

SA unenthusiastically backs 25 percent fee hike

by Surj Rattan

Students who plan to attend BCIT in September can look forward to a tuition fee increase of no less than 25 per cent.

That was the verdict at the February 18 Board of Governors meeting when Student Association President Robin Williams said the SA will not oppose a tuition fee increase proposed by the BOG.

But Williams also charged that the board was mis-managing the school, and said he wasn't convinced that the fee increases are being justified.

"The SA remains unconvinced that the school is being managed in an effective manner," said Williams. "The student executive and the board last year did not see eye to eye on tuition fees. This year we were asked by the board to

endorse a 25 per cent increase. The response was not enthusiastic."

Williams presented the board with seven items he feels they should look into if they plan on increasing fees. One of those recommendations was that the salary of all non-contract personnel be frozen. This would include board member salaries.

But the board members didn't agree that a salary freeze was needed. Board member Tom Cook called the salary freeze proposal a "downside risk."

Another board member, Robert Simon, was worried about Williams' recommendations.

"I get edgy in an institute when a document like this is written. I have some concerns, especially with item six (salary freeze)," said Simon.

But just 30 minutes later, Premier Bill Bennett came on province-wide TV with an announcement which included an immediate wage freeze for all school administrators and government employees.

The morning after Bennett's speech, Williams said the wage freeze had to happen, but added that he hopes it will not last too long.

Principal Gordon Thom said he had not received any specific information on it, but will go along with Bennett's plan.

"We haven't had clarification on the speech, but the board will comply with whatever the premier has in mind," said Thom. "At this point, I haven't had any information, other than what I've read in the newspaper."

Some of the other issues Williams asked the board to look

into were:

- an external management audit;
- an academic audit of each department;
- more funding for the financial aid office;
- the work-study programs to be kept;
- the president prepare a report on where the cost of fees are going; and
- the board develop a long-range plan on tuition fees.

We have drafted specific legislation, we are not demanding anything," said Williams.

He said he would like to see a lot of work done in those areas, and possibly a five-year plan.

But board member Allan Emery criticized Williams on his ideas. "I do mind these vague charges of bad management. That's dirty politics," said

Emery. "You're talking about a \$45 million budget; let's be realistic."

BOG Chairman Donald Rix said there will not be an audit done. "There has to be a limit, we're not going to do an audit or anything," said Rix.

Another board member, Ted Hind, blamed the increased costs of the school on the two unions within BCIT. The BC Government Employees Union and the BCIT Staff Society.

The student representative on the BOG, Harold Shand, agreed with Williams, and said the major problem is that students don't feel they are getting their money's worth at BCIT.

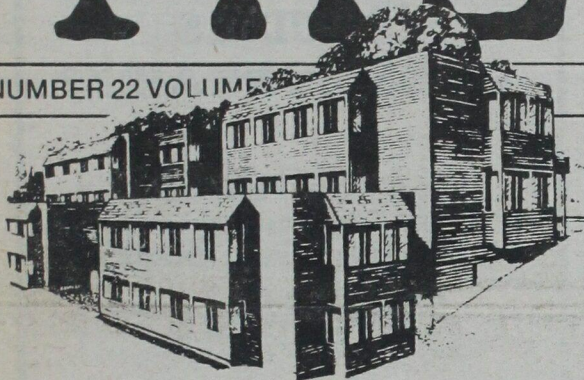
"The big concern is that students feel they are paying more and getting less, such as in financial aid and the work-study program," said Shand.

THE LINK

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BCIT STUDENTS' VOICE

FEBRUARY 24, 1982



Residence may expand

by Cherie Miltimore

Maquinna residence could be expanding next year depending on the results of a Board of Governors feasibility study.

The BOG approved the study of adding two more houses with 96 more beds to Maquinna residence, last Thursday. The study will take three or four weeks to determine the actual construction costs and the site selection.

Housing Manager Val Karpinski told board members the demand for residence is always high and is increasing every year. "There is about 1000 applicants for 240 beds and an active waiting list during the academic year," he said.

The Maquinna residences are in their fourth year of operations. Financially BCIT housing has been profitable.

\$40,000 will be released from a fund set aside for maintenance to pay for the costs of the

feasibility study.

The board of governors approved the choice of Kolten Kiss and Partners, an architectural company, for the project. This company designed the original houses and the same design will be used again to save time and money.

Karpinski said residence rent would not go up to help pay the construction and mortgage costs of the new residence. The total revenue that comes from the present residence and that which would come from the new residence would pay for the mortgage costs and operating costs of the old and new facilities.

Rent has gone up every year due to inflation but it has always been kept below the amount charged for off-campus housing. But if costs of utilities go up, then students can expect the rent to go up as well, said Karpinski.

Staff Society out of Network

by Surj Rattan

The BCIT Staff Society has given up any hope of representing the employees of the Knowledge Network.

In a letter to the Labour Relations Board from its lawyers, the Staff Society claims that "unfair labour practices" have been used by the directors of the Knowledge Network in convincing the network employees to reject Staff Society representation.

They claim that a memo sent out by the network executives was biased towards the Staff Society.

When the Knowledge Network moved its operation from BCIT to UBC last October, the Staff Society applied under section 53, the section dealing with successor rights, to represent the network employees.

On October 8, Ena Brannan, the Executive Director of Finance for the Knowledge Network sent out a memo to all of the network employees. The memo said that if the Staff Society's application was accepted by the LRB, that "all you wage and benefit packages will cease."

It also said that no employee was "obligated" to join the BCIT union, and listed how any employee previously with the

Staff Society could withdraw. The memo went on to encourage all network employees to protest against the application.

The next day six employees of the network wrote the LRB asking that the Staff Society's

request be turned down, because they claimed the Staff Society was misrepresenting the employees.

Another reason the Staff Society has withdrawn its application. *Continued on page 2*

Vending machines hot

by Surj Rattan

A dispute brewing between the Teamsters Union and Pace Services Ltd. has spilled over onto the BCIT campus.

Pace Services supplies and operates the vending machines in the Student Activity Centre, and local 351 of the Teamsters Union is the bargaining unit for Pace's employees.

The union has gone out on strike because they claim Pace has not paid them Health and Welfare premiums, RRSP payments or union dues since October 1981.

They have submitted their grievance to the Labour Relations Board and are asking people at BCIT to not service or take money out of the machines until their dispute has been settled.

Penny Goronuk, the business

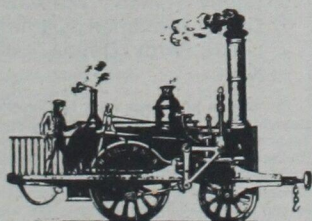
representative for local 351 said she had a meeting with Pace President George Phillips, and he has since agreed to give his employees the Health and Welfare benefits and the RRSP payments, if the union agreed to go out and empty the machines of money. But he is still holding back on their guaranteed salaries.

"Since we have been dealing with the company, we haven't gotten very far. They're saying we'll pay this and this, but we won't pay wages," said Goronuk. "He (Phillips) doesn't want to guarantee wages."

Student Association President Robin Williams said the SA has nothing to do with the vending machines, therefore, will not enter the dispute.

Pace Services could not be reached for comment.

IN THIS ISSUE:



PAGE 10



PAGE 6

NORTS SPEWS

by Eric Luxton

Well, it looks like the weather will finally cooperate with World Cup race officials at Whistler Mountain. While it may be rather cool and miserable for those of us here in the Lower Mainland, people at Whistler couldn't be happier! A recent warming trend has made it doubtful as to whether or not the race would be held. But these new freezing temperatures will help to ice up the slower bottom section of the course, and lead to faster times, and hopefully a better race.

Wayne of course will be there in all his glory. You'll spot him strapped to a stretcher shortly after he semi-completes his run. Bring your beer and taco chips to cheer him up, eh! Remember, fans in Europe pay up to \$10 just to be able to watch the race. At Whistler it's free, as free as you want to make it. The top half of the course will be the better part of the race, so either catch it by skiing for the day after you've bought your ski pass to see the race, or hike up the slope.

That aside, let's delve into the world of College sports. Today's question is, "Why do sports programs in Canadian colleges and universities receive less fan support than in the US?" You can use any sport as an example, but football is the most blatant. In the States, college teams can

sell out a 60,000 seat stadium. In Canada, football squads are lucky if they can draw over 1000 to a game. Teams like UBC and SFU average near 500 per game. Those 500 sure look out of place in Empire Stadium. Thank God there exists the Shrum Bowl to bring some respectable showing in the stands! As it stands now though, poor attendance was one factor which led to the SFU football program being put on hold. While they are tentatively on their way to again operating next season, it was close!

The examples of UBC and SFU are in no way isolated cases. The Canadian college final in football is lucky to enjoy the fan support the Shrum Bowl gets. But what causes this disparity between Canadian and American college support? Surely it can't be the 49th parallel.

But maybe it in fact is. Let me offer another not so wild theory. Actually it's Wayne's theory, but dogs can't write, so he's dictating it to me. Have you ever tried to check barks for grammar?

Anyway, Wayne figures that the media is at fault. Look at the coverage that American college sports get. The extensive media coverage does a number of things. First, it exposes the university to the nation. Second,

with more local and national awareness, the coverage helps to boost fan attendance and school pride.

In Canada, that coverage just doesn't exist to that level. An issue like the recent SFU football program debate was only an isolated case. We need better newspaper, radio and TV coverage to promote fan support. Face it, what makes UCLA, USC and Penn. State seem bigger and better than UBC, McGill or Dalhousie? Advertising! And how are they advertised? Through media coverage of college sports! In the final analysis, school teams are the best PR that any school can have — if the media is there to cover them.

Perhaps if the media coverage had been better in our city and municipality, our Cougars might still be with us. As it stands though, only a few of us really give a damn! School teams benefit students more than they realize, and it seems that the administration hasn't realized that yet either. But before I lay any blame on the local administration, I'll restate my position (and Wayne's) that it is the responsibility of the media to provide better coverage. Too bad it's a bit late for BCIT.

Staff Society gives up

Continued from page 1

cation is because they have learned a number of the network employees want to form their own union, and the Staff Society could help the employees if they dropped their application.

Staff Society spokesman, Patrick Thomas, said that once the network was moved to UBC, its employees were being paid wages less than what they received at BCIT. He said the reason the Staff Society applied to the LRB was to make sure the network employees had a "chance to be given a bargaining unit."

"The main thing was to establish a chance for them to be represented by a union. We kept in touch with them, but we didn't

do a good job of organizing," said Thomas. "We felt that what we were doing was legitimate."

He said the Staff Society has bought time for the network employees to form a union and that they will help them in any way they can.

"The employees of the Knowledge Network said they wanted a Knowledge Network staff soci-

ety, and we felt that was fair enough," said Thomas. "We will assist them; our attitude from the beginning was to make sure they had a right to a union."

Although it has dropped its initial application the Staff Society has asked the LRB to look into the memo issued by Brannan, claiming it violates the rights of free speech.

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LINK STAFF MEETING

FRIDAY 12:30

Very Important topics will be discussed.

All Staff Please Attend.

The Link Needs an Assistant Editor.

For information and application form contact Richard Konwick, editor, or Don Wright, manager. Publications Office Room 28 In the SAC

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The Link is published every Wednesday, September through May, by the Student Publications Office of the Student Association of the B.C. Institute of Technology. Opinions expressed within are not necessarily those of the BCIT Student Association nor (God forbid) the BCIT administration.

Editorial submissions from all members of the BCIT community are welcome. The Link reserves the right not to publish any material submitted and to edit for taste, length and libel. Any copy not typed and signed will not be published. The Link is affiliated Canadian University Press.

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Link heading for autonomy

"It's comparable to Pierre Trudeau publishing the Vancouver Sun." — Julie Wheelwright, President, Canadian University Press

by D.J. Hauka

The Link is taking a big step towards maturity. The paper is seeking independence (autonomy) from the Student Association. The Link has started a program for autonomy with the Link Board, set up by the SA in January.

The paper would be given editorial and financial control over its own affairs, rights it currently lacks. At the moment, the SA hires and fires the editor, and the Link budget is set by the publications department of the SA.

Plans call for a constitution that would make the Link democratic, and the Link Board and staff have passed motions recommending the paper register as a society under the Societies Act.

Autonomy is a big issue in the rest of the student press. Six papers in western Canada are seeking autonomy, and a motion

supporting the Link's plans passed unanimously at the Western Region Canadian University Press conference last weekend.

BC student newspapers which are already autonomous include The Peak from SFU, The Other Press from Douglas College, and Capilano College's Courier.

"I think it's significant that student newspapers are recognizing they can't be free without financial control," said CUP

President Julie Wheelwright. "Let's face it — finances are everything."

Wheelwright said that student councils who are also publishers are in a basic conflict of interest, since newspapers are to act as "watchdogs" of councils in a free society.

"By making the paper autonomous, students would also have greater input into the paper," Wheelwright said.

SA theft solved

by Cherie Miltimore

Six males, ranging in age from 11 to 20, are thought to be responsible for the December break-in and theft from the Student Association offices.

On the weekend of Dec. 11-12, \$2500 was stolen from the safe in the general manager's office.

RCMP Constable Merv Korolek said the boys crawled in a window left open in the SA board room. They tried all the doors to the offices and found the door to the general manager's office

open. Korolek also said the safe inside the office was left with its door open.

SA Business Manager Phil Henderson said a student working as afternoon relief had left the safe unlocked and the door to his office open.

The boys only took some of the money on Friday. They told police they came back the next night to take the balance.

The RCMP found the suspects one week after the break-in took place. Constable Korolek said money was found on some of the persons involved. It took the RCMP two months to investigate the case before they reported their findings to the SA business manager last week.

Even though most of the money was gone the SA re-

Continued on page 5

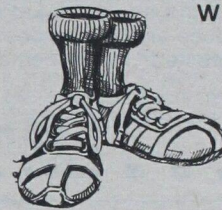
Campus Centre Construction Begins!

The SAC Building main entrance will be closed for approximately one month, effective March 1st, due to the start of construction on the new Campus Centre, adjacent to the north side of the SAC.

Please use the East entrance (Near parking areas), or the south entrance (near tennis courts).

Thank you for bearing with us.

Dan Keeler
VP Public Relations
Student Association



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Typewriters are available in the following locations:

3 IBM Electric Typewriters available in the Media Centre 2nd floor Library from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm, Mon to Friday.

5 Manual Typewriters available in the SA Committee Room, Student Association, 8:30 am to 8 pm Mon to Thursday.

All Submarine Sandwiches have cheese, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and special sauce on them.



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5 Turkey, roast beef	1.90	3.20
6 Salami, meat loaf, pepperoni	2.10	3.50
7 Ham, pepperoni, salami	2.20	3.50
8 Ham, turkey, roast beef	2.30	3.60
9 Ham, salami, roast beef	2.20	3.50
10 Ham, salami, turkey	2.20	3.50

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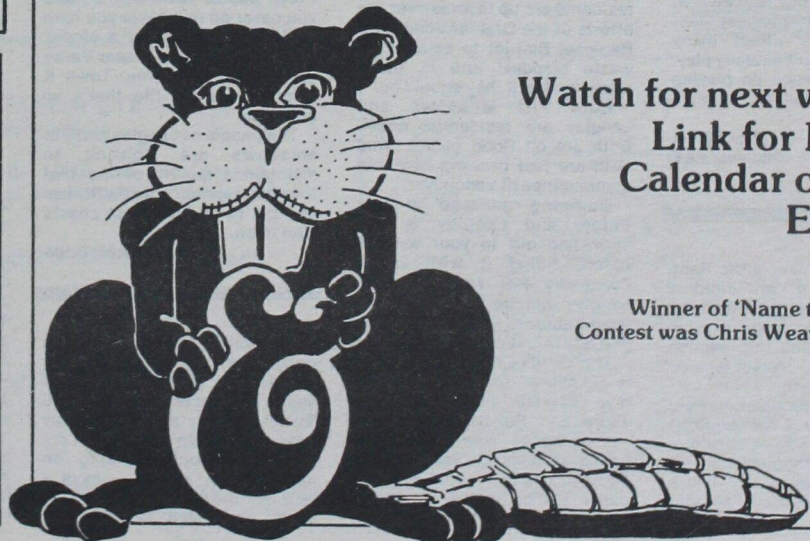
the link, february 24, 1982

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Watch for next week's
Link for March
Calendar of Sale
Events.

Winner of 'Name the Beaver
Contest was Chris Weaver, Pysch
Nursing

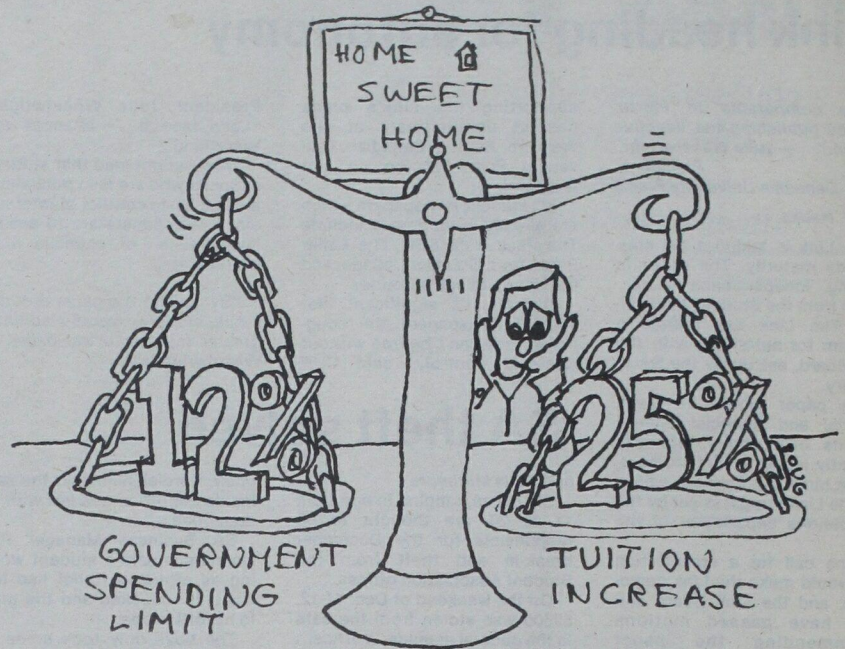
12 Or 25?

Two thoughts about possible tuition fee hikes.

First, if you watched the Mr. Bill show last week you know that the Premier wants to limit inflation by limiting the growth of government spending to 12 per cent. That is a very good idea. It is about time that government agencies learned to control their ever-increasing demand for tax dollars. With that in mind the Board of Governors should cancel their plans for a 25 per cent increase right now. Twelve per cent is the only figure that is in any way justifiable.

After all the Board of Governors could hardly ask us taxpayers to defy the Premier and pay more than 12 per cent. Especially considering the level of services that the BCIT students is getting for his or her tuition, which certainly hasn't increased by 25 per cent or 12 per cent or six per cent or even one per cent.

Second, who told the Student Association to endorse a 25 per cent fee increase? Did you? No, probably not. What kind of people run our Student Association; are they working for our best interest? It certainly doesn't look like it. They seem to think their job is to approve ripoffs perpetuated on students. That sounds more like the job of administration, not the SA. They have failed totally in their job of representing the students. Let's hope the upcoming elections produce an SA who does more than pretend to be interested in students' concerns



THIS ISN'T A VERY CLOSE BALANCE...

LETTERS...LETTERS...LETTERS...LET

There has been a lot of talk lately about "stacking" teams in the Wednesday intra-mural volleyball league and I feel I should speak out. I am on a team in the third time slot and I think I'm being cheated. One team in our division is obviously stacked. They have two ex-cougars and one guy from Mission who is obviously a "real" volleyball player. Most people who joined the league did so to have fun and some exercise, but when there are balls flying by at incredible speeds it's not only not fun but dangerous. The "Twinkies" are not the only offenders; the "Smash" has three ex-cougars and there are other teams in the other divisions as well who have recruited good players. It was much better last year when varsity athletes were not allowed to compete in intra-murals.

Who ever said that extra-mural sports only affects those 180 people who actually participate must be blind. Varsity athletics are a way for "real" athletes to compete in their sport at their levels and they affect many students who don't actually play. I'm going to keep on playing intra-mural but it won't be much fun.

Mark West
2nd year E&E

The Greater Vancouver Renters Association will hold a meeting for tenants on March 6 to deal with the issue of high rent increases and the inaction of government to protect tenants from such increases.

While the provincial government condones wage controls and preaches restraint, they turn a blind eye to loopholes in the Residential Tenancy Act which allow the Rentalsman to approve huge increases requested by

landlords. Rubber stamping high rent increases will lead to a massive backlash against the provincial government on election day — by tenants.

The March 6 meeting will be held from 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Central Presbyterian Church, 1155 Thurlow Street, in Vancouver's west end. Rentalsman Jim Patterson will be present as well as government representatives (Alderman Rankin).

On March 24 both the GVRA and the BC Mobile Homeowners will travel to Victoria; at Noon they will demonstrate outside the legislature. The theme will be a need for government involvement to make a plentiful supply of affordable housing a reality.

Mark Formataro
Vice-President, GVRA

How would you like to live in a garbage dump?

Pitt Meadows and Langley residents are up in arms over the efforts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District to establish a waste disposal site in those areas. And well they should be.

Both Pitt Meadows and Langley are residential areas. Both are on flood planes. And both are fast growing bedroom communities of Vancouver.

Dumping garbage in Pitt Polder and Langley is like sprinkling dirt in your bathtub before filling it with water. Eventually Pitt Meadows and Langley will be densely populated suburbs. Filling them with garbage is just not acceptable.

The GVRD's lack of foresight is almost as bad as their memory. Last fall, when the North shore and Squamish Highway were plagued with floods the banks of Lynn Creek washed away to expose huge piles of garbage. The residents whose homes were a stone's throw

away will bear testimony to the problems of living in a garbage dump.

The proposed waste sites will presumably be of the land fill type. That is, garbage is simply bulldozed into the earth, and more garbage is piled on top.

This type of landfill is just too risky to use where people live. In Lynn Creek, garbage landfill readily broke away, exposing huge amounts of bacteria. And with the garbage on a flood plane, the waste will act as a huge sponge, soaking, expanding, rupturing the earth and poisoning the creeks and streams.

It's easy for GVRD to look to those areas as disposal sites. They don't even belong to the GVRD, and any environmental dangers caused by dumping will be the burden of the local districts and the residents.

Pitt Meadows, with its rich pastures and herds of grazing cattle, will become what False Creek was 20 years ago, a place you never go to, unless you have to. Langley will suffer a similar fate, and life in the Fraser Valley will not be the same 'Town & Country' way of life that's so beautiful.

The people of Langley and Pitt Meadows are fighting to maintain a quality of life that they have earned. The GVRD has no right to fill their hope chests with trash.

Matthew McBride

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who work at the audio-visual department for the fantastic job they are doing. They have to be some of the most co-operative people working on campus. Any time you have a problem they are always willing to do their best to help. Our

dealings have been primarily with Maureen and Larry and they're just great! We've heard rumours that because of budget cutbacks some or all of the AV staff will be laid off. We feel that the AV staff is an extremely valuable asset for BCIT and it would indeed be a foolish move to lay these people off. Thank you Maureen and Larry and all the AV staff for the great job you're doing.

Stephen Tran
Chris Chance
Marketing

What the hell is the matter with you guys? As a player in the Super Hockey league I am really pissed off about your terrible coverage of the games in our league. The only time you appear to cover the games is the ones you feel like covering, which always seems to be when there is a violent game or two or when you have a chance to insult the teams, especially ours. Most of the reports that covered games in which we played had remarks like "poorly undermanned" and "badly outplayed" when referring to our team, but had glorious things to say about our opposition, no matter who they were and regardless of who won the game.

The most recent issues of your rag have featured a total lack of coverage. There have been some very exciting games that have gone totally unnoticed by your newspaper. Our down-by-three-goals-in-the-third-period-come-from-behind victory over the Engineers, 5-4, and Forestry's win over the Engineers, 5-3. You even fail to report less exciting games, like back-to-back shutouts of the Business team, by Forestry, 5-0, and by Health/Staff/Alumni, 4-0.

How can you guys even have a campus rec section when you don't even report on some of the fastest and most exciting action of BCIT's recreation. I hope that you at least cover the playoffs. By the way, your recent articles and fillers about sportsmanship and fair play really sucked.

And don't print some candy-assed Editor's comment after this letter saying that if I think it should be covered then I should do it, because I'm sure that the fans that come out to support the teams would be interested in reading about the games.

Ed Jerick

The intra-mural sports is written by campus recreation staff, and reprinted in the Link.

Editor

The council of the Society of Engineering Technologists of BC has recommended a starting salary range from \$1,750 to \$1,950 for 1982 graduates of accredited two-year technology programs.

"The recommended range should serve as a guideline for employers and graduates from the BC Institute of Technology and community colleges," said John Shortreid, president, upon announcing the council's decision.

"The graduates and employers are not always certain as to an appropriate salary level. The society's recommended salary range should help both parties arrive at an equitable arrangement," Shortreid said.

SET BC is a non-profit, voluntary membership association responsible for the certifying and registering of technical professionals in the fields of agronomy, architecture (building), engineering, forest resource, health engineering and surveying.

BUSINESS STUDENTS

From Pam Kennedy, Business Society Chair.

Mark your Calendars, and set aside Friday, March 19 for the first annual BCIT Business Careers Conference.

In the past, the Business Society has operated 'Exposure Day' which allowed the Division students to interact with representatives from Business and Government.

The need for interaction continues, but changing demands, by both students and businesses have brought about the careers conference.

The conference will be held at the SHERATON VILLA HOTEL, its purpose is to provide all BUSINESS STUDENTS (and Faculty) an opportunity to look deep inside the workings of many different businesses and those who run them by making decisions.

The conference format is based on groups of lectures and seminars in LECTURE SERIES. These series have been designed to provide you

with further insights into the operations of varied businesses and industries.

THE LECTURE SERIES HEADINGS ARE:

1. Women in Business
2. Marketing for Success
3. The Future of Computers
4. Decision Making for Growth
5. Financial Management in the 80's
6. Human Resource Management

The lecture/seminar topics range from 'Union impacts on the Food Industry' to 'The Selling of Coking and Thermal Coal'.

All in all, over 25 guest lecturers will be attending to offer their outlooks on business and answer your questions. The conference HAS NOT been developed as a 'hiring hall' (this is left to individual technology careers days) but as an information forum to aid in the development of your careers.

Attendance will be through PRE-REGISTRATION ONLY, and since the room capacity at the Villa is limited, registration MAY be done on a first come first serve basis.

The cost to the student will be \$12.00 per person, payable in advance, and will cover all lectures and the evening buffet.

The theme of the conference is 'MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF THE 80's'. This is your chance to do just that while benefiting your careers.

Registration will commence Wednesday, March 3, 1982. Watch for the conference booth in the SAC Lobby or pick-up your registration form from your tech rep or the SA Office after March 3, 1982.

Read the LINK for more information, or stop by the SA office if you have any questions.

'Meeting the Challenge of the 80's'

Canadian University Press

We've heard that it's a dog's world, and nowhere is it more evident than at the Main Line Animal Inn in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where owner Marcia Wolpert guarantees the hounds will have a howling good time.

Pampered pooch guests can rest their paws in air-conditioned suites and gaze at T.V., listen to mood music, or hear a story — Lady and the Tramp is the

current favorite.

Wolpert, who says she's been "into dogs" for years, describes ordinary kennels as "slop houses." On the other hand, her puppy hotel offers "Doggie-Deli Gourmet meals," sheepskin beds, and a soon-to-be-built swimming pool.

The price tag runs about three bucks a day higher than at regular kennels, with additional fees for the pool, T.V. and family suites.

Canadian University Press

At the beginning of the year of the dog, the government of the People's Republic of China is warning its citizens about a new menace from the West: dogism.

According to the Chinese government, dogism is a mania whose victims "refuse to eat dog meat, and just want to raise the

dog for company. They set up special shops to meet the requirements of dogs. They even produce canned dog food and offer half price airplane tickets for dogs."

On a sterner note, the warning concludes, "this is a product of a sick capitalist society and does not exist in China."

Continued from page 3

covered the full amount through insurance.

In response to the break-in, the SA executive voted to install an alarm system. An alarm will ring inside the building and outside the building. Also the alarm will be monitored in the central office of the alarm company.

The boys are not suspected in a subsequent break-in in the SAC when doors were bashed in and video equipment was stolen.

Security is also being tightened up on the SA executive beer fridge.

A lock has been put on the beer fridge door and executive members must sign for a key. If the right amount of cash is not collected and bottles returned, the beer fridge will be closed permanently.

About \$450 is unaccounted for in the SA executive beer account. That includes 20 cases of empty beer bottles.

Continued from page 10

Wed Feb 24th

Blue Rink, 12:00 Staff vs Screemin Meemies, Playoff.
Red Rink, 12:15, C&S vs Gas and Oil, PLayoff
Gold Rink 12:30, Allsorts vs Forestry, Exhib.

Wednesday March 3

12 - 2, two winners for 1982 Championship; Stop time and two referees.

TURKEY TROT

Win a turkey by guessing how long you will take to walk-run-crawl a designated course, 1/3 mile. Register at start of event at the Athletic Equipment room. WEdnesday, 12 noon to 2 pm, feb 24th today.

Other prizes, 1st prize: Turkey, 2nd prize Chicken, 3rd Prize Cornish Hen, Worst guess: Dozen Eggs.

Wrist wrestling

Championships
Wed March 17th. Register 11:45 in front of SAC building. Tournament is single

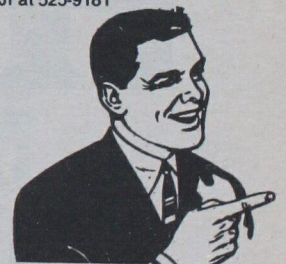
elimination.

Weight classes: Men 176 pounds and under, 131 - 175 and 130 and under, Women, 140 and over, 139 and under.

Get your tech strong guys and gals to get in there. We invited PVI Welders and Ironworkers and UBC Industrial Ed Reps to participate so lets get our strong one out!!

Outdoor Club

Wanted, someone with whom to hike a portion of the Appalation Trail this summer. I am a 17 year old male student living in Burnaby and and intermediate level hiker. Call William Quinten Jr at 525-9181



OPPORTUNITIES OVERSEAS IN APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Members of B.C.I.T.'s International Education Advisory Committee are presenting a series of lectures and films to promote awareness of the problems of the Third World.

Canada's future depends upon its readiness to find markets for its products and expertise overseas. One of the best ways to get an insight into the problems that much of the rest of the world faces is to spend time overseas with a voluntary agency.

Two such agencies exist on campus:

W.U.S.C. - Representative; Mr. Art Guite, Trailer 2T and
C.U.S.O. - Representative; Mr. Eric Crossin, Room #210

In addition, B.C.I.T. is exploring the possibilities of establishing its own overseas programs. This week's presentation consists of two films:

"Models and Method" - A study in appropriate technology, and
"Projects in Kenya" - A personal super 8 sound movie shot by Mr. Jim Wardroper of his own personal projects in that Country. (Wednesday, February 24th at 12:30 in Room 125)
Mr. Wardroper is collecting a list of students who are interested in serving overseas in such projects should the opportunities present themselves.

by Jim McElgunn
Canadian University Press

"Two roads diverged in a yellow
wood....." Robert Frost

Periodically, all societies reach a fork in the road, one where the route chosen will radically affect the future viability of that society.

We are at such a fork in our energy policy.

What that choice entails has never been more clearly spelled out than in a landmark work by British engineer and alternative energies expert, Amory Lovins.

In his 1977 book, *Soft Energy Paths: Toward a Durable Peace*, Lovins presents a concise and compelling case that the world's industrialized countries must choose now between two radically different and mutually exclusive paths of energy development.

He labels the first the hard energy path. It's a familiar one, in vogue almost everywhere. The strategy is to develop in very short order a vast network of highly centralized, very large-scale, complex, expensive energy technologies. The paradigm of this kind of technology is the nuclear fission reactor.

Other examples of hard energy technologies: massive coal-fired power stations, liquid natural gas terminals, Arctic and offshore petroleum rigs, tar sands, and tar shale extraction plants, solar satellites and large single-crop biomass plantations.

The key to these technologies is their large-scale complexity, requiring centralized manage-

ment by government and corporate bureaucracies. None of these projects can be controlled by any but the most powerful groups in our society. That is why Lovins includes the last two examples as hard technologies, even though they rely on renewable energy.

Lovins uses the term 'hard' to connote brittle or inflexible. Hard technologies are ill-adapted to our needs as the oil and gas era draws to a close, he contends. He says characteristic weaknesses of hard technologies are that they:

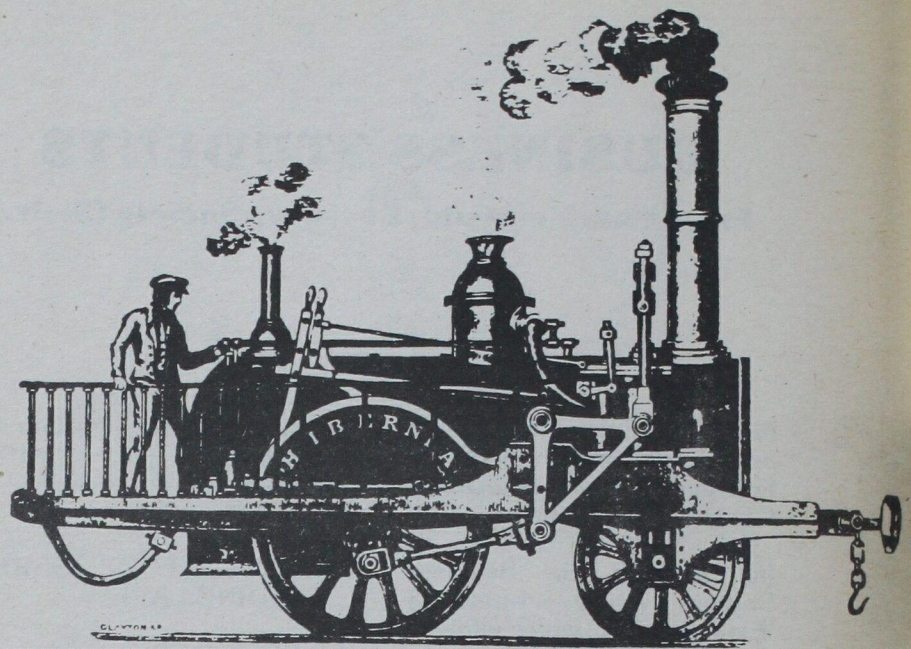
- are extremely complex to build and operate;
- need constant and costly maintenance;
- are only feasible if run by rigid bureaucracies plagued by inertia and unclear lines of responsibility;
- are very slow to get off the ground;
- are extremely expensive, and plagued by huge cost overruns;
- are inherently likely to down-play safety precautions because of the widespread disruptions and costs if they shut down;
- are poorly suited to convert to take advantage of changed circumstances.

Soft solutions

The second choice we must look at are what Lovins calls the soft technologies.

The soft energy strategy is to develop quickly a diverse range of highly decentralized, small- and medium-scale, simple, cheap energy technologies. The paradigm is the solar collector.

Other examples include



converting agricultural, forestry and urban wastes to methanol and other fuel alcohols, wind-generated electricity, and many local possibilities such as tidal power.

The key to these technologies is their small scale and simplicity, which permits decentralized development by small and medium-sized companies and participation by ordinary citizens.

Lovins uses the term 'soft' for want of a better word he says it connotes "not vague, mushy, speculative, or ephemeral, but rather flexible, resilient, sustainable and benign."

Soft technologies are best adapted to our needs, Lovins argues, because they share characteristic strengths. These technologies:

- are fairly simple to build and operate;
- need little maintenance, and that requires only moderate skills (for example, plumbers could learn to maintain neighborhood or home solar collectors);
- are adaptable to highly decentralized operations, based on the neighborhood or household level, taking advantage of the ability to get things done easily at a small scale;
- are cheaper than most hard technologies over the life cycle of the product, especially as mass production brings costs down;
- are unlikely to affect many if they break down;
- are easily adapted to changing circumstances.

In more concrete terms, what does each path entail?

In the hard energy path, energy consumption grows at a rapid rate, though slower than in the cheap energy era of 1945-73. Oil imports are minimized.

These twin policies create an energy gap, which is filled by expanding hard energy technologies at a pace never before contemplated.

American Department of Energy planners speculate that by 2000 the United States will be dotted with 450 to 800 nuclear reactors, 500 to 800 massive coal-fired power plants and 1000 to 1600 new coal mines.

These energy projects are the biggest undertaking in the history of the world. Hundreds of thousands of workers are mobilized, thousands of communities and millions of acres of land are uprooted.

A bewildering array of public-private consortia are created to spread the risk. Massive new bureaucracies coordinate hundreds of projects and millions of details. Capital markets are mobilized to supply trillions of dollars to fund all this.

The hard energy path is clearly at least as much of a radical departure from our conventional oil-gas-coal-hydro economy as a soft energy path.

An entirely different picture emerges in the soft energy scenario. Energy consumption grows slowly or not at all. Oil imports continue, but they are increasingly reserved for essential uses, such as making petrochemicals.

Three ingredients make up the soft energy strategy.

The first is conservation. This would come in two ways: technical fixes, such as improving car mileage and raising insulation standards, and lifestyle changes, such as driving smaller cars and turning the thermostat down.

During the cheap oil era, conservation was a non-starter, but it's now by far our cheapest energy source, says Lovins. Canadians use more energy per person than any other people, twice that of the equally affluent West Germans.

So the scope for savings is immense, as automakers have found since 1974. Similar savings are possible in most energy end-uses, often at very low capital costs. For example, properly-constructed and insulated buildings use 50 to 80 per cent less energy than existing ones.

Lovins denies that a conservator society is some sort of "pastoralist's utopia." In no way does conservation necessitate a reduction in living standards, he says.

Quite the contrary. Someone in a well-insulated house uses much less energy for space heating than someone in a poorly-insulated house, but their living standards are higher because they have more money to spend on non-fuel purchases.

The second ingredient in a soft energy strategy is, obviously, to develop soft energy technologies. This would be done for the most part on a neighborhood or household level, radically decentralized compared with the way we supply energy now.

For example, a neighborhood of 1000 people could invest in a jointly-owned district heating system, which would involve small heat storage tanks and a pipe system to distribute the heat. A similar system could be devised for electricity.

The source of heat could be a neighborhood solar collector, waste heat from a factory, methanol from municipal wastes, or many other possibilities. Electricity could be "co-generated" as a by-product of the process steam produced by many

industries. Lovins is convinced that this method, which supplied 15 per cent of U.S. electricity in 1950, is economical again, and could supply much of the needed electricity.

The electricity could come from solar collectors (virtually every neighborhood has some shade-free space, eliminating the problem of sun-blockage for some households), wind-generators, or other methods being developed.

Fuels to substitute for oil could be produced on a somewhat larger scale. Pyrolysis of municipal, agricultural and forestry wastes into fuel alcohols could open up a huge, untapped energy source for transportation.

The third ingredient needed to complete the strategy is to use "transitional" energy technologies to ease the switch to soft energy technologies.

Two have already been outlined: co-generating electricity and using waste industrial heat for district heating. The greatest shortfall in this scenario is energy for space heating, because oil and gas will be reserved for more essential uses.

Lovins rejects the use of electricity for space heating as grossly inefficient. The answer, he says, is to use coal in new ways.

Prohibitive costs

Long-neglected coal technology is now undergoing a virtual revolution, says Lovins. The most promising of an array of new coal technologies is the fluidized bed system, which can burn coal or almost any other combustible material.

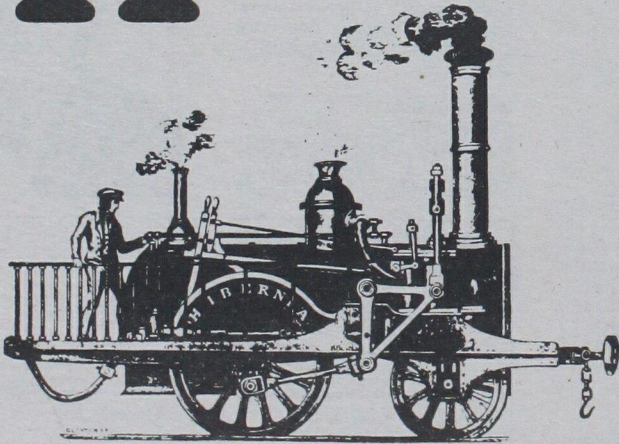
A fluidized bed is a simple, furnace-like device. Coal is added a bit at a time to small, inert, red-hot particles — sand or ceramic pellets — kept suspended as an agitated fluid by a stream of air continuously blown up through it from below.

Fluidized beds can be used to heat large industrial complexes, and are flexible enough that smaller versions can be used for municipal power stations or household furnaces. These devices could be part of the district hot water scheme outlined above.

The beauty of this system is that the fluidized bed could be replaced by plugging in soft technologies as they become available, without having to replace the heating tanks and distribution pipes.

Those are the choices. Lovins has contributed to the energy debate by pulling to-

HARD OR



E ENERGY TECH

reams of observations
technical data into two
"packages" of alterna-

concludes two things from
analysis: the choices are
ally incompatible, and the
path is based on "future
ologies whose time has
ed."

seems odd to say that the
paths are incompatible. Why
have reactors and solar
ctors, Arctic oil and bio-
conversion?

However, in practice resour-
are scarce and not easy to
ert. If a society aligns its
al markets, labour markets,
ational institutions, regula-
public relations, govern-
agencies, and research
y to one path, it is unlikely
ve anything left over for the

example of this is the way
research is being denied
nal research grants in
ur of nuclear fission, fast
der reactors, tar sands ex-
on, and other hard tech-
gies.

facilities of one type are
olished, it becomes progres-
y harder to divert resources
e other type. Interest groups
out their path as indispen-
to the national good re-
ce this process.

Conclusion: once you make a
ce, you're stuck with it for a
time.

ovins' second conclusion is
the hard energy path is to be
ed. He contends it is both
orkable and undesirable.

he hard energy path is rapidly
coming politically unwork-
at. Public opposition is having
impact, if only to delay a
ect while construction costs
alate a minimum of 20 per
above inflation per year.

roughout the industrialized
d, people are organizing to
k large-scale energy pro-
es that impose prohibitive
cal and environmental costs
hem and benefit someone

nd they're having a lot of
ress: nuclear development is
en in many jurisdictions;
hits for liquified natural gas
inals are stalled because of
sity concerns; Arctic oil de-
ment has been slowed by
ve land claims; Newfoundland
has adapted a "go-slow"
y on off-shore oil develop-
t; and civil action against
merican coal companies has
ed them to scale down their
s for a massive expansion in
-mining.

he hard energy path is be-
ing technically unworkable.
ns: "There is mounting evi-

dence that even the richest and
most sophisticated countries
lack the skills, industrial capa-
bility, and managerial ability to
sustain such rapid expansion of
untried and forgiving technolo-
gies."

Worker shortages

Alberta's tarsands develop-
ment is already being slowed
because the province can't find
enough engineers and other
highly skilled workers to build
more than two extraction plants
a decade. This is well below the
rate of one plant every 18
months originally planned. Simi-
lar problems plague other huge
energy projects.

Lovins says the hard energy
path is also economically un-
workable. More than anything
else, this brought the nuclear
industry to a halt after 1978.
Nearly-bankrupt utilities are
looking for simpler and cheaper
ways to generate electricity and
heat.

An amazing thing has hap-
pened. Even with government
subsidies and huge loan guaran-
tees, many large energy projects
cannot attract financing. They
are uncompetitive, and large
financiers are rendering their
verdict: these projects don't pay.

Hard energy projects cost too
much, says Lovins. This sector is
as notorious as the defense
industry for absurd cost over-
runs.

Examples: the Syncrude tar-
sands plant was budgeted at
\$500 million in 1973 and built for
five times that in 1978. Its
successor, the Alsands venture,
has gone from \$3 billion to \$6 bil-
lion to \$13 billion in just three
years.

No one can afford to build
many large-scale energy projects
at prices like that. Because of
this, every hard energy sector
has been forced to scale down
its growth projections drastic-
ally.

This is a blessing in disguise,
argues Lovins, because the hard
energy path is undesirable even
if it were feasible.

In the end, the hard energy
path is a threat, he says.

It threatens our domestic po-
litical system, by accelerating
the frightening trend towards
rule by a centralized managerial
elite prepared to use repression
to maintain the system.

A society based on hard
energy would not be an attrac-
tive one, comments Lovins. By
its nature, it tolerates less of the
diversity he holds dear.

"In contrast to the soft path's
dependence on plurastic
consumer choice in deploying a
myriad of small devices and

refinements, the hard path
depends on difficult, large-scale
projects requiring a major social
commitment under centralized
management," he writes.

Demands for skills, labour,
materials and special sites could
not be met through the market,
but would require compulsory
diversion from whatever priori-
ties are backed by the weakest
groups politically.

Following the hard energy
path would require changing
existing structures in society,
even if those changes were
undesirable for other reasons.

A grim scenario is easy to
imagine. Capital would be div-
erted from other uses, probably
causing a decline in most peo-
ple's after-inflation income; en-
vironmental regulations would
be ignored or relaxed to permit
rapid development; educational
institutions would be re-oriented
to provide the skilled labour
needed, even if they did not want
to; public relations campaigns
would resort to distortions and
lies to maintain support for
these projects; governments
would sacrifice community inter-
ests to the need for more energy.

The scenario seems a bit too
familiar.

Centralization breeds vulner-
ability: even a single rifle shot
could probably black out a city
instantly. Nuclear facilities are
even more vulnerable, because
the consequences of theft or
sabotage are extreme.

As large energy centres
become critical to the mainten-
ance of industrial society and
vulnerable to disruption, repres-
sive measures would be needed
to ensure the system's survival.

Another danger of the hard
energy path is the effect on the
Third World. Hard technologies
are grossly unsuited to the
needs of the world's poor.
Despite the sales propoganda of
reactor exporters, large nuclear
reactors to generate are not what
is needed in countries where
most people have never seen an
electrical outlet, says Lovins.

The rural poor of the Third
World need cheap, simple, reli-
able ways to heat, cook, light
and pump. Soft technologies,
such as small-scale solar
collectors and biomass
conversion, are a lot more rele-
vant to those needs than reac-
tors. As Lovins says, you don't
need a sledgehammer to crack a
nut.

Soft technologies fit in with
the kind of bottom-up agricul-
tural production the Third World
needs if it is ever to develop.
They fit in much better with
existing cultural patterns, can
take advantage of abundant local
resources (such as protein-poor
cassava, excellent for making
fuel alcohols), rely on energy
abundant in the area, such as
sunlight, can often be made
locally from local minerals and
do not require a technological
elite to maintain them, and resist
technological dependence and
commercial monopoly.

The hard path, in contrast,
tends to concentrate wealth,
power, and development in the
hands of a few, and neglect the
rest. It also reinforces the
centralization-repression prob-
lem seen in the West.

If this is allowed to happen,
the Third World will become
more destabilized and a threat to
long-run peace, says Lovins.

The third and most ominous
threat from the hard energy path
is the role nuclear energy plays
in the proliferation of nuclear
weapons technology.

Proliferation is the environ-
mental risk.

Exploding promises

Since 1953, the United States
has vigorously disseminated
knowledge about nuclear energy
world-wide through its Atoms for
Peace program. It has since been
joined by many other nuclear
exporters, including Canada with
its CANDU reactor sales.

American policy is that nuclear
energy technology can be
kept separate from nuclear
weapons technology through
safeguard agreements overseen
by the International Atomic
Energy Agency (IAEA). The sys-
tem rests on signed pledges by
technology importers that they
will not develop nuclear

weapons potential and on IAEA-
supervised inspections.

But the myth that these are
adequate was quite literally
exploded by India in 1974, when
it built a nuclear device using
CANDU technology.

The spread of nuclear tech-
nology through "peaceful" re-
actor technology transfers has
allowed dozens of countries to
reach the threshold, when it
would take them less than two
years to build a nuclear weapon.

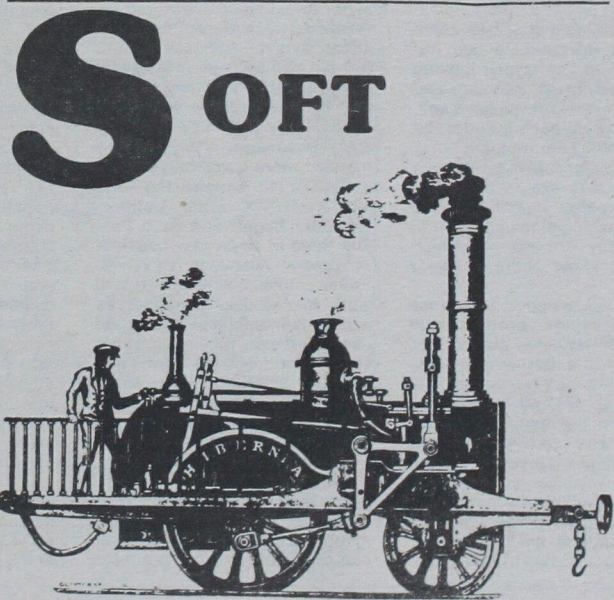
Lovins does not just argue
that reactor exports must be
halted. He says the entire in-
dustry is vulnerable to thefts or
sabotage. No one can prevent a
determined group from stealing
enough nuclear material to build
a substantial bomb if they want
it badly enough.

"The fundamental reason that
nuclear theft can not be pre-
vented is that people and human
institutions are imperfect,"
writes Lovins. "No arrangement,
however good it looks on paper,
and however competently and
devotedly it is established, is
proof against boredom, laxity, or
corruption."

Proliferation would disrupt the
existing nuclear stalemate,
threatening the entire equilib-
rium of peace.

Lovins' argument ultimately
comes down to this: if we are
clever enough to devise hard
technologies but not clever
enough to control them, it is
time to switch to technologies
we can control.

The penalty for choosing
poorly, he says, will be the
permanent loss of our ability to
choose.



They do the do like it should be done

by Lois

12 Bodles In Overdrive ... Athletic, playful, electric, fun, funny, innovative, and alive! ... Les Ballet Jazz de Montreal.

With no formal introduction while the audience was seating itself, a few dancers ambled out to the stage and slowly stretched. The lights came down, and they lit up; swelling into a company class working out to the music of Claude Bolling and Jean-Pierre Rampal. This gave us an indication of their clean technical and athletic prowess.

"La Machine". Music: Duke Ellington and compatriots. Several times during this piece you become aware of pictures on stage. The bodies meshed to become cars, airplanes, bicycles, and a whole series of collages of gadgets passed in front of our eyes. Here it was plain to see they were having a bit of a giggle at this crazy high-tech whacked-out world we live in. They laughed and had fun and so did we. Interesting that choreographer Daryl Gray used the smooth mellow tones of the old jazz masters in this space-age portrayal.

Everything hitherto restrained and held in, burst out for the Afro-Caribbean "Escargot". The deep red lighting made the dancers look like exploding, leaping, wild furries. Dancer George Randolph said this was

the most high, but draining piece in their repertoire, but that dance was about expressing yourself, and there were no holds barred here. There are many adults taking jazz dance these days as a means to be a member of our growing lets-get-fit society. What about serious pursuit of the art?

In terms of growth, is it strictly child's play?

At age 20 Randolph, with a background in tennis, wrestling, and football, graduated into full-time study of dance and conceded that professionally it was difficult, but could be done. Case in point is his own fluid style and a favorite teacher he had had who got the dance bug at age 29, and is now a respected dancer and teacher.

The final segment, 'La Perfectly Swell', was a series of vignettes using popular American funk jazz which featured a sexy siren, a motown group, and some bobby soxers to name a few. "La Perfectly Swell" was. Also, more fun for us and them.

Les Ballets Jazz, in their tenth year of existence, has toured the world and their 1981-82 season has taken them from Quebec to LA, to Caracas, Mexico, New York, Canada, winding up with a five-week tour of Europe. To coin Mr. Randolph, it is "up" they are going. I'd say the sky's the limit.



MOVIES IN THE SAC:

Wed Feb 24
Whooly Moses

Thurs Feb 25
Clash of the Titans

Tues March 2
Friday the 13th Part 1

Wed March 3
California Suite

LaFleur in tights

by James Armstrong

Miss Lois can certainly capture a moment. I will make no great attempt to qualify the performance of Les Ballet Jazz. As a newcomer to the art form, my level of appreciation is necessarily of a lesser order. Miss Lois has been a jazz dancer for years and she is quite familiar with all the major and minor dance companies that tour the Americas.

So what was it like? Like some deranged Revenue Canada taxman, I could find myself looking at all that great dancing and thinking, "Gee, it looks swell, but what good does it do for the economy?" The moment they stop dancing, the value of their effect is lost. Would their time not be better spent planting trees or baking ping pong balls? I mean, why not do something that will show some concrete result?

Speaking to one of the principals backstage brought still more light onto the subject. He spoke of the difficulty of one routine but gloried in the skill required to perform it. Never did he lament the transiency of its reward. Nor did the packed crowd at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

I will conclude by paraphrasing Jeal Paul Richter and say that "dance is indeed not the bread, but the wine of life."

MY THREE ANGELS

by James Armstrong

French Guiana is known for its heat and its prisons. New Westminster is known for its ex-prison and its ex-hockey team. But the two unlikely locales are being brought together for the next two weeks at the Vagobond Playhouse in Queen's Park. They are performing 'My Three Angels,' more commonly known as 'We're No Angels,' the 1953 movie starring Peter Ustinov, Humphry Bogart and Aldo Ray. The three of them play convicts of Devil's Island in Cayenne, French Guiana who are put to work for various townfolk as part of their penance. In the play, as in the movie, they are working at the storefront home of Felix Ducotel, a failing shopkeeper with family problems as well. Enter our three gold-hearted murderers to remedy his life's troubles.

Bogie's role as Joseph is played by Dave Sayer who quickly sets to work merchandising like only a crook can, and starts to turn a profit for

old Monsieur Ducotel in no time. Dave Evans portrays the wizened veteran con and Warren Johnson the youthful Alfred who seeks to set matters straight for lovely Marie Louise Ducotel, Felix' daughter, convincingly played by Joan Dahl. Sally Quinter held things together as Emilie, Felix' wife. She displayed a particularly strong stage voice which stood out amongst some of the less experienced performers.

Klaus Dorr played Felix Ducotel and gave a Henry Woolf-like performance; very good. Funnily enough, we got our dates mixed up, and mistakenly showed up at the theatre last week, only to find the set still under construction with nary an audience in sight. I realize now that Klaus Dorr was one of those two carpenters working on the set. At the time I thought it somewhat peculiar how humorous he found the situation, while being sure to invite us back for his 'next' performance.

In the second act, the going gets lively as our antagonists make their appearance. This duo takes the form of Henri Trochard and Paul, played by Paul

Kloegman and Dwayne Campbell. Trochard intends to take the store away from poor old Felix unless he can prove to him that he's making a success of the place. Our three cons again step into the fray.

As you may guess, it is not a small cast and not a short play. Vagobond Players is an amateur group that has been together for an amazing forty-five years and My Three Angels is their 199th production. Anyone can join them and acquire or donate any experience they have in the theatre. Ticket prices for this volunteers troupe's performance are five dollars for adults and four for students. My Three Angels continues from February 24th to the 27th and again from March 3rd to the 6th. Their 200th production will be the Gilbert and Sullivan musical HMS Pinafore to be shown in conjunction with the Hyack Festival starting May 12th.

LOST AND FOUND

9-3:30

Trailer 2T

local 878

SHOWS AT
5:30 PM

CANADA EMPLOYMENT CENTRE

c/d - March 1, 1982

CEAC Canada Ltd. - Perm
Electronics - Control

EDWARD WEAR - C.A. - Perm
Financial Mgmt. - Accounting Option

c/d - March 3, 1982

FAIRWEATHERS - Perm
Marketing

WANG CANADA LTD. - Perm
Electrical

c/d - Closing Date

c/d - March 5, 1982

MCLENNANEY ASSOC. - Perm & Sum
Survey

ALBERTA POWER - Perm
Electrical

c/d - March 12, 1982

DRYCO SYSTEMS - Perm & Sum
Building - Economics or Architecture

Sum - Summer

c/d - March 15, 1982

CU & C HEALTH SER/ICES - Perm
Computer

c/d - March 18/82

TORONTO DOMINION BANK - Perm
Administrative Mgmt., Financial
Mgmt., Marketing Mgmt.

c/d - March 25, 1982

Cara Operations Ltd. - Perm
Hospitality

OUT @ ABOUT TOWN



Jack's Cabaret
WITH **HOT ROCK**
dance to the beat of
February 22 - 27
3-D
Amateur
Entertainment 7-9
NO COVER MONDAY TO THURSDAY
OR BEFORE NINE FRIDAY & SATURDAY
932 Granville Mall
687-6418

PROWL POWELL
by visiting ...

marr pub **DRAKE BAR**
403 Powell 606 Powell

severin's
Lunch
Dinner
Banquet Facilities
Discotheque
6669 Kingsway
Burnaby 438-7295

Stretheart — Stretheart

The success of *Loverboy* in the States has opened up a lot of musical doors for Canadian groups. Chilliwack, Triumph and Prism are all experiencing increased record sales, and rightfully so. These groups have been kicking around for a few years and have paid their dues. One other group that has paid their dues in triplicate is Stretheart.

After three platinum albums, two gold albums, a gold single and a Juno for Most Promising Group in 1980, they are still waiting to crack that rich, elusive American market. I thought they were going to do it in 1980 with "Drugstore Dancer" which contained at least three singles, but it was another case of close but no cigar.

1982 sees a return to their roots with their new release, simply entitled "Stretheart". It's also a return to their first producer, George Semkiw, who will assist them in their attempt to climb Mount Billboard. The album contains the regular dose of rock'n'roll with a couple of slower ones chucked in. One of the ballads, "What Kind of Love is This?", has already been receiving air play around town with another few songs waiting in the wings. "Look In Your Eyes" is another ballad with commercial potential. Or there's the rockers like "Without Your Love", "Mad As Hell" and "Wired", all fine Stretheart-flavoured boppers.

So far, Stretheart has been living under the shadow of Paul Dean and Matt Frenette, two ex-Stretheart members who left to form *Loverboy*. It's a painful memory for lead singer Kenny Shields who admits that every time he does an interview, he spends 15 minutes talking about Stretheart and 25 minutes about *Loverboy*. It might make Shields feel better to know that the Canadian rock mag, *Music Express*, has picked him as the third sexiest Canadian rocker. In my humble opinion, he also has the best rock voice in Canada.

It will be interesting to see whether this, their fifth album, is the one to do it. Your chance to see them in action will be this March 24 in the *Agrodome*, with opening act *Aldo Novo*. It will be a hot show — guaranteed. "Stretheart" by Stretheart, on Capital Records. Good Canuck rock, eh?
— Mark Steffich

Torch — Carly Simon

Forget about BCIT for awhile, okay? Forget that you're sitting in the SAC or the Snackery, reading the Link and letting the homework pile up in front of you. Instead...picture yourself on a dark rainy night, sometime during World War II, taking refuge in a bar downtown. Inside the crowded, smoke-filled room, all attention is centred on a lady standing at the piano, singing the blues.

It's from this setting that Carly Simon has taken her latest album, "Torch". Not all the songs are from the '40s war era, but the atmosphere is so tangible that just listening to *Torch* will take you there. The saxophone, the soft sound of the brush on the cymbals, and—above all—Carly's own sultry voice make for torch music of the finest kind.

The classics are there. "Body and Soul", "I'll Be Around", "I Get Along Without You Very Well"...classics from another time and place maybe, but classics all the same. They're songs that were sung by legends like Ella Fitzgerald. Here, Carly Simon gives them all they're worth...and more, as if her voice had finally found a home in these old torch numbers. She's included one tune of her own, and added lyrics to some of the others, but they manage to slide right into the mood set by the older material. The only weak point I can find on this one is the orchestration of the songs. I'd rather hear the pure sounds from a few

choice instruments than the wall of sound an orchestra puts out.

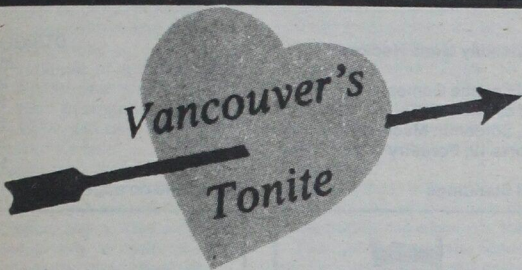
On one Duke Ellington piece, Carly sings: "I got it bad/and that ain't good." With "Torch", she's got it good, and that sure ain't bad.
— Shelley Rankin

The Church — The Church

When I tell about this exciting, new group from Australia, what do you think they'll sound like? Perhaps a mix between AC/DC and a chainsaw? Or how about two dirt bikes and a Swiss Yodeller with rabies? Wrong-o! The Church have a sound reminiscent of the Boomtown Rats, a sort-of pop-rock combination without being Air Supply wimpy.

The Church were discovered in their native Sydney last year and were quickly signed to EMI Australia. This is their debut album and a fine effort at that. Already their premier single "The Unguarded Moment" has made it into the Aussie top ten, and is slowly getting some air play around town. It's a good, bouncy song that is very infectious and will soon have you jumping around your stereo. The rest of the album shows a lot of maturity in both the writing, which is done primarily by their lead singer Steve Kilbey, and in their music.

Believe me, Brothers and Sisters, The Church has a message. And that message is good music. Isn't it time you went to church? (Psst, they're on Capital Records.)
— Mark Steffich



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Intramurals and Campus Rec

SUPER HOCKEY LEAGUE

Engineers 7, Business 1
It took Engineers half a game to convince Business that this was their last game. John Marits scored the last two goals and assisted on two others to lead Engineers. Reid McCartney had four big assists. Kevin Smith, Dave Kranuc and Darrel Stanwood were the other goal getters. Tim Stubins made some spectacular saves but Mike Taschner continued in scoring for business to spoil the shut out.

Forestry 5, H/S/A 3
Looked like a runaway as Green Machines opened up a 4-1 lead. The Raggedy Anns of the league never let up and at times, with all their players could have overcome the big lead. Enzo Caccavo 4, John Powers 3, and Ian Douglas 3 did the scoring for Forestry. Stan Klassen, Rob Prest and Tom Taylor were the gunners for Health Staff Alumni.

FINAL GAME FRIDAY FEB 26 8:00 PM

Blue Rink, Columbian Four Rinks. Who will win the Stanley? Engineers VS Forestry, Red Machine VS Green Machine.

Please! No fighting in the crowd. (What?) Should be 100's there. Drums and Bongos permitted. No whistles!

Volleyball, Feb 17

After losing last weeks match to the Twinkies, the Staff team

came right back this week to wallop the cartmics 15:4 and 15:3 Elaine Anderson and Mary McCartney played well for Staff.

The Twinkies extended their winning streak to five games by defeating the 'bits' this week 15:3 and 15:7. Lauri Lai, May Yee and Angle Eng highlighted the performance of the Twinkies.

The Micros won their second game in as many weeks, after picking up last years Cougar, Alan Purdy two weeks ago, by defeating the Med Rads 15:1 and 15:2. Alan Purdy and Jean Beausoleil played well for the Micros.

The 'Big Mechs' came out mean and hungry this week, after their loss last week, and went on to upset the Beetle Juicers 15:10 and 15:7. Ken Williams and Mark Dorine displayed good volleyball skills.

Indoor Soccer, Feb 15&16

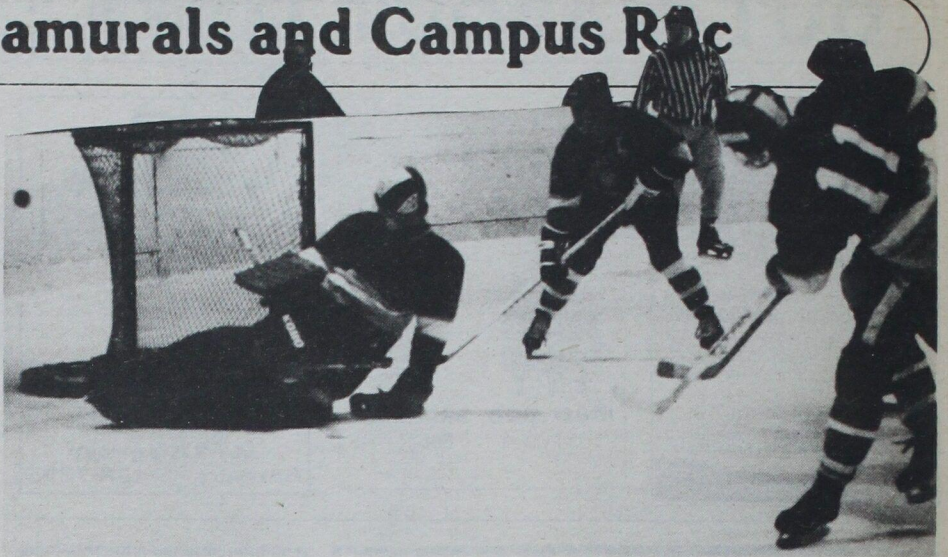
Hi Ball 0, Pygmies 0

The match between the Pygmies was not only game for first place, but also the best match of the season. Both teams displayed tremendous skills, but to no avail since nobody was able to score. Mike Turner and Dave Reeve played outstanding for the Hi Balls, Rob Reid and Art Hazel for the Pygmies.

69ers 4, Chilcotin Selects 0

Like last week, the 69ers exploded with three quick goals in the second half of the game to take another victory. The 69ers are one of the only undeated teams in the league. The scorers were Aris Reves, Dean Graydon, Sid Miedzygorski, and Kevin Fertile.

Centroids 2, Fin Man 0



Finally, the Centroids were able to post a win this season, and they did it in style as they defeated the Fin Man squad 2:0. However, their victory would not have been theirs if Ian Stewart wouldn't have made some outstanding saves. Excellent goaltending Ian! Darren Bartel and Doug Lee paced the Centroids with one goal each.

No Name 2, Building Plus 1
Not only have the No Names humiliated last year's champion, the Chasers a few weeks ago, but this week they tripped up the undefeated Building Plus. In a well played match, the Plus took the early lead on a goal by John Homenofe, but only to find themselves behind by one goal twenty minutes later. Joe Battie and Taj Mahamed scored for the No Names.

The world is crowded with illiterate people, studies show.

Wednesday Mens Hockey

Final League Games
Staff 8, Gas&Oil 4
C&S, Screemin Meemies 1
Allsorts 12, Forestry

Final Standings

	DTS/GOALS
Staff	26/100
C&S	26/85
Gas&Oil	19/52
S. Meemies	19/27
Allsorts	18/51
Forestry	11/32

Continued on page 5

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Cults - Impersonal authoritarian

Canadian University Press

Cults attract young people because they appear to present a warm a familiar atmosphere, according to Roman Catholic priest Richard Mugford.

"The large impersonal structures of today's society present situations in which people feel a need for smaller personal relationships. Cults respond to our need to belong," Father Mugford told students at the University of British Columbia recently.

"These groups make an attempt to make you feel at home. They provide a sense of community by appearing to be genuinely interested in you as a person," he said.

Mugford said there are four basic types of cults: millenarian, esoteric, egocentric and authoritarian/communal.

"An example of a millenarian cult is the Jehovah's Witnesses. After the Armageddon, they believe there will be a 1,000 year millennium," he said.

"People who lack status join the Jehovahs to feel better than the supposedly satanic society surrounding them. The Jehovah Witnesses are a cult of the dispossessed," said Mugford.

"Witnesses are on the street and visit your home because they believe they are bringing the new world to you, the world of Jehovah." Mugford said the members must attend meetings or they will be excommunicated.

"The esoteric camp of cults professes to bring you the long lost wisdom of the East," he said. He cited the Eckankar cult led by Darwin Gross as an example.

"The Eck masters preach that when you die, your soul will be taken to the space by Darwin Gross, the founder of the group. Gross takes the place of God; he is omnipresent," he said.

There is a certain cash outlay for this, he added. "Darwin's organization is very wealthy. They say they can teach you to become adept in any area. They also claim that Plato and Pythagorus were Eck masters."

Egocentric cults teach that you are the centre of you belief, Mugford said. "Their main belief is that there are divine resources within yourself," he said.

"Christian Science organized by Mary Baker Eddy is an egocentric cult. The basic teachings of Eddy are that the only reality is spirit; body and matter are merely the delusion of the mind."

The problem with cults is they don't tell you all their teachings at the beginning when you join."

The speaker said the Moonies are an authoritarian/communal cult. "Reverend Sun Myung Moon believes he is the third saviour, the perfect Adam to start his own perfect family. Adam failed, Jesus Christ took over, but was crucified before he could create a perfect family,

Moon preaches."

Mugford said, "If the first and the second saviours were unsuccessful, look at the financial success of the third. His 'family' is selling peanuts, candy, flowers for him." Moon also owns a munitions factory in South Korea, and large amounts of property in the U.S., he added.

"The rest of the cults are peanuts compared to the

Moonies. Ultimately they want to run the world." Mugford quoted from Moon's propoganda: "I am your thinker, I am your brain."

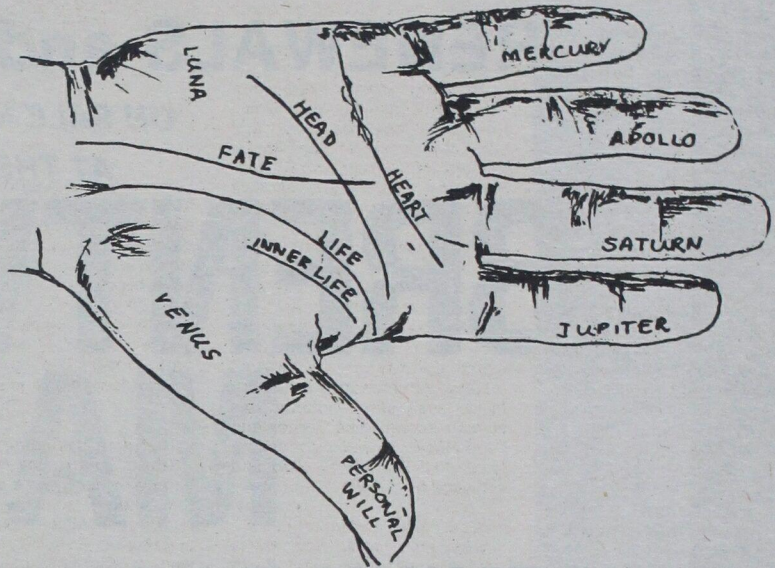
Moon also tells his followers, "I will conquer and subjugate the world."

Moon has more than 200 front organizations. "You can get involved without even knowing it,"

the priest said. "The Committee for Responsible Dialogue is usually used at universities."

Mugford said the Moonies are looking for young people who are idealistic, altruistic and want to make the world a better place.

"They are not looking for street-wise kids, and if you are beyond the age of 35, they are not interested in you," he said.



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