



THE OTHER PRESS

douglas college student newspaper

Students assistants ponder union

by Nancy McRitchie
and Bill Cartier

A number of student assistants working at the Douglas College's Richmond and New Westminster campuses are considering unionizing.

Student assistants at D.C. are currently being paid \$3 an hour, while their unionized counterparts at Capilano College, Caribou College and the University of B.C. are making between \$5.70 and \$6.30 an hour. At SFU student assistants make \$4.44 an hour.

Colleen Glynn, one of the students involved, said they want to unionize because they are being exploited. "It's unfair for anyone to have to work for \$3 an hour," she said.

She said they would consider joining the B.C. Government Employees Union (BCGEU), the union at the college, if "they're willing to go to bat for us. Otherwise we would want to join a different union."

BCGEU does not currently include any student assistants. The union has a 'letter of agreement' with the college that student assistants can be hired part time for \$3 and \$3.50 an hour, according to Mike Ruskin, president of local 62 BCGEU.

"They are being paid much too little," said Ruskin. He said student assistant wages were one issue in the present contract negotiations.

"We proposed substantial increases in student wages but we were turned down. The college was very resistant to raising the wages," said Ruskin.

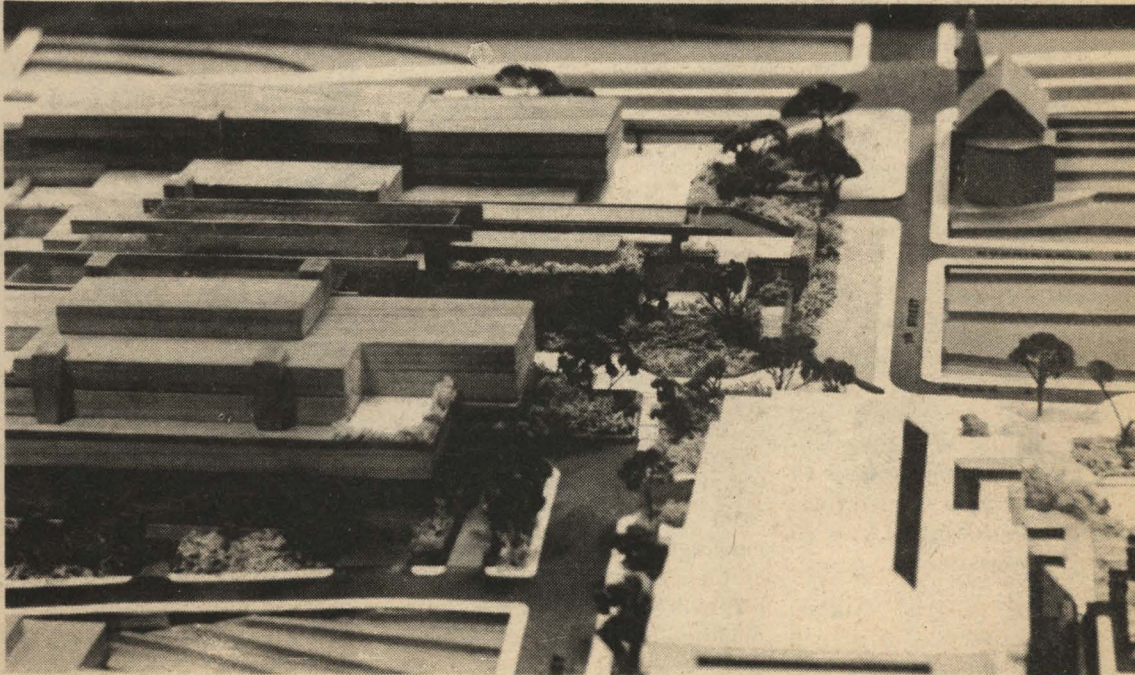
He said the new contract includes a raise for student assistants, but the increase is very small.

Ruskin said, "It's to the union's advantage that wages are higher for student assistants." Job security is greater for union members when there is no reason for the college to hire students instead.

Leo Hungle, director of personnel for the college, would not comment.

"It's really difficult to unionize, and you need a really strong and determined union," said Susan Westren, supervisor of student assistants in the library at Langara, where the students make minimum wage. "It depends entirely on the administration, what their politics are and if they can find money in the budget."

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D.C. in future. Permanent campus will feature windowless buildings and will be constructed entirely of Lego blocks. Duplicates of "New Campus Sites" can be bought at better D.C. bookstores for \$25.

Glimpse of new campus

by Keith Baldrey

Douglas College unveiled the first glimpse of the proposed model of the permanent New Westminster campus at a news conference Monday.

The new campus, to be located at Royal Avenue and Eighth Street, is designed to accommodate 2800 full-time students, and will have the capacity to expand to 4500 full-time students. It will cost over \$25 million.

Construction should begin in eight months, according to the architects, Carlberg-Jackson. The campus should be open to students by the fall of 1981.

Mayor Muni Evers of New Westminster called the model "a milestone in the development of our downtown core."

Evers said that he was pleased with the model, but also called the parking situation at the campus "critical".

"I think we should look at

additional parking," he said.

The model currently allows for 580 parking spaces, all of them located under the campus. Negotiations are presently underway with The First Capital City Development Company for additional parking space near the campus.

Although the campus will be patterned closely after the model, the exact building plans have not been finalized. The need for more parking may cause some changes, as will the final space allocation for various departments within the college.

"You have to look at this model as a very general statement, with very little detail," said the architects. "It's a site analysis, not a final design."

The site of the campus covers 6.7 acres, and the land is sloped towards the Fraser River. The college will be built on this hill, which will almost hide the campus' buildings from view on several main streets.

cause some changes, as will the final space allocation for various departments within the college.

Since only the roofs of the buildings will be visible, landscaping will be done on them to create a "park-like atmosphere," according to the architects.

A main concourse will also be centrally located in the campus. It will be fed by the main transportation routes, and will be accessible from all parts of the college.

The campus will include a gymnasium and theatre facilities. The college has also been given five acres for recreational fields, but the exact site of these fields has not been set.

The Pacific Terminals site on the Fraser River was originally given to the college, but the college will try to obtain land closer to the new campus, according to college planning officer Hank Naylor.

BCSF—NUS vote

by Nancy McRitchie

In one week, students at Douglas College will be asked to decide if they will remain members of the British Columbia Students Federation (BCSF) and the National Union of Students (NUS).

The question is an important one, particularly at this time. Students are now faced with problems like never before: tuition increases, unemployment, inflation, education cutbacks, etc. Are the needs of Douglas College students going to be better served within these provincial and national student organizations or without them?

This referendum is also important for BCSF and NUS. They need the support of all students if they are to be most effective as a lobby for student interests.

It costs each student 50 cents a semester per organization to belong to NUS and BCSF. At registration time the money is collected along with student activity fees, although it is a separate fee. If it is decided to withdraw from the organizations the money does not become part of the student society budget, instead students will pay \$11 rather than \$12 for student fees.

Student council decided in

mid November to hold the referendum, after a motion was put forward by vice-president internal Bob Tinkess. The reason he gave for holding the referendum was that students here have not chosen whether or not they wish to belong to the organizations. That decision was made three years ago and those students are no longer at Douglas College.

Council also decided to hold the referendum because the problem exists that most students do not know what BCSF and NUS are, even though they belong to them, according to student society president Tom Styffe.

Douglas College has greater communication problems than most post-secondary institutions because it is a multi-campus college. It is the responsibility of student council to pass information about BCSF and NUS to the students. However, because of the referendum representatives of the organizations are working on campus so students can make an informed decision.

The dates for the referendum are January 30 and 31 and February 1. Ballot boxes will be open on all campuses on those days.

Huge tuition hike possible

OTTAWA (CUP) - A consultant's report which surveyed mostly administrators may lead to tuition fees at Ontarian universities being based on twenty per cent of the universities cost.

That could mean whopping increases for students at those institutions, especially those in graduate or professional programs.

The P.S. Ross report, released January 20, suggested basing tuition on 20 per cent of cost as one option for a new tuition fee structure. Currently tuition is 15 per cent of cost.

Although the report made no

explicit recommendation, the 20 per cent figure was the most favoured and a "tacit recommendation", according to U of T vice-president Mike Hornick.

If tuition had been based on 20 per cent of cost in 1977-78, tuition at Ontario Medicine schools would have been \$3800 a year, and an average of \$622 a year at Grad school. If the formula were applied to next year's undergraduate fees, they would be \$876 per year, \$150 more than next year's figure.

The report said there was "no consensus" among the students, faculty and administrators, it surveyed on a level

of tuition fees, although no one wanted fees to be more than 25 per cent of cost.

However, the "most typical" answer said 20 per cent of cost would be acceptable, it said.

Nearly one half of the respondents wanted greater differentiation among programs in tuition, although 44 per cent of students (22 per cent overall) wanted less differentiation.

It also said 65 per cent favoured "unpegging" fees, to allow universities to set their own levels. Currently the Ontarian government affectively sets the fees

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No UI for students in summer

OTTAWA (CUP) -- If you're an unemployed student next summer, don't expect to collect unemployment insurance.

Unless you worked at least 14 weeks both last year and the year before, or worked 20 weeks last year, or worked part-time at least 20 hours a week during the year, you won't be eligible.

That's because Parliament approved cuts in the unemployment insurance program in late December which tighten UI rules for those coming into the work force or working part-time.

Previously, you had to work 10 to 14 weeks in the last year, depending on the unemployment rate in your area, to be eligible for UI. As of April 1, an extra restriction will be added - if you had not worked at least 14 weeks in the year before that, you will have to work at least 20 weeks in the last year.

According to the National Union of Students, this will mean only students who can work two full summers will be eligible for UI in their third summer. But, because of higher student summer unemployment rates (15.2 per cent this June), they expect the majority of students will be cut off UI.

For part-time work, previous regulations made anyone earning over \$48 per week eligible for UI. As of April 1, the minimum will be 20 hours of work a week.

According to the University of Toronto graduate assistants' association, this will mean almost all teaching assistants will be cut off UI because they are not allowed to work more than 10 hours per week.

And, according to NUS* this

change will mean those students who cannot find more than part-time work will be discriminated against in getting UI.

The UI changes, first announced by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen Sept. 1, were a center of controversy right until they received third reading Dec. 22.

NUS, the Canadian Labour Congress and other labour groups, National Women's organizations, and the opposition parties were among those who protested the harshness of the legislation, saying it would not help to alleviate Canada's unemployment problems.

The legislation was only rammed through Parliament after the government limited debate to forestall NDP delaying tactics.

Other changes it included were: reducing weekly benefits from two-thirds of insurable earnings to 60 per cent, making employers and employees pay for more weeks of the program, making those had claimed benefits in the last year wait longer periods to be again eligible for benefits, and taking back a portion of benefits if they raised recipients' incomes over \$22,000 per year.

According to Cullen the changes were designed to discourage those who had a "marginal" attachment to the work force from claiming UI. Those included youth and women, he said.

When asked in December about the legislation's effect on youth, Cullen said the effect was justified because UI had been "spoonfeeding" youth.

This contention was hotly disputed by NUS, who said that students wanted work but, with current high unemployment levels, were unable to find it.

Students sexually harassed

NEW HAVEN (HS CUP) - A landmark case in which a former Yale student alleged she was offered better grades in return for sex with her professor is expected to go to trial in mid-January.

Pamela Price alleged that, in the spring of 1976, she was a sophomore at Yale and was offered a deal. One of her professors, she said, told her he'd give her a high grade if she had sex with him, and a lower grade if she refused.

She refused, and with five other women, took Yale to court, accusing the school of violating U.S. Title Nine strictures against sexual discrimination, and of providing inadequate procedures for treating its students' complaints of sexual harassment.

The case has so far generated some important legal precedents for people who wish to sue in cases of sexual harassment.

Most recently, the federal district court in Boston ruled in late Nov. in hearings associated

with the Price case that students in a university can indeed go directly to federal court for remedy, without first "going through channels" at the institution, or first complaining to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which oversees Title Nine matters.

The ruling came in response to Yale's latest effort to have the case dismissed before it got to trial. Last year, Yale also moved to dismiss the suit, and in Dec. of 1977, succeeded in disqualify five of Price's plaintiffs.

In the process, however, the courts established that sexual harassment is the same thing as sexual discrimination. That ruling said that if Price's charges were true, the sexual harassment would be a condition on women's education that is not on male students' education. If so, it would thus constitute discrimination.

The case, the first of its kind in the U.S., went to trial on Jan. 16. If it ends in Price's favor, Yale could lose all of its federal funding.



Who are you? Keith Moon clone tries to beat some sense into the music department. Not successful, he went into rage, destroying entire collection of band room instruments before recombinant DNA cells self-destructed.

Campus paper expelled

EDMONTON (CUP) - A student newspaper accused of being undemocratic and not open to students was expelled from Canadian University Press (Cup) Jan. 3, after earlier being rejected by its campus.

The Chevron, the former official student newspaper at the University of Waterloo, was expelled by a vote of 37-2 with eight abstentions by the CUP national conference meeting here.

The paper had earlier been rejected by students on its campus in a referendum Nov. 30. Over 4,000 of the 5,000 students voting voted to strip the paper of its official status, office space, and per-student levy.

Although papers have previously been expelled from the national organization of student newspapers, the grounds for the Chevron's expulsion were unprecedented. A position paper prepared by the CUP national executive and a standing commission at the conference said the paper lacked staff democracy and was not open to all students on campus, because of continued harassment and intimidation among staff members.

The incidents of harassment mentioned ranged from physical intimidation to verbal abuse to hate campaigns in letters columns. The position paper said none of the incidents have been disproven by the Chevron staff.

CUP's Statement of Principles for student papers, to which all CUP members must subscribe, states that a paper must be open to all students and must be controlled democratically by its staff. Breach of this statement is grounds for expulsion.

A CUP investigation commission this fall found continued and constant harassment occur-

ing within the staff, but said this breached only the spirit and not the letter of the statement.

The executive and standing commission disagreed with this finding, saying that the harassment "served to subdue any voices of dissent on staff" and was, in itself, grounds for expulsion.

Chevron news editor Larry Hannant disagreed. The investigation commission, he said, "by and large confirmed our innocence" and the executive's recommendation of expulsion was "a despicable attempt to remove us."

He accused the executive of spreading "lies, deception, and misinformation," of promoting "sell-out politics", and of being "anti-democratic and reactionaries" for trying to remove its political opposition in the Chevron.

The executive denied these charges.

According to the executive and commission, much of the harassment and lack of staff democracy existed because of the presence of members of the Anti-Imperialist Alliance (AIA) on staff. The AIA is the Waterloo campus branch of the Communist Party of Canada-Marxist-Leninist, a small, radical party espousing a Marxist-Leninist line.

Quoting from an AIA leaflet released in 1976 they pointed out that the AIA said it intended to control the political line of the Chevron. The leaflet said that "only the AIA can provide the correct leadership" for the Chevron.

To do that, the leaflet said, it "smashed the hegemony of the bunch of opportunists who used to dominate the newspaper". It defined opportunists as anyone who did not agree with scientific socialism or Marxism-Leninism.

Pointing out that the majority of harassment was inflicted on non-AIA staff members by AIA members (although non-AIA staffers did retaliate), the executive and commission said the

harassment was part of the AIA's attempt to control the paper.

"This we find horrifying. There is a group with a strong presence on the Chevron which wishes to suppress other viewpoints on staff...This is unacceptable."

"As long as the AIA continues this presence on the Chevron, we do not believe staff democracy can exist. Nor can the Chevron be saved from its present ethical vacuum."

In response, Hannant said "The line has been brought up that only those who support the CPC-ML are allowed to work on the paper. The Chevron has done a lot more work among students on the Waterloo campus than many papers here. It has been constantly encouraging students to come to the paper."

"The AIA and the Chevron are not synonymous. Where can you find proof the Chevron is an AIA newspaper? Only in implication."

Other conference delegates disagreed. According to George Cook, editor of the University of Toronto student newspaper, the Varsity, the Chevron has accepted the "political and ideological leadership of CPC (ML)" by using ML slogans, by forwarding CPC (ML)'s bankrupt political line, and by employing CPC (ML)'s "destructive tactics".

Since it was no longer possible to expel the AIA from the Chevron, he said, CUP had to expel the paper or risk acquiescing to the CPC (ML)'s "anti-student, anti-worker activities".

The Imprint, the other student paper at the University of Waterloo, applied for CUP membership at the conference. However, its application was deferred for further investigation of its status.

Canadian University Press has 62 member newspapers, at university and college campuses from St. John's to Vancouver. Almost all student newspapers belong to the 41-year-old organization.

Richmond students to visit Quebec

by Pat Worthington

For \$256 each, 20 Richmond students will get the chance to visit Quebec Feb. 24 in a cultural exchange program that will bring Quebec students here.

The students arrive home March 3 after a week's visit. The Douglas voyagers will stay at the homes of the Quebec students although they will not be expected to speak French.

To complete the cultural exchange Quebecois students will be visiting Richmond March 31 to April 7 and will be hosted by the Richmond students, who will provide meals, accommodation and transportation to and from the Richmond campus.

During their stay in B.C. the exchange students will meet Premier Bill Bennett and go on a fishing trip. They will also tour an anthropological museum, attend familiarity lectures, explore Vancouver and Richmond and visit U.B.C.

Douglas College is also involved in another exchange funded by the Association of Canadian Community Colleges. The participants in this exchange will be from Surrey campus of Douglas, and from Montreal's Vanier College.

Accordingly, the Richmond campus has arranged their own exchange program with the amalgamated Quebec campus of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

The French speaking college is a multi-campus, like Douglas College, with campuses at Drummondville, Province and Duville.

St. Hyacinthe is located 35 miles east of Montreal in some of the best agricultural land in Quebec. The area is also a textile region and produces furniture as well as the only pipe organs in North America.

Any Richmond students wishing details about the trip can go to the administration office in Richmond and get an application form.



Proposed site of the Grace McCarthy Memorial Park located in Supernatural, Quebec. Douglas exchange students will swim Lake McGeer, seen here, as part of rigid learning schedule.

Students visit Vanier

by Kelly Champion

For \$20 each, 15 students from the Surrey campus will travel to Montreal on an exchange program with Vanier College.

Funded by the Association of Canadian Community Colleges, the Douglas College students will leave Jan. 27 and return Feb. 3. The students will tour Quebec City, old Montreal, the Metro and see the Montreal Canadiens in action.

Although most of these programs traditionally involve French speaking Canadians and western students on a French program, this tour has no onus for students to speak French.

The only prerequisite for this

program is that the students are under 23 years of age.

The exchange students from Montreal will then come out to B.C. a couple of months after the Surrey students return home. The students will be billeted in each others homes, however there will be little or no time for the Montreal students to see other campuses other than the Surrey location.

The Vanier students are tentatively planning on going to Victoria and will be spending a great deal of time sight-seeing.

Last years' trip to Vanier College and the following visit to B.C. was very successful for a first time effort, which is the reason its being run again.

Students in Highland

by Pat Worthington

Criminology students will be interested in knowing that they can earn their credits by touring Scotland and studying its criminal justice system.

The course costs \$1075 and includes airfare, accommodation, breakfast and 17 dinners as well as all miscellaneous expenses.

The main focus of the trip will be to allow students to compare the justice systems of a foreign country (Scotland) with that of their own. In this way they will be able to do a comparative analysis of the two court systems and acquire greater understanding of criminal justice.

In addition to the court system the students will visit the Glasgow and Edinburgh police, the Scottish Police College, and the H.M. Prison. The Probation and Parole Service will also be examined as will the

juvenile corrections and Durham (England) criminal justice agencies.

The group will tour several Scottish cities as well as the braken and moors of the surrounding countryside. Sight-seeing highlights of the trip will include visits to Lock Lomond and the famous Scottish highlands. The students will learn firsthand some of the history and geography of Scotland.

The travellers will be expected to write a paper on some aspect of the British criminal court system at the end of their trip. They may also stay up to 10 weeks in Britain before returning from London or elsewhere.

The tour is open to other students as an elective. Those interested can contact Jack Ferguson at the Richmond campus, 273-5461.

Press freedom threatened

TORONTO (CUP) - "There was no basis at all for the charges. The charges are based on harassment."

These remarks by University of Toronto professor John Lee, a vocal homosexual, refer to the charges of obscenity which have been laid against Body Politic, a gay liberation publication. Specific charges were laid against the article "Men Loving Boys Loving Men" (about pedophilia) in the Dec. 1977 edition of the magazine.

The controversy surrounding Body Politic reached a new peak last week. The trial itself, in which the magazine is charged with "use of the mails for the purpose of transmitting or delivering...obscene, indecent, immoral, or scurrilous material", began Jan. 2, and has sparked loud public reaction following a statement of support by Toronto Mayor John Sewell at a gay rally Jan. 5.

Sewell pointed out that the Body Politic was for the gay community and that people outside the community and not interested in gay issues did not have to read it.

He linked the paper to other "alternate" papers "sustaining significant small communities" and said it was his duty and obligation to ensure the press remains free and that attacks on

the freedom of the press must be countered in a strong and committed fashion."

Pointing out that homosexuality was not a crime and not on trial, Sewell called for an end to "discrimination because of sexual orientation."

Public reaction to the Body Politic case, however, has not been as optimistic. Lee noted, "I fully expect backlash...if you strike, you're going to confront people."

Many witnesses at the trial condemned homosexuality as sick, immoral, and against the Bible. Toronto Sun columnist Claire Hoy, speaking at the trial, said "homosexuality is immoral and wrong."

"Pedophilia disgusts me even more," he said. He said he strongly objected to the Body Politic article because he saw it as "sheer advocacy" of sexual relations between adult men and little boys.

Reaction both for and against Sewell's stand has been swift and emotional. A rally Jan 7, though not officially "anti-gay" attracted a large number of people explicitly anti-homosexual. One participant was disappointed that the rally was not more explicitly anti-gay.

Lee was not perturbed by the negative public reaction. "As

soon as you ask for something that really makes a difference, you're going to get backlash... the worst kind of discrimination is the subtle, unspoken kind."

The Body Politic article discussed a topic highly controversial to homosexuals and heterosexuals alike. Lee explained that pedophilia has sparked lively debate among gays, many of whom are strongly opposed to it.

University of Toronto professor Mike Lynch, a press spokesperson for Body Politic, also emphasized the fact that many gays do not support pedophilia at all. Both professors, however noted that to the general public, homosexuality and pedophilia are classed as the same thing.

Lee and Lynch both underlined the fact what is at stake in the trial is the wider issue of the right of the magazine to publish an article on a controversial topic. Thelma McCormick, a York University professor specializing in communications and censorship, noted in her testimony for the defence that the Body Politic article was more obscene than many stories which are published in Toronto's daily papers.

The trial ended Jan. 16. The outcome will be of major significance for gays and straights alike.

Student assistants want union

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Jane Stredwich, senior labor relations person at UBC, agreed that cutbacks were a possible outcome. However, she said the library always needs to hire a certain number of students to keep things running smoothly.

According to Jim Anderson, financial aid officer at D.C.* if the student assistants were to get higher wages, the students on the work study program would get higher wages.

Anderson said they could easily pay the work study program students \$4.50 an hour and it would not mean cutbacks. The program is not filled

yet and there is still money left in the budget.

The work study students, unlike the student assistants (who are paid by the college) are employed by the government through a financial aid program.

Westren said in the summer of 1977 the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) at Caribou College tried to get union rates for the students on work study programs and on summer government grants.

"CUPE took it to arbitration and they lost. In a sense it was the college against the union, but actually it was the government against the union," she

said. Being a student often means there is no choice about taking a job that pays minimum wage.

"Most people laugh when they hear its three dollars an hour, but if they need it, they'll take it," said Lorraine Jones, the Douglas College student placement officer.

"Being a student places you in a position where you have to accept working for a lower wage," she said.

"Presumably this is an educational institution. The administration should want students to work the least number of hours possible," Anderson said

OTHER SPEAK

our view

The upcoming referendum is unnecessary, and is waste of both time and energy for the BCSF and NUS staff as well as the DC student society executive.

There has been no large, vocal group of students demanding the referendum. There has been no loud outcry for reconsidering our membership.

The referendum has been mostly the work of one person: Bob Tinkess, the vice-president internal.

Tinkess has been on a one-man tear against BCSF ever since he became an elected representative on the student council two years ago.

Students need a voice. Unemployment, tuition increases, education cutbacks, financial aid inadequacies, are all reasons why it is vital for students to be organized locally, provincially and nationally.

It is selfish to think that for the price of one dollar a semester, for that little saving, it is justifiable to allow the future of education to continue its downward plunge.

Student council is using the referendum as an opportunity to educate the students at Douglas as to what BCSF and NUS are and do. This is something that most students are not concerned about. And the responsibility of communicating that information to the students belongs to student council, not to BCSF executive members. That responsibility belongs to Bob Tinkess himself, more than any one else, because as vice-president internal, he is the main internal communications person for the students at this college.

It is not our usual policy to reply to letters written to us, but we feel that Tinkess' letter on the opposite page deserves some comment. The stakes are high in this referendum, and Tinkess' 'points' should not be allowed to go by without being clarified.

He warns students or 'rhetoric' surrounding various literature in the campaign, but this warning destroys the credibility of his letter, because that's exactly what his letter is: rhetoric.

Tinkess implies that the student society can spend more time and money on clubs if we didn't belong to BCSF and NUS. What he failed to mention is that the money we now pay to BCSF and NUS will not go to the student society if we drop out of the organizations. How, then, will the student society be able to spend more money on clubs?

Tinkess finds it wrong that students pay to these organizations without ever being asked whether they want to belong. Fine. But are students asked whether they want to belong to the student society before they pay \$11 (not one dollar but eleven)? Perhaps a student activity fee referendum is now in order if student council is not to carry the taint of hypocrisy.

Tinkess wants to know whether we receive tangible, worthwhile and immediate benefits from BCSF and NUS. Granted, 'lobbying' is not a tangible benefit, but it is extremely worthwhile. So are the travel reductions we receive from NUS. Some of the advantages are not immediate, but many students here plan to be in a post-secondary institution for at least three or four years, if not more. What you can't feel now, may be felt a little while down the line.

Finally, Tinkess feels that DCSS can function just as well and provide just as good representation without BCSF and NUS. This is an incredibly politically naive argument. There is no chance that DCSS can be as powerful a lobby group or provide as good services as provincial and national student unions.

He also says that the DCSS and BCSF and NUS can work hand in hand on the same issues. Yet he doesn't want to help finance the student unions.

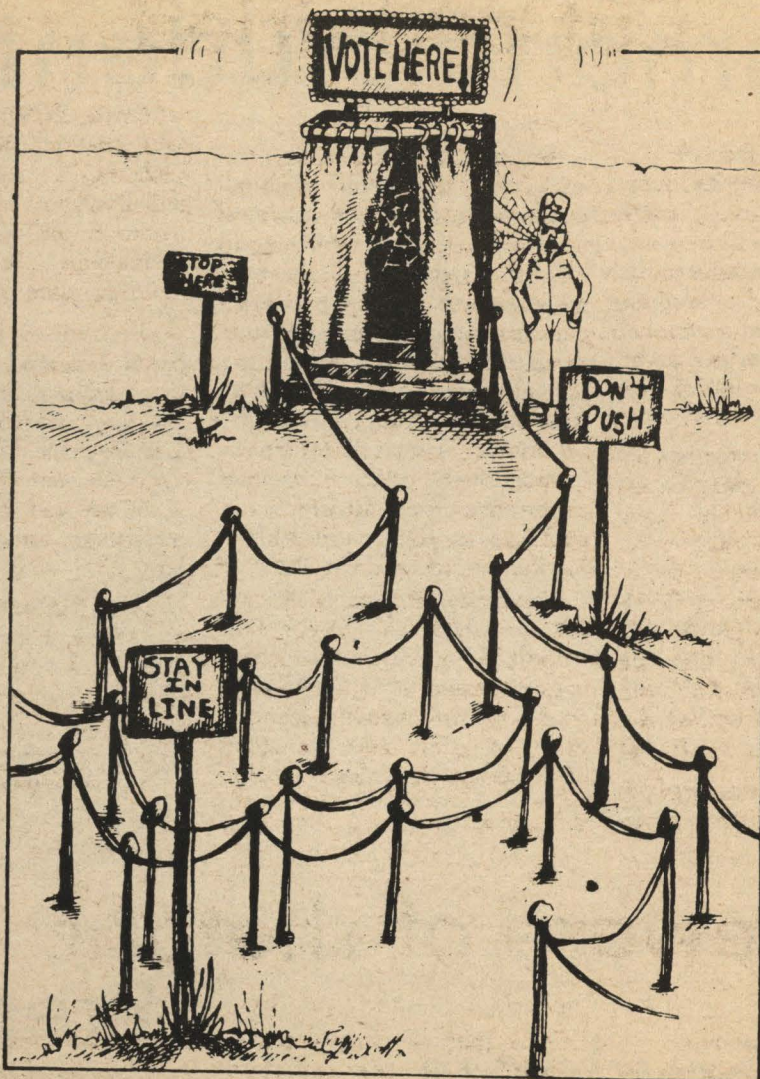
Another selfish and narrowminded argument, and typical of the way he initiated this referendum.

News Editor: Keith Baldrey, Copy Editor: Nancy McRitchie, Coquitlam Reporter: Rob Guzyk, Richmond Reporter: Pat Worthington, Photo Tech: Neil Dowie, Bus. Mgr: Ken Ridout. Other Staff: Paul Cartmill, Bill Cartier, Kelly Champion, Roger Sullens, and Crysta West. Special thanks to our typesetter Elaine Del Medico.

The Other Press is a member of Canadian University Press and subscriber of Pacific News Service.

The Other Press is a democratically run student newspaper. Published under the auspices of The Other Publications Society every Tuesday. The news office is located at the rear of the cafeteria on the New Westminster campus.

The Other Press, Box 2503, Douglas College, New Westminster, British Columbia, 525-3830 or 525-3542.



Cut and dried

Dear Editor,
 The upcoming referendum is not as cut and dried as many students may think. There exists a certain climate in regard to this referendum that has not been stated by anyone to my knowledge and certainly I should be the one to break the news merely because I am aware.

First, within the student society the Vice President External and the President have vested interests in this referendum because they themselves have positions in BCSF and NUS respectively. At this point, I do not think that the Vice President External and the President would go against the referendum for the reason of maintaining their existing positions in these two lobby

groups.
 Second, the education cutbacks are based on regional disparity, so it would stand to reason that the educational institutions that are located in more remote areas of British Columbia would experience more cutbacks than those educational institutions that are less remote. Douglas College, because it serves a more densely populated area, does not experience the hardships of cutbacks as those educational institutions in northern B.C.

Third, BCSF and NUS can not deal with the scope and magnitude of educational cutbacks because it is impossible to do so and would consume years of effort and we shall have passed on to new vistas by then, if so.

Fourth, BCSF and NUS have done nothing directly for the students of Douglas College and if anyone wants imperial evidence, one has merely to ask themselves, "What has BCSF and NUS done for me?"

Last, but not least, the students, I'm sure, can get along with paying eleven dollars each semester instead of twelve dollars. The one dollar each of us pay each semester for support of BCSF and NUS is a bad investment for the return we get.

In conclusion I do not believe in "token maintenance" and urge each student to vote against the referendum.

Kirk Ritchie
 President of Omega Phi
 New West Representative
 Concerned Student

Beware of rhetoric

To All Interested Students:
 By now, most students in Douglas will be well aware that the DSCC is having a referendum allowing students to decide if they wish to continue as paying members of the B.C. Students Federation and the National Union of Students. Hopefully, students will also have a reasonable understanding of what B.C.S.F. and N.U.S. stand for as a result of last weeks publication of the "Referendum Special". Therefore, this letter will not be a rehash of the content of the referendum Special, but rather what I feel are some other vitally important issues for one to consider between now and the actual referendum.

First, I urge all students to beware of pro and anti BCSF/NUS campaigns which spout more rhetoric than fact. It is

crucial that students receive honest facts in order to form a proper decision on whether to belong to these outside organizations. Bearing this in mind, I offer the following issues to be considered in the upcoming referendum campaign:

- If you are a member of a club or association, do you feel that the Student Society should spend more time and money on your clubs' needs rather than to outside organizations?
- Should referendums of this nature be perpetuated in the future? Should future students have the choice of belonging to BCSF and NUS?
- Do you feel that students receive tangible, immediate and worthwhile benefits from the amount of money invested in BCSF and NUS?
- Has BCSF and NUS made

themselves properly available to Douglas College students during the three years we have been members?

- Can the DCSS work effectively with BCSF and NUS independently, as a non-paying member, working together on relevant issues on a viable cost sharing basis?

These are just a handful of the issues I feel are important to the referendum. I also believe they are factual and relevant concerns which must be addressed immediately. I will be available to elaborate on these issues during the upcoming forums, or by way of contacting me through the DCSS business office in New Westminster.

Thank you very much,
 R.G. Tinkess,
 Vice President Internal, DCSS

Students need reps

Dear Editor,
 Talking to students around the college it becomes apparent that most of the people studying here have very little idea as to how the educational system they are enrolled in is run.

The intricacies of college administration, the various decision making bodies within the Ministry of Education, the source and methods of distribution of funds for education are all unknowns to the average student, but one could hardly expect the situation to be different.

Loaded down with an endless amount of schoolwork and probably holding down a part-time job as well, most students can't possibly spare the time to find out just who is deciding what courses and other services will be provided to him or her, let alone having a voice in those decisions. Most students can't possibly make their concerns

known to the people making decisions affecting them, as they have too many other commitments.

Fortunately here at Douglas students aren't left out in the cold completely, as their concerns can be expressed for them by the organizations they are members of: the B.C. Student Federation and the National Union of Students. The students actively involved in these organizations have a good working knowledge of the education system in this coun-

try, and address those issues which the member students have stated to be most important to them.

In past years BCSF and NUS, in spite of their short history, have accomplished real gains for students in areas of education funding, student housing, discount travel, and summer job programs, to mention a few. With ever increasing member-

ship and increasing experience, there's no telling what these organizations will accomplish for students in the future.

At a time when post-secondary education in this country is being subjected to cutbacks in funding, jobs are fewer and further between and many students are having difficulty getting an education, it would be a

shame to see students at Douglas choose to be left out in the cold without a provincial and national voice to express their concerns.

I sincerely hope that in the upcoming referendum students here at Douglas express confidence in and support for the people who are willing to work for them through their provincial and national student organizations.

Sincerely yours,
 Walt van der Kamp
 vice president external
 BCSF executive member

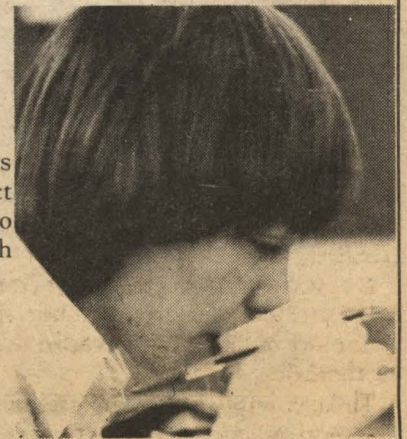
OTHER CORNER

your view

Question: Do you think Douglas College should belong to the B.C. Students Federation and the National Union of Students? Why or why not?



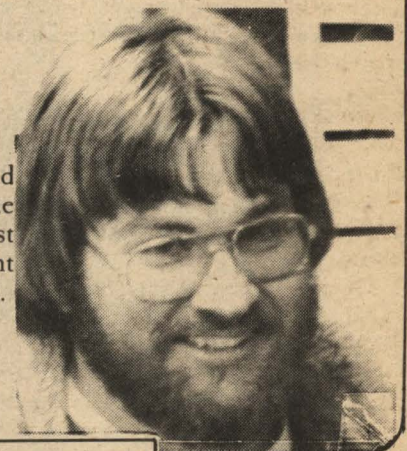
Lynn Warner: I don't think that they represent us properly. The idea is good but the application is the same as so many other organizations.



Carolyn Clark: We students need an organization to protect our rights. I do not object to contributing one dollar to such an organization.



Yvonne Hilly: I don't see anything wrong with the union. It's worth the two dollars a year. I wish we knew we were in it and what they're doing for us.



Brad Reid: I feel that we should stay in and stop wasting time arguing about it. There must be better things for the student council to do. Like pub nights.

this page

This page of the Other Press is reserved solely for the purpose of correspondence and opinion. The views expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of this newspaper.

All letters and opinions must be typed at a 60 stroke line. Double spaced and bear the name of the writer for reasons of validity. Submissions which are not signed will not be published. Letters should be no more than 200 words in length, and opinion pieces should either be 450 or 900 words in length due to space and layout requirements.

We reserve the right to edit all letters and opinions for clarity and libel. Letters and opinions longer than specified will be edited to size.

Deadline for submissions is 4 pm Fridays.

DC Students approach referendum

by Maureen McEvoy
for Canadian University Press

"We're a student organization working for the interests of students at the provincial level and we're far more effective working together than in isolated pockets."

And that is why Douglas College students should be prepared to vote yes to the upcoming membership referendum in the B.C. Students' Federation (BCSF), according to BCSF staffperson John Doherty.

"Our job is to put forward the student position and concerns to the government and the public," he said.

"Our major concerns are freezing tuition fee levels and increasing funding levels so that the quality of education doesn't deteriorate further.

Individual student groups may or may not be successful in achieving some goals, he said, but the organization aims at taking the strengths of all students in the province.

And the strengths of students at one college will be of benefit to students at other colleges. For instance, the students at Northwest College in Terrace have done quite a bit of work on the recent manpower training allowance cuts. Such research will be of use to manpower students at Douglas.

Doherty is also concerned that a splintering of student groups would play right into the hands of education minister Pat McGeer.

"The government may start playing off one institution against another," he said. "And then no one is any further ahead."

The organization is still young - it was only formed in the fall of 1975 - yet has a more than decent track record. And \$1 per student is a pretty cheap price to pay for another avenue of student representation.

In 1975 BCSF pressure for changes in student aid finally paid off in the form of the provincial appeals committee, a body that is empowered to review the awards given to students under the Canada Student Loan Plan. Three students sit on this seven person committee, which is also able to make recommendations on future changes for the student aid program.

Just last year the provincial government was reluctant to establish the parent committee of the appeals committee - a body that is required under the Canada student loan plan. BCSF pressure resulted in the establishment of the committee.

The major focus of the organization is an ongoing fight against cutbacks. DCSS mem-

bers have said that the college is not suffering from cutbacks.

However, as Walt van der Kamp, Vice-president external and BCSF executive member said, Douglas College has the lowest participation rate (.9) of any B.C. college. This means

Referendum
vote
Jan. 30, 31
Feb. 1.

that Douglas College is not, and never has been, meeting the needs of its community.

And, as Doherty points out, many Douglas College students intend to transfer to either UBC or SFU. Cutbacks are very serious right now at those institutions.

Another serious concern to students throughout the province is the high levels of student unemployment. The youth employment program (YEP) was established to create

"We try to keep people informed and present material to the local councils who can bring it forward."

Another area where BCSF can be of help to local councils is in preserving their autonomy in the face of administration pressure. In 1976 the Capilano College administration tried to withhold the student activity fees. "We provided assistance and arguments to present to the administration."

BCSF has suffered from cutbacks too. The organization used to have three staff, a researcher, fieldworker and office worker. They're down to one staff person.

The main task of that one person is to co-ordinate the activity of various campuses into province wide action.

Doherty explains that it is the students who form the philosophy and campaigns of action of the organization.

"The organization is constantly changing," he said. "It reflects the type of students elected to represent students at the local level."

The goals of the organization are established by the students at conferences. Says Doherty, "We won't necessarily achieve them in the short term but we believe that all people have the right to education and that's education in a quality system."

summer jobs for students. Last summer the provincial minister of labour tried to cut the allotment for the program in half. Immediate reaction from BCSF restored the funding to the previous year's level.

Another victory for BCSF was the establishment of the student services advisory committee (SSAC), a body designed to review existing campus services throughout the province and make recommendations to the minister.

The committee, which was established in 1977, has submitted proposals for a model of student services to be provided on every campus. The push

now, Doherty says, is to get the committee to look at ways to implement these proposals.

Two years ago this spring BCSF mounted an offensive campaign against tuition fee hikes at the universities. They

weren't successful but students did succeed in putting forward their position and they have learned from past experience.

"We have to make the public aware that higher tuition fees only serves to decrease the accessibility to post secondary institutions," he said, "and that means their sons and daughters may be limited attending."

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Education cut \$450 million

In 1977 the federal government cut \$450 million from education through a renegotiation of the federal-provincial cost sharing agreement.

And in the last six months:
* The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation budget was cut by \$85 million. This means there will be zero student and non-profit housing projects next year.

* The Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) had its budget cut by \$33 million.

* There are 1,869 fewer supervised daycare positions this year in Canada, leaving 83,000 supervised positions. Canada has 2.5 million working mothers.

* Young Canada Works programs were cut west of the Ottawa Valley.

* \$910 million was cut from the unemployment insurance budget. The two groups most affected by the recent changes to the unemployment insurance act are young people and women.

* As unemployment reaches record heights the job survey, a compilation of available jobs, was axed and the \$3.9 million information budget was cut by \$2 million.

* The Manpower training allowance budget was cut by \$39.3 million.

* \$¼ million was cut from the bilingualism development budget.

* Canada Council budget was cut by more than a million dollars.

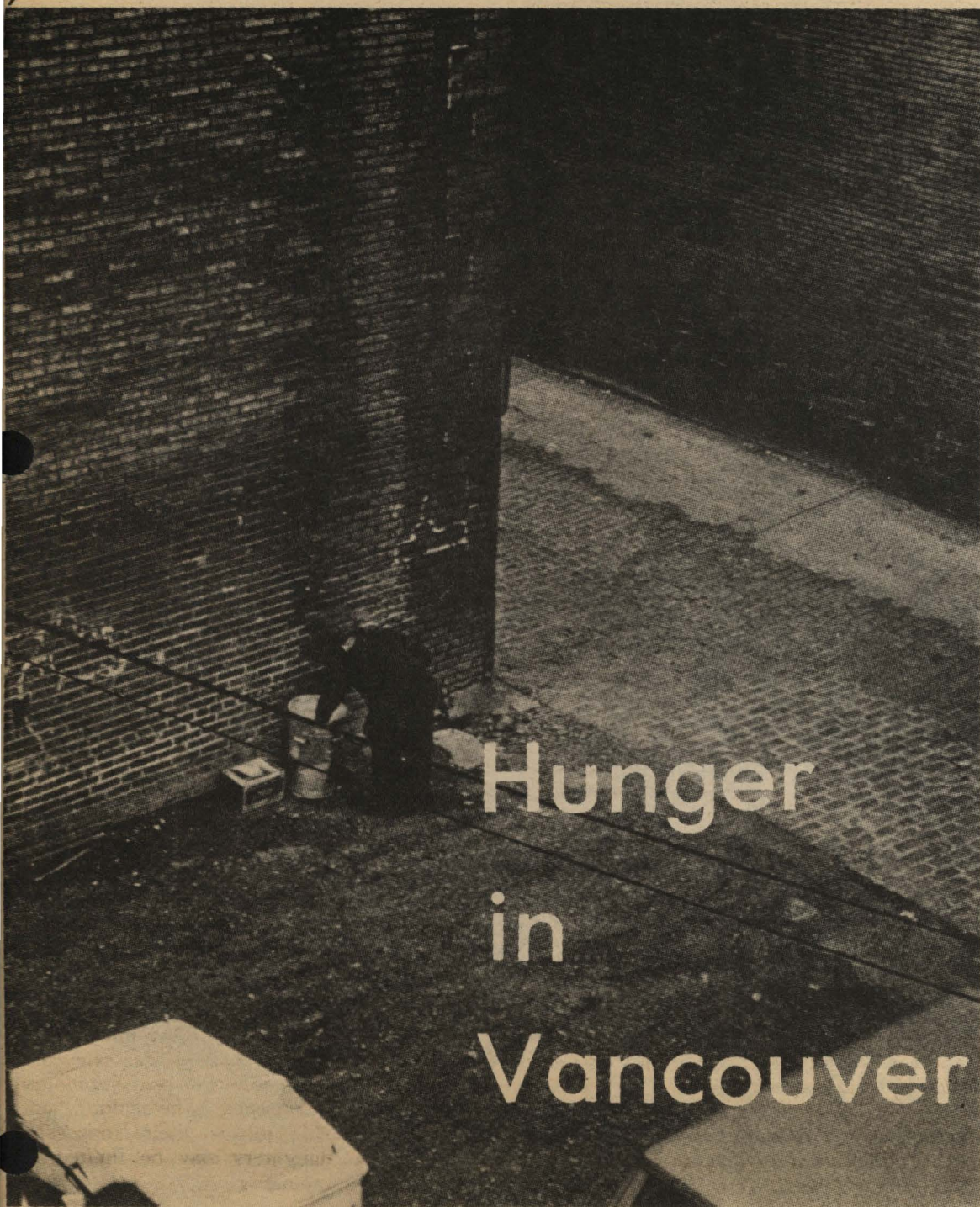
It is clear that education is no longer the favoured item in both federal and provincial governments' budgets. It is no longer viewed as an economic savior so it doesn't need to be funded.

Into the arena of high inflation, record unemployment and increasing financial barriers to education add the factor of dropping enrolment. In the last two year period university enrolment nation-wide fell by 4,000 and in colleges by several hundred. Government people say it is the result of fewer people in the traditional 18-24 age group. But Statistics Canada says that age group is expected to grow until 1982.

Within the framework of cutback hysteria community colleges in B.C. are being re-evaluated for cost efficiency. Community colleges, like Douglas College, have to justify their expenses in terms of cost efficiency.

The B.C. ministry of education has said it is committed to improving the physical situation of post-secondary institutions throughout the province.

Yet at Douglas cafeterias have been called 'repulsive', courses can't be offered because of budget restrictions and student lounges are non-existent.



Hunger in Vancouver

By Kandace Kerr

You may have seen them ...rooting through the garbage bins behind Produce City ...checking out the past-dated cheeses and meats in the stores on Powell Street. They are Vancouver's poor: people subsisting on welfare, pensions or the meagre salaries that some unscrupulous employers hand out in return for long days of hard work. Sitting at home, surrounded by the warmth and comfort of familiar surroundings, you might feel removed from these people. This article might bring you to the reality of slogging through society on a barely acceptable government hand-out.

Welfare recipients in this province subsist on an annual income that is less than half of what is considered to be the national poverty level. In 1978 the Senate Committee on Poverty reported that the poverty level in Canada was \$4,660. The basic annual welfare rate is \$2,100. Less than half the "acceptable" national poverty level.

According to a report prepared for the Downtown Eastside Residents Association in August of last year, many people on welfare average 1.8 meals per day. Many stated that at the end of the month they did not eat for one or two days, because the money did not last until the end of the month. Meat is eaten less than once a week, fresh vegetables are eaten only once or twice a

week, and fresh fruit is eaten less than once a week. The average diet consists mainly of starchy foods like macaroni, rice, bread, noodles and potatoes. 57 per cent of those interviewed found it necessary to go to the missions for food on the average of 8 times a month. The DERA report stated:

"If GAIN (welfare) rates were sufficient, recipients would be able to afford a nutritious diet throughout the month, without the indignity of begging, stealing or going in the garbage boxes."

Trying to feed yourself is no easy task, as one welfare recipient explained. On the average he spends \$50 per week on food for four people. His shopping cart contains staples like instant potatoes (regular ones being too expensive), spaghetti, rice, a few canned vegetables and some meats. "Ours is a basic meat and potatoes diet, and occasionally I'll step out and buy some vegetables," he explained in an interview. He tries to include at least \$4 worth of meat per day, usually in the evenings. But he buys few fresh fruits or vegetables, which contain most of the vitamins he and his growing family needs.

"I don't buy them too often because they're an extra expense and to me that's a luxury, you know."

The average monthly amount spent for food by a single adult male welfare recipient as of August 1978 was \$54.88. The minimum amount needed for a

nutritious diet for a single adult male was \$83.71, as reported in the Basic Food Plan Summary put out by the now defunct Vancouver Resources Board.

The Canada Food Plan lays strict guidelines for good nutrition: lots of milk, fruits and vegetables, and at least 2 three ounce servings of meat or fish daily. The basis of most fixed income diets is bread and noodles, with the occasional luxury of fresh fruit and vegetables and meat. In 1968 an investigation conducted by the Citizens Board Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States released a report that carried some startling statements.

Among other things, it reported that babies die because there is no milk in their mother's breasts to feed them, and no money to buy milk; that organic brain damage, retarded growth and learning rates, disease, apathy and violence are all part of hunger's toll; that in some places hunger is so acute that people are driven to eat laundry starch, clay and almost anything else available; and that kwashiorkor and marasmus, diseases of extreme protein and calorie deficiency, thought to exist only in underdeveloped countries, were identified in the United States.

In November, the United Way released a report on the inadequacy of welfare rates in the greater Vancouver area and, among other things, stated "the threat of protracted mal-

nutrition remains a reality for larger families".

The Downtown Community Health Society works with many people who are on fixed incomes, and have seen several nutrition-related diseases. Peter Melhuish, society director, commented that the number of nutrition diseases have dropped in the past few years, due in his opinion, to better public health facilities. He did note that more and more people were coming in with colds, bronchial infections and sores, which could be due in part to a lack of good food. The society operates a clinic, a no-cost pharmacy, a dental clinic, and a food store in their Cordova Street building, and most of their clients are from the Downtown Eastside.

Approximately 19,000 people collected welfare in the Greater Vancouver area last year, according to the last annual report released by the Human Resources ministry. According to the community relations department that number has not changed all that much.

"One hopes that not an awful lot of people are going hungry", said one ministry worker when called. One obviously has no idea of the situation. She went on, stating that of course if one checked with the missions, one was going to get the desperate cases.

Welfare rates have not kept pace with the rising costs of living. GAIN rates have increased only 9.4 per cent over the past 4 years, while the Consumer Price Index has shown increases of 40.8 per cent for the same period of time. According to the CPI the cost of food has increased by 25.02 per cent since 1975, while the GAIN increase rate of 9.4 per cent has come nowhere near. In the Downtown Eastside alone the increase in food prices in local stores has been approximately 33.36 per cent over the past 3 years. The United Way report stated:

"In spite of sporadic increases in the dollar amount of income assistance benefits, the level of recipients' income remains too low to adequately meet their basic needs." The report recommended an increase in benefit payments of between 35 and 70 per cent.

The report also drew instant criticism from then Human Resources minister Bill Vander Zalm. On BCTV's Newshour, he is quoted as saying:

"If all of those recommendations were adopted, a lot of people might be a whole lot better off going on welfare than they would be working, and that's already the case in some instances. I don't think they've looked at it realistically, that's my own observation."

Of course, we are all aware of how realistically the Social Credit government has looked at the welfare situation in greater Vancouver. With GAIN rates held at increases that have been inadequate, suggestions made to dump many recipients off the program, and attitudes like those expressed by Vander Zalm, the Bennett government

certainly has a lot to learn about welfare.

"It's generally been very difficult for people to make a living in this province." That's NDP welfare critic Rosemary Brown, in an interview on Vancouver Co-op Radio. She said the government has been creating a hardship for anyone in need in the province through a decrease in services and unrealistic fixed income rates. She explained that the provincial government is using welfare recipients as scapegoats, and using poverty as a political tool, inciting hostility towards the welfare program in groups opposed to the program.

There has been much public criticism of welfare. Some critics say it is too easy to get. Others say that the rules are too soft, and they endorsed Vander Zalm's move last year to threaten recipients with being cut off if they didn't take a government offered job. And still others say if they had that much money each month they would have no trouble getting along. But in a society where buying is guided by excessive advertising, convenience and the psychology of buying in small amounts, a little money goes nowhere.

With the way food is packaged and sold it is almost impossible to buy in bulk. And the fact that many people on fixed incomes, who are living in substandard, overpriced housing, don't have refrigeration or storage facilities for bulk food, makes it a waste of their precious money to even consider buying in bulk.

So, the dilemma remains: people who are unable to work are receiving small government approved allowances, and are expected to starve, freeze and enjoy it. That is, if you believe what the Bennett government keeps feeding to people. Try to sense what it is like to live on a fixed income, to eat nothing like peanut butter and bread for a week. Listen to the voice of hunger...

"We wear our second hand shoes out trudging from one store to another, trying to find the cheapest cuts of meat. We begrudge buying toilet tissue or soap, or toothpaste because we can't eat it. We need fruit and vegetables and milk, but we pick from the half rotting stuff in the back of the stores that used to be given away to the farmers to feed to their animals, because it is marked down."

Don't be fooled. There are people hungry in this city, in this, the supposed land of milk and honey. Instead of feeling sorry for people on fixed incomes, feel anger at a system that has the nerve to say that welfare recipients are 'Bums' and are getting too much money, while people are going hungry not two feet from their doors. People on fixed incomes don't want your pity - they'd rather have your support.

This article was first heard on Vancouver Co-operative Radio, 102.7 FM on the Redeye show, which runs from nine to noon Saturday mornings. ■

Economic sacrifice for a nation

by Kenneth D. Emmond
Pacific News Service

Mexico isn't the only country economically attracted and politically repelled by the U.S. colossus. Kenneth Emmond, a Winnipeg based correspondent for The Canadian Press for six years, analyzes the economic problems of Canada.

Unemployed Mexicans searching for Yankee jobs already have turned America's southern border from a barrier into a highway. Now, growing numbers of Canadians, faced with serious economic difficulties of their own, also want to dismantle America's northern boundary.

Trade deficits, currency devaluations and hard times in the marketplace tend to stir up protectionist talk in the United States, but in Canada it's just the opposite.

Chronic current account deficits in recent years, the weakest Canadian dollar in decades and reports of net capital outflows from Canada are providing a forum for proponents of a Canadian-American free trade area.

In late September, days before the Canadian dollar established a new 47-year low on the New York currency exchange, a delegation of Canadian senators journeyed to Washington for discussions with a group of U.S. senators on a possible North American wheat cartel.

And while Canadian farmers are looking south of the border for solutions to their problems, Canadian manufacturers see a nation of 214 million customers south of the forty-ninth parallel that looms just as large - and potentially lucrative - to them as China and its one billion possible buyers seem to U.S. exporters.

There never has been much argument here that a common market with the U.S. would be profitable for Canada. The question has been what political price, in terms of U.S. control of its own economy, Canada would have to pay.

Canadian economist Ron Wonnacott has been a proponent of free trade between the two countries since the early 1960's - the last time Canada encountered trade problems.

Wonnacott, who teaches at University of Western Ontario, and his brother Paul, now at the University of Maryland, published a book in 1967 which showed that free trade would benefit both countries but would be particularly valuable in Canada.

They concluded that a Canada - U.S. free trade zone could raise Canada's gross national product by at least 10 per cent by virtue of lower consumer prices and economies of scale in production.

Looking at Canada's position today, Wonnacott said in a recent interview, "I don't think my position has changed very much."

There are some differences, however. For one thing, in the

1960's the average Canadian industrial worker earned about 20 per cent less than his American counterpart, a factor which would have helped lure U.S. employers to Canada, and spurred Canadian sales in the U.S. too.

But with the achievement of wage parity in the Canadian automotive industry in the 1970's a trend toward equal earnings with American workers began. In some industries -

Today more and more Canadians have begun to realize that economic integration with the United States may be the only way to achieve real economic equality with it - in terms of living standards.

Wonnacott admits there would be a tough period of adjustment for Canadian manufacturers under a free-trade agreement, and he has no illusions that there would be casualties.

"I think the big adjustment

free trade reject the argument, many Canadians still fear that under free trade Canada would be reduced to the role of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a resource-hungry America.

Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney exulted over his reelection as part of Canada's only New Democratic Party government, after a campaign dominated by the issues of economic nationalism and the

Beneath the veneer of free trade rhetoric and the hard evidence that there are benefits to be derived from lowering trade barriers lie some of the highest tariff walls of the industrialized nations.

The public justification for this reluctance to lower trade barriers is as much cultural as economic. The issues of "Canadianism" and "cultural autonomy" have surfaced as major national issues in recent years, but in fact they are as old as the Canadian confederation itself.

More than a century ago, Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, established the "National Policy," which still basically guides Canadian economic tactics. The "National Policy" in effect is a tariff barrier high enough to force Americans wishing to sell manufactured goods in Canada to establish factories within the country.

However dubious the economics of the policy, it was good politics - creating jobs in the short run and allowing Canadians to give rein to their Loyalist sentiments.

In addition to the higher cost of manufactured goods that trade barriers produce, there is another, perhaps steeper, price that Canadians pay for their comparative security behind tariff walls. Protection has created a defensive climate in which Canadian industry shuns rather than welcomes the hurly-burly of international competition.

This tendency has caused some frustration to Canadian trade officials at the 31 consulates throughout the United States.

Bob Burchill, trade commissioner with the Canadian consulate in Chicago, says trade will increase as a result of the bargain basement dollar, but not by as much as it should.

"I think that some Canadian firms are very reluctant to take advantage of the exchange rate to the extent they could," said Burchill recently. "Canadians could do much more business... if they woke up."

Even those Canadians who believe free trade is inevitable because of the limitations of the Canadian market think it will come less from political choice than force of economic circumstance.

Wonnacott, for example doubts whether Canadians ever will accept free trade without some prodding, either from the rest of the trading world or as the result of a severe economic crisis inside Canada.

"Canadians are pretty protectionist," he says. "I think we'll get substantial trade liberalization in the next 25 years... but it's not clear that it will be a result of Canadian initiatives."

"In a way," he concedes, "the history of Canada is the history of a group of people who have endured a fair amount of economic sacrifice to maintain the idea of a nation."



notably pulp and paper - Canadian workers soon were being paid even more than U.S. workers.

Canada, however, has built-in production disadvantages - a small market spread thinly across a continent, and the problems associated with a cold climate. As a result, wage parity was not matched by widespread production parity with the U.S.

In addition, Canadians soon found their pay raises eroded by a growing national balance of payments gap - and a precipitous decline in the value

**20 per cent
behind their
American
neighbours
in real
income**

of the Canadian dollar. Today Canadian workers, though earning the same number of dollars as Americans in many industries, have seen the currency in which they are paid shrink in value from just over one U.S. dollar to only about 85 cents.

After a decade of economic nationalism, Canadians ironically find themselves just about where they started - about 20 per cent behind their American neighbors in real income.

problem would be the necessary turnaround by Canadian manufacturers."

Of course a free trade agreement with the United States would entail much more risk for Canada than for the U.S. IN 1977 a typical year, Canada imported \$42 billion worth of goods, and just under \$30 billion of them came from the U.S. Of the \$44 billion in exports, \$31 billion went to the U.S.

To put these figures in perspective, it would be as if the United States exported \$300 billion a year to Canada and bought a similar amount from

its neighbor to the north.

Still, problems would be matched with opportunity, because Canadian producers who met production costs and price levels of American competitors would gain tariff-free access to the immense markets to the south.

Nevertheless, great political, social and emotional obstacles continue to stand in the way of any Canadian-American customs union agreement.

Canadian manufacturers who stand to lose - or who fear the

challenge of being forced to increase efficiency or close down - continue to exert strong political pressure against free trade proposals. Opponents of closer economic ties to the U.S. also appeal to nationalism, since, at bottom, many Canadians still fear economic integration as a possible step down the road to political union, a prospect all Canadians regard as anathema.

Though the proponents of

ownership of resources.

Opposition candidates criticized the socialist tactic of nationalization of potash reserves, but Blakeney's response was that

the only alternative is the wholesale transfer of ownership to largely U.S. - owned multinational corporations.

Only in oil-rich Alberta where most of Canada's petroleum reserves are located and where there is a clear vested interest in cashing in on the short-term advantages of selling oil and natural gas to the

**some of the
highest tariff
walls of the
industrial
nations**

Americans, is there a hint of real free trade talk among politicians. The businessmen who encourage this trend are connected with the major integrated oil companies or with pipeline firms.

Liberals have long talked free trade as a Canadian policy goal, but under successive Liberal administrations including the present one under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, there has been little overall tariff reduction.

Here are just a few of the things people are saying about THE OTHER PRESS:



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-Allan Fotheringham

“The best newspaper at Douglas College!”

-Eric Green; Bev McLennan editors, the Pinion.

“Vile scum!”

-Hon. Pat McGeer

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“Without out a doubt the finest paper in Canadian University Press. Seriously.”

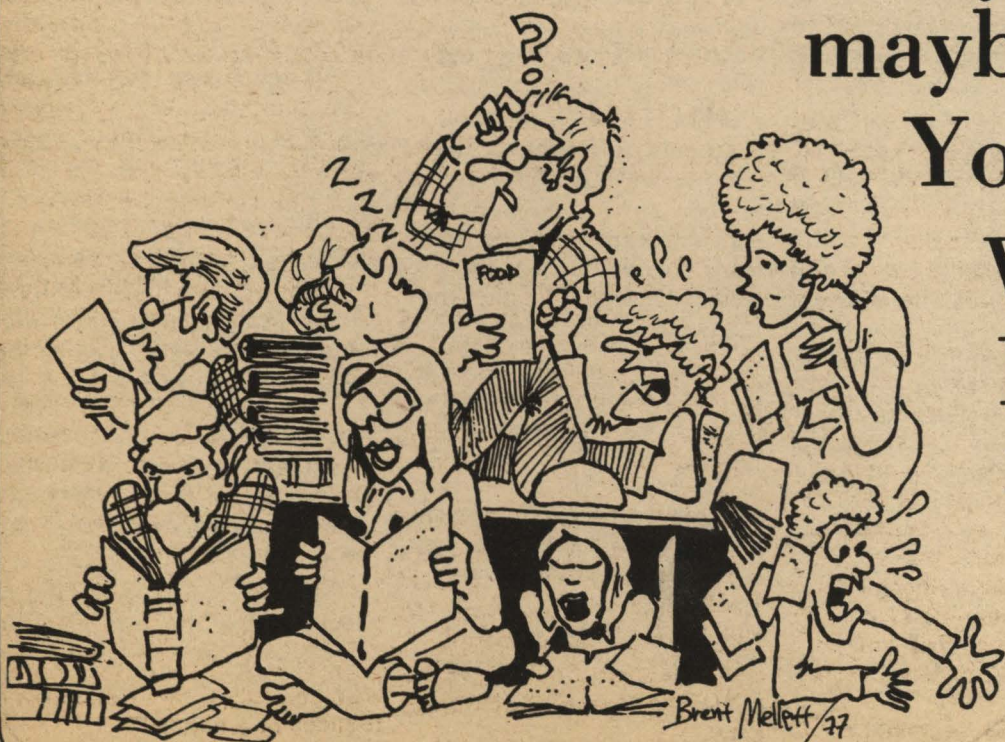
-the Ubysey staff.

Would you like be part of this newspaper?

Are you a curious person or maybe just noseey?

You are? You don’t know?

Well, come to the Other Press newsroom and find out.



Death only seconds away

When the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945 the entire world watched in shock.

Today we have the ability to end life on earth, and if a major nuclear war is begun the chances of that happening are only too real.

Technology has greatly advanced since 1945. The Trident weapon system now being built is the most destructive system ever created. The United States is planning to build 30 Trident submarines, each one having 408 independently targetted warheads, each warhead having the capacity to annihilate an entire city with a blast 5 times that which hit Hiroshima.

The Trident submarine will be four stories high, 560 feet in length, and will with 18,700 tons. Each submarine will have two nuclear reactors and will cost about \$2 billion.

The Trident missiles will have a striking range of up to 4,500 miles (that's nearly twice the distance from Vancouver to Halifax), and will be accurate to within 1800 feet.

In 1974 the U.S. defence department indicated an aggressive shift in military policy when it announced the inclusion of "hard targets" such as areas of concentrated enemy missiles, into its military strategy. The accuracy of Trident, necessary only for the destruction of enemy missile silos, and useful only before the missiles have been launched, shows clearly that Trident is a first strike weapons system.

Since the end of World War 1 numerous international laws and treaties have been passed outlawing the use of force between nations except for self defence.

The Nuremberg Principles, which resulted from the trials of the Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg and which were adopted unanimously by the United Nations in 1946 as binding standards of international law, declared that the supreme international crime was the waging of aggressive war. Further, it was declared that this international crime includes the planning and preparation of aggressive war.

The Nuremberg Principles make it clear that citizens of a nation which prepares for and/or participates in an illegal war

have a right and possibly the duty to oppose those war efforts.

The people committing civil disobedience at Trident were doing so in accordance with international law, which even the U.S. constitution (article 6) recognizes as the supreme law of the land on par with federal statutes.

The Bangor naval base, the planned site for the Trident subs, is just 60 miles from the U.S./Canadian border. This means that because of the nuclear concentration, this area will become a *prime assault target* in the event of an enemy attack.

If the Bangor base were to suffer a nuclear attack, the resulting radiation would kill millions of people in Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, B.C.'s lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island. Hundreds of thousands of us would die within a few hours, while for others death could take weeks or even months.

Aside from the threat of nuclear attack, the possibility of accidental disaster is very real. Its estimated that one third of the fleet of 30 Trident subs will be in port at any given time. Each sub will have two nuclear reactors, and if an accident occurred and the nuclear wastes were spilled into the waters, the resulting radiation could destroy the local fishing industry.

Even the smallest leakage of wastes into the environment is dangerous, and the consumption of fish from coastal waters could mean accumulated radiation causing cancer and genetic defects.

The day after the Trident protest was the opening of the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, held in New York. This session was a bitter joke, the essence of what filtered back through the media emphasizing the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. For all the international treaties and big talk, still not one bomb has been dismantled, and the arms race continues to escalate.

The Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific, held in Fiji in 1975, condemned Trident as being "one military challenge that overrides all others and the one that must be fought first."



COVER STORY BY NAI

Trident: What w

This Friday, January 26 at 9:30 am I, and 175 other people will be sentenced in Seattle court for civil disobedience at the Trident protest in Washington last May 22-23.

The charge was illegal re-entry: trespassing on the Bangor naval base at Bremerton, Washington in direct violation of a written order from the commanding officer of the base. We were convicted on January 2 in the Federal Court Building by Judge Vorhees.

The maximum sentence for this offence is a \$500 fine, six months in jail, or both. The expected sentence ranges from conditional probation and a fine, whereby we sign a paper promising not to commit any crimes for a certain period of time such as a year or two and we are released, to up to 30 days in jail.

On May 22, 1978, 292 people climbed the fence at the Bangor naval base and, singing and holding hands, made their way to a grassy hill several hundred yards from the fence.

Four thousand people stood along the roadside and cheered, offering support and encouragement. As the protestors were arrested and taken away, TV cameras and journalists were carrying the scene to audiences throughout the U.S. and Canada.

When 181 of these protestors went to trial on Dec. 26 in one of the largest mass trials in the U.S. history, the public again turned its eyes upon us.

The media recognized that the event was significant, and they turned out in full force. What they didn't deal with was why it was significant, and they didn't talk about what Trident is, and the role it plays, and they didn't talk about the

implications of mass civil disobedience for social change.

Trident is the biggest war weapon ever designed, with a destructive capacity that is incomprehensible. The United States already has the power to wipe out the Soviet union 34 times over. The Soviets could destroy the States about half as many times.

In the case of a nuclear war the entire human race will very likely be painfully and horrible wiped out. A recent Gallup poll said that something like 60 per cent of young Americans believe that a nuclear holocaust will happen, and that it will happen in our lifetimes.

It sounds a little presumptuous that a relatively small, handful of people would take on the U.S. military system, but I say as modestly as I can that we planned to stop Trident and still do.

I don't honestly know if we will succeed.

It isn't naive to try to stop the arms race. It's naive, incredibly naive to think we can ignore the

the problem and it will go away.

It's naive to believe that these bombs can be built and never used, be it deliberately or accidentally or at the hands of a

madman. It's naive to hope that we would be spared in a nuclear holocaust. It's insane to think it doesn't matter.

The people of this world, you and I, aren't blind to the realities of war and annihilation. It's a part of our lives, a very uncomfortable part of our lives. Even though it only happens to other people in other places, and even though

...deliberately breaking the law to make your point. I hope people notice that because its hard to do.

we've been trained to avoid it and consider it an inevitable burden, that doesn't take the responsibility away from us.

Part of my reason for going to Trident was that I wanted to say very clearly that I don't like what's going on. I wanted to go on record as having tried to do something because it's very important that no one says later I didn't care.

We wanted to bring the issue of Trident to the public by doing civil disobedience. When you are deliberately breaking the law and going to jail to make your point, I think people notice that. I hope people notice that because it's hard to do.

It's our feeling that Trident is an illegal weapon and is against International Law. By going to court we hoped to test the legality of Trident.

It would be leaving something out if I didn't also say that I went to Trident for the personal experience. I made many friends and I grew a lot politically, and if for no other reason than that, it was worth it.

I first made my decision to participate at Trident about a week before, when I read the testimony of a Hiroshima survivor talking about her experiences in the Georgia Straight. By experiencing her reality I felt I couldn't avoid my responsibility about what was going on right now, so close to home. Even as I decided to definitely do civil disobedience it seemed like such an incredible idea.

It was sort of a blurr for me going down to Bellingham and taking part in the training sessions before the action. We formed groups and practiced decision-making processes and

did role plays. We talked at length about the consequences of our actions and how to ensure things went smoothly and non-violently.

The next vivid scene was a big field on a farm a few miles from the naval base. There were four thousand people there, most of them young, and a fair number of older people and children.

The back of a flatdeck truck served for a makeshift stage and several bands played political and folk music, and some

people made speeches. A group of Japanese people who had

lived through Hiroshima came and spoke before leaving for New York where the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament was to begin in a couple of days.

I remember that day, the day before the civil disobedience, as being the most traumatic time for me. I was really uptight about planning to break the law absolutely on purpose. It's one thing to be caught speeding or smoking dope or something because that just happens to

you. This was something I was going to do, and that's when you realize just how strong your social conditioning is. All day I was a physical wreck: headache, stomachache, I couldn't eat, etc.

Around 4 p.m. we marched the three miles to the main gates of the base. The line of people singing and carrying banners stretched over every hill and around every twist of the road for as far as we could see in front and behind us.

We camped in the field that night and got up at 5 a.m. in the freezing cold dawn. After pack-

ing up we marched back to the main gates of the base and waited there. We watched the guards and wondered how they would react.

Spokespeople from our group had met with the base officials a few days before, and they knew what to expect. It was going to be peaceful, we were going to climb the fence and move to a

as it all about?



small, grassy hill which we would occupy until we were arrested.

Those of us who were going to go over got into small groups and stood there with enormous butterflies in our stomachs, and then someone said it was time and we were climbing the fence.

I've never had such a rush before in my entire life! It was a totally exhilarating feeling that went on and on. We moved over to the hill and sat down on the grass. Everyone was singing and cheering and there as a

We spent the time talking among ourselves the trying to get the guards to comment. Everyone that seemed at all sympathetic felt like a victory to us. Most of them wouldn't say anything.

Finally, around 5 p.m., they drove us to Tacoma. It was so funny, all of us sitting on that bus, the atmosphere was somehow like a combination between a prison chain gang and a high school field trip.

In Tacoma, they took off the handcuffs and said we were being released, that they were

without the crowd of four thousand supporting us, and most of the TV cameras had gone home. It was around noon and 266 people had decided to go over. This time the guards took a much more aggressive distance and looked very grim.

I was more afraid the second time but also more determined. I think I felt a little insulted that they had discarded us so easily the day before. There was the same huge rush in climbing the fence, and a very strong feeling that we were in the right. Right then, I felt incredibly close to the people who were going through this with me.

When they arrested us this time they wasted no time in getting us straight to the courthouse. It was a long process getting in front of the judge, who gave us a court date and released us on personal recognition. Later we were photographed and fingerprinted and that felt really awful, it took very much away from the feeling that we were the ones in control of the situation.

By the time I hit the street, I was much more aware of the machinery of the justice system, and it felt good to be out of their clutches for the time being, and back united with my friends.

Since coming back to Surrey and taking up a relatively normal life again, I've had to answer a lot of questions, for myself, for my friends and especially for my family, who are worried about what will happen now.

My parents and all the neighbors have had a lot to say about it, from being supportive, to saying I'm crazy and can't do any good, to saying we don't have the right to mess with such things, we need our defenses "because of the Russians."

I have a lot of feeling for what I did, and now I feel very vulnerable and sometimes even betrayed when people I know criticize my actions.

It was very hard to stand up and make a statement that was more than words. Trident isn't over for me and it's going to be hard if I have to go to jail or pay a fine.

It's also very hard to people to accept their share of the responsibility for the world situation; to do something about the bombs and the exploitation and the pollution and all of that. But I think that's what we have to do and we have to do it pretty fast.

The Trident action will happen again next year and if, instead of 300 people, there were 3,000 or 30,000 we'd have that much more power and it would be that much easier to do something about it.

Was I scared? Yes, I was but I felt really strong because there were so many of us.

great sense of power and of relief that we had done it.

It took about an hour for everyone to be arrested and handcuffed (with plastic, disposable handcuffs!) and loaded on the buses.

Was I scared? Yes, I was but, I felt really strong because we were so many. By this time, things were getting easier because we had done our part and now they had to do theirs.

They held us all day in the gymnasium of the naval base.

not going to charge us.

At that point we were confused and didn't know what to do. We felt like we had been tricked.

We had a large meeting that night and another in the morning and it was decided to do it all over again. If they still

wouldn't charge us we were determined we would do civil disobedience for as many days as it took to get to court.

When we stood outside the fence that second day it was

Hiroshima survivor witness at Trident

T Setsuko Thurlow is a Hiroshima survivor who lives in Toronto. She was the first witness to be called in the trial of the anti-Trident protestors of 1976.

The following is part of her testimony:

I was a thirteen years old highschool student, resident of the city, which had a population of 400,000. I was in the second story of a wooden building when I saw the bluish-white flash. My body was buried under the collapsed building. When I regained consciousness I was unable to move my body. I was trapped.

The same thing happened to other classmates. I began to hear the screaming of my classmates. Sometime later I was rescued by a group of people.

When I came out of the collapsed building the building was already on fire. Therefore all my classmates were burned alive.

When I got outside the building it was all dark. The air was full of soot and everything else. I do not understand.

The whole city was quiet but I saw thousands and thousands of injured people, dying people or dead people, slowly, quietly escaping towards the hillside. Their bodies were not...their

I also found my sister and her baby, it was not really a baby, a four-year-old child, both of whom were exposed directly to the radiation on the bridge...

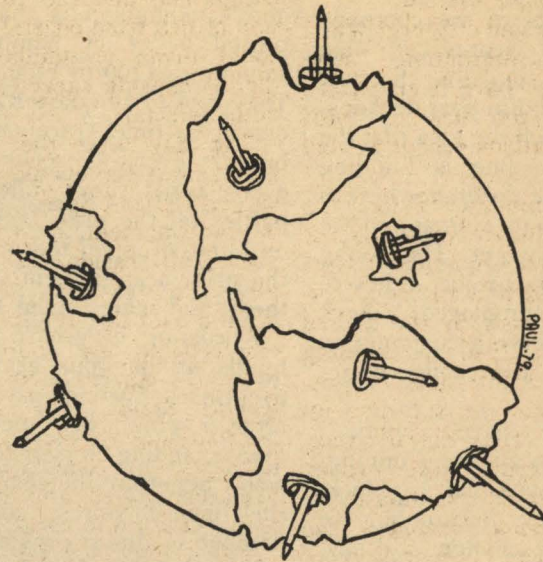
...My nephew, my sister's boy survived four days. My sister survived ten days. Until the moment she died she kept sharing her agonizing feeling that she allowed her precious child to experience such a thing and she felt very guilty about that.

...So, the three of us walked many miles within the city. In order to do that we had to step over the dead bodies. The city...there were no street. The city was full dead bodies, all of the people were dying, dead horses, dead cats, bones, human bones, animal bones.

...My sister-in-law, who was also in the heart of the city, my cousins, my aunts, my uncles, I never saw them again.

My uncle and aunt had no obvious, visible external injuries, but, like many thousands of other people, their bodies developed the reddish-purplish spots all over and they died. It was the very common way people died.

...I felt that every morning I got up, and checked every part of my body to make sure there was no spots. Because the moment you saw it, that was the signal that you would die.



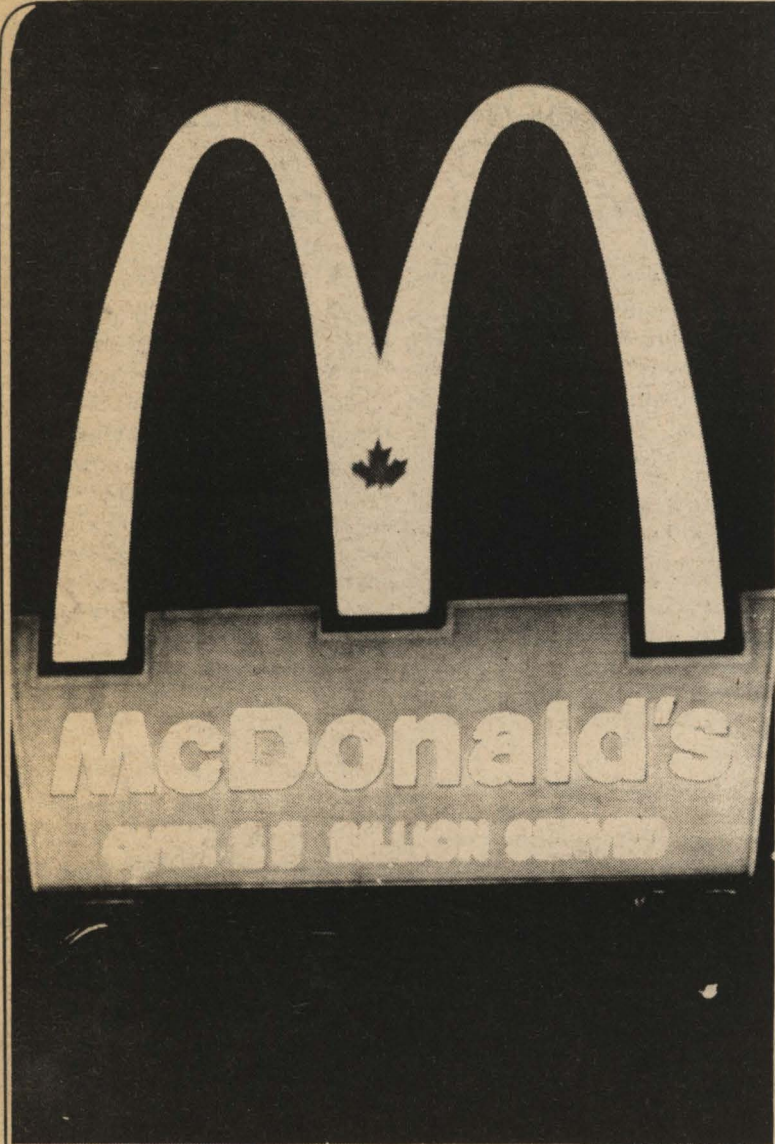
bodies were so badly injured, burned...their bodies were not identifiable. The people that were burned were about three times larger in their appearance black skins and flesh hanging, puckered up...parts of the body missing.

...Now as I recall, this bomb gave us no chance to escape. That was...this took place instantly. No warning. We had no time to help the children and the weak out of the dangerous area.

I went for the hill and I heard screaming and groaning of people trapped under the buildings. The rest of the day and night I was on the hill just outside the city. I shared all the time looking after the dead bodies and I sat on the hill and watched the whole city burn all night.

All of us, 400,000 of us together, experienced this. No way to escape from this, and indiscriminately, the children, women, the innocent, high school students - I want to include myself - several thousand of us working right in the city, they survived. The indiscriminate nature of this experience and the ongoing effect, perhaps, are some of the special characteristics of the experience of the atomic bomb.

Next morning I was able to recover and my mother and my father came back to the city and



McDonald's

Wabash McDonald's, they were not the only bones of contention. At Christmastime last year, the managers refused to discuss a theft from the crew's lockers, and, a few days later, nearly fired Cunningham, who's never missed a day, after he came down with a fever while working the night maintenance job and left early to go to the hospital.

According to Sorriano and Cunningham, the managers were particularly abusive. One manager, they claim, held a cigarette lighter under a crew member's chin to emphasize his point that the man should shave more often. A former female employee says the same manager grabbed her hand and tried to put it on his genitals, and adds that another manager tested to make sure a crew member was wearing a bra by patting her on the back, feeling for her bra strap, and once sent home a woman who failed that test. "Basically, we thought we were being treated as less than intelligent adults," Sorriano says, and so he and Cunningham tried to organize the employees into a union.

After a meeting with organizer Josephine Clark of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers local 593 (officially known as the Hotel Motel Service Workers, Drug Store, Sports Events, and Industrial Catering Employees Union), the two workers set up an organizing committee that grew to 15 and set out to get membership cards signed by their fellow employees, all black except for Sorriano, most of them in their teens, about 65 per cent of them female. Sorriano and Cunningham wanted to take no chances and got signatures from 70 co-workers, over 50 per cent of the employees.

"Some of the most quiet people were the first to sign," Cunningham says, still amazed at the response. People from union families signed without any questions. One crew member didn't know what a union was, but after Sorriano and Cunningham explained it, he signed. "We were careful," Cunningham says. "We didn't make any promises and we said we might get fired."

By the end of last year, there were 4,671 McDonald's in the world, and by the end of this year, there will be over 5,000. The Oakbrook, Ill. corporation is the largest server of food in the U.S., up from seventh place in 1971, ahead of the U.S. Army and Navy. Seven years ago, when the signs boasted of seven billion sold, the corporation's public relations department figured that, if all seven billion hamburgers were piled in the state of Illinois, everyone would be ankle-deep in hamburgers. Now, with 25 billion sold, the citizen of Illinois should be almost up to their knees in burgers.

In 1977, Dunn's Review judged McDonald's one of the five

best-managed managed corporations in the U.S., and it ranked 60th in market value of its stock and 128th in net profits in *Forbes* magazine's 1978 list of the 500 largest companies in the U.S. Net income for the McDonald's system last year was \$136.6 million, up 1,300 per cent since 1968 on a ten-fold increase in sales.

To get a license to operate a McDonald's now costs \$230,000 for a restaurant with indoor seating. The land and building are leased to the franchisee for 20 years, after which the franchisee must pay again to stay in the game. In exchange for this initial investment, a franchise owner gets the privilege of living a life regulated by Oakbrook's Hamburger Central. If Pakbrook says a new spatula is in order, everyone must buy a new spatula. Everything is dictated, down to the order that male crew members must shave use deodorant, and wear dark-

According to Max Boas and Steve Chain, authors of the book *Big Mac*, it is also written in the McDonald book of rules that franchise owners should donate to charities, and each owner is reportedly given a thick book of suggestions on how to do it. So, a few years ago, unwed mothers in Harlem were given free burgers on Saturday. A cancerous high school football star in New

"Thus the hamburger persona became a defender of the middle-class norm, a promoter of established virtue, a resistor of change, and a welder of conformity."

It's all part of the Kroc formula. In the chain's early years, teenage girls were not hired because they attracted boys who loitered and made the restaurant a hang-out. No cigarette machines or telephones were allowed, again to prevent a hang-out from developing. The appeal was to the family trade, real America, and real Americans lived in the suburbs, drove to the red-and-white striped stands, and ate in their cars. It is only in the last five years that McDonald's pushed heavily into downtowns and inner cities, and as little as nine years ago, Boas and Chain report, there were only five black franchise owners, all of them in Chicago's inner city.

The Kroc formula, needless to say, holds unions to be downright UnAmerican. Minimum wage laws also have no place. In 1972, Kroc donated \$250,000 to Richard Nixon's campaign chest in what critics called an attempt to buy a subminimum wage classification for his workers. Kroc denied he was trying to influence the administration, which produced a minimum wage bill with a "youth dif-

In 1972, Kroc donated \$250,000 to Richard Nixon's campaign in what critics called an attempt to buy a subminimum classification for his workers.

ferential" known in Congress as the "McDonald's Bill". Kroc called his contributions an attempt to buy "some insurance in the free enterprise system, in which I strongly believe."

Kroc has long held the belief that he performs a valuable service in introducing youngsters to the labour force by teaching them how to behave in the workplace in what, for many, is their first job, and by giving them valuable skills which stand them in good stead when a beeper tells him to, however, seems hardly the path to a very good job, and it is hard to fight back the suspicion that Kroc, free enterprise lover that he is, would love to teach his valuable skills to workers in Taiwan and Korea, if only there were some way of keeping the burgers hot on the flight back to his American stand.

On Jan. 24 union organizer Clark walked into the Wabash franchise and asked to speak to area supervisor Lee Esarove. When he came forward, she told him that local 593 represented a majority of the workers

Jersey had a day's receipts go towards his hospital bills. In Chicago, McDonald's have sponsored a carnival to benefit muscular dystrophy victims. When Frump Frump the elephant died in the Roanoke, Virginia, zoo, McDonald's offered to buy a replacement. When there is a disaster, be it earthquake, fire, flood, tornado or snowstorm, local McDonald's rush food to the disaster site.

Ray Kroc, founder of the hamburger empire, is also a great philanthropist, and has given millions to museums, zoos, and hospitals. But the man who built his kingdom based on cheap labour knows that charity can be more than good works. It can be damn nice promotion.

"In each locale, Mr. McDonald's was urged to join the Chamber of Commerce, the school board, United Way, American Legion, or other civic group, and any legitimate charity that came along," write Boas and Chain in *Big Mac*.

By John Coyoy for Canadian University Press

Your kidneys may be screaming that it's time to go to the restroom, but you can't go without permission from a manager. Employees on Detroit's famous assembly lines get longer breaks. Minor burns are common; ask the manager before you leave to put salve on them. There's no such thing as a paid holiday. Pay is a nickel above the legal minimum. If the boss doesn't like the length of your haircut, you get another one.

The profits of the company have made scores of men millionaires, and like the auto companies did in past decades, the bosses sell the idea that the man on the line is building America. The difference here is that the man (or woman) on the line is a teenager. The young are ideal for the job - they're gullible, unemployed, quick enough to serve a customer in 50 seconds, and easily replaced.

"You don't have a name," says veteran Bryant Cunningham, a 21-year-old black. "They yell, 'Backroom, we need a Coke change.' I'd say, 'Hey, I'm back here, but my name ain't Backroom.'"

"All they see is hamburger," says Mike Sorriano, a 23-year-old Filipino. "They don't see you. You're just there to turn a hamburger."

Sorriano and Cunningham turned hamburger at the McDonald's at 115 N. Wabash in Chicago. Thirty-two per cent of all McDonald's restaurants are owned by McDonald's corporation; the Wabash Avenue outpost is one of the other 68 per cent - the franchises. Wabash is owned by Lyon Weber Management Company, a partnership of Joseph Lyon and Thomas Weber, with offices in suburban Rolling Meadows. Lyon and Weber are among the more successful franchises in the game, owning three McDo-

nald's in Chicago and eight in the suburbs.

Their Wabash store, however is the jewel of the lot. While company spokespeople declined to give out any figures on revenues there, a former manager for the partnership says the gross sales were about \$7,000 a day, or \$2.5 million per year. According to figures on revenues in McDonald's annual report, a \$2.5 million gross places Wabash among the top 11 outposts in the world.

What that means to Sorriano and Cunningham is that they turned a lot of hamburger, sometimes 1200 to 1400 a day. They cooked 40 quarter pounders at a time, turning ten burgers every 85 seconds. At every turn, they pulled ten patties off the grill, laid them on buns, dropped ten more on the grill, seared them, turned them, and seared them again.

A coating of grease slowly builds up on your arms and eyeglasses, Sorriano says, and, after a while, hot specks of grease landing on your forearm won't penetrate the coating. In the busiest stores, customer demand is almost constant and grill people feel there is no letup and little slack time. Employees are drilled with the company slogan, "If you have time to lean, you have time to clean." Dissidents like Sorriano changed the theme a bit. "If you have time to lean," they said, "do it."

McDonald's, a Harvard Business School professor once said, is a "machine that produces, with the help of totally unskilled machine tenders, a highly polished product. Everything is built integrally into the machine itself, into the technology of the system. The only choice available to the attendant is to operate it exactly as the designers intended."

The low wages, the working conditions and the speedup dampened morale, but at the

25 Billion; Unions zero

at his restaurant and that it was time to sit down to iron out a contract. While the managers had known that Sorriano and Cunningham were collecting signatures on union cards, Esarove nonetheless seemed amazed. When he turned around from his confrontation with Clark, he found all but about five of the crew on duty wearing union buttons and a large grin. He wanted to take down the names of the button wearers, but found it easier to take down the names of the buttonless.

Things were not supposed to have got to that point. It is not in the McDonald's formula, and Lyon Weber had plainly screwed up. Certainly it had happened before, but never in a store so big. "Here we were, the cream of the crop," Cunningham said, "and it turned out to be not so creamy."

There is simply no place for a union in the McDonald's machine. First, the assembly-line method of production poses great difficulty to an organizer. Anyone, given a day's training, can do the job, so the system needs no one, everyone is replaceable. And the work force changes constantly; everyday, scores of employees decide McDonald's is not their kind of place, and turnover in some outlets reaches 300 per cent a year. Unlike migrant farm workers, who, while they move from farm to farm, nevertheless remain migrant farm workers, few McDonald employees see themselves as hamburger turners for the rest of their lives, and so the motivation to wage a long fight for recognition of a union is often easily dissipated when management makes even slight concessions.

In addition, competition is promoted between crews, between shifts, between different workers at the same job, keeping employees from building any sense of solidarity and, at the same time, improving production. There's a \$100 club, for the cashier who rings up \$100 on his/her cash register in one hour. There's the Silver Spatula competition, the decathlon of the burger business, to find the select group who can bag ten orders of fries in 15 seconds; lay down ten Quarter Pounder patties in 8.5 seconds; lay down, turn, and pull 12 regular-sized hamburger patties in 2.25 minutes; set up, toast, pull, and dress 12 hamburger buns in 1.5 minutes, and do the same for ten Quarter Pounder buns in two minutes and six Big Mac buns in 2.5 minutes.

After the organizing drive started at Wabash, Lyon Weber began following the anti-union formula. The Christmas party, which had been postponed repeatedly, was finally held at Dingbat's Disco on the day before Valentine's Day; originally, the party had been scheduled for the basement of one of the other franchises.

Measurements were taken for basketball jerseys, though the sign-up sheet had gone around twice in the preceding four months without any followup by the company. A bowling team was formed, and attempts were made to start volleyball and softball teams. Workers began getting a free lunch for each shift they worked; previously, they'd had to pay for their meals. The number of lockers doubled, another dressing room was constructed, and music was pumped into the crew room. A game call McBingo was started; employees who attended training sessions for different crew positions received, in addition to their hourly wage, play money called McLee and Mc Norm bucks (bearing photographs of Lee Esarove, area supervisor, and Norm Donahue Wabash manager). The play money was legal tender at the auction of a television and other prizes held after the training sessions ended.

The company posted an article from the *Chicago Tribune* which named the Hotel and Restaurant Workers as one of the three major unions in the city under investigation by the Justice Department for crime syndicate influence. Management also began a cartoon series in which the union was represented by a Superfly sort of character in outlandish clothing (a black named Willie

memo marked "To the managers only" lying in full view on a desk in the crew room. "It has come to our attention," the memo said, "that Mike Sorriano is being paid by the union." Sorriano demanded that the paper be posted, and did his best to squelch the rumour.

For spotting potential rebels

Morgan then spoke at some length, saying there were 4,400 McDonalds and that no one could tell McDonald's what to do.

and determining the depth of union sympathy, the McDonald's corporation has devised the rap session, at which employees are allowed to air their gripes and offer suggestions. It was designed to show that managers really cared about their crews, but, according to Boas and Chain, in effect it is little more than "a sophisticated interrogation technique."

On Jan. 29, five days after local 593 asked for recognition, a rap session was held at the Wabash outlet with two guests from Hamburger Central, executives Jim Morgan and

hungry babies at home who had no milk.

On Feb. 2, the union filed an unfair labour practices charge against Lyon Weber, charging the company with surveillance, threats of reprisals, and attempting to buy off employees involved in union activities with benefits. The company signed a settlement agreement on Mar.

29, by which they admitted no guilt buy agreed to post a notice for 60 days saying that they would not interrogate or question employees regarding their union membership, prevent the distribution of union literature, create the impression that the organizers were under surveillance or being watched, or try to buy off anyone with promises of extra benefits.

However, that decision was the last union victory. When the union and the company met before the National Labour Relations Board in February to settle the union's demand for

union countered the company's claims by putting employees on the witness stand who testified that the store managers operated with considerable autonomy,

On April 12, the NLRB's regional director announced he sided with Lyon Weber. The decision was hardly unprecedented, as management firms in Hawaii, Brooklyn, and probably several other places have beaten union challenges using the same argument of centralized management and similar working condition. "The regional director," union lawyers argued in their appeal, "confuses product uniformity, for which all McDonald's strive, with a common and interchangeable bargaining unit... This decision, if permitted to stand, would be a clear signal to the fast food franchise industry that the simple way to avoid collective bargaining is to write manuals of multi-store procedures, while in fact they continue to operate single-store units."

On June 20, the NLRB in Washington upheld the regional director's decision and once again sided with McDonald's.

Six weeks later, Sorriano, Cunningham, and almost all of their organizing committee had left Lyon Weber's employ. The Hotel and Restaurant Workers declined to try to organize the other ten stores in the Lyon Weber system. Clark said that it could be done, given a lot of money and a lot of time, but in the next breath confesses that she fears the suburban stores may house a different breed of workers, middle-class white kids working for pin money, living in their parents' house, and eating the food their parents put on the table. Some of the Wabash workers, like Cunningham and Sorriano, were trying to live on the pittance they made as full and part-time McDonald's employees.

Ray Kroc and the corporation meanwhile, roll right on. With the exception of a hard-fought but losing battle to keep the company from digging in in San Francisco in 1973, McDonald's has not been seriously challenged by a union, though different outlets have been organized for short periods of time. The Hotel and Restaurant Workers seem content to denounce Kroc for depressing wages throughout the restaurant industry, while taking no solid action against a company that has revolutionized American eating habits and employment in the food industry, a corporation that, more than any other, is the future of the American restaurant.

And so a new McDonald's opened yesterday, yet another will open today, and still another tomorrow. And the score remains Kroc 25 billion; Unions, zero.



Popcorn), while the company was represented by Straight Speakin' Deacon, a white man in a dark blue robe with a clergyman's collar, holding a scale in one hand and a Bible in the other.

For a while, the managers also tried to split up Sorriano and Cunningham, offering the former a higher-paying job while riding Cunningham, trying to paint him as a sloppy worker to the crew. Managers began escorting them to the door when their shifts were over to keep them from talking to other employees.

One day in February, Sorriano arrived at work to see a

James Smith, First, the two handed out questionnaires, asking crew members what they liked and disliked about the Wabash operation, requiring no signatures with the answers. Morgan then spoke at some length, saying there were 4,400 McDonald's, that none of them was unionized, and that, further, no one could tell McDonald's what to do. According to Sorriano, who took notes during the speech, Morgan also played on the fears of the women employees, some of them mothers, by explaining that union dues were like a garnishment, that they came out of the pay cheque even if there were

an election, the hotel workers argued that they had enough signatures from the Wabash employees to qualify for an election; the company argued that the appropriate bargaining unit was not the single outlet on Wabash, but all 11 in the Lyon Weber chain, and that therefore the union did not have enough signatures. All the decisions were made in the Rolling Meadows headquarters, Lyon and his attorney contended, claiming individual managers had no discretion in the day-to-day operations of the restaurants because the manuals the company provided set forth precise procedures. The

Union for DJ's possible

CHICAGO -

Gina Domanico, 23, rarely gets home before four a.m. and regularly sleeps past noon. Though she lounges around the house in the afternoon playing records, Gina considers herself a conscientious, hard-working professional.

Gina, along with about 10,000 others like her across the country, is a disc jockey - her job is long on glamour and life style, but very short on the security and benefits that come with more traditional occupations.

Six evenings a week, she commutes from her home in the Chicago suburbs to the Galaxy Disco on Chicago's North Side, where she steps into a DJ booth centerstage, spinning discs and jive-talking her audience until dawn. DJs like Gina believe that it takes a special talent to carry off the act well. They also believe that current business practices, ranging from credit card ratings to pension plans, discriminate against their kind of work. As a result, 375 DJs around the nation have organized the International Association of Programmers and Technicians (IAPT) to make people mindful of their status as professionals.

"The whole disco industry has more or less happened," says IAPT president Rocky Jones. "It was not a big advertised thing, it was not organized. And the DJs were working, and they have been working, with no job security, no understanding of what's going on."

As the United States moves further into the post-industrial age, and more than seven out of every ten workers have jobs in the service sector, more and more Americans find themselves unprotected by labor legislation and the traditional unions and professional associations. It's the difference between working in a factory that produces records, and playing records that have been manufactured in Japan or Europe in a discotheque. You may earn more as a DJ than a factory worker, but try telling that to a bank when you want a mortgage, or the blue cross when you want health insurance.

"I went to my bank to get a car loan," says Gina Domanico. "I had the cash but I wanted to establish the credit. I was denied the loan because I was a disco DJ. I sent to Master Charge and the other major credit cards. Denied, all of them, because of my job."

A former DJ and currently head of Audio Talent Inc., a Chicago company that distributes disco records to DJs throughout the Midwest for a \$30 monthly fee, Jones says he got the idea of starting the organization after several years of listening to DJ complaints.

The complaints Jones heard from the DJs primarily concerned the lack of health insurance benefits, inability to establish credit, and a capricious wage scale that can vary from \$15 to \$125 dollars a night.

Jones estimates that the association has 150 members concentrated in the Chicago area and another 125 spread across the nation. Members pay a \$50 initiation fee and \$10 monthly dues. Although the idea has been discussed for two years, IAPI was only formed last June, and such basic steps as writing a charter have not yet been completed.

Nevertheless, "the first union for discotheque DJs has hit a nerve with record company spokesmen," as *Variety*, the business trade newspaper, reported a few months after IAPT was formed. Both the record companies and discotheque

owners appear to fear the kind of labor relations problems other industries have coped with for decades, ranging from strikes to demands for higher wages.

"You have a real fight on your hands," Don Glenn, an AFL-CIO organizer active in establishing the group told disc jockeys last summer. "People want to stop you from organizing. But with the union, we're talking about your security. About being able to sit down with your employer and bring out points with dignity."

Although Jones originally considered seeking AFL-CIO affiliation, he says that for now the association will remain independent.

"What we're doing," adds Jones, "is professionalizing the disc jockeys, making them more conscious of what they're supposed to be going and how to do it." Jones says that he has

organized some of the best disc jockeys in Chicago and they are developing a training program for other DJs to refine their technical skills and broaden their knowledge of music.

"Most DJs, believe it or not, don't even know how to adjust a tone arm," says Jones. The association is also exploring the possibility of establishing a health care plan for members, he says.

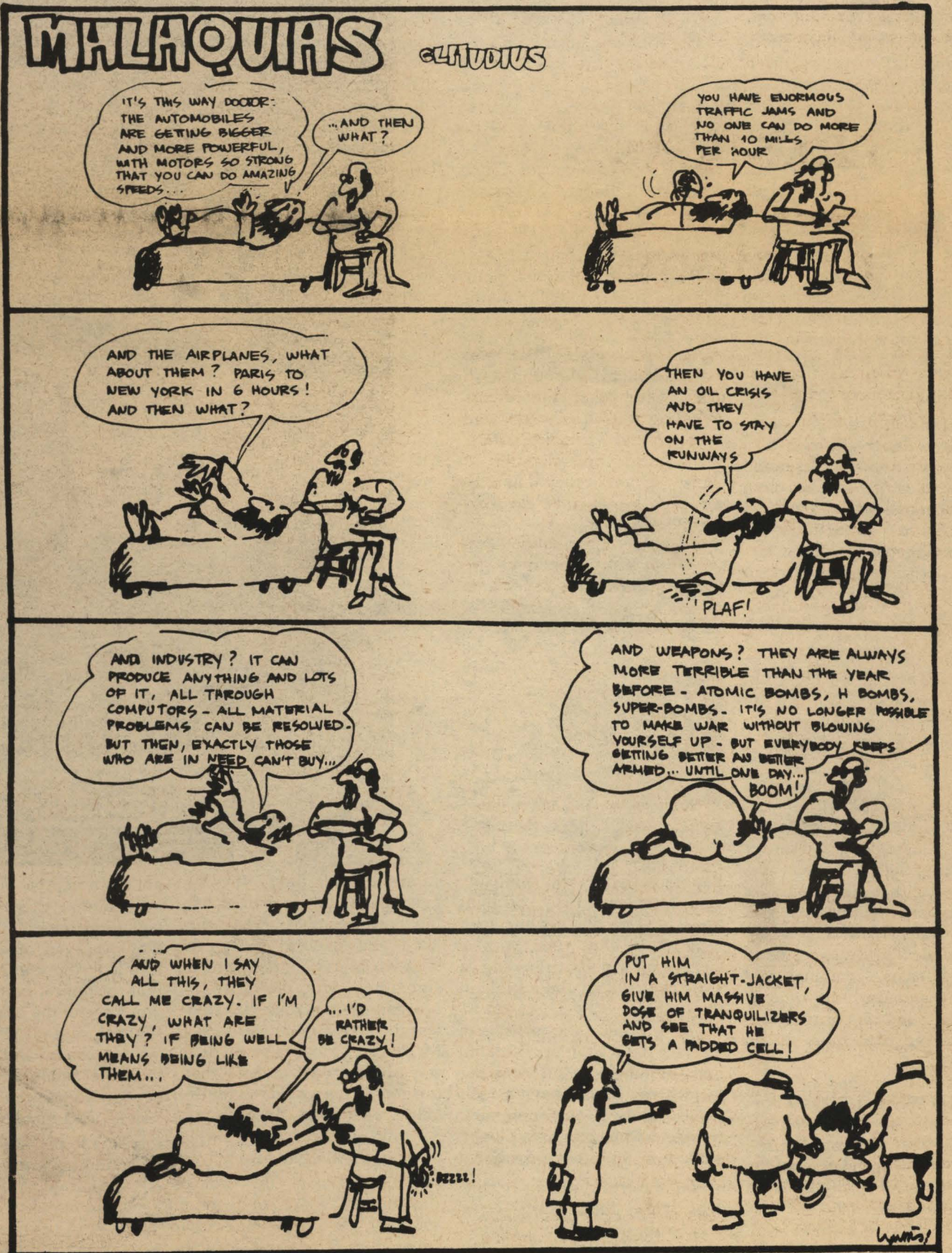
Jones believes that the organization will work to the benefit of club owners in spite of their suspicions. "The club owners will be happy to know that the DJs they're working with are reliable," he says. He says there have been incidents in which DJs who were not competent have done extensive damage to expensive equipment. The training program, he says, will eliminate this sort of problem.

Gina Domanico is not one of

those DJs who can't adjust a tone arm. The eldest daughter in a family that has produced three female DJs - her sisters Lorelei, 22, and Diane, 20, are also association members - Gina is a five-year veteran of the business. Nevertheless, she says, "I have never learned as much in five years of spinning records as I have from the association."

Despite Jones' contention that the association will benefit club owners, Tom Pantazopoulos, owner of the Galaxy Disco and Gina Domanico's boss, says the organization "won't affect me one way or the other."

A club owner for eight years, Pantazopoulos says that the association will be a good idea if it can eliminate credit discrimination and establish disc spinning as a legitimate profession. "But a lot of DJs are fly-by-night people," he says.



Uranium inquiry called

A public inquiry into uranium mining was announced last Thursday by the provincial government, after months of pressure by public interest groups.

The purpose of the inquiry is to examine what safety regulations should be established for uranium mining in the province, according to lands minister Jim Chabor.

The reaction of various public interest groups has been that of "great concern and disappointment". They say the key question which should be addressed is whether uranium should be mined at all, not what the safety standards should be.

This was the principle of one of eighteen recommendations of the groups position paper submitted to the B.C. government more than two months ago.

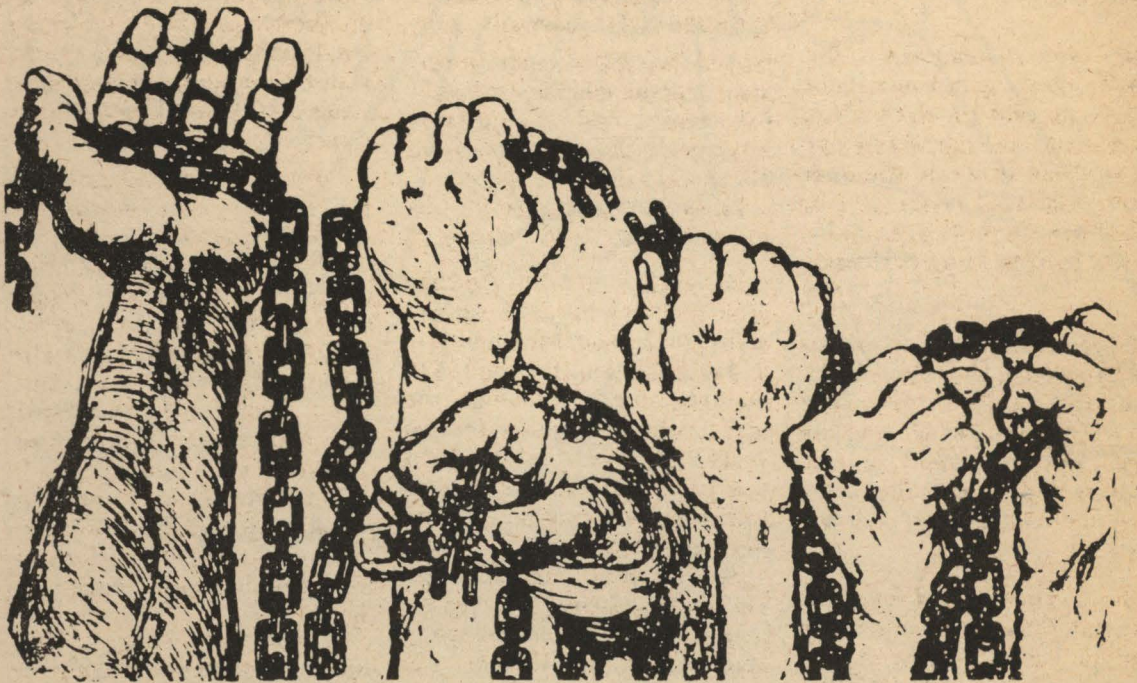
An emergency meeting was held in Kelowna two days after

the government announcement. Twenty-nine delegates from groups throughout the province attended the meeting to discuss details of the inquiry and decide policy.

They have agreed to participate in the inquiry, although they feel the terms of reference are too narrow to adequately deal with the issue.

There has been \$50,000 set aside for environmental and public interest groups to participate in hearings "where they may have particular information of value to the inquiry," said Chabor.

Dr. David Bates, professor of medicine and physiology at the University of B.C., has been appointed to head the three man commission. The other two commissioners are Walter Raudsepp, former chairman of the Pollution Control Board and current chairman of the pesticide appeal board, and Dr. J.W. Murray, a geology professor at UBC.



No sticks, no stems

(ZNS-CUP) A quirk in New York's new marijuana law is permitting dozens of major pot traffickers to beat the rap.

The New York Daily News reports that, due to a careless wording of the pot statute, police are required to prove that every bit of material in a marijuana bust is actually pot.

In one recent challenge, for example, a man charged with possessing 10 pounds of pot

argued that while there was marijuana in his 10-pound stash there were other ingredients including worthless stems and even oregano. The police conceded that to prove that all 10 pounds were pot, they'd have to test each bit, thereby destroying the evidence.

Judges throughout the state are reportedly handling the snafu by treating pot seizures as small-time "violations", rather than felonies.

Tuition hike?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1
This may mean higher fees and more established and prestigious institutions.

The Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) condemned the report, saying it was a "trial balloon for regularly yearly tuition increases at the discretion of universities that could put higher education out of the reach of those of more moderate means."

"We are concerned about the tendency to move toward tuition fees that are set by the universities and geared to program costs. Such a policy would nickel and dime lower income students right out of school."

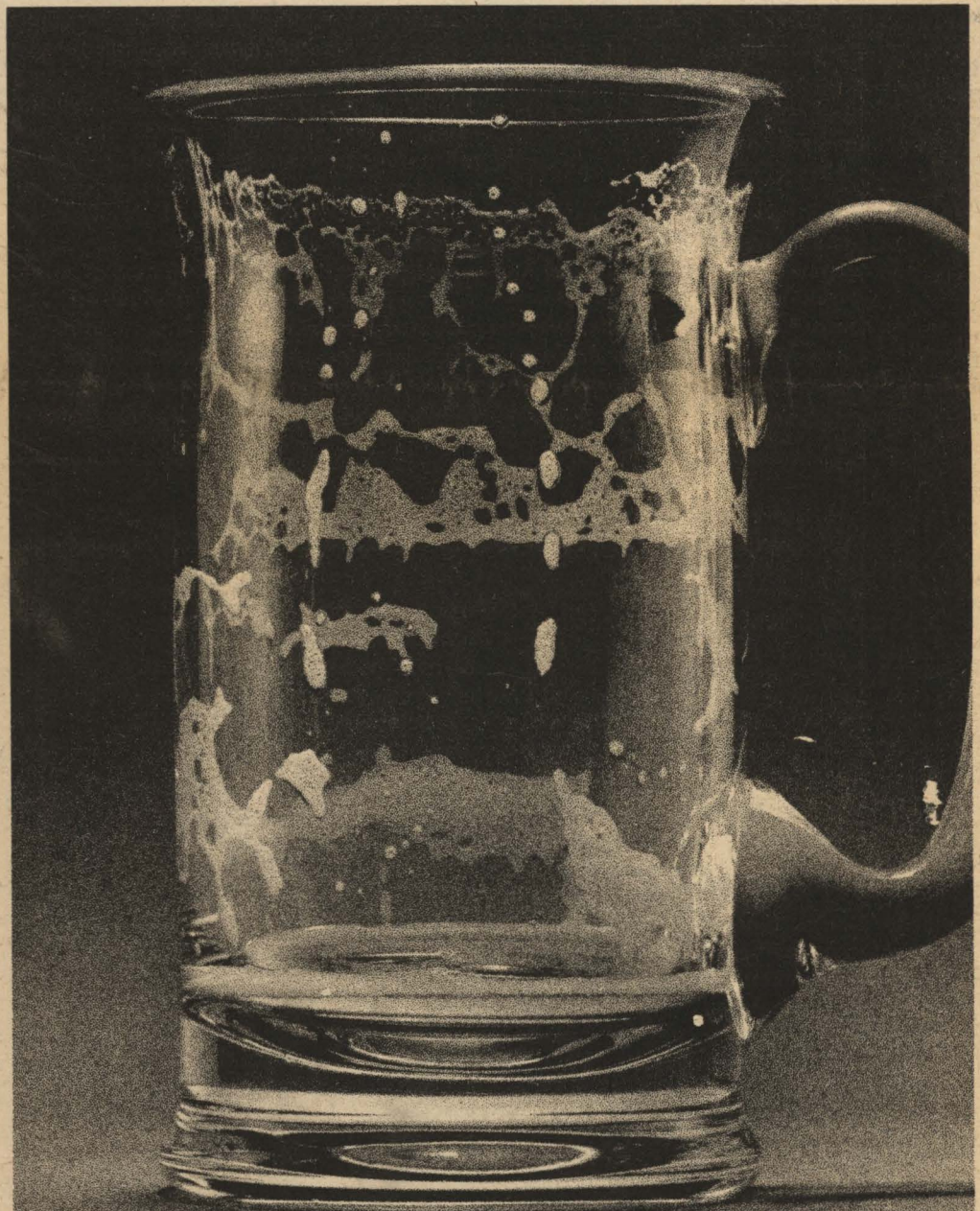
The Ontario government commissioned the report last fall to determine attitudes towards the current fee structure

and suggest options for a new structure and suggest options for a new structure. It is expected to use the results when it considers the tuition structure for 1980-81 next fall.

The report was based on interviews with 39 students, 33 faculty, and 220 administrators at 16 colleges and universities. Three quarters of those surveyed were administrators.

It also noted that "in any case, faculty and lower level administrators were ill-informed about the circumstances and issues surrounding tuition fee policy and practice."

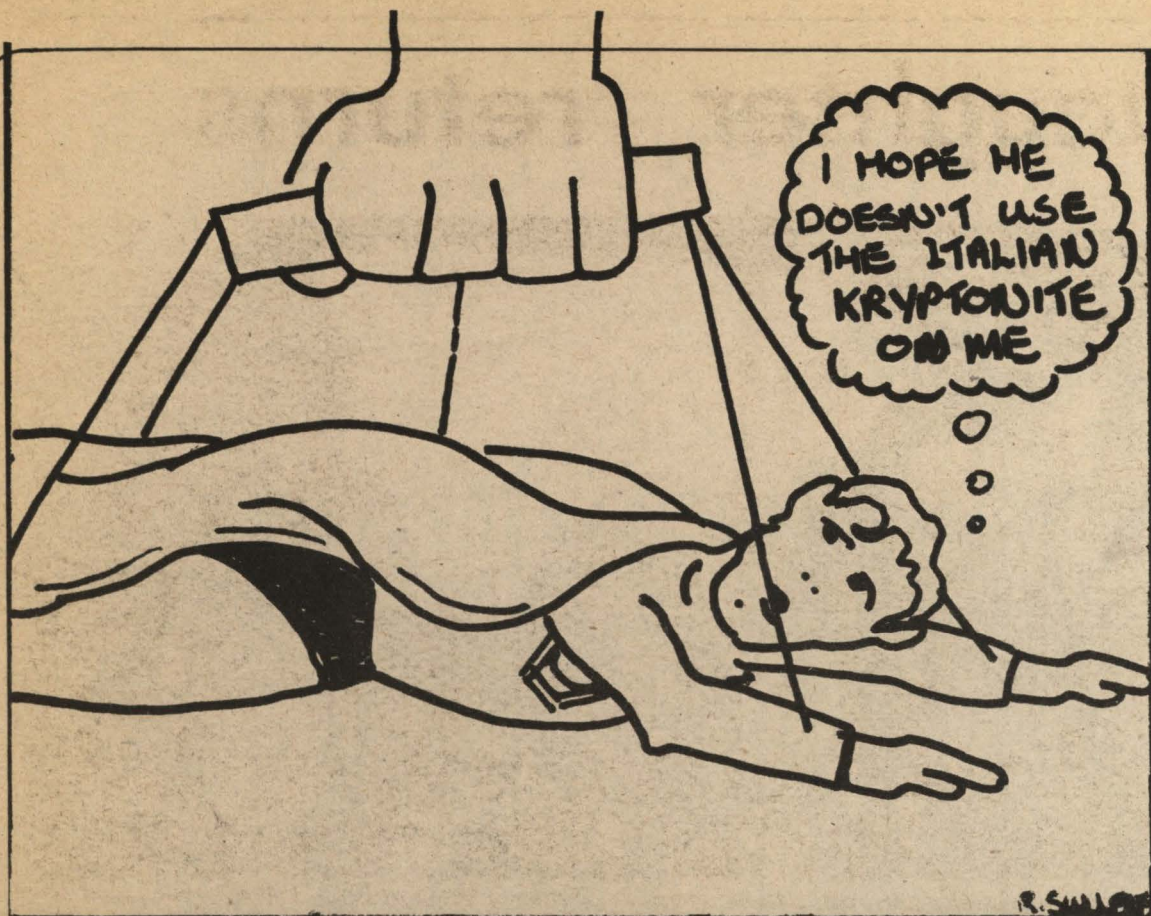
The report effectively rejected free tuition as an option, saying that only 18 per cent of those surveyed favoured it, although 52 per cent of students were in favour.



We major in taste.



Our brewmaster's finest achievement



Kal-el a phoney

by Roger Sullens

Superman is an original story by Seigel and Schuster. He first appeared in Action Comics #1 in 1939 and is one of the longest-running, ever-popular American folk heroes.

Superman has gone through many changes: from the planet Krypton to Smallville to Metropolis, and his image has gone through as many if not more changes.

Superman has been exploited in many ways, such as advertising war bonds, advertising amusement parks, and perhaps most of all - the *image* of America.

As far as the recent Superman movie goes, it falls short in actualizing the fantasy hero of our childhood.

Marlon Brando's role of Superman's father "Jorel" is perhaps the single redeeming feature of this otherwise mundane attempt to attain the happy medium of drama and humor, for where humor is tried it is either cheap or predictable and when those steel blue eyes of Christopher Reeve never flinch (only the corners of his lips) when he says, "for truth, justice and the American way," it just isn't Bergman, its not even Woody Allen.

Those P.R. boys sure did a good job in attempting not to offend anyone or at least as few as possible (only the intelligent). This caused the entire movie to be one big blah, wishy-washy one-liner married to some optical bit of irony. No substance.

But big bucks are what Hollywood movies seem to be after, judging by their success and use as a yardstick to measure what to produce.

Christopher Reeve made a valiant attempt to do justice to his role but like most of the cast he could not surmount the "pasta" of Mario Puzo's dialogue.

One is tempted to view this epic hero as a macho Groucho Marx.

Theatre auditions

The Douglas College Theatre Department will be holding auditions for its Spring production, the Ecstasy of Rita Joe, on February 2 and February 4 on the Surrey Campus.

The Ecstasy of Rita Joe, written by B.C. playwright George Ryga, tells the story of a young Indian girl who leaves her reservation to live in Vancouver and the tragic consequences of her inability to adapt to city life.

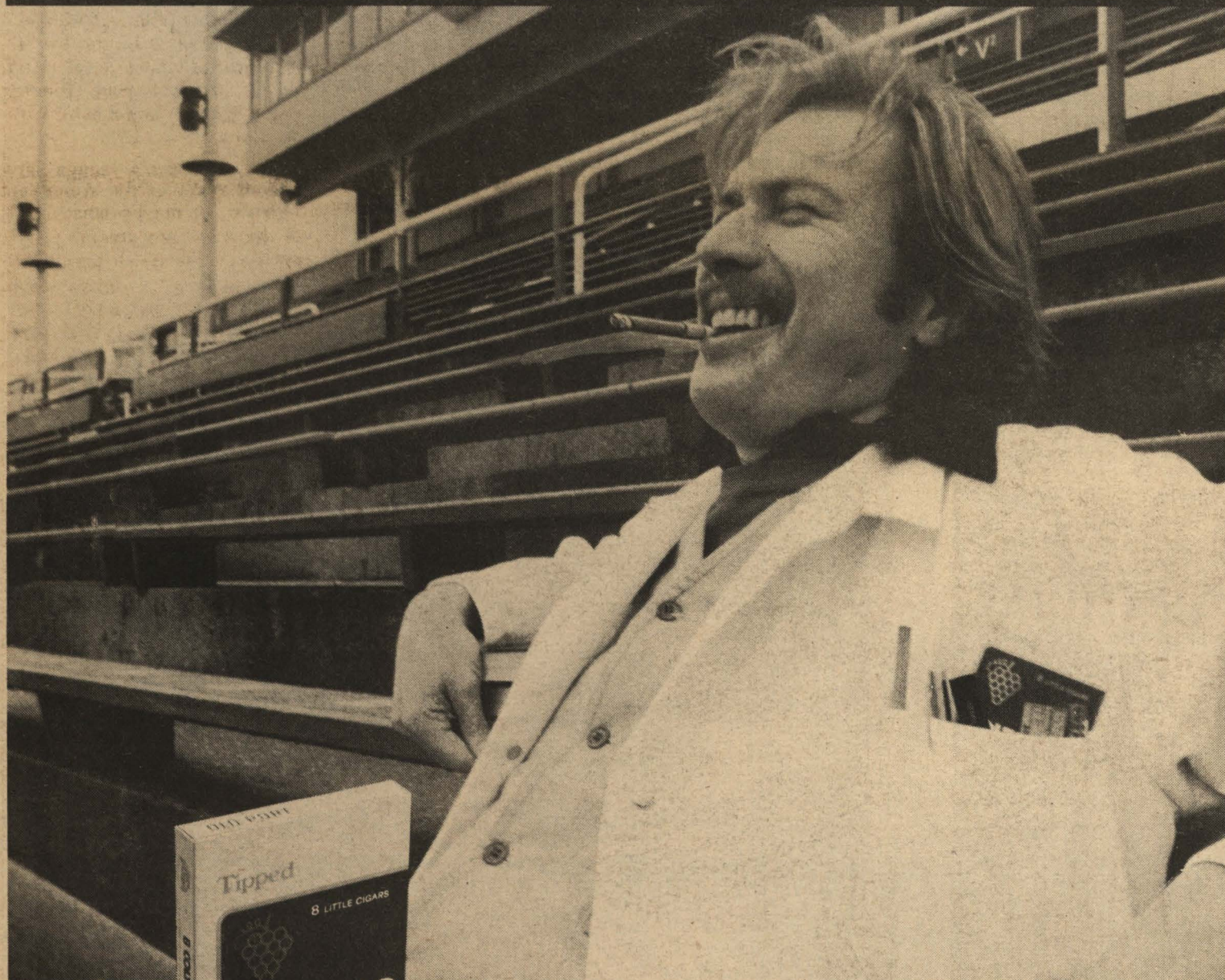
Fifteen performers will be required: three females, 11 males and one female guitarist/singer.

The play will be performed April 4, 5, 6 and 7 at the James Cowan Theatre in Burnaby, directed by Dorothy Jones of Douglas College.

Anyone interested in participating in the production is invited to attend the auditions Friday, February 2 at 8 p.m. or Sunday, February 4 at 2 p.m. in the Student Lounge of the Surrey Campus of Douglas College, 9260-140 St., Surrey.

For further information, Call Dorothy Jones at 521-4851 (local 262), or 536-7798 evenings.

Colts. Great moments in college life.



On October 12th, after three intensive years of studying the theory of relativity, Wayne Thomson left his lab, lit up a Colts, paused, reflected, and decided to become a phys ed major.

Colts. A great break.
Enjoy them anytime.

Farmer's Daughter returns

by Rob Guzyk

Singer-songwriter Denise Larson was the featured guest at Douglas College's first pub night of the semester held last Friday in the New Westminster cafeteria.

Larson, originally from Saskatchewan, began her professional career in Washington D.C. singing in coffee houses. She arrived in 1968, after Martin Luther King's death, and left after President Nixon's resignation in 1974.

Four years ago, Larson sold everything and spent three months travelling through New England and North America. Eventually she arrived in Vancouver and two weeks later she had her first job in the Interior.

On Friday night Larson was accompanied by Daniel Sheppard on fiddle and mandolin. Other band members include Mark Dowding on flute, mouth harp and recorder, and Charlie Bill Skye on bass.

Her first album, "Farmer's Daughter", was released in 1977 and encompassed folk, blues, country and traditional material. All but one of the album's songs are her own compositions and deal with such themes as human relationships, the pursuit of happiness and personal freedom.

The title song is a biography that deals with her relationship with her parents.

"When I visited my parents, I sensed a conflict of justification concerning my security. Most parents tend to be critical of how their children live, although at this point my parents are responsive to my

career."

During the last two and a half years, Larson has played in many places including several colleges and universities.

"I prefer a student audience to a lounge or pub audience because students are never too drunk and are fairly intelligent. But the best audience is a festival audience where the audience is more involved."

"I always find that students are really blasé, although they do listen. I guess student audiences are not as involved as concert audiences because they have other things on their mind," she said.

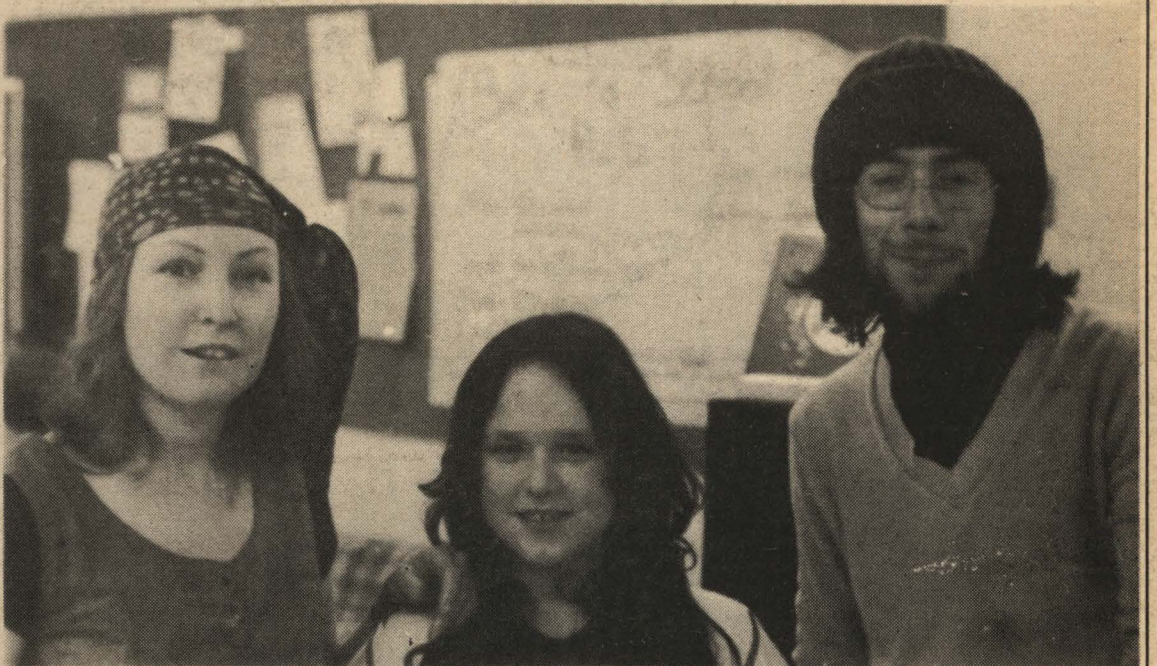
Next summer she hopes to play in the Vancouver Folk Festival. Last year the festival

was held in Brockton Oval in Stanley Park and included such artists as Leon Redbone and John Hammond.

Larson has played in several folk festivals including the Nelson Folk Festival and the Black Falls Festival. Buffy Saint Marie, Odetta, and Dan Hill are among her favourite folk artists. She also admires such artists as Ann Mortifee, "who sing their souls".

"Artists should never try to model themselves, but develop one's self. Artists such as Ann Mortifee are true to themselves and are singing their souls, the same as I'm trying to do."

Her next album, "Second Harvest" should be out this March. For those of you who missed Larson she will be returning to Douglas College in mid February.



Folksinger Denise Larson and friends pose for drunken photographer at Friday's pub. Man at right is Dan Sheppard, Denise's fiddler, and the short one in the middle is Denise's daughter Mikel.

Jock-Homo Sapiens

by N. B. Stock

If you attended the Commodore Ballroom the night of Saturday, Jan. 13, not only were you treated to some great tunes by "Devo" and "Pointed Sticks", but possibly you were enlightened to the future.

Or maybe its the present.

Devo, short for de-evolution, are five lovable lads from Akron, Ohio, a city known for its factories, workers and being very American. Its not "punk" or "new wave" that Devo plays but "Industrial rock".

According to Devo, through filing into the factories and

doing meaningless production-line jobs, then coming home and having multi-media brainwash them, Americans are no longer evolving but de-evolving.

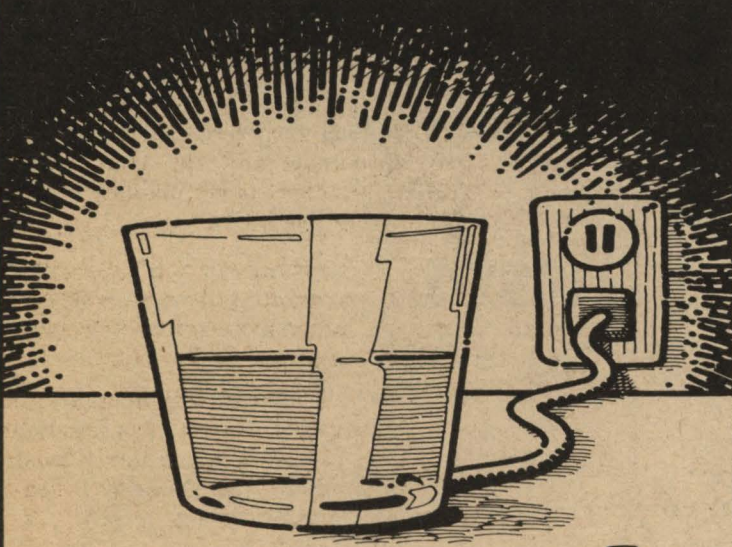
De-evolving through the American way of life is their message and it was put across effectively during two outrageous films prior to Devo's appearance. The soundtrack to the first film, entitled "De-evolution" is Devo's song "Jocko Homo", which claims that Darwin's theories are poppycock and through being programmed into his slot Americans will become little more than mungo-

loids.

The other film, "Satisfaction", poked a bit of fun at American "young love" and the tragedy of poor Johnny going head on into a semi with his Datsun.

All of Devo's songs are vicious stabs at the American lifestyle, or maybe what's left of the American dream. Songs such as "too much paranoia" are sung in such a tone as to get the feelings of paranoia across. The lyrics tell of Big Mac attacks, while the robot-like movements of the band resemble McDonalds' employees during peak hours.

A shot in the dark



When you're drinking tequila, Sauza's the shot that counts. That's why more and more people are asking for it by name.

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Southern Comfort comfort comes many ways.

Julius Schmid would like to give you some straight talk about condoms, rubbers, sheaths, safes, French letters, storkstoppers.

All of the above are other names for prophylactics. One of the oldest and most effective means of birth control known and the most popular form used by males. Apart from birth control, use of the prophylactic is the only method officially recognized and accepted as an aid in the prevention of transmission of venereal disease.

Skin Prophylactics.

Skin prophylactics made from the membranes of lambs were introduced in England as early as the eighteenth century. Colloquially known as "armour"; used by Cassanova, and mentioned in classic literature by James Boswell in his "London Journal" (where we read of his misfortune from not using one), they continue to be used and increase in popularity to this very day.



Because they are made from natural membranes, "skins" are just about the best conductors of body warmth money can buy and therefore their effect on sensation and feeling is almost insignificant.

Rubber Prophylactics

The development of the latex rubber process in the twentieth century made it possible to produce strong rubber prophylactics of exquisite thinness, with an elastic ring at the open end to keep the prophylactic from slipping off the erect penis. Now these latex rubber prophylactics are available in a variety of shapes and

colours, either plain-ended, or tipped with a "teat" or "reservoir end" to receive and hold ejaculated semen.

Lubrication

And thanks to modern chemistry, several new non-reactive lubricants have been developed so that prophylactics are available in either non-lubricated or lubricated forms. The lubricated form is generally regarded as providing improved sensitivity, as is, incidentally, the NuForm[®] Sensi-Shape. For your added convenience, all prophylactics are pre-rolled and ready-to-use.

Some Helpful Hints

The effectiveness of a prophylactic, whether for birth control or to help prevent venereal disease, is dependent in large

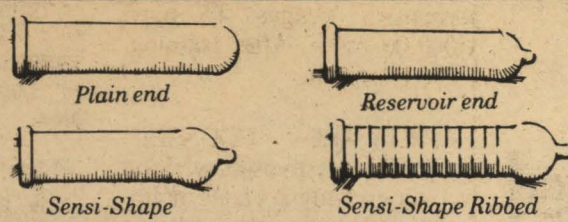
measure upon the-way in which it is used and disposed of. Here are a few simple suggestions that you may find helpful.

Packaging

First of all, there's the matter of packaging. Skin prophylactics are now packaged premoistened in sealed aluminum foil pouches to keep them fresh, dependable and ready for use. Latex rubber prophylactics are usually packaged in sealed plasticized paper pouches or aluminum foil.

All of these prophylactics, at least those marketed by reputable firms, are tested electronically and by other methods to make sure they are free of defects. Prophylactics are handled very carefully during the packaging operation to make sure they are not damaged in any way.

Prophylactic Shapes



Storage and Handling

It is equally important that you store and handle them carefully after you buy them, if you expect best results and dependability. For example, don't carry them around in your wallet in your back pocket and sit on them from time to time. This can damage them and make them worthless. Next is the matter of opening the package. It's best to tear the paper or foil along one edge so that the simple act of tearing doesn't cause a pinhole. And of course, one should be particularly careful of sharp fingernails whenever handling the prophylactic.

Putting Them On

The condom, or prophylactic, should be put on before there is any contact between the penis and the vaginal area. This is important, as it is possible for small amounts of semen to escape from the penis even before orgasm.

Unroll the prophylactic gently onto the erect penis, leaving about a half of an inch projecting beyond the tip of the penis to receive the male fluid (semen). This is more easily judged with those prophylactics that have a reservoir end. The space left at the end or the reservoir, should be squeezed while unrolling, so that air is not trapped in the closed end.

As mentioned earlier, you may wish to apply a suitable lubricant either to the vaginal entrance or to the outside surface of the prophylactic, or both, to make entry easier and to lessen any risk of the prophylactic tearing.



Taking Them Off

When sexual relations are completed, withdraw the penis while the erection is still present, holding the rim of the prophylactic until withdrawal is complete, so as to stop any escape of semen from the prophylactic as well as to stop it from slipping off. Remove the prophylactic and, as an added precaution, use soap and water to wash the hands, penis and surrounding area and also the vaginal area to help destroy any traces of sperm or germs.

And now for a commercial.

As you've read this far you're probably asking yourself who makes the most popular brands of prophylactics in Canada?

The answer to that is Julius Schmid. And we'd like to take this opportunity to introduce you to six of the best brands of prophylactics that money can buy. They're all made by Julius Schmid. They're all electronically tested to assure dependability and quality. And you can only buy them in drug stores.

RAMSES *Regular (Non-Lubricated) & Sensitol (Lubricated)*. A tissue thin rubber sheath of amazing strength. Smooth as silk, light as gossamer, almost imperceptible in use. Rolled, ready-to-use.

FOUREX *"Non-Slip" Skins*—distinctly different from rubber, these natural membranes from the lamb are specially processed to retain their fine natural texture, softness and durability. Lubricated and rolled for added convenience.

SHEIK *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Regular (Non-Lubricated)*. The popular priced, high quality reservoir end rubber prophylactic. Rolled, ready-to-use.

NuForm *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Sensi-Shape (Non-Lubricated)*. The "better for both" new, scientifically developed shape that provides greater sensitivity and more feeling for both partners. Comes in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

EXCITA Gently ribbed and sensi-shaped to provide "extra pleasure for both partners." Sensitol Lubricated for added sensitivity. Also in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

Fiesta Reservoir end prophylactics in an assortment of colours. Sensitol lubricated for added sensitivity. Rolled, ready-to-use.

We wrote the book on prophylactics. If you would like to read it and get some free samples of what we've been talking about, fill in the coupon below and we'll send you everything in "a genuine plain brown envelope."



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Student journalists face charges over false ID

TORONTO (CUP) - An article exposing the poor controls on Ontario's age of majority cards has left two Ontario student journalists facing charges.

Janice Bell and Cathy Perry, editor and news editor of the Oblique Times at Seneca College, have been charged by the Liquor Licensing Board of Ontario with obtaining government documents by fraudulent means.

In December, Perry (18) obtained an age of majority card using Bell's identification. The cards, which show that the bearer is at least 19, are the only legal identification in Ontario to prove a person can be served alcohol.

"It was an experiment for the paper. We wanted to see how easy it was to get them, and show that the system wasn't working as it should be."

On Dec. 15, the police informed Perry she was being charged under a section of the Ontario Liquor Licence Act which states "no person shall use false identification to obtain government documents." Bell was charged with supplying false identification.

The maximum penalty for each conviction is \$10,000 or one year in jail.

According to police constable Frank Peck, the LLBO had wanted to press 14 different charges, starting with fraud.

A reliable source informed the Oblique Times that the two staffers were being used as

"examples". They are the first to be charged under the section, and brought to court.

It was also revealed that, if the LLBO is successful in its case against Bell and Perry, two more student journalists - from The Press at Brock University in St. Catherine's - could be charged.

The two Press staffers used the same identification to obtain two age of majority cards Dec. 8, and then turned the cards over to a Liberal MPP. On Dec. 11, the MPP confronted Ontario Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Frank Drea with the card in the Ontario legislature.

Drea then turned the matter over to the police. Press editor John Ferri said he expected the results of Bell's and Perry's case will decide whether the two Press staffers will be charged.

According to Bell, she and Perry were told when they returned the card that the police would not be involved, although they were urged to contact an official in the ministry of consumer and corporate affairs. They did not contact the official because the length of time necessary would not have allowed them to run the story before Christmas.

Perry said she thought the two probably would not have been charged if the paper had not run the story.

She said they would receive a summons shortly.

No letters for libel

HALIFAX (CUP) - Because the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix was found responsible last month for printing a libelous letter, the Halifax Chronicle-Herald has refused to print letters for over a month.

According to managing editor Harold Shea, the newspaper has decided to resume letters columns Jan. 13, after with holding them because of the Supreme Court decision in late fall.

Shea said the decision meant that a newspaper would have to agree with the total concept of a letter it printed. "We asked our

solicitors to give us a ruling and they suggested it would be wise to refrain from running letters."

"Of course we try not to print libelous letters anyway," he said, "but I feel letters to the editor have a proper place in newspapers."

"We usually get about 35 letters each week. We've been saving them all, so there's quite a back-log now."

"I personally feel someone should ask Parliament to clarify the ruling. Although we'll be publishing letters again, the ruling has not been erased from our minds."

"I personally feel someone

Coquitlam quiet

The lack of student activities on Coquitlam campus has been criticized by campus principal Ann Kitching, and the student society will be asked to become more involved in campus affairs.

"Students are here for such a short time that it is hard for them to get involved," Kitching said at last week's campus advisory council meeting. "Unfortunately, student representatives are not coming to Coquitlam campus meetings."

Coquitlam counsellor Steve Sharpe said the DCSS should be contacted about organizing something on the campus.

Students should be given leadership and we should not plan activities for them," he said. "This is the philosophy of the student services."

Sharpe also said complaints should be made to the student society about the lack of student activities on the Coquitlam campus.

JOBS JOBS

student placement

call 521-4851

OFFICE WORK SECRETARY: A full-time position is being offered by a downtown office. Qualification: Shorthand 80 wpm, clearly written. Location: South Vancouver. Hours: Full-time. Wages: \$700/mnth.

JUNIOR FIELD ASSISTANTS: A Vancouver firm is looking for 4 to 6 people experienced but willing to train 1 to 2 people looking for experience). Location: Yukon Territories. Qualifications: Must have 1st or 2nd year geology courses. Hours: Summer employment: May to August or October. Wages: TBA, depends on experience.

ATTENDANT: A person is needed to work in a group home for handicapped people. Location: Vancouver. Hours: Full-time plus weekends. Wages: TBA.

FIELD CLERK: Large B.C. firm requires a Field Clerk who is willing to travel throughout the province with construction crews and act as their office clerk. Duties include: Payroll, Bookkeeping, Filing, Typing etc. Location: Throughout the province with home base in Vancouver. Hours: Full-time, permanent. Wages: To start: \$1000.00/mnth. After training: \$1258.00/mnth.

CHILDCARE COUNSELLORS: The job involves working and supervising juvenile delinquent and/or juvenils with behavioural or emotional problems. Qualifications: CCW and CSW Certificate. Location: Richmond. Hours: Full-time. Wages: \$700/mnth.

TUTOR: A person is needed to help a highschool student in physics and chemistry 11. Location: North Delta. Hours: 2-3 s/wk. Wages: \$5.00/hr.

RECREATION INSTRUCTORS: Instructors required to teach beginners gymnastics and disco dancing. Location: Surrey. Wages: TBA. Hours: Beginners gymnastics: Mondays 5-6:30 pm. disco dancing: Thursdays 6-5:30 pm.

RECREATION INSTRUCTOR: A local municipality requires a student to instruct children in pre-school programs. Location: Richmond. Hours: 1 hour long session. Wages: \$3.50 to \$5.00/hr.

MODELS: Art department requires male and female models to pose for drawing and painting classes. Preferably those willing to pose nude. Location: Surrey, and Richmond. Hours: Evenings and days. Wages: \$6.00/hr.

MARKET RESERACH INTERVIEWERS: Students are required for door to door interviewing. Interviews specifically deal with consumer oriented products. Must be confident and sales oriented. Car would be an asset. Location: Lower Mainland. Hours: Evenings and Weekends - Hours T.B.A. Wages: \$3.85 per hour plus mileage.

FULL-TIME SALESPERSON: An energetic person is required for furniture sales. No experience necessary but must be neat in appearance. Location: Vancouver. Hours: 9 am - 6 pm, Monday to Friday. Wages: \$400 per month plus 20 per cent commission on all sales.

INVENTORY CLERKS: Thirty people are required to take inventory on February 2nd and 3rd for a Vancouver company. Wages: \$3.50/hr. Hours: Friday, February 2, 8:00 am to 1:00 pm. Saturday, February 3, 8:00 am to whenever finished.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST: Duties include typing and answering phones. Locations: Vancouver. Qualifications: Speed: 55-60 wpm, good tele-

phone manner. Hours: Monday - Thursday: 4:30 - 8:30 and Friday: 9:00 - 1:00. (may be flexible). Wages: \$4 - 6/hr.

TUTOR: A person is needed to help a Grade 9 and 10 student in Math, French, and developing study skills. Location: North Delta. Hours: 2 - 4 s/wk, flexible. Wages: \$5/hr.

CHARACTURE ARTIST/ CARTOONIST: Artist required to work at a convention in Vancouver drawing charactures of people. Location: Vancouver hotel. Wages: \$50.00 for the entire convention. Hours: 2-6 pm each day.

STUDENT ASSISTANT: duties will include assisting instructor in program development. Must be able to type; will carry out photocopying and make up of production. Location: Surrey. Hours: 6 hrs/wk. Wages: \$3.00/hr.

STUDENT ASSISTANT: A student is required to provide continuous coverage of front office telephone and reception duties and general office work. Location: Agnes St., N.W. Hours: 15 hrs/wk. Wages: \$3.00/hr.

STUDENT ASSISTANT: A student is needed to organize, advertise and assist in coordinating Student Society Activities. Qualifications: Student could be involved in Athletics. Location: Student Society Business Office N.W. Hours: TBA. Wages: \$3.50/hr.

STUDENT ASSISTANT: A student is needed to catalogue maps for Geography Lab - also require sorting and distribution. Qualifications: Previous experience in Geography useful but not essential. Location: Richmond. Hours: 15 hrs/wk. Wages: \$3.00/hr.

STUDENT ASSISTANT: A journalism Student is required to assist in examining and revising the current communications Diploma program.

Other Press
staff meetings
Tues. 1 p.m.
Fri. noon

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Volume VI
Number 1

January 25, 1979

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douglas college student newspaper



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