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Students' Union
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**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
Job Search Information
PRESENTER**

Calgary, Edmonton, Edmonton Region, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Red Deer - As part of a student team, under the direction of the local Hire-A-Student Committee, you will provide Alberta youth with information on effective job search methods. The main emphasis is on public speaking, as you will be required to conduct presentations to Junior and Senior High School students. You will also be required to liaise with regional school personnel and government agencies, and prepare activity and statistical reports.

QUALIFICATIONS

A post-secondary student in a related discipline. Applicants must possess a valid driver's license and a car in good working order, as the position involves extensive travel throughout the region. Good communication skills essential.

Position is part-time from mid January, 1983 to completion of school term, thereafter full-time until the end of June. Hire-A-Student recognizes the importance of accommodating academic schedules. For this reason, the part-time hours of the Job Search Presenter are flexible around the individual student's school commitments. The applicant must, however, be able to work a minimum of **40 hours per MONTH**.

Wage: \$7.70/hour (under review) plus travel expenses.

Term of Employment:

Part-time - mid-January, 1983 to the end of the school term in April.
Full-time - End of school term to mid-June, 1983.

Applicants are asked to submit a detailed resume clearly indicating preferred location(s) to:

Hire-A-Student Resource Section
Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower
Parkside Building
10924 - 119 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 3P5

Closing date: December 1, 1982.

For further information call Sheila at 427-0115.

El Salvadoran says U.S. warlike

by Mark Roppel

About 50 people turned out to hear Francisco Acosta speak about the situation in El Salvador last Friday.

Acosta is a representative of the Labour Union Syndicate of El Salvador and has been on a speaking tour of Canada for the last ten months.

Also speaking was Dr. E. H. Shaffer, an economics professor here at the U of A. who was the first to address the gathering.

He cited the 99 wars the United States has been involved in since 1776 as proof of America's aggressive nature, despite the "Madison Avenue and Hollywood image" of the U.S. as a peace-loving nation.

He also said, "Latin America has in effect been an American colony for many years". He called the struggle in El Salvador "part of a break up of the old order of imperialism imposed on the third world by Western powers."

He then posed the question, "How much of the high standard of living here is a result of the misery of people in the third world?"

Mr. Acosta spoke in Spanish with Oscar Ammar acting as interpreter. Ammar is the vice president of the Political Science Undergraduate Association.

"We have been under military dictatorship for over 50 years in the name of the bourgeoisie", said Acosta. "The bourgeoisie owns the land, the farms, the industries . . . five million of us live under bad economic conditions."

The average industrial worker in El Salvador makes \$4.35 US a day. The average peasant makes \$2.80. According to Acosta the miserable economic conditions gave rise to Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN). It is a military organization attempting to overthrow the El Salvadorian government.

"We do not call them guerillas, they are the popular army," said



photo by Zane Harker

El Salvadoran labour leader Francisco Acosta speaks on the plight of his country. "It is a problem of hunger of the stomach and a hunger for sovereignty."

Acosta.

At present the FMLN controls forty per cent of El Salvador including twenty cities.

The Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) is the political wing of the FMLN. The FDR is comprised of forty-four different organizations including student's organizations, labour syndicates and women's organizations.

On October 28 the FMLN and the FDR presented a "Proposal for dialogue without prior conditions". The proposal was turned down. The American and El Salvadorian governments maintain that the FMLN must lay down its weapons as a prelude to negotiations.

Mr. Acosta placed much of the blame for the present situation on the United States. "The U.S. embassy in El Salvador has more power than the

people in government . . . If El Salvador were left to solve its problems for itself, we would have peace."

Over sixty per cent of the capital in El Salvador is foreign controlled. Acosta says the multinationals' exploitation of cheap labour has reduced El Salvador to a mere branch plant which can never develop viable independent industry under the present circumstances.

Acosta says the U.S. may use Hondurian troops, mercenaries or as a last resort, even U.S. marines to defeat the FMLN.

In response to allegations of Soviet involvement in El Salvador, Acosta said, "It is not a problem of left and right, it is not a problem of East and West, it is a problem of people who are hungry, it is a hunger of the stomach and a hunger for sovereignty."

Books leave students in bad bind

It is hard to say which is more disheartening, handing over vast amounts of money each year or standing in line hours to do so. Still, each new term sees thousands of students lined up in the bookstore to purchase necessary texts.

Students at the University of Alberta have almost no choice in the purchasing of their mandatory texts. The obscurity and quantity of some of these books makes it hard for students to obtain them elsewhere, leaving but one alternative, the bookstore.

The University Bookstore seems to be the major focus of complaints regarding the high cost of texts. Jim Malone, the manager, points out that the prices labelled on books conform with the publisher's suggested retail price.

By following this guideline, the bookstore has stayed within one per cent (1%) of breaking even for the last ten years. He also points out that breaking even is the bookstore's financial goal.

If the bookstore is not raking in big profits from expensive and seemingly overpriced texts, one must look elsewhere, for instance, to the publishers.

The Canadian Book Publishers' Council clears up the picture with a cost breakdown of the "average Canadian textbook."

Manufacturer — 24 per cent of the book's cost goes into this category. This includes typesetting, printing plates, paper, printing and binding, in other words, the cost of making the book.

Author — 11 per cent of the price is his royalty cut.

Bookstore — 20 per cent goes to keeping the cashiers paid and the landlords happy.

Marketing — 11 per cent goes into supplying Professors with free copies of texts, promoting the book and paying salesmen.

Editorial Expenses — 7 per cent fits into this category. This is the cut which pays editors to contact authors and "guide" the development of the manuscript. These men correct spelling and grammatical errors. Others design the layout, pick the type and pretty-up the book with nice pictures and bright covers. The designers also, quoting from the 1982 Canadian Book Publishers' Council handy-dandy pricing booklet, "help to make the book's content more approachable and understandable." Next.

Publishers — All this leaves 27 per cent for the publisher to muse over. Overhead accounts for 13 per cent, including salaries, shipping, accounting, building maintenance and the like. This leaves 14 per cent which, the C.B.P.C. bemoans, is halved by taxes. Therefore, out of the

original 27 per cent, publishers only claim 7 per cent as profit.

This cost breakdown is applicable only to books made in Canada. Since over 80 per cent of the textbooks found in the bookstore are non-Canadian, a closer examination should be made of imported texts.

For example, an American-published book that retails in United States at \$10.00 is distributed like this:

1) The U.S. publisher sells the book to the Canadian publisher at a price 52 per cent less than the U.S. list price or, in this case, \$4.80. After freight, exchange and brokerage, the Canadian publisher ends up paying \$6.14 for this book.

2) The Canadian publisher then sells the book to the bookstore for \$10.27.

3) The bookstore then sells the book to the student at the Canadian suggested retail price of \$13.00.

The price of a book does increase as it crosses borders. Wider publication and use of Canadian-made texts would seem an obvious way to keep book prices down.

In this regard, Ross Inkpen, vice-president of Prentice-Hall Canada Inc. replies; "We will see more written and published Canadian texts in the future. Prentice-Hall has published more than 400 Canadian authored textbooks in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Markets generally determine where the books are published. Looking at strictly Canadian content, we plan to more than double our number of publications between 1982 and 1983. Prentice-Hall Canada has a very active editorial acquisitions program and we plan to increase, within market restraints, our Canadian product."

John Dill, vice-president College Division of Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, states; "You will see more Canadian written, published and purchased textbooks in the future. Why? Because there is sufficient demand for publishers to publish profitably and this demand is increasing. In general, this should mean that costs will be less than if we import our books from the U.S. providing the Canadian dollar stays below the U.S. dollar. Since this is an open, competitive market, these cost savings will be passed on to the consumer."

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Apology

The 1982-83 edition of the *Students' Handbook* wrongfully alleged that Canada Safeway Limited had been convicted of artificially inflating prices at one of its Edmonton outlets.

Canada Safeway Limited has never been charged or convicted of artificially inflating prices at any store in Edmonton. We apologize for any damage to Safeway's reputation that this may have caused.

Keith Krause
Editor, 1982-83 Students' Handbook