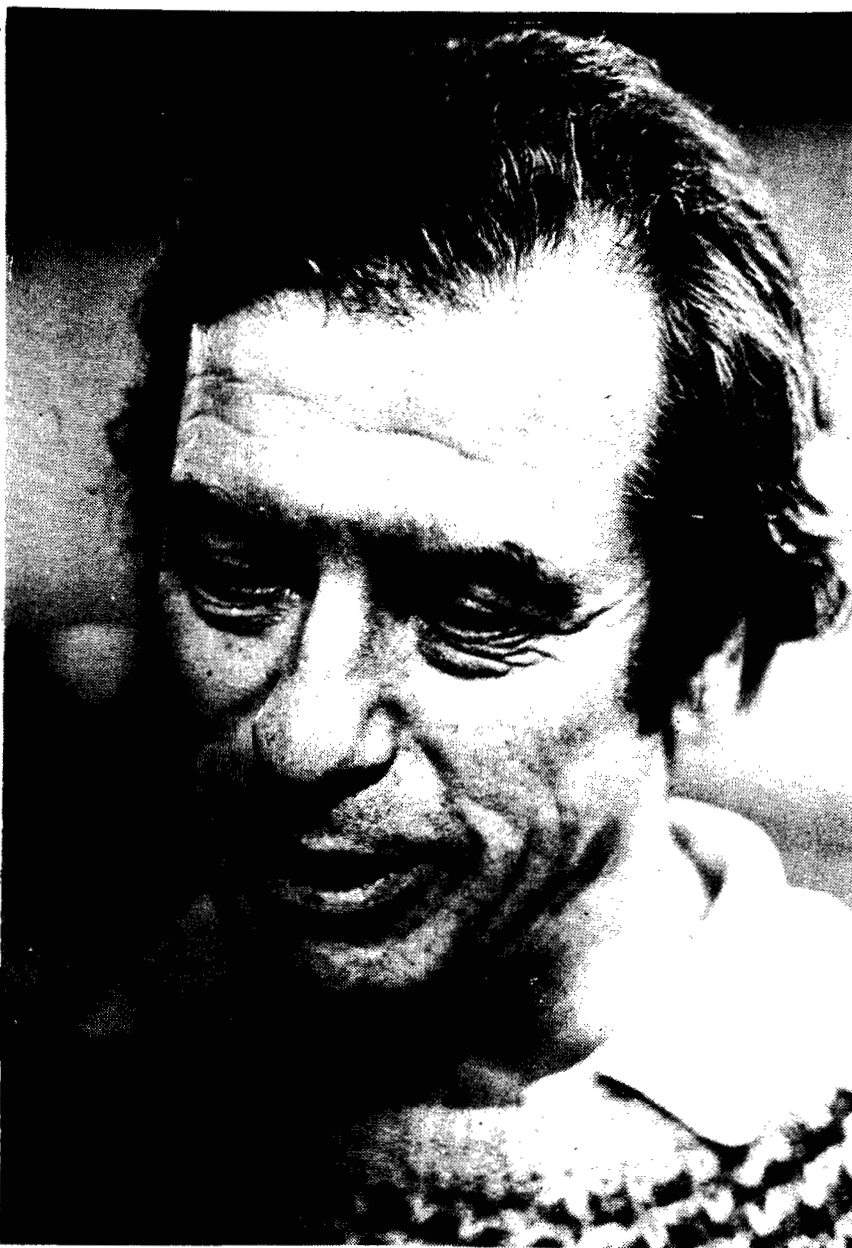
Each weeknight at 11 p.m. his face appeared on millions of Canadian television screens. Stanley Burke, at age 44, had attained the pinnacle of Canadian TV journalism—he was the man who read the CBC National News. But, he says he never really wanted the job and hated doing it. Currently involved in community television and an experimental environmental scheme in Vancouver, there is no disguising his bitterness over the problems he was up against as a national newscaster from 1967 to 1969, when he left Canada for Biafra. Burke, who had worked for the CBC in Nigeria before the war and who had begun his job at CBC headquarters at about the time the war began, spent several months in the war-torn country attempting to help hasten the end of the fighting. Returning to Canada he spent a period of time teaching at York University and is now on the faculty at Simon Fraser University, in the Communications Department.

Burke was born in Vancouver fifty years ago. After obtaining a degree in agriculture from UBC and serving in the Navy during World War II he became a newspaperman. He spent five years as a parliamentary reporter in Ottawa and joined the CBC as a UN correspondent in 1958. He was in Berlin at the time of the 1961 crisis and from 1962 to 1967 was based in Paris.

Recently the Martlet went to Vancouver to interview Burke, discussing the CBC, Biafra and news reporting in general. Over a couple of beer he proved to be friendly and willing to describe his experiences, though he tended to over-dramatise situations in which he had been involved. We began by asking about the circumstances surrounding his journey to Africa.

MARTLET - Why did you quit the CBC? What turned you off?

BURKE - Well the reason for leaving was Biafra. Now I would never have left the CBC at that time, in that way, simply because I was turned off with the Corporation. I had perhaps the easiest job in Canada, certainly easy in terms of remuneration per minute on the air. Dead easy. I was frankly misled in accepting the job. I was a foreign correspondent and a very happy foreign correspondent. I was persuaded to take the job. So I would have, just in normal human prudence, set up something for myself before departing. No, as far as leaving was concerned, that was because of the Biafran situation. I was in Nigeria at the beginning of the crisis in early 1966, around when the first assassinations took place. I was very well briefed and I realized that the Nigerian situation was very similar to that in Canada, surprisingly similar. Canada and Nigeria are both products of the British Empire in the nineteenth century. They were products of the same forces of empire—the railroad and the straight line mentality.



frank carter photo

Stanley Burke:

"a balance between opposite forces"

Beautiful straight lines drawn rather casually on maps. The basic premise of the British Empire and the Commonwealth is people of various races and creeds working together in peace and harmony. A very noble ideal which is characteristically English and is absolutely foreign to the French. My political education came when I was a very arrogant correspondent to Paris. I had been five years with the UN and I had covered Parliament for five years. I thought I knew damn near everything about Canada. I got to Paris and realized suddenly that I knew nothing because I did not know that the French-french mentality and the English-english mentality were just absolutely in collision. And then I realized that we in Canada, in English-speaking Canada, with all the good will of spaniels wagging our tails are trying to build a country and are spending perhaps \$300 million a year here to try to persuade ourselves that there's no fundamental difference between an English mind and a French mind. And that's a basic concept in bilingualism and biculturalism and of course the reality is that these two cultures are in collision. They don't like one another and their ideals are quite different. So it's with that background that I came to Nigeria, and readily saw, (I was briefed and others told me and I was able to see as a result of my French background) that this country was really in for one hell of a lot of trouble because the basic commonwealth ethic

wasn't likely to work. Because obviously after six years this country was in very deep trouble and I might add, still is. The war has solved nothing. Wars seldom do. So that was my philosophical fascination: the realization that there was something here of fundamental importance for Canadians.

When the war came I was by then doing the CBC news, having been persuaded by the acting president of the CBC that they would set up this thing where an experienced newsman could do the news and be involved in the gathering and presentation of the news, though in no way would I have the last word as to what went on the air or anything like that. I would never have wanted it. It would never have worked and would never have allowed it. But that I was going to be actively involved. The Union objected, and it's all part of this pigeon-hole mentality where if somebody starts crossing these professional boundaries and if a newsman begins to take over an announcer's function, then it threatens the whole structure.

MARTLET - Does the person who reads the National have any part in the editing of the news itself?

BURKE - No, though I made it my job to do a certain amount. I told them before I went on the air that I will never say anything which I even remotely suspect might not be accurate. And in fact I made hundreds of changes. Sometimes they would protest. Whenever they felt it was in their interests to protest they would do so and they would take

it up to the National Labour Relations level, in formal protest. I have copies of these documents—pages and pages of documentation:

"The Corporation maintains that...management maintains that...the union maintains that..." Incidentally, I was never told anything about this. But through the grapevine they would tell me, "Oh by the way another grievance has been filed", and I eventually asked the CBC management to give me copies of these things. They were always after the peripheral little things. There was never any substance in any of them. One was that I was seen holding a conference with the Executive Producer of the News. ie. I was seen talking to him. This was "not part of my job specification" to talk to the executive producer of the News, who is a friend and an experienced newsguy and yes we used to talk over...etc. They protested that.

MARTLET - Did going to Biafra change your attitudes to the work you had been doing in Canada?

BURKE - Oh very much so. The thing that from a professional point of view Biafra drove home and even though I had some twenty years of journalistic experience and I shouldn't have been surprised, I was astonished and dismayed to find how bad the reporting was.

MARTLET - You don't feel that the news systems of the western world did a very good job of describing what went on in Nigeria? How did you feel

terview

having to report events there nightly as a national newscaster?

BURKE - Oh this was my major agony. Over and over again, this was in the early stages of the thing, we were giving it a few lines here and a few lines there. I had been in Nigeria only eight months earlier and knew it was going to be a major disaster. We were giving a very superficial kind of coverage, saying that the rebels advanced here and the government troops retreated there. I kept saying over and over again, we must say something about why it's happening. And I eventually had a major triumph in that I was able to get into the news that it was a tribal struggle. That was as far as we got. I was told, well we've got a (CBC) crew going in there and the crew will tell us all about why it's happening. I remember briefing one of the guys who was going in. And of course we got the usual news coverage and we saw pictures of soldiers. We got the normal superficial approach. And so this distressed me very much and made me realize how inadequate our normal reportage is. I suggest to you that you play a little game and when you're looking at news, reading news, ask the question why. And any beginner in journalism taking the Journalism 100 course learns that it's W5, as in the television programme- who, what, where, when, why. But you find that it's rarely "why". The who, what, where, when happens and is transmitted with incredible speed- in microseconds. But why it happened is rarely ever touched.

And this is very interesting. Because, take for example a television programme: it's paste. It's an artistic creation. You could plot it like a musical score- it has its high points and its human interest, its balance, its action, its humour- and if you say "why?", suddenly you bring the whole damn thing down to a grinding crawl. And we have no time for that and so we ignore that. "Why" is complex and of course it involves opinion as to why, so we just ignore it.

MARTLET - I've got an inclination, because of things you've said in the last couple of minutes, to ask whether you believe in what is nowadays termed the "myth of objectivity" in news reporting.

BURKE - I agree, it's a myth and there's no such thing as objectivity. I would take it a step further than that and say that what is raised is, is there such a thing as truth? And this is very interesting and I submit that our fixation with truth and fact and statistics is part of our French culture. It's very interesting as a foreign correspondent to attend a press conference in another culture. The

government officer is likely to say that "a lot of people were killed" or that "we have proceeded many miles". The North American correspondents will always demand how many people were killed? how many tons? how many rupees? and he

(government press officer) won't know. And they get very irritated at that. They think that either he's incompetent or else he's trying to hide something. And of course in another culture it doesn't really matter. He will give you an approximate number of how many miles, how many rupees. But the specific number which is so important to us, does not mean much to them. And you see him floundering and he gets irritated but the basic thing is that other cultures, like the Chinese, have very little tradition, have very little regard for truth. They have infinite respect for wisdom. And you study Confucian thinking- you find that Confucius is rather questionable as to truth. But as to wisdom, there is no question. Perhaps in our society, if we learned to respect and seek wisdom a little bit more and recognize that truth is very debatable...you know, "What is truth?" is so much...I'm merely saying yes, objectivity is a myth and it's each person's selection of what he chooses to call facts.

MARTLET - Do you feel any sort of a social responsibility to interpret news, removed from simply reporting other people's factual accounts of things happening?

BURKE - It's another question of scale. More and more I come to believe that the big scale in every sense is very dangerous and war is the result of big scale. Because of big scale we will accept a million deaths and do it piously. The same applies in covering the news. When you have mass coverage, then the slightest kind of interpretation may be dangerous. And one person is influencing too many other people. Where you have a smaller audience, where you are the New York Times or any newspaper for that matter you are able to engage in much more interpretation. Nobody worries about it very much. If you had one newspaper covering the whole of Canada, then the relations of the director with his wife or somebody else's wife would become something of national concern. So that's why the big news distribution services, I think, tend to be so very superficial. We're moving into an era of more channels and the shortage of time will soon be non-existent. When we have more time, then we can engage in more opinions and broader, looser interpretations.

I think one other thing, from a philosophical point of view, is fundamental. It's that we should teach ourselves to appreciate more the logic of paradox. In our schools and our whole society we are taught to respect truth above else. And this is a linear concept that if you pursue a fact-finding long enough, far enough, you will arrive at truth. We are not taught to believe that you will find two opposites are probably equally true. Everything around us is paradoxical. In all of the universe, it is male-female, black-white, evil-good, and science is based on opposites. Everything is in balance

between opposite forces and yet in spite of all around us we still believe that there's such a thing as truth. If we believed in the logic of paradox, and if given that one thing seemed to be true, we automatically assumed that probably the opposite is equally true, if we taught ourselves to look in the opposite direction and see what seems to be there, then I think we wouldn't be constantly bewildered when we set off well-meaningly in one direction and suddenly find that it has led us into a trap. And in concrete terms, literally concrete, we build freeways. And we're absolutely convinced that if we build enough freeways, what a marvelous life it's going to be and then we find that it's a disaster. We clear slums, we build massive educational institutions and put billions of dollars into concrete with the best intention in the world. When it's all done we've spent so much money pouring concrete, there's no money left for education. And you would appreciate the logic of that. So much for paradox.

MARTLET - As a journalist, do you think it's more important to inform people or to change their points of view?

BURKE - No, I don't think one should set out to change anybody's point of view. Surely that would be an utterly arrogant thing to do. How would one know? And especially if you were schooled to believe in paradox. So if I were to try to change your opinion, I would immediately say, but

paradoxically anything I believe, the opposite is probably equally true. No, I do not believe that one should try to change anybody's opinion. I think that by a process of free exchange and interchange and interface one will evolve new opinions and I'm much more interested in changing my own than I am in changing yours.

MARTLET - Do you feel any sense of purpose about what you are doing now or have done in the past?

BURKE - Yes. As to what I am doing now, I believe that we have in this area (Vancouver) better opportunities for interchange than perhaps anywhere else in the world.

Because our technical abilities are in many respects better than anywhere else in the world- the television cable system is bigger.

I am involved in an experimental programme called the IPPS computer programme (Inter-Institutional Policy Simulator).

The purpose of this rather sophisticated process is to eventually get people to dialogue.

Within the public domain lies the greatest concentration of information, environmental information anywhere in the world. IPPS is a very big project and the whole idea is that knowledge should be in the

cont'd on 8



frank carter photo

Stanley Burke...from 7

public domain. So they're very interested in any kind, in any process of dialogue which will lead to this. If the opposite were to happen and this really massive amount of computerized information were solely to remain inside the existing planning structure or the existing power structure, then that would mean an immense increment of power in an area where there is probably too much power already. This is where I quite casually come into it. The result was that I got a Ford Foundation grant to do, in effect, a feasibility study. So as an initial experiment what we're talking about in to get a process of dialogue going on what should happen in the proposed civic square area in Vancouver south of the Courthouse. This is of course where Bennett's last

erection (55-storey B.C. government building. -ed. note) was to go up. So it would be very useful to engage the people who use this area to find out what they would like to have happen here.

What we're saying is that we have here an environment which is not too badly destroyed, which as the environmentalists say, retains a considerable degree of resiliency. So that one has the feeling that if you make an effort, something may come of it. You're not just losing words into the air as we have been doing for the past hour. That something might in fact happen. That's what I'm trying to do now. As to what I have done in the past, this has been mainly losing words in the air in a journalistic effort and it may or may not have done anything. As far as Biafra was concerned,

I suppose most people would say it was a utterly quixotic and misdirected, Idealistic ego-trip. There are all kinds of explanations why anybody would do anything like that. Rather like why the Metcalfes would become involved in something as quixotic as Greenpeace. It makes people uneasy and you do pay a price. Nevertheless I believe that what I did was basically right as I believe the Greenpeace is basically right and than in the long run, in the aggregate, they do add up to something and they must be done.

Martlet-I remember that at the time you did go to Africa, a lot of people seemed quite cynical about the fact that "oh yes he's quit his 30,000 dollar a-year job to get a place in the public eye by being a philanthropist."

BURKE--Yes, that's correct. Well, I suppose you have to say it hurts, But I think you have to expect that.

MARTLET--You couldn't see yourself going back to doing the same kind of job you were a CBC newscaster?

BURKE--No, I wasn't happy doing it. An it's just a great feeling to know you're supported by a large number of people who want you to fall on your face. You're a foreign correspondent. Some smart-ass who thinks he knows everything and he's come in and it's his own ego trip. This is picked up by television commentators, the television critics and so on. It's always said Burke was unhappy because he wanted to be the guy who put his opinion out over the National News. This was normally the way the situation was expressed. It was rarely

said that Burke was a very happy foreign correspondent who was persuaded to do it. My friend Bill Cunningham, who is now with CTV, took over as the executive producer of the News. He wanted to produce a new kind of news. I might add that when they (CBC) chose to fire Cunningham the moment picked was when he was in hospital flat on his back. The cowardice of many bureaucrats who infest such organizations is quite striking.

MARTLET--Are you implying that that's pretty much the way it is now?

BURKE--I would have to say that I would be suprised if it were different. I don't know, I'm not there. But I'd be very suprised if it were. It's probably worse.

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Student Council Commits Suicide

GUELPH (CUP)--The student council at the University of Guelph has voted itself out of existence and established a steering committee to form a new body.

The move was just the latest in the bizarre series of events which has marked the history of student unionism on the central Ontario campus.

The council really wasn't a council at all, but a collection of college student council representatives who came together to form the "Committee of College Presidents" (CCP) at the central university level. All CCP members were appointed by local college councils. Only the CCP chairman was directly

elected by the students, but he had no vote on the CCP.

Dissolution of the CCP followed elections for the chairmanship, which were marred by irregularities.

Odette Thomas, who won the election, was previously disqualified for spending more than the \$200 permitted by CCP regulations. Tom Skilman, who gathered less than half Thomas' votes, was declared elected. He immediately urged dissolution of the CCP.

Skilman managed to stave off a threatened withdrawal by the Ontario Veterinary College (part of U of G), but the colleges of physical sciences, biological sciences, and social sciences were also rumored to be ready

to withdraw from the CCP.

Under Skilman's direction the CCP voted to dissolve and establish a six-member steering committee to draft a new constitution and administer the CCP's prior commitments.

The CCP was formed about three years ago after the collapse of the University of Guelph Student Union Council. Union Council fell apart when it tried to become an incorporated body. Amid administration pressure against some radicalism on the council, the provincial government refused to allow compulsory fees collection. With fees voluntary, Union Council lost its financial bases, and after trying to stay alive, finally collapsed.

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ORDER and PROGRESS

Under military rule Brazil has become a positivist's paradise and for foreign corporations a new frontier

THE ECONOMIST SEPTEMBER 2, 1972

SURVEY 5

Why every investor should put his money behind the latest revolution in South America.

The greatest revolution ever to take place in Latin America is happening in Brazil.

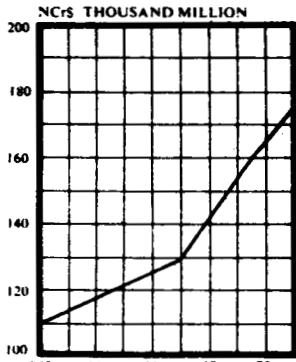
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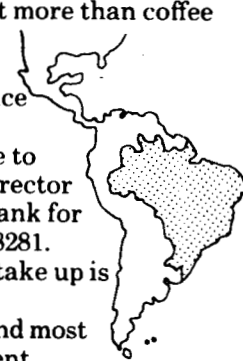
Obviously, Brazil is a lot more than coffee beans and Pele.

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The recent Brazilian boom is founded on the government's basic policy of creating an investor's utopia whatever the cost. The government's program, therefore, has included a tremendous amount of state participation in the economy, for the purpose of building an infrastructure (highway development, hydroelectric projects, steel works, et cetera) which is considered as a minimum dowry for any economic minister requesting the hand and favour of the international financial and business community.

But, of course this is not all. The so-called "Brazilian model" comes with other standard features. In addition to formidable tax incentives, credit facilities, and favourable profit-remittance laws, the investor receives what any capitalist (especially if he operates in the Third World) cherishes most: social and economic security.

Yes, in fact, as the advertisement boasts, Brazil has been the stablest country in Latin America for the last eight years. No dangerous Marxism *a la chilena* (like in Chile) or irritating nationalism *a la peruana*, (like in Peru) simply "order and progress": the positivist's paradise.

Social security has been attained by what is now recognized as one of the principle characteristics of the Brazilian model. This consists of establishing a horrendous regime of torture and organized violence, determined on suppressing any form of opposition to the regime. In recent months, the Brazilian government has tried to give the impression that political repression and torture have subsided. This campaign takes on many forms, including strict censorship, legal charades, and forced confessions. News about political repression is banned from all Brazilian media.

But, despite all these impediments, reports on what goes on inside the country's jails and torture chambers do manage to leak out and provide concrete evidence of the truly barbaric and ruthless nature of the "gorilla's" regime.

The mainstay of the military's guarantee of economic security is the fostering of a strong local market for luxury and semi-luxury goods. This is achieved primarily through an incomes policy which literally takes from the poor to give to the rich. As a result, the portion of the national income gathered by the wealthiest 20 per cent of the population increased from 65 per cent to 72.5 per cent in the 10 year period from 1960 to 1970, while the percentage going to the poorest 50 per cent of Brazilians fell from 15 per cent to 12.5 in the same period.

This policy, achieved mainly through freezing wage levels, has the added advantage of providing the economy with an extremely cheap labour force, at a time when North American corporations are desperately seeking cheap labour to withstand Japanese and West German competition.

Large international corporations did not delay in taking advantage of the generous Brazilian offers. A wave of take-overs and bankruptcies immediately hit the frail Brazilian-owned industries, and when the waters had receded, what remained was an impressive industrial structure almost totally controlled and owned by foreigners. The meagre and optimistic national bourgeoisie fell, one after another, in the smothering embrace of foreign capital. The national entrepreneurs were becoming Brazilian managers of North American and European firms before they knew it.

Brazilian industry is no longer Brazilian, and the Sao Paulo-Rio area, where most industry is concentrated, has become an integral part of the North American capitalist system.

The most dynamic sectors are naturally those which attracted most foreign interests. And, these very sectors — automobile, electric appliances, petrochemicals, et cetera — provide the main contribution to the high economic growth rates. While, for instance, the automobile industry has been growing at approximately 28 per cent per annum, the "traditional sectors" — textiles, foodstuffs, clothing, et cetera — have been petering along around the 1 per cent mark. Need it be said, that it is also in these foreign-owned dynamic sectors, that production is most sophisticated technologically, and therefore contributes little more than nothing to deflating the country's explosive unemployment rate.

Very few Brazilians really understood the significance of the present regime when it took power in 1964. The coup did not occur because the armed forces were intent on defending the old agro-exporting oligarchy allied with the 19th century-style imperialism. On the contrary, the military dictatorship (although it protected these

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Before anyone ponders emulating the entrepreneurial spirit of any of their relatives, as this advertisement in the Economist urges, he or she should take a closer look at what the same magazine repeatedly refers to as the "exciting case of the successful application of the principles of the free market economy to the problems of a developing country."

groups from a reformist movement intent on their destruction and offered them a path of forceful adaptation) viewed its mission as that of modernizing the economic, social, and political structures so as to clear the way for international and national monopoly capital. The regime's violence and politics of force were not based on its *caudillos* (military bosses) and on the demoralized strength of the old *latifundios*, (estates) although they did not refrain from using them, but on the modern and efficient police and armed forces of the contemporary monopoly state.

The essence of the Brazilian model, then, is the maintenance of an extremely high concentration of income in the upper 20 per cent of the population, providing an excellent middle class value-oriented market for the dynamic sectors of the economy which, in turn, churn out incredible numbers of automobiles, stereo sets, televisions, and the like. The middle class is invited to "step into the ruling class", as an advertisement for the Brazilian-made Dodge Dart puts it.

Although this market represents approximately 20 million people (Brazil's total population is about 100 million) and is likely to provide the necessary stimulus for some years to come, the government has done all it can to foster exportation of these goods to reach the other 'upper 20 per cents' throughout Latin America, the Caribbean, and Southern Africa.

Foreign exchange has also been sought through fostering the exportation of goods produced by the "traditional sectors". As was noted the growth rate of these portions of the economy are negligible compared to the dynamic sectors under foreign ownership. Therefore, increases in the exports of these goods are bound to have repercussions on the internal consumption patterns. The most revealing example is that of beef, 18,500 tons of which was exported in 1964 and 79,000 in 1970. This large export capacity was facilitated by restrictions on domestic consumption, brought about by an increase in government-controlled prices, while the price of beef on world markets dropped considerably.

The political counterpart of this need for foreign markets, consists of an aggressive foreign policy. This form of "sub-imperialism" is supported by the officially sanctioned doctrine of "ideological frontiers", as expounded by General Golbery do Couto e Silva, principal ideologist for the "Brazilian revolution" (and president of Dow Chemical do Brasil), which allows for intervention of Brazilian troops wherever the country's "ideological security" is threatened.

This was the case when Brazilian forces, in a joint operation with those of the United States, invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965 "to restore democracy". More recently, Brazilian complicity in the overthrow of the relatively progressive Bolivian president Juan Torres in 1970 is now an open and accepted fact. Furthermore the anxiety over the possible victory of a Uruguayan "Allende" in last year's elections would have gone farther than military exercises along the border had the centre-left coalition candidate won.

In this sphere of foreign policy, one must not forget to mention the close relations between the Brazilian government with that of Portugal, which has gone so far as to produce a treaty by which all citizens of each country are legally also citizens of the other. Need it be said also that the Brazilian government provides complete support and military cooperation with the Portuguese colonial-racist policies in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea (Bissau)?

The Brazilian armed forces have experienced a tremendous growth in numbers, and by the beginning of this year had reached the 200,000 mark. The maintenance and supply of this enormous body — apart from eating up 17 per cent of the national budget — provides for a very important source of demand for the development of heavy industry, armaments, aeronautics, et cetera.

What else is new? Indeed, the high level attained by these industries is reflected in the fact that ever since 1965 Brazil has been supplying military equipment the Saigon war effort.

The very cosy relations between the military and industry has allowed for the creation of the Permanent Group of Industrial Mobilization formed "to achieve" as one member put it, "the interlinking of the industrial standards and the needs of the armed forces". The president of this group remarked that in "co-operating in the extermination of the Viet Cong (Brazil) makes use



of the idle capital in her factories and allows for the creation of another 180,000 jobs. We fight communism and our unemployment problems simultaneously." Doesn't that sound familiar?

The high and increasing level of militarization in Brazil, therefore, serves various essential purposes. It provides an important stimulus for a large portion of Brazilian industry; it gives the industrialists effective support in their search for foreign markets; and finally it maintains the "peaceful atmosphere" and security businessmen love so much.

It must be said, however, that the government is a lot more sophisticated than one would imagine. The program of maintaining social and political peace involves a lot more than pure brutal repression. The other principal weapon in this context has been very effective smoke-screening socio-economic contradictions by fostering nationalistic sentiment. The regime sells vanity to the middle class, and illusions to the lower class majority. "Brazil, I love you", "God must be Brazilian", "Brazil, you're unbeatable", and "Brazil, love it or leave it" are only some of the slogans one sees on every other car's windshields.

And, of course, the impressive performance of Brazil's soccer team in Mexico two years ago was exploited to the extreme by the government, with the obvious intention of identifying the athletes' skill with the government they live under. No doubt Emerson Fittipaldi's talent on the world's speedways will also be exploited as a booster to the gorilla's regime.

Politically, of course, the government never ceases to point out through their considerable propaganda machinery the internal and external threat of communism. In fact, the climate created by the press at the time of last November's Uruguayan presidential elections guaranteed public support for military intervention in the neighbouring country had the outcome not been favourable.

The big Brazilian boom has not arisen from the process of solving the country's internal contradictions. On the contrary, the basis for this businessman's revolution extracts its energy from aggravating these socio-economic conflicts. The poor become even poorer as the 900,000 at the apex of the social pyramid usurp a greater income than the combined income of no less than 72 million people. Misery, squalor, poverty, and

disease are all living and flourishing for any tourist willing to deviate a few miles from the beaten track of post-card Brazil.

The next few years will see a growing effort on the part of the military government to seek some sort of legitimization for the regime as it battles with the effects of the deepening contradictions it is fostering. Any move to "re-democratize" the political process is bound to supply the government with programs as it will reflect the level of increasing opposition it faces in the country so that no significant or meaningful step can be expected in that direction.

It is very likely, however, that legitimacy will be sought through an increased emphasis on an aggressive foreign policy in combination with attempts to unite the nation in a corporative style.

The militarization of Brazilian capitalism is neither accidental or circumstantial. It is the necessary expression of the monstrous logic of the system, just as Nazism was for Germany. Brazil is heading toward a period of crisis, in which the only possible solution the military dictatorship will find consists of the creation of a fascist state.

This state, which is already in an advanced embryonic stage, will be distinct from the classical fascist and Nazi models only insofar as its nationalism will be directed solely against other dependent, capitalist Third World nations. Brazil, unlike Nazi Germany, does not have the autonomous technological and industrial base necessary to challenge the pillars of world capitalism in North America and Europe. It is inconceivable that the Brazilian version of fascism would carry with it a strong tinge of economic nationalism because of the extreme level of dependency on external technology and capital (Brazil is \$6 billion dollars in debt) and the almost total foreign domination of the economy.

Brazil is then destined to become a colonial fascist power, operating in the interests of world capitalism. The United States need no longer be embarrassed in the international community by having to send her marines to straighten things up when they get out of hand in any part of Latin America. Brazil will do it for her.

This article was prepared for The Varsity by a Brazilian national attending the University of Toronto and cannot, for obvious reasons, include a byline.

SPORTS

Taylor Shows Early Strength

Warming up for their first two collegiate encounters this weekend, the basketball Vikings of coach Gary Taylor showed both power and depth by downing the UVic Grads twice last Friday and Saturday.

Though shorthanded Friday, the alumni were at full strength on Saturday. This proved little deterrent to the Vikes as they steamrolled to wins by scores of 94-47 Friday and 81-65 on Saturday.

Leading the Vikings Friday night were the Hunter brothers - Jim topping the scorers with 17 points while Harry chipped in 14. Showing their amazing team depth, four other Vikings also hit for double figures: Chris Hall (14), Mike Bishop (12), Pard Hogeweide (11), add Tom Holmes with 10.

For the Grads, Ken Jackson potted 20 and Gord Hoshal 10.

Saturday night was much the same story as Harry Hunter led the scoring parade with 20, followed by the "Tasmanian Devil" Corkly Jossul with 16, and Bishop and Hall with 12 and 10 respectively.

Jackson again led the alumni, this time with 16 points, while John Lauvaas added 14 and Hoshal 12.

This Friday and Saturday the Vikings open their conference play with games against last year's second place finishers, the University of Alberta Golden Bears.

The Bears figure to be a power again this year with three of their starting five returning-conference all-stars Mike Frisby (6' 8") and the 6'3" Wally Tollestrup, backed up by

slick-shooting guard Tom Solyom.

Last year the Golden Bears beat the Vikings in three of their four meetings, but this season should be a different story. Coach Taylor's squad played excellently last weekend and have been looking impressive in practice this week.

It is the feeling of certain campus sports buffs that this weekend's basketball games should provide an opportunity to decide which team, or sport, provides the best athletic entertainment at UVic...for the calibre of competition they might be right.

The preliminaries began at 4:30, both Friday and Saturday, with the Jayvees playing Douglas College.

Following this, Mike Gallo's Canadian championship winning Vikettes will take on the University of Alberta Pandas at 6:30, before the Vikings play the Golden Bears at 8:30.

Editorial

When your new sports editors decided to tackle the job of reporting the Campus sports happenings, we decided that the only way this could be done properly was through the co-operation of the several clubs involved. With this in mind, we went about committing several people to report on their particular teams.

The response this week has been adequate, but there is room for much improvement yet. Only those sports with reports sent in will be covered by this paper, so if you feel left out, don't come crying to us -- go to your representative and get his butt in gear.

Next week a couple of new features will be added to Martlet Sports. Guest editorials, submitted by local sports personalities, will be making

regular appearances, hopefully we can begin as of next week. An all-inclusive prediction column will be a regular feature in weeks to come, handled solely by our master of such things (who unfortunately has trouble remembering his name.)

In passing, we'd like to thank, among others, Martha Partridge, Jill Pugh, Doug Manning, Dave Wallace and Marina Gerwing for their efforts.

Speaking of sports futility (see stories this page), sad though it may be, UVic sports have yet to reach the level of incompetence displayed by such a numbered athletic power as Cumberland U. which, during the early 1900's was accustomed to losing varsity football games by such scores as 220-0.

managed a strong effort. UVic's long goal was scored by Brian Stott, on a cross from Fraser McCall.

This Sunday the team takes on the Castaways in a double-header, the opener at 10:00 a.m. at Pemberton Park and the

second game at 2:00 p.m. at UVic.

Congratulations are in order for Russ McDowell and Colin Greign, who were members of the bronze medal winning Victoria Field Hockey team in the California Cup tournament.

Upcoming Collegiate Sport

Basketball - both the men's and women's varsity teams are hosting the University of Alberta Golden Bears in back to back matches this Friday and Saturday night. The Vikettes, reigning Canadian Senior Women's Champions, play at 6:30 each night, followed by the Vikings at 8:30 -- they need your support!

Hockey - the Vikings leave on a 3-game trip to the Prairies this weekend, playing in Edmonton twice against the University of Alberta then moving on to play the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon - let's hope they have no electrical problems this weekend.

Volleyball - both men's and women's teams are away to tournaments this weekend -- the men at U.B.C. and the women are in Bellingham.

Field Hockey - the Vikettes will be competing in the Pacific Northwest Conference First Division Tournament at U.B.C. this weekend, playing 4 games. Last year they won all their games and are expected to repeat. The Vagabonds are hosting the Second Division Tournament at UVic this weekend, playing two games on Friday at 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. and two games on Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Rowing - the girls !? rowing team will be in Seattle to compete in their first meet ever.

Women boot soccer win

The unbeaten girls soccer team played a team of Victoria General Hospital nurses for the weekend and came away with a convincing 5-0 win.

Lorraine June and Cathy

Francis scored 2 goals each for UVic and Ethyl Bush scored once.

Outstanding by the two links, Linda Bishop and Joanne Cianorio, kept the nurses penned in their half for most of the game and paved the way for the victory.

Vikettes Remain Winless

The Vikettes are still looking for their first win in league play this season. Playing three games over the last two weekends, they at times came close to that end. The most exciting game was played against Oak Bay when Rita Burneski scored two goals, and the other Vikette forwards applied constant pressure to force the Oak Bay Ladies to work hard to hang for a 3-2 victory.

Playing top-of-the-league Mariners last weekend the Vikettes sparked to hold their opponents to a respectable 4-2 score.

The UVic scorers were Janet Williams and Pat Irons. The Vikettes play, if it were kept at that level all year, could render them a respectable standing in May.

Their inconsistency, however, was all too evident the next day when they met the former winless Pirates and went down to a 6-0 defeat.

The potential of the Vikettes is tremendous. It has been agreed by two leading authorities of Women's Field Hockey that this is the best UVic Woman's team ever. The problem seems to lie in combining this talent in a workable form.

The team, however, is improving and is looking forward to better results in the Evergreen Conference Tournament to be held in Vancouver this weekend.

sportsshortsport

Another Rugby Disaster

UVic's rugby club is in a state of rebuilding and last weekend's Division I action sorely bared this fact.

The Vikings took on Oak Bay Wanderers at Windsor Park and came away on the short end of a 36-6 score. The Wanderers dominated all aspects of the match, outrunning and out-hitting the Vikings throughout. Rick Couch put through 2 penalties to account for UVic's points.

The Norsemen, meanwhile, were being outclassed by the Castaways at Carnarvon Park in much the same fashion.

The "baby blue" controlled

the game up front and continually allowed the backs to attack, giving the Norsemen backs little opportunity to do anything but defend.

The final score in the match was 48-3, despite what would have to be considered a spunky performance.

Dave Kroschinski's penalty midway through the 2nd half averted the shutout.

No report was received regarding the Saxons or Jutes.

This week's game, barring a tie, will lift either Vikings or Norsemen out of the cellar -- a position they hold jointly -- as they meet head-on at UVic Saturday.

Women Volleyballing

Hosting their second annual "A" Invitational tournament, the University of Victoria Women's Volleyball team pulled off a fourth place finish which, unfortunately, was slightly lower than they anticipated.

They completed the meet with a record of three wins, three ties, and one loss in matches, which gave them a 9-5 won-lost record in games.

Hockey Viks meet Stone Age

The UVic Hockey Vikings played their first intercollegiate game of the season Sunday and, as expected, lost to the University of Calgary Dinosaurs, 4-0.

It can be said that the flow of play was reasonably even throughout the game except for one critical aspect -- the Dinos displayed an ability to shoot accurately whereas the Vikings didn't.

Vagabonds Drop from First

Defensive mistakes and failure to capitalize on numerous opportunities caused UVic Vagabonds to drop into second place in Division II Women's Field Hockey play on the weekend.

The score was a 1 to 1 tie against Rebels Red with Lynn

Their only match defeat (two games straight) came at the hands of Vancouver Chimos, six-time Canadian Champions.

UVic's game scores: UVic vs. UBC -15, 15-13 vs Grovenors (Van) -15-10, 10-15

vs U. of Wash. - 15-7, 15-6 vs WWSC - 15-4, 15-2 vs Pac. Lutheran - 15-6, 15-4 vs Chimos - 1-15, 1-15 vs B.C. Olympians - 9-15, 15-12

Unfortunately the outcome of a hockey game is determined by a total of the electrical impulses directed to a red light bulb at the respective ends of a hockey arena -- not by a series of judges as is known in another well-known skating sport!

Outstanding players for the Vikings were Bill Collins on defense, and goaltender Murray Finley, who was called on to make 36 stops.

Jones scoring UVic's goal on a penalty bully.

The defense sparked by Alex Tye and Barb Halcrow kept play in the Rebels end for most of the game. With a little more aggressiveness in the forward line Vagabonds should have a good season.

Soccer Vikings Bombard Bays

Behind the standout goaltending of Dave Achurch the UVic Vikings Soccer Club continued their quest of first place in the Vancouver Island Soccer League with a 4-0 win over Oak Bay. The win leaves the Vikings one point out of first with one game in hand.

The going was tough in the first half as the aggressive Vikings managed but one tally, that on a fine individual effort by forward Ross Woodland.

After the intermission the inspired Vikings forced many errors in the Bay defense and added three goals before the final whistle. Scoring in the second half were forwards Charlie Dilba, Vic Escude, and Pete Mason.

Coach Brian Hughes was extremely pleased with the team effort exhibited in Saturday's match but was quick to say that it was definitely going to get even better.

The next game for the team will be next Sunday at Centennial Stadium against the arch rival Royals.

The support by the student body has been pathetic so far this year and it is a shame, for the Viking Soccer team has been the most consistent winner of all sports at a collegiate level for the past five years.

GOALIE ANY BODY?

Last Sunday the UVic Men's Field Hockey team lost a 5-1 decision to the Oak Bay Orangemen.

The Vikings had plenty of chances but failed to capitalize on them. UVic, plagued again with goal-tending problems, played the first half without one and came away on the short end of a 2-1 score.

In the second half, Dave Clode, a regular fullback who was injured in a previous game, was persuaded to don the goal pads and despite his bad hand,

An Untold Story of a Forgotten War

The Federation of Nigeria was released from British colonial rule in 1960.

In 1966 two military coups and tribal warfare ended a governing coalition of leaders from the Moslem north and other regions. On January 15, junior army officers seized control and General Johnson Ironsi became head of state. Six months later he was dead, murdered in a counter-coup led by Colonel Yakubu Gowon, present dictator of Nigeria. In May of the next year, the military government replaced the country's four regions with 12 new states. Three days later, the Eastern Region seceded and became the Republic of Biafra. Civil war ensued with the French and Portuguese supporting Biafra and the British, Russians and others aiding the federal side. More than a million people died, many of them from starvation in densely-populated, food-deficient Biafra. On January 15, 1970 the Biafrans capitulated and their leader, Odumegwu Ojukwu, fled to the Ivory Coast. Colonel, now General Gowon remained as the right-wing head of Nigeria. He has set 1976 as the date for new elections and a return to civilian rule.

Nigeria's economy weathered the war. An oil-rich country, government revenue from petroleum should surpass \$1 billion annually by 1975. Most of the oil is in what had been Biafra.

Stanley Burke has his own version of the war, one which will probably not make its way into the history textbooks. Which is not to say he is wrong. Maybe if Biafra had won its right to exist...

"Biafra is really a classic and the issue of what was happening in Biafra never did come out. In spite of the millions of words that were expended, to find out what really happened, the cause of the war, you had to go to quite obscure academic or very nearly academic reports. I think most people today who even REMEMBER Biafra believe that it was relatively simple, that 'the Ibos, an aggressive people, probably the best-educated people in Africa, without question very aggressive and led by an ambitious dictator, tried to hive off from Nigeria, probably motivated aside from the ego of the dictator by the desire to make off with the oil wealth of Nigeria. They sucked in the do-gooders. The do-gooders mounted an amazingly effective propaganda campaign and demonstrated an astonishing ability to organize an airlift. And they raised a great deal of money, the net result of which was only to prolong the agony. And we must never let that happen again.'

I think that would be the summation of most intelligent people.

Now the story of Biafra is quite the opposite. Far from hiving off, the Ibos as the best-educated people and the most literate people, struggled for one Nigeria right to the end. I might add that in my analysis, Biafra is essentially a communications war. Nigeria was put together in the era of the printing press and the machine society of the 19th century and is a mechanical society. Being well-educated and literate the Ibos believed in this basic European kind of society. The Northerners, rather like Quebec, had never liked it. They are Moslems they are obsolete, they live in the Middle Ages and they're very proud. They're determined that someday they'll come back and they are very humiliated and angry at the presence in the north of these men from the south who are better educated, cocky and have the best jobs. When they had the first coup, this was an army coup, it was led by an Ibo officer, because they were in the dominant position in the officer corps. Now as far as the north is concerned the chief of staff, who happened to be an Ibo, (Johnson Ironsi) was thrust into power by the politicians with unseemly haste, who got out and left him with it. I was at his first press conference and I can assure you he was a very frightened man. We wondered why at the time, because he was a big self-assured man and with the army behind him what was he frightened about? And we wondered at the time and paid little attention. He rightly feared for his life. The Northerners regarded it as a further consolidation of southern power. So they mounted a counter-coup led by Gowon, who is now the dictator there, the military leader and a northerner. So they struck, assassinated Ironsi the Ibo chief and took over. In order to take the North out. And this was the strange irony of the story. The man who fought the war to keep Nigeria one, who perhaps sacrificed a million lives in so doing, and in my opinion solved no problems, started out taking the North out. He flew the northern flag at his headquarters and he made a radio farewell speech to the nation, saying we must recognize that our unitary system of government has not stood the test of time. At that stage, left to their own devices, the Africans would have solved it. They did solve it. They met at Bouri in Ghana, signed an agreement which left Gowon in power but on a scaled down kind of decentralized state with Ujukwu the Ibo leader remaining as military governor of the East, which subsequently became Biafra. Now it

by former cbc newsman
stanley burke



Graphic by Brad Holland/Red Tide/LPS

was still to be called Nigeria, decentralized. And Gowon signed that agreement; they all signed it. Then back in Lagos, the civil servants, who were British-trained, with their British mentality, (and it is widely stated the British government) directly exercised pressure on Gowon to deny that this agreement had ever been signed. Which he did. So that was the origin of the situation. Now, at the time of the first move of Gowon's to take over they assassinated in a pogrom in the North, about 1500 Ibos. They had to do this if they were to take over the leaders of power. And Ujukwu, who is popularly believed to have been trying to make off with the oil wealth in fact sent his people back to the north in spite of this massacre (A million of them had fled). He sent his people back to the North. He told them he had been given assurances that the wrongdoers would be punished. "Go back, in the interests of one Nigeria, go back", he said. And they did. This was followed by another massacre, and this was a real one. There were about 25,000 people killed. Organized, the military doing the work - names, addresses. It was an organized program. But even then, even after that disaster, Ujukwu still didn't pull out. He did make the necessary precautions. The East is not self-sufficient in food, so he set up a marketing board. At that point the Federal government declared a blockade on the East and they finally began military operations. So there is some question as to who began the military operations but it is generally conceded that the federal government began. With that the war was on. It was supposed to be a ten-day war. To wrap

that up, my own concern in it was to see if something couldn't be done to end the war. And I have it at home on tape - Ujukwu's statement that if only somebody would call a peace conference, he'd be there. Governments don't need to be the agents to call peace conferences. The churches could have done it. And I had Ujukwu's promise that he would be there if he physically could get out. If not, one of his representatives, a senior representative who was fully authorized to take the necessary action, would. So I went to Geneva to the people who were flying the airlift and they wouldn't do it. The churches wouldn't get into politics. And so I tried in various places, including Canada, and I might add I think that some of the churchmen are going to have to answer to the seat of judgement, "Why didn't you call a peace conference when it was within your power easily to do it?" why wouldn't you get into politics when you were in politics anyway right up to your wingtips?"

MARTLET - Was this the United Church? The Catholic Church?

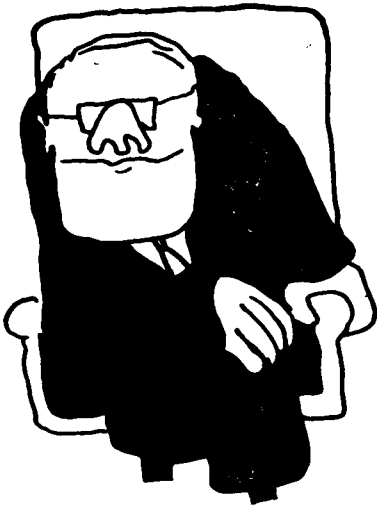
BURKE - "All the churches, but essentially the Catholic church and the major Protestant denominations. They had a flying operation called Joint Church aid. The churches were in a major way involved behind Can-Air relief, which was the Canadian agency flying in. And as I said, they could have done it, but they didn't. I tried to get a private citizen's thing going. We made some progress in that direction. With Winston Churchill Jr. lined up and a few other people. But by then the war was over. That was what I was trying to do."



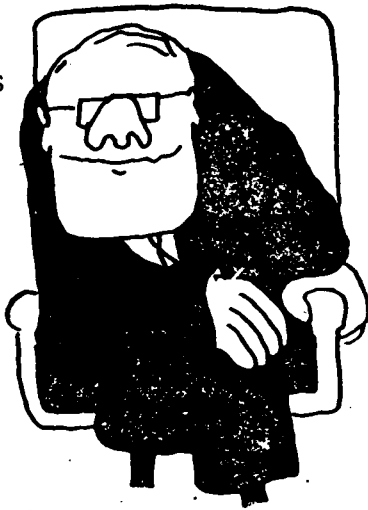
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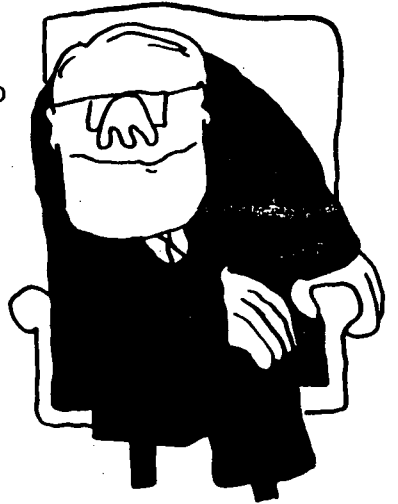
Frankly
this has
been my
FINEST year
as a
president!



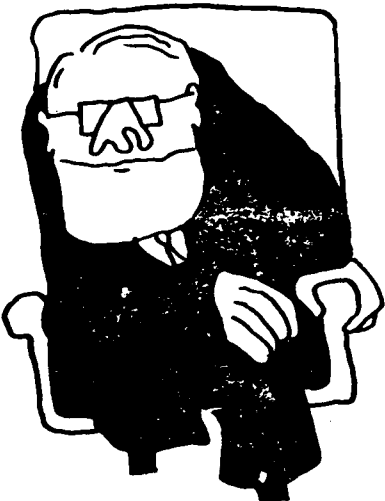
I've got the
BOARD OF
GOVERNORS
and the
Charimans
eating out of
my HAND!



I've got the
teachers
DIVIDED and
STALEMATED
on the
question of
SALARY
DEMANDS!



My speeches
are quoted
VERBATIM in
the local
PRESS!
COMMUNITY
LEADERS
back me
RIGHT down
the LINE!



I've got the
LABS, TEACHING
MACHINES, GYMS,
POOLS and TV
HOOK UPS
clicking over
like one
perfectly
tuned
machine!



If I could
just figure a
way to get
these damn
KIDS the hell
out of here,
the place
would run
like
a DREAM!



Letters...



really sincere in my desire to help out and improve the paper.

However, after talking and discussing the matter with people I respect and like, I have concluded that any effort to improve the Martlet would probably do me more harm than good. For the most part, they felt that if I were to offer my various articles to you for consideration, I would be classified with your other writers, should any of my articles be accepted. In short, they confirmed my belief that I could not simply use the student newspaper as a forum for my ideas. That is a shame though, as I really feel that a student newspaper, at least in theory, should strive for consensus, and should in the process develop some kind of concept of 'student opinion'.

I sincerely feel that the Martlet will never serve a useful purpose on campus until it has to fend for itself. For as long as it depends, on coerced financial support, and does not at least charge a nickel, it will remain consistently inadequate.

Simon J. Gibson

Maybe we can arrange to charge you a nickel each time you pick up a copy. -ed. note

questionable validity

In the page 5 editorial of the November 2, 1972 Martlet you severely criticized the Daily Colonist for the manner in which it dealt with the University of Victoria student newspaper. You seemed to take particular exception to statements attributed to me, and quoted extensively by Colonist reporter Bill Thomas.

You charge that I am one of two persons mentioned by name "whose opinions are of the most questionable validity." You cite as evidence to what I consider a slanderous comment that I am, as you suggest "a former employee of the Colonist." Presumably you are referring to the one month last year when I worked piece rate for this

paper.

I suggest that your analysis of the standard and style of journalism exhibited by the Colonist is probably quite accurate, and as such you had a responsibility to investigate the accuracy of the reported statements before condemning the person being interviewed. For the record, the Thomas story quoted me accurately, although ignored some of the key explanatory statements behind the opinions expressed.

I was approached by Mr. Thomas over a month ago on the subject of the Martlet, and why I personally did not write for the student newspaper. The reporter knew my journalistic background (about two years experience in the newspaper field) and was curious why I did not involve myself with the student publication.

The reasons present were my own. Certainly every student who does not currently work for your paper has his or her own. The manner in which my opinions were expressed to Mr. Thomas was not originally completely negative, although I fear it appeared that way in the Colonist story.

If you are concerned enough to want to discuss the matter, I am available at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Alan T. Turner

You don't mean, "slanderous", you mean libellous. But you admit the statement is correct. ed. note.

does good

The Editor, Sir:

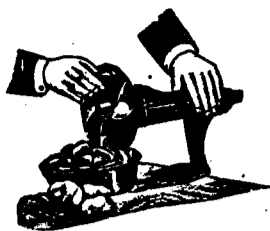
I would like to respond to a letter by Miss Margaret Rhodes which appeared in last week's Martlet. Miss Rhodes has several valid points in her letter especially the criticism that the AMS does little for the underaged student who cannot use the SUBPUB. However, her question, "What effort does the AMS make to welcome them (Frosh) to the university?" should not go unanswered.

Specifically, in Mid-August a letter was sent to all Frosh at their home address or where registration materials were sent by the Registrar. This letter contained details about Shinerama, Frosh Week and the Frosh Orientation Weekend. All Frosh were invited to this Orientation weekend (September 2nd and 3rd). It was held in the S.U.B. and about 700 students attended over the two days. Timetables were available for students to work out a preliminary schedule before registration. Senior students were present to help Frosh with any difficulties in figuring out their timetables. Representatives of the University Counselling Centre, the Arts and Science Advising Centre and the Education Advising Centre were good enough to give up their Labour Day Weekend and be present to help students. The University's Financial Aid Officer gave a presentation on Canada Student Loans and the Traffic and Security Office was open to enable students to get their parking permits. Those in the Information Booth handled a wide range of questions, gave out campus maps to new students, looked after some students' luggage and even drove a few Frosh home at the end of the day if they were in need of a ride.

At Registration, a brochure containing information about Frosh Week was given to all students. The local "Welcome Wagon" gave out everything from razors to maps of the area to new students from out of town.

Perhaps you didn't receive your Frosh letter, although one was sent to your Menickville, Ontario address. If you have any suggestions on how to improve our welcome for First Year students, I would be happy to hear from you. At least you have shown enough interest in your University to write a letter and express an opinion.

Yours sincerely,
Greg Fraser,
Frosh Orientation
Committee,
Education-Professional
Year



Classified

'56 Bedford Van. \$200 or offers. 592-0094

SWIM PARTY
Crystal Pool
Sunday, November 26, 1972
9:20- 11:15 pm

Swimming open to Craigdarroch and Lansdowne College members on presentation of College Card. Guests accompanying members 25c (AMS) 50c (non-AMS). Please pick up tickets at Craigdarroch College Office, in order that Pool staff may be provided with proper numbers.

Grad Prez Elected

AMS Publications Director Bob McLeod was elected Grad Class President at an election earlier this month. McLeod, who accumulated a not-so-grand total of 66 votes, defeated two

other contenders, Ronald Purcell and Tim Shentag.

Only 143 fourth-year students, twenty percent of those eligible, cast ballots.



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CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE



The Cobbler
535 Lower Yates Old Town



WINTER BOOT SALE
\$5⁰⁰
OFF ANY OF OUR TALL BOOTS
NOW \$29⁰⁰



TUNA FART
ummies

...AN' SO, JEEZUS IS YER ONLY REDEMPTION!

PINK!

HIVA, BUB! I'M JEEZUS, BY NAME.

LIKE SHIT YER JEEZUS!!

OH YEAH! TRY THIS ON FOR SIZE, BIBLE JOCK!

SOMEBITCH! AFTER ALL THESE YEARS I FINALLY COME BACK AND LOOK WHAT HAPPENS!

WANT NO BASTARD COMIN' NAIL THIS NUTTA TO A TREE AGAIN!

WHAT A DING! AFTER 2,000 YEARS COPS ARE STILL BEATING PEOPLE IN THE STREETS...

AND PEOPLE ARE STILL GOING TO WAR IN THE NAME OF MY INTERGALACTIC FATHER!...

I TOLD THOSE STUPID MORTALS I'D KICK THEIR ASSES IF I CAUGHT THEM DOING THAT STUFF AGAIN!

THEY HAD THEIR CHANCE, LORD KNOWS...

BESIDES, I HAVEN'T COSMIC ZAPPED AN ENTIRE PLANET IN A LONG TIME!

WOW! I BET MY OLD MAN'S GONNA BE PISSED AT WHAT I DID... HE'S GETTING TOO CONSERVATIVE IN HIS OLD AGE ANYWAY...

...IT'S GETTING SO YOU CAN'T TRUST ANYONE OVER 30 BILLION ANY-MORE!

Starving in the Land of Plenty

BY Don Humphries (CUP)

In the coming months Canadians will be approached to again help the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) fight for fair wages and living conditions.

The UFW has called a lettuce boycott against the big growers in the south-western United States to back demands for recognition of the United Farm Workers Union as the bargaining agent for lettuce workers.

The same farm workers, led by Cesar Chavez, brought the grape plantation owners to their knees after five years of continuous boycott action. The issues involved in the lettuce boycott are essentially the same as those in the grape boycott--obtaining the same basic human rights for the Mexican-American (Chicano) workers as white workers have.

The lettuce boycott started more than two years ago in Salinas County, California, which produces 74.5 percent of all summer lettuce shipped from California and Arizona.

The owners had signed "sweetheart back-door agreements" with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in late July. But on August 11, 1970 the Teamsters and UFW reaffirmed a 1967 jurisdictional agreement giving the UFW jurisdiction over all agricultural workers.

The UFW called massive strikes against the lettuce plantation owners on August 24, 1970. Some 7,000 workers walked out in Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys to back demands that the UFW be their collective bargaining representatives.

Because of the strike, one company, Inter Harvest, allowed a card check election supervised by the Catholic Bishops' Committee. The workers overwhelmingly supported the UFW and the union negotiated a contract with the company.

A company representative said: "The Teamsters had our contract but UFW has our workers."

The plantation owners--mostly corporate interests--sought and obtained an injunction prohibiting all UFW strike activity in the Salinas area on September 17, 1970.

The workers refused to surrender to the owners and held a vote to determine further action. They opted for the boycott.

The existence of the UFW means much to the Chicanos because it's a union with a difference. It is their union and they control it.

Before Cesar Chavez and the UFW appeared on the scene, farm workers were the worst off of any workers in the United States.

A typical example would be Jessica Govea's family. She is special assistant to Chavez and co-ordinator of the lettuce boycott. The led organizational efforts in Toronto during the grape boycott.

Every member of her family had to work in the cotton fields in order to survive on the low piece-rate they were paid. (Piece-rate involved payment by the pound instead of by the hour.)

The family would get up at 4 a.m., pack a lunch, and drive one hour to get to the fields. They

Lettuce Boycott Must Continue

.. There were no toilets or drinking water in the fields although California law requires them.

If the foremen didn't like a worker or if the worker complained about the conditions, he was fired. The worker's name would go on a blacklist and he couldn't get a job with any of the surrounding plantations.

No Change

To be a farmworker meant to be continually on the move from one job to another. The children could not receive proper schooling, if indeed they got any. Jessica Govea needed four years to learn English and she was lucky. The children attend school for six out of nine months. They either fail or pass on to another grade without really learning anything.

No minimum wage for men exists in California. The minimum wage for women and children is \$1.65 per hour, but is not enforced.

The housing provided to farmworkers usually consists of shacks without sanitary plumbing.

The Sunset Labor Camp in the movie "The Grapes of Wrath" is still in use. It was originally built in the 1930's by the federal government and was after sold to the county. People are still living in those original corrugated steel shacks and paying rent for them.

Cesar Chavez came to the grape fields in 1962 with his family. He had obtained a grade eight education after attending 38 different schools. With his family beside him, Chavez worked in the fields alongside other workers who were organizing a union.

Farm workers have been attempting to organize for more than 70 years. Every time they have tried, they have been thwarted by land owners and government.

American Indians were the first to toil as farmworkers in the fields of California. They were followed by Chinese (who comprised 90 percent of the farmworkers in the 1870's), Japanese, Philipinos, and today Chicanos.

Farmworkers are the least protected of all American workers under federal and state laws. They have no protected organizing rights and cannot legally insist on union representation elections or collective bargaining.

Chavez organized in the fields for three years. Workers paid dues of \$3.50 into their organization and slowly the union began to grow and to serve its members.

People in the Chicano communities were being exploited by educated Chicanos who operated outlets called "service centres". The centres essentially provided a liaison service with white authorities because most Chicanos spoke only Spanish or were unacquainted with the laws.

This liaison service was

provided--for a fee. Typical charges were \$5 to make a phone call, \$10 to write a letter or \$25 to get a motor license.

To end this exploitation, the union set up its own liaison centres, but the union centre does not charge fees, and teaches people to solve their problems without the assistance of others. To counter the lack of medical care, the union set up free clinics in trailers. None of the local doctors would help, so doctors from Los Angeles and San Francisco came to treat the farmworkers and other poor people.

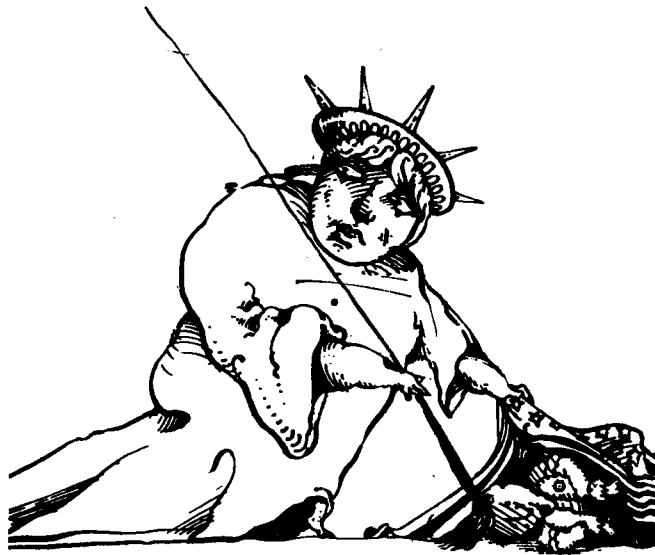
The union also set up credit unions to help eliminate loan shark companies from bleeding people with outrageous interest rates.

workers. Because the union did not have any money, people hitchhiked to cities all across the US to set up boycott committees.

The lettuce boycott has run into much more organized resistance that did the grape boycott.

On October 6, 1970, Judge Gordon Campbell ordered the UFW to stop all boycott action. Again it was the owners using the courts to their advantage and it followed the September injunction prohibiting UFW strike activity in Salinas county. The UFW appealed the decision on the basis of the American Right of Free Speech.

Judge Campbell ordered Cesar Chavez to jail for refusing to call off the boycott. The



Shifted & Shafted

After these programs were implemented, people realized they weren't changing the social and economic conditions under which they lived. The workers were still being treated by the farm owners as possessions to be held in utmost contempt. It smacked of 18th century wage slavery.

In September, 1965, grape pickers at a large rally in Delano, California decided to withdraw their labour to support demands for better pay and working conditions. At that time, the union had only \$65 in the bank to serve as a strike fund.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the strike was the determination of the workers to hold out until they had won the same basic human rights the white people enjoyed.

After five years, the majority of grape growers signed contracts with the union. Only days later, the UFW called the lettuce boycott.

The owners imported workers from Mexico to break the strike. Union supporters constantly had to persuade these people to quit in support of the strike. Many did leave, but for those who did, there were always more poor desperate Mexicans looking for work.

A Congressional Committee came from Washington in 1966 to investigate the situation. It hasn't been heard from since.

The grape boycott was called in response to the imported

incident attracted American attention with such public figures as Ethel Kennedy and Coretta King coming to join a 24-hour vigil set up by workers outside the jail.

The California Supreme Court ordered Chavez released on December 23, 1970 pending a final decision on the case.

On March 26, 1971, the Teamsters and UFW extended their jurisdictional agreement for three years and reaffirmed UFW's right to represent all agricultural workers. At this time a moratorium on the lettuce boycott began.

The California Supreme Court then finally ruled unanimously that a substantial portion of Judge Campbell's boycott injunction violated basic guarantees of free speech.

On May 7, 1971, the first in a series of meetings between the UFW and a growers' committee was held to discuss farmworkers' contracts. The meetings dragged on through the summer and fell with the growers' committee rejecting every compromise attempt put forward by the union.

The purpose of the meetings became clear. They gave the growers the time they needed to harvest the summer lettuce crop without union interference. In November the growers again rejected a union offer and made it clear they intended to fight rather than settle with the union.

It was also in November that the Western Growers Association convention was held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Mike Schultz, Imperial Valley lettuce grower and California governor

Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, was elected president.

It was these patriotic gentlemen who sold lettuce emblazoned with stars and stripes and labelled "Re-elect the President Lettuce". Money from the sales of this scab lettuce was used to help re-elect Nixon.

The Free Marketing Council, (FMC), the public relations arm of the lettuce industry, began filing charges against the UFW boycott with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in December 1971. Charges were filed in 13 cities across the US in an effort to head off the lettuce boycott.

In response to the FMC, NLRB General Counsel Peter Nash, appointed by Nixon in August 1971, filed a complaint in Fresno, California Federal District Court against the boycott on March 9, 1972. Judge Crocker set the hearing for April 6.

As the UFW mounted a campaign to pressure Republican officials, Nash sought negotiations with UFW lawyers and a postponement of the April 6th hearing.

On May 3, 1972 Cesar Chavez announced the UFW had reached agreement with the NLRB reaffirming the UFW's right to boycott. More than 1,000,000 letters had been written to Republican national chairman Senator Robert Dole protesting the efforts to quash UFW actions. At one same time, Chavez announced resumption of the boycott.

While this little battle was taking place, two important events occurred.

The AFL-CIO granted the UFW a charter, clearing the way to organize a national union of farm workers.

And in Florida, the UFW signed a contract with Coca-Cola Company covering more than 1,300 mostly black citrus workers. It represented the first contract ever won by Florida farm workers.

The threat the UFW now faces is the biggest it has ever had. It is the threat of government anti farmworker laws.

The Arizona legislature passed a law on May 9, 1972 designed to take away the workers' right to boycott. It outlawed all agricultural strikes and boycotts.

Cesar Chavez began a 24-day fast to "remove the Growers Fear" by organized farm workers and for the "spirit of justice" in Arizona.

The UFW began circulating a petition to recall Arizona governor Jack Williams, who supported the bill. More than 90,000 signatures have been obtained.

During his fast, Chavez was visited by George McGovern. McGovern announced his support of the lettuce boycott and urged his supporters not to eat scab lettuce.

On June 4, 1972, 6,000 people, including Joan Baez, joined with Chavez to end his fast at Phoenix, Arizona. Chavez announced the launching of a campaign to obtain 1,000,000 pledges supporting the boycott. Some 200,000 signatures have been obtained so far.

In California, lettuce growers are attempting to get a law similar to Arizona's passed by

cont'd on 17

by Bill McElroy

Creative Writing was born as a separate study at the University of Iowa, just after World War Two. From there, it quickly spread to most universities in the USA, and eventually to Canada. Is this good or bad? A quick survey of 31 Canadian University Calendars shows that of 30 of these schools, 12 offer no CW, and 18 do, with an average of 1.5 courses each. The 31st University was UBC, which not only has a separate Department, but offers 15 courses in CW. UVIC, with 7 courses, is in the middle. The classes here take the form of workshops, with an average of 12 students per class.

This raises the question, do we need CW here, and if so what are the advantages? Dr. Zietlow, one of the instructors, feels that the answer is yes and no. "You cannot take anyone and turn him into a worthwhile writer. However, you can save the talented and dedicated student a good many years of badly focused effort. On the lower level, the classes have the effect of teaching "good" use of English and something of how poetry, stories and plays work. At the highest level, CW courses call forth the creativity of individual students, and direct it to its best ends."

Lawrence Russell, another of the instructors, was more specific. "There is an obvious need, and the courses have been obviously successful. In this country the writing scene is dominated by CW graduates, especially those from UBC & UVIC. It is difficult for a writer to get ahead without CW. A couple of courses are required to teach you the do's and don't's. These initial two courses would save potential writers five years in which they would otherwise make many mistakes."

Robert Sward, also an instructor, when asked if there were any advantages to teaching CW, replied creatively, "Yes." He did not elaborate.

Marilyn Bowering, a grad student in CW, said, "the courses can't create talent, but can teach writers their craft. This is achieved here by writers teaching writers."

Bryan Wade, a third year student specializing in Drama, felt that the need for CW is real. He believes the "approach at UVIC is good, because a writer should be able to articulate, and therefore should be a good teacher."

Dr. Roy Leslie, the Head of the English Department, is enthusiastic about CW. "It is a craftsman discipline. Mr. Skelton has insisted on a strong academic foundation for his students. The value of the program depends on the relationship between the academic and the craft side of its interest."

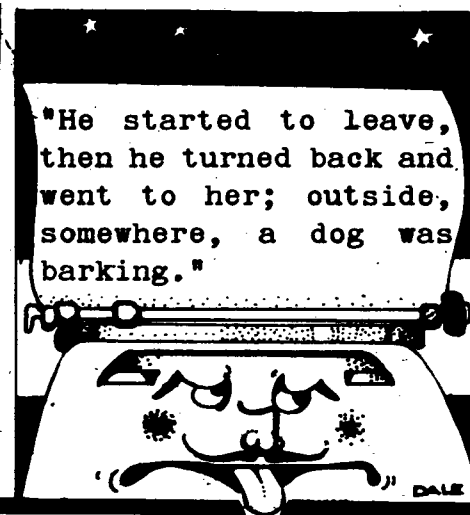
The CW Division has been accused of putting too much accent on poetry. Bryan Wade doesn't think that this is entirely true, but said, "poetry is easier to publish, as one play requires the same effort as 10 poems. Because the Division is in the building stage, the accent is on poetry."

Dr. Zietlow explained, "There has been no specific attempt to make poetry central, but the best people available and recently hired happened to be poets, as the courses available indicate that a balanced program has been attempted."

One of the other charges sometimes made about CW is the attrition rate. Wade felt that

Creative Writing

good grammar or good taste



this was because some people who enrolled in the courses thought they were "snap courses" when they really were not. Dr. Zietlow was of the opinion that the purpose of the introductory course, (English 202), "is not to feed people into the upper courses, but to provide some experience for people going in other directions."

Driving Force

Robin Skelton, who is considered the driving force behind the CW Division, says there is probably less attrition than in other departments, at all levels.

"In the last 4 years, it has not only held its own, but has increased its intake, while other departments have diminished," he said.

One of the recurring questions is that of publication, as this would seem to indicate the effectiveness of the program.

Bryan Wade has been published in many magazines, and has even had one production put on by the Student Union. Marilyn Bowering has had a number of poems published "here and there". She will have a book of poems titled "The Liberation of Newfoundland", released in February. She has also received a Canada Council Grant for co-editing an anthology of contemporary native Indian poetry.

Dr. Zietlow hasn't had anything published recently, but has had in the past.

Robin Skelton, of course, is known for "The Malahat Review".

There are however, some problems in having the CW Division located within the English Department. Edeana Malcolm, an Honours English Student, asked the department for permission to write a book of poetry instead of a graduating essay. The answer was no, because it had not been done before.

Although the CW courses are counted for credit toward a degree, they are not acceptable as a degree program. If the CW Division was to become independent, this problem would be overcome, because then the students would no longer be primarily English students.

Proposals

Robin Skelton has put together a proposal for a separate CW Department in the Faculty of Fine Arts, as well as a proposed curriculum. His proposals,

abridged here, are as follows:

1. As the CW Division is comparable to smaller Departments, it might be regarded as an independent structure.

2. CW student's needs are distinct from those in the English Department. It seems necessary to provide lectures adapted to their needs.

3. Some faculty members in the past, while acceptable as scholars, have been marginally interested in CW and sometimes totally inexperienced in its teaching.

4. CW is primarily "workshop", and CW students, except for this, are considered to have the same interests as students of English. This is not a true picture.

5. There are few jobs available to graduates. A CW Department would instruct its students in skills to enter professions other than academic, such as editing, screen-writing, reviewing, compiling, etc.

6. The only additional expense would be an office and secretary.

7. The publications of UVIC students have generated an interest in CW programs, as the increase in applications attests.

8. A CW Department would attract many students from the Pacific Northwest.

9. The effect on the English Department would be minimal.

10. It is preferable to be in the Faculty of Fine Arts, to be closer to actual plays, etc.

11. The public schools are becoming interested in CW. Therefore, some Education Students might be interested.

12. A journalism course would be considered.

13. A proposed curriculum is enclosed.

14. The precedents are good, both at this University and others.

Separation

In the light of these arguments, the question must be asked should the CW Division separate? What are some of the advantages and disadvantages?

Bryan Wade feels that CW should separate, and even merge with the Fine Arts Department, "because it is a creative thing, or should be. CW can't operate in the English Department because it is the low man on the totem pole. Because the Department is more academically inclined than creative. This should not be taken in the negative sense: it is just a fact." He was quick to point out that unless regulations are changed some arts students

Skelton was quick to point out and strongly emphasized that the relationship with the English Department must not be looked upon as a bad thing. As CW is in a minority situation, it is looked upon as any minority is, he said. Their interests are not always aligned with the majority of the English Department. As a lot of the English Department have been trained in England, and as CW is not taught there, they do not consider it a bona fide study.

Sward, when asked if he favoured the proposal, replied creatively, "Positively." He did not elaborate.

Dr. Leslie was asked about the possible separation of the CW Division. He replied, "A vote is required within the Department. Last year it was about 50-50. CW should be able to stand on its own feet if possible, and it seems to fit Fine Arts, if the English Faculty will let it go, and Fine Arts will let it in. I will be sorry to see the close association that we have had go. However, there will still be close relations. It is like the Theatre Department which also grew out of the English Department. The feeling is similar to that experienced by parents, whose children finally grow up, and then go away."

It would seem then, that if CW was aligned with Fine Arts, there would be more of an opportunity for budding writers to be involved with more practical applications of their craft. Also, the accent would be shifted from the academic to the creative.

One of the recurring points brought out during these interviews was the lack of English Canadian Literature, and the belief that this situation could be improved. Everyone these days is talking about Canadian nationalism, and this lack of Literature, but it seems here, someone is trying to do something about it.

What to do About Uncles Sam and Tom

A conference which its organizers say will map radical strategy for American youth in 1973 is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio later this month.

It is expected that well over 1,000 young radicals from every part of the country are expected to attend the gathering, hosted by the Young SOCIALIST Alliance.

"The convention will bring together young people who speak for many different facets of the radicalization of today's youth-Black and Chicano liberation fighters, feminists, gay

activists student government leaders", says Andy Rose, National Chairman of the YSA.

"Now that the elections are over, we will be meeting to discuss, debate and agree upon what to do next", he said.

The organizers say the convention will be open to "all interested young people".

In the past, leaders of some political youth organizations, notably the Students for a Democratic Society have been scored by their members for holding sessions behind closed doors.



The United States has been caught with its Canada "experts" asleep at the switch. But then they never can be really in touch with Canadians because they are totally unable to see Canada with anything other than the warped glasses of their own experiences and values, which to them, of course, are the only ones that count.

But not for a moment should we expect them to admit it. No, no...it is the Canadian public that is "dismayed, bewildered, stunned" at the outcome of the election. In other words, the Canadian electorate is a group of political illiterates who are unable to tell the difference between promises and results, between facade and real concern, between real liberals and phony ones.

The election coverage in the New York Times on November 1, 1972 has to be some kind of classic of superficial, condescending, distorting political reporting, perhaps with a measure of wishful thinking thrown in. This is the usual genre of reposting about Canada; this time it goes even further. Not only are the pressures and forces from the United States that did much to help shape this election not discussed, their role is actively denied.

This coverage also shows how much external appearances mean to the United States. It shows Mr. Trudeau clad in a jacket fashioned after the

The Things We Don't Know About Ourselves



clothing of the Original People, and talks about his "colourful personality". It does not say that this man, who is in many ways more conservative than the conservatives are, has refused

to recognize the aboriginal rights of Canada's Original Peoples, in spite of the fact that all previous governments have recognized them. He has done this to force them into the

mainstream of society and the appropriate their lands in the vast Canadian North for United States oil and gas companies. It does not say that within a few years, if things go on as they are now and Trudeau's right-hand man in Quebec continues to have a free hand there, the civil libertarians and great conservationists and Native Land Claims backers in New York will be getting their electric power from Consolidated Edison, courtesy of thousands of original people who will be forced out of their native lands in the James Bay area of Quebec. It does not say that there is currently a campaign going on in Canada in direct opposition to his wide-open, sell-out policies in the North, much of the credit for which should rightfully go to the United States for its pressures and "needs" for excessive amount of energy resources. It does not say that another of Trudeau's right-hand men in British Columbia has joined forces with the "conservation" societies in the United States to push the rape of Canada's North

in order to save Alaska.

It does not say how the unemployment issues are tied in with United States economic policies and control; it does not say how hamstrung Canadian union are by their stifling ties to overbearing and domineering United States union. It does not say just how unhappy many Canadians are about the weak and humiliating stand Trudeau has and is taking against (continued) takeover of Canada by the United States. It never mentions the large feeling against a continental energy policy, wanted and pushed so much by the United States. There is no discussion of the way in which the United States is pushing Canada into an "economic bloc" that includes all the racist white countries in the world outside of the European Common Market. Tax reform is mentioned, but not the story about the Trudeau cabinet failure to implement real reform as defined in a special study of the problem. The loss of Ontario's seats in Parliament has significance far beyond that presented...the provincial government of Ontario is Progressive Conservative and has taken some steps to stop the United States take-over there.

This "remarkable man" was the one who called all Canadians of any stripe "bleeding hearts" who wanted the government to deal fairly with and negotiate

CONT'D ON 18

Boycott...from 15

way of referendum. It would also outlaw all agricultural strikes and boycotts.

The growers employed a public relations company to obtain the necessary signatures to get an initiative on the November 7 ballot. An initiative is similar to a referendum, but if passed it immediately becomes a law.

The firm, Blanchard & Associates, paid people to solicit signatures. They gathered more than 63,000 signatures to place the initiative, called Proposition 22, on the ballot.

Since Proposition 22 was included on the ballot, mounting protest has revealed that signatures were obtained by fraudulent means.

California secretary of state Edmund Brown Jr. has received more than 5,000 affidavits in which the signers declare they were defrauded into signing the initiative petition.

Many people were told the initiative would help farmworkers, would lower food prices, would set a minimum wage for farm-workers or would be an action against high-priced supermarkets.

censored

People signing the petition were not permitted to read the attorney-general's statement describing the initiative, because it was covered by different coloured cards on which the misleading statements about the initiative were printed.

Contrary to the law against using minors, children and teenagers were subcontracted by public relations agents to circulate petitions. Many signatures, addresses and dates were forged.

The UFW has been getting support from many sectors to stop Proposition 22.

Among those opposing Proposition 22 are California's Catholic bishops, Democratic Party organizations, the California AFL-CIO and Einer Mohn, director of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

To some people the reasons for the stiff opposition to the UFW in the south-western US are obscure. But one has merely to examine the ownership of the kind of farms the UFW wants to organize.

The lettuce boycott is not being carried out against the small family farmer. It is a direct challenge to the power of the corporate farm and agribusiness.

An outstanding example of agribusiness in the US is Tenneco corporation. Tenneco owns or controls 1.8 million acres of land in the western US. Its farming and land development profits hit \$22 million in 1970. It also received \$1.1 million in farm subsidies from governments that year.

Tenneco is the 34th largest corporation in the United States. It is involved in manufacturing, oil and gas, packaging, shipbuilding, life insurance and banking.

Tenneco became involved in farming in 1967 when it gobbled up an old-style corporate farm, the Kern County Lnd Company. Kern County is California's third largest land owned and has reportedly been buying land in Saskatchewan.

J.I. Case farm machinery is also owned by Tenneco.

Tenneco can plow its own land, which is fertilized and sprayed with chemicals from its own chemical division, using its own tractors which are fueled with gas and oil from its own wells and refineries.

Tenneco does not yet have its own supermarket chain, but with the development of its distinctive brand name products

(Sun Giant brand) such a step would be only logical to guarantee its brand name receives adequate distribution.

That is what agribusiness is all about: the complete control of every aspect of agriculture. The production of food, its processing and the marketing of the final products is largely controlled by agribusiness. It means that large corporate farms hire people to produce the food, just like GM hires people to make automobiles.

Five percent of US farms in 1969 recorded more than half of all sales. One percent of US feedlots now handle 52 percent of the beef and 90 percent of all broiler chickens are raised by five companies.

(It is this type of agricultural society that the Task Force on Agriculture, commissioned by Canada's Liberal government, advocates. Although the minister responsible for the

Wheat Board, Otto Lang, has officially claimed that the Trudeau government rejected the report as government policy, no attempt has been made to limit the growth of multi-national agribusiness.)

no pay

Other large land owners in California include Southern Pacific Railway - 2.4 million acres, about 150,000 agricultural; Standard Oil - 300,000 acres; and Kaiser Corporation - 110,000 acres.

To tackle such corporate giants, a vast supply of money would seem to be required. But it's not.

No one in the United Farm Workers Union is paid. Each member receives room and board plus \$5 a week strike pay. There are 150 full-time boycott

organizers working without pay across the United States.

But what benefits would accrue to the workers if they could bargain through the union of their choice?

Living and working conditions would improve drastically. There is no excuse for 15 percent of the farm workers showing symptoms of pesticide poisoning. There is no excuse for California farm workers having an occupational disease rate twice the rate for all other industries combined. There is no excuse for the lack of proper sanitation in the fields.

The life expectancy of farm workers is 49 years. They have shown their determination to extend their lives and the life of their union.

But a union is not an accurate description. It is more a movement, or La Causa.

Viva La Causa.
Boycott non-union lettuce.

You got it! You got it!

By Bill Parker

If you are finding that residence life just is not for you and think you would be better off living elsewhere there is a rather straightforward procedure you can follow. First obtain an application for withdrawal from the residence from your don. After completing it, turn it in to the Housing Services. If you are leaving

voluntarily you are required to give two weeks notice. A prorated refund will be granted from that point whether you remain in residence for the two weeks or not.

If however you are leaving for medical reasons, are being evicted as a disciplinary measure or are leaving the university completely notice is

not required and your refund will be prorated when you leave.

Housing Services say that very few people have left the colleges this year and most of those who have did so because they had quit the university.

So there you have it. If you are ready to discontinue benefitting from the rewards of residence life your path should be clear.

Williams Speaks

B.C. Lands & Forests Minister Robert Williams will speak in the SUB Upper Lounge Tuesday, November 21, at 12:30 p.m.

ATTRITION

WASHINGTON (CUPI)--A New England newspaper decided to take all those Pentagon body counts seriously in 1965 and started keeping a ledger.

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 —Jay Cocks, Time Magazine

"A STYLISH COMEDY THAT IS BRILLIANT AND IMAGINATIVE!"
 —Rex Reed, Chicago Tribune
 —New York News Syndicate

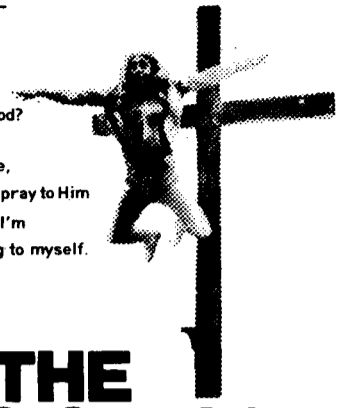
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- Sun. Dec. 3 WOODSTOCK
- Fri. Dec. 8 BANGLADESH
- Sun. Dec. 10 MAD DOGS AND ENGLISHMEN
- Fri. Dec. 15 FILLMORE
- Sun. Dec. 17 BANGLADESH

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JULIUS CAESAR

Doors at 1:30
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cont'd from 17

with the F.L.Q. two years ago. His actions then probably polarized the country far more than the language problem; they turned the latter into a symbol that should never have been. This "remarkable man" replied to concerned students with "Where's Biafra?". This man is "arrogant, aloof and cool"; but those hardly are the qualities that make for a first-rate Prime Minister of any country. Dress in personal style is irrelevant; but treatment of people and nature as a measure of personal style is the core of life; Pierre Elliott Trudeau has managed to antagonize every single group of people in Canada, except the big corporation crowd. And also, of course, he has not antagonized Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States. In the face of accumulated evidence from over two hundred years, he has kept on insisting that the United States has a great friendship for Canada, instead of looking reality in the eye and acknowledging that the U.S. is only a neighbour that takes all it can get and thinks it has the right to everything.

I wonder how P.M. Trudeau, as a French-Canadian, feels

about the story, proven to be totally false, made up by James Earl Ray to explain the death of Dr. King. He tried to put the responsibility for connections with a conspiracy to kill Dr. King on a French-Canadian, who never materialized. This is terrible slander against French Canadians in particular, and all Canadians in general. But it is typical for the United States to look outside for "international conspirators" rather than face the bevy of ruthless people they have in their own borders.

But then the New York Times has spent a lot of effort trying to convince us all that Canadians are just like the U.S. dwellers, "only more mediocre"; that they have no culture, no writers, no artists, no thinkers, no "colour" that did not come from the United States. They are obviously very disappointed that Canadians might turn down the United States candidate for Prime Minister of Canada. The Progressive Conservatives, on the other hand, have, on occasion, stood up to the inordinate demands of the United States.

It is so disappointing that they are going to base the ultimate motivation for it on racism, pure and simple. This is inevitable. A country born with the congenital defect of racism deliberately chose for monetary gain could not help but pick that out of a pile of reasons to interpret voters' motives in other countries. (The paragraph against slavery was taken out of the Declaration of Independence, thereby starting off with a terrible lie about belief in the equality of men before the signers even put ink to the paper.) Despite the facts that Trudeau had tremendous support all across Canada four years ago, that all parties supported his language policies then, that there are many ways

in which the man and his party have failed to meet the needs of most Canadians, that he himself was harder on his French-Canadian brothers two years ago than many non-French-Canadians wanted him to be, that he is arrogant to the peoples' Parliament, the newspaper is going to leave out discussion of most of the real issues. In one article, ten out of twenty-one paragraphs are devoted to arranging French-Canadians and English Canadians along a battle line; it ends, of course, with a quote from a Canadian newspaper, which not so incidentally was supporting the election of Trudeau. A country hurting from world-wide condemnation for its own racial prejudice dearly loves company; and the United States absolutely hates to think that anything might be different or unique in Canada.

Will, most of us know that the roots of the election upset were mostly never discussed in these November 1 articles. The Philadelphia Inquirer came right out and said it two years ago...November 8, 1970...don't forget it now, when you need to remember it most...and I say this as a Canadian who believes that Quebec has a right to secede peacefully if that is what the Quebecois want... "UNITED STATES HOLDS BIG STAKE IN EFFORT TO DIVIDE CANADA"

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LECTURE: Thursday Nov. 16 at 8 p.m. in Elliot 168
 POETRY READING: by Coen Boudewyn, internationally recognized Eck poet, Mon. Nov. 20 at 8 p.m. in Elliot 168.

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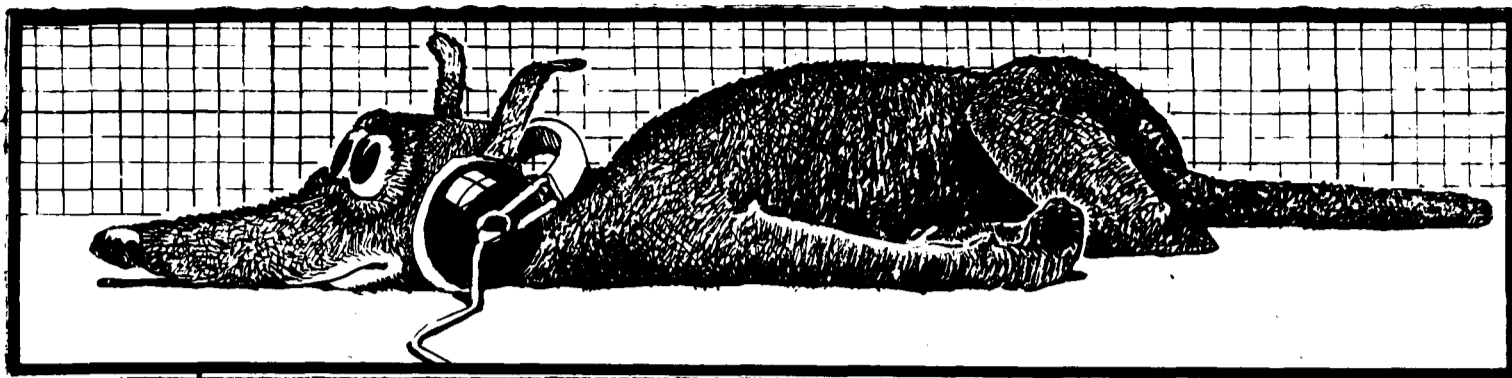
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Views and Reviews



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Nicely out of Tune
Charisma 1025 b

Lindisfarne, (a British group from Newcastle), who have been around for quite some time playing to European audiences, and have been in the background for a large part of that, have finally made it to the top in England. They have recently released in Canada their fourth album, 'Nicely Out Of Tune'.

This album features many fine pieces of work by a band comprised of five musicians, Alan Hull, Rod Clemente, Simon Cowe, Roy Laidlaw and Ray Jackson.

The outstanding member of the group would seem to be Alan Hull, who wrote seven of the eleven cuts. Hull's cut entitled 'Winter Song', is a solo by him, and has to be the finest number on the album. Hull complements his excellent guitar playing (acoustic) with similarly excellent vocals.

'Lady Eleanor' which was released in Britain as a 45 in 1970, didn't hit the charts here until just recently, and when it did it went straight to the top. 'Lady Eleanor' is by the best laid out cut on the album, wit. everything coming right together with an outcome of something really fine.

The only cut on the album not written by the group is a song called 'Jackhammer Blues' which was written by Woody Guthrie. It is a sort of up-tempoed blues number that really has a lot of bounce and body to it.

All the members of 'Lindisfarne' are very versatile, playing everything from guitar (electric and acoustic) to keyboards and strings, along with some of the best harmonica playing I have ever encountered.

Early in 1971 the group did a North American tour that never really got off the ground for them. Billed mostly as the back up group they never really received the credits they deserved. According to English music magazines they have another tour of North America scheduled for sometime in 1973. 'Lindisfarne' is now at the top in Britain however they are still being billed second to groups such as Rod Stewart, Yes, Elton John, and David Bowie.

'Lindisfarne', being sometimes rather 'Nicely Out of Tune' have put together a fine piece of work that deserves some recognition, and should be listened to. There is a lot of good material on this album and a lot of good listening to be had.

Waging a Raise

On December 4 the minimum wage goes up. Great, but what about the people that lose their jobs because of it?

Many people in Victoria will, or already have, lost their present jobs because of the minimum wage hike throughout the province.

Just what happens to these people afterwards? Let's have a look.

A person in receiving a wage of \$1.65 per hour, the minimum wage goes up to \$2.00 per hour, and because his or her boss is a bit of a tightwad, as many in Victoria are, they lose their job, and consequently have to go on unemployment. Assuming of

course that they have enough benefits to qualify.

Now the fun begins. At a rate of \$1.65 per hour, a person's wage would average out to something around \$216.00 per month after deductions, so on unemployment that person would be receiving approximately two-thirds of that, which is \$144.00 per month. That's not bad, but just think about it for a minute.

An average apartment in Victoria is anywhere from \$110.00 to \$130.00 per month, not including of course things like electricity, food, heat, water and other accessories.

Now let's just say that this

particular person is sharing an apartment with a friend. After all the expenses come off, he or she would probably be left with somewhere around \$40.00 or \$50.00 per month, not taking into consideration things like clothing, and transportation costs. (Throw in a few luxuries, like a movie now and then, or a case of beer, or a little bit of smoking dope (which would probably be essential to stop one from dying of boredom in a situation like this) or taking someone out to dinner or whatever you get off on doing, and in the end they would be left with absolutely nothing to put away for themselves if some

hidden expense suddenly decided to uncover itself.

Looks like a bad situation; the land of milk and honey doesn't seem so sweet all of a sudden, does it?

You might as well forget that trip you wanted to take or those Christmas presents you wanted to buy. Sorry but they're just too far out of your financial category now.

The minimum wage raise looks great on the surface but when you lift it up and have a look underneath it all, is it worth it? I just hope that the people who benefit from it outnumber those that get screwed by it.

Apartments (Apparently)



by bill parker

When endeavouring to rent an apartment in Victoria be prepared to spend some time at it and to encounter landlords who either hesitate to accept students or have outright opposition to even considering renting to them.

In a recent random sampling of some thirty apartments I considered to be suitable for university students, (in terms of price and convenient location at least,) I encountered only about thirty per cent who had a strict policy against renting to students. Their reasons ranged from the fact that their apartments are exclusively for families or elderly people, to adamant insistence that the apartment would just not be suitable for students.

Another twenty-five percent of apartment renters have much more subtle policies and during the survey I came to classify them as "not crazy about the

idea but can be persuaded." It is with these people that presentation is so important. Above all one has to be polite but frank.

You must know what you want and tell them. These people need to be convinced that you are sincere, mature and basically will make a suitable tenant. It is during the first phone call that they form an impression of your character. If you can convince them you are basically looking for a place where you can study in quiet it should be no problem arranging for an appointment to view the apartment. This is a major hurdle overcome in that once they have invited you to view the apartment, aware that you are a student, any causes for refusing to rent you the apartment will come from you. This is where appearance and manner become important.

The remaining forty-five percent appeared to have no serious reservations about

renting to students. It should not be necessary to add however, that your manner and straightforwardness on the phone and your appearance upon viewing the apartment continue to be very important.

It will not hurt to keep in mind that almost all landlords consider renting to students a risk to some degree and it will be up to you to convince them that at least in your case their apprehensions are ungrounded.

Arts Meeting

An interesting group of people met together at the Phoenix Theater last Saturday afternoon to discuss the future of the Arts in Western Canada. Artists from every discipline, both amateur and professional, were there. The word had come from above, from the Secretary of State in Ottawa, that the country lacked a policy with regard to the arts.

So the Canada Conference of Artists, in conjunction with the government, arranged four regional meetings to discuss policy. The closest meeting centre in this "region" being Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver artists decided to hold their own meetings.

The chairman of the meeting in Victoria was poet Al Purdy and the co-chairman was Company One's Carl Hare.

A wide-ranging list of

suggestions was drawn up, both practical and impractical. The main suggestion was that B.C. should have its own non-political Council of the Arts which would oversee that distribution of B.C.'s cultural fund, disseminate information as to all funds available to artists and have a large say as to the distribution of Canada Council grants in B.C.

Money wasn't the only subject discussed (well, artists have to eat too). Other suggestions included the use of television to inform the public as to what is happening in the art world; government subsidization of bookstores with over 60 percent Canadian content in rural areas; and government grants for artists to travel within Canada, especially to remote areas, in order to perform or display their work, as well as to gain inspiration from the country itself.

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