

university autonomy endangered?

Minister of advanced education Jim Foster and U of A President Max Wyman will be grilled tonight at a special general meeting of the academic staff association on the government's proposed reorganization of the department of advanced education.

The reorganization plan came under fire earlier this week in a discussion by the GFC executive of a letter from English department chairman E. J. Rose.

In the letter, Rose urged that the GFC "call upon the Premier of Alberta to restore confidence in the government's educational policy by entering into serious discussions with the institutions concerned about the reorganization..."

It also urged that the government postpone legislative action until it "learns in detail the opinions of its major post-secondary institutions."

The proposed resolution was similar to one adopted several weeks ago by the GFC at the University of Calgary.

As a result of the Calgary resolution, Foster announced in the Legislature last Thursday that he had given his assurance to the U of C Board of Governors that the reorganization was "not designed to invade the autonomy of the university."

"Specifically, there is no intention to interfere with the powers and duties of the Board of Governors or the General faculties council," he said.

Assurances from the minister "although they have all the good will in the world, still provide no continuing constitutional commitment," Rose said yesterday. "They're not binding on the next minister or the next government."

In addition to the lack of safeguards, Rose said that he was disturbed by the fact that the university community had not been given the opportunity to consider the proposal before implementation.

"Why doesn't the University want to discuss this?" he asked. "Why the reluctance on the part of the Board of Governors, the president, and the GFC to discuss it?"

Admission decisions and transferability of credits, both jealously guarded prerogatives of the individual institutions, are among the functions to be centralized under the reorganized department of advanced education.

The reorganization scheme, approved by the Cabinet January 30, also proposes the "coordination" of what it called "student services" such as

housing, fees, counselling and student assistance.

Approvals for new programmes and termination of old ones are among the powers which the department will take over from the recently scrapped Universities and Colleges Commissions. Funding for the universities will also be directly handled by the minister.

The plan provides for advisory committees to deal with university affairs, college affairs, vocational education, among other areas of responsibility.

The universities "may expect substantial representation on the Advisory Committee on University Affairs," Foster said last week.



Aggies celebrate the coming of spring with outside square-dancing Wednesday on a terrace of CAB. The boisterous demonstrations are erupting all over campus this week, as agriculture students prepare for Bar None, their annual old-time Western dance, Saturday night in Kinsman Field House. Free buses will be provided from campus to the fieldhouse.

'protect CKUA' protest launched

CKUA's fans should let the government know that they want the station's programming to retain its present character.

What was supposed to be a phone-in show with Keith Ashwell on Tuesday evening's "Speak Your Mind" turned into a testimonial session, as listeners declared their liking for the fare on CKUA which may be threatened by the imminent incorporation of the station into a provincial education communications corporation.

During the programme, someone suggested an impromptu "write-in" campaign to the Minister of Education Lou Hyndman to urge that CKUA remain unchanged by inclusion into the new structure.

CKUA's listeners have been crusading to keep the station alive ever since last July, when the federal Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) ruled that government run radio stations would no longer be eligible for licenses. CKUA is presently financed by Alberta Government Telephones although the university still officially holds the licence and it's already living on borrowed time.

NECESSITY AND WORTH

The solution which has been found for other stations in a similar position (Radio-Campus Laval and CJUS-FM, Saskatoon) is an independent corporation which is partly financed and run by the "community".

In Alberta, the government plans to include not only the beleaguered radio station, but also MEETA and CARET, the province's two educational television stations in the independent corporation—a marriage of necessity with the Worth Commission Report's emphasis on "accessible" education.

In a brief presented to the University Senate at their winter meeting in Camrose, the U of A's Academic Staff Association proposed that CKUA should have a corporation all of its own.

The report noted that there are "distinct differences in the educational values of radio and television. In

consequence any organization of educational broadcasting must recognize this separation by function."

"Without such separation it is likely that radio broadcasting will become secondary to television broadcasting because television broadcasting must necessarily dominate funds available for educational broadcasting."

INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY

The report also observes that while television "can be effective in a relatively formal educational sense, radio is better at providing a general community interest, meeting the needs of the community in the broad spectrum of activities which we call culture."

The manager of CKUA, J.W. Haggerman, does not share the fears that CKUA would "become curriculum oriented" and "educational in the dullest sense of the word", nor that it would lose its independence.

"I suppose the place of continued independence is eternal vigilance," he said in an interview yesterday. The present "independence" of CKUA is really "a bit of a myth" anyway, he claimed, because it depends upon "the fact that a lot of people like what we are doing."

The new corporation, which would put the station under the supervision of an advisory board including the two ministers of education would not, in Haggerman's opinion, present new threats of control from "above."

CURRICULUM ORIENTED

In response, the Senate passed a motion expressing "strong concern for future integrity and independence of CKUA" and established a fact-finding committee. The committee, which has already met with CKUA management, will discuss the changes with the government and with CKUA staff this week.

According to Senate executive assistant Bill Thorsell, the changes are imminent, "within weeks", so the committee will report "at the earliest

opportunity", perhaps at a special meeting called for April 9 to discuss the reorganization of the department of Advanced Education.

"That threat is present right now," he observed. "At any time, direction could be laid down from the top."

But he is confident that, just as external control now is minimal, so will it be under the new scheme.

He emphasized that the organization is experimental and still vague. "The rules will be hammered out after a number of years of negotiation and operation, he said, without changes to CKUA's internal organization.

He admitted that some members of the staff were "probably" upset by the incorporation, but added that "The guy who knows what his freedoms are and uses them doesn't worry. It's the guy who knows he has abdicated them who worries."

UNION CONCERNED

The executive of the union which represents workers at CKUA, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, however, has questioned the effects of the changes. Will they not infringe on the freedom of individual programmers and of the station itself to do things which are not "educational"?

The CRTC regulations which required the incorporation of CKUA also require that its programming be "designed to be presented in such a context as to provide a continuity of learning opportunity aimed at the acquisition or improvement of knowledge or the enlargement of understanding of members of the audience..." and that the "educational" content of the programming be "subject to the supervision or assessment" of some "provincial authority", in this case probably the "advisory board."

Unfortunately, membership of the advisory board has still not been specified. According to the office of

continued on page 2

Work Permit Meeting

At the meeting in Tory Lecture Theatre last night, the change of immigration laws preventing many students from working here was explained. As many students are affected (and a number may still be unaware that they are), a call was made for all those planning to work this summer to attend a meeting to hear proposed action tonight at 8:00 p.m. Room 104 S.U.B.

'public plan cheaper'

Yesterday, the Debating Society hosted a meeting of Gordon Wright, Treasurer of the Alberta N.D.P., and Howard Irving, a prominent insurance lawyer. That issue was a proposal to have the Provincial Gov't set-up a public auto insurance scheme similar to those in the other three Western Provinces.

Wright, also a noted Edmonton lawyer, provided many comparisons to show that a "minimum insurance cover" would be cheaper to Albertans.

In Edmonton, a 30 year old with no accident in the past three years driving an average car (a 1971 Chev Bel Air V-8) would pay \$130 for minimum coverage. In Regina, the same man would pay \$85 on the Sask. gov't plan.

"If you are younger" he said, "things get far worse." A 23 year old driving the same car pays \$264 against the Regina price of \$87, a whopping 203% increase!

continued on page 2

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- Student Cinema - Friday, March 23rd -
 6:30 & 9:00 p.m. - TWO LANE
 BLACKTOP. Tickets \$.50 in advance, \$1.00
 at the door.

- Student Cinema - Sunday, March 25th -
 6:30 & 9:00 p.m. - McCABE AND MRS.
 MILLER. Tickets available in advance for
 \$.50, \$1.00 at the door.

ROOM AT THE TOP - 7th floor

- The Soup Kitchen this Friday and Saturday,
 March 23rd and 24th presents Karyn Your.
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 around

- Bring in your ceramics, belts, etc. to sell



How are the old residence halls like North Garneau. Well, they are both subject to periodic threats of demolition and both are offered a future by Diamond and Meyers interim plan for the campus. The plan recommends that the Halls be "recycled"—North Garneau becomes an "academic village"

Garneau debate Mon

The debate on the future of North Garneau will continue this Monday night at 7:30 p.m. in Garneau United Church. The meeting will feature presentations by W. D. Neal, university vice-president in charge of planning, the North Garneau Tenants' Association, the Garneau Community League, the Alberta Association of Architects, the Alberta Historical Association, and the Urban Design Group.

Sponsored by the University Senate, the meeting will consider not only the implications of the old Diamond and Myers long-range plan, which calls for the extension of a 25,000 student campus into North Garneau, but also the more recent "interim" plan which recommends the construction of an "academic village" with new housing and parking space in the alleys between existing houses.

The interim report, prepared for the University by Diamond, Myers and Wilkin last September, recommends the preservation of "several North Garneau blocks between 111th and 112 Streets

This is also the area proposed for a velodrome needed for the Commonwealth Games coming to Edmonton in 1978. The velodrome would be built between 110th and 111th Streets and 87th and 89th Avenues, in the area designated by the long-range plan for a stadium.

It has been suggested that once the Games are over, the velodrome could be dismantled and converted into a 10

to 15,000 seat stadium.

The interim report makes no suggestions of alternative sites for the velodrome, but it does recommend that given "the influence of the Commonwealth Games on the university, and Physical Education's need for a more modest stadium, it is now possible to think of the retention of these blocks as housing, whether graduate, married, faculty or community."

In the opinion of Diamond and Myers, the blocks represent "rare opportunities for the University of Alberta. We know of few other universities that still have within their jurisdiction housing of this kind, which is often impossible to recreate today."

CKUA continued from page 1

the interim director of the corporation, the act is still being drafted and probably won't be finished much before it is presented to the Legislature.

The union is concerned that, if the CRTC and the provincial government take the development of an "educational" station seriously, they will radically change the direction of CKUA, because, although the station's programming may now be educational in a broad sense, its purpose is to offer "good quality broadcasting".

The issue of staff membership on

INSURANCE continued from page 1

That same 18 year old would pay a staggering \$815 if he had been in one accident in the past three years he continued. In Regina, his increase would be to \$112.

Wright explained that the saving would come from greater efficiency. "Not that the civil service is more efficient than private industry...but all the information is there to calculate a person's premium, their experience, accident rate, car style, etc. and it's just a matter of punching a few more keys on the computer to produce a policy."

Howard Irving stated that he did not bring comparative statistics because "there is nothing to compare."

Saskatchewan drivers drive 20% less than Alberta drivers and the roads are straight and flat meaning a much lower risk. He indicated that private industry provides better injury and collision benefits.

One member of the audience wondered why comparisons on Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw were not brought as they are similar in size. He also stated that the straight, flat highways South and West of Edmonton

are the scenes of some of the greatest accidents in Alberta.

Irving countered that Greyhound buses, whom he represents, lose most of their vehicles on the winding mountain roads and not in the prairies.

If the costs can be reduced by government, he concluded "then the government should compete with private industry and not rule them out altogether."

Wright, in a rebuttal of Irving's comments, said that there is no real competition here as the costs are approximately the same everywhere and are regulated by the companies.

One company would eliminate the kind of competition that prevents a victim being paid until a case is tried. The victim would be paid immediately and a delay in the trial would merely mean a delay in assigning responsibility.

The fact that Saskatchewan drivers are lower risk was also disputed. "They may drive 20% less", Wright said, "but we are talking of increases of up to 695% in Alberta, like the 18 year old who drives a sporty Chevelle and pays \$891 because of one accident compared to the Regina \$112."

kd gd

GSA elects Flynn, opposes BAC

The graduate students have sided with the opponents to the proposed siting of the Commerce and Business Administration Building. The motion was passed at last week's regular monthly meeting.

(Undergraduates voted 80% against the proposed site earlier this month)

The graduates also approved the Report of the GFC Law and Order Committee. "The objection that it is overly legal is nonsense," commented the freshly-elected president of the GSA executive, Peter Flynn. "Dean's

Council is not a logical appeal body."

"There was strong feeling about this. It's worked out best for civil rights at this level."

On the subject of Student Union fees, Flynn said that the executive will ask graduate students to agree with University President Wyman—who has been asked to step into the dispute at the request of both sides—and pay \$6.00 each for the S.U. building mortgage. Grads have been paying \$10 per year.

The Board of Governors will guarantee space for the grads, Flynn said. "But services will be up to mutual agreement between the Students' Union and the grads."

The executive also passed a motion condemning the practice of changing a graduate student's program retroactively: Where a student at the start of his program, Flynn explained, might be expected to write only one exam, he could later be asked to write ten, from a new department chairman. This is to be protested.

Besides Flynn as the new GSA's president, new officers are Georgia Hoffman, Vice-President, External; Francis Macri, Vice-President, Internal; Ken Smith, Secretary; Agnatus Peprah, treasurer; and Anthony Reynolds as new editor of the G.S.A. Newsletter.

an

GFC candidates -vote Friday

Here are some opinions of five of the eight candidates for tomorrow's election of student G.F.C. reps in the faculty of Arts. Three candidates, Denise Guichon, George Ireland and Rene Ozorio, did not show up for interviews.

The Gateway asked each of the candidates four questions.

1. Do you think that G.F.C. "reps" are representatives or delegates? That is, do you think you would have a "constituency" whose views you should express in G.F.C.

2. If so, how would you keep in touch with your constituents?

3. Do you think there is a "student" point of view on such issues as marking and tenure, for example?

4. What specific issues have motivated you to run? What changes do you think should be made through G.F.C.?

Jim Tanner:

1. "I think that I would be representing a constituency in that I would be responsible for representing the concerns of Arts students. One specific example of that is the fact that there are no appeal procedures for grading in the Arts faculty."

2. "I think that one of the biggest problems at this point is the appeal procedures. If I were a rep, I would make it very clear that there are no procedures—of course, through the media, G.F.C. reps could hold forums where issues could be brought up."

3. "I think that students have definite interests that must be

represented; and sometimes these interests conflict with those of other pressure groups in the university. Examples are the law and order report or the question of teaching or research."

4. "The ones I've mentioned so far: ensuring a decent appeal system, emphasis on good teaching."

Donald Bell:

1. "Yes, art reps should represent the feeling and attitudes of art students. That should be their first concern."

2. "Reps should go out and talk with students—casual conversation—but public opinion polls are also a good idea."

4. "I have no great opinions on what should be done or changed. A representative should not put forth his opinions but those of the people. Democracy cannot exist if a small group of people make decisions merely on their own opinions."

Dennis Crockett:

1. He would see himself as a representative of a certain constituency, "if something particular to Arts students came up. Otherwise, I would just represent students en masse."

2. He's meet students by "gravitating around". He will be "marginally involved in students' council" and "to some extent write for the Gateway." "The idea of

holding meetings is very nice, but the turnout would be poor"—unless the reps got together for a forum.

3. There is no "student" interest. "If you got some students to sit down and discuss course content and hiring and firing of academic staff, I think you'd find they'd think much like the administration."

4. I will "heavily involve myself in the committee structure" of G.F.C., particularly in budget, academic development, and nominating. The "hopes for cooperation amongst G.F.C. reps" without threatening their independent status.

Gary Draper:

1. "Officially GFC 'reps' are delegates, but this year, I've taken more the representative approach. Because there are no recall procedures, officially you can pretty much do what you want, but I've tried to figure out what the general opinion of the students in the faculty is."

2. "Most students don't care what's going on. It's the responsibility of student reps to let them know what's going on beforehand and to allow anyone who has strong feelings to voice his views."

3. "I think I've seen it demonstrated this year. Student representatives aren't always in concert, but on the tenure issue, for example, virtually all of the student reps were against 'instant tenure'."

4. "I'm running for re-election to make sure that students get good representation when academic decisions are being made."

Gary Harris:

1. He feels he should represent arts students, "they're the only people who are voting; I have to take their interests into account."


2. In addition to forums sponsored by GFC reps, perhaps in cooperation with the Students' Union, he suggested "facilities for GFC reps so that students can know where to get in touch with me and I with them." If that were

not possible, he proposed a message system for reps through the SU.

3. "On a majority of issues, yes. On some issues you would have to represent the whole university. It depends on the issue."

4. He said his motivations "goes back to my experience with Catalyst (a government-sponsored project to college student opinion on the Worth Report). Having read the Worth Report and the Wright Commission Report for Ontario, I got a good feedback towards government's proposed course of action and good student feedback."

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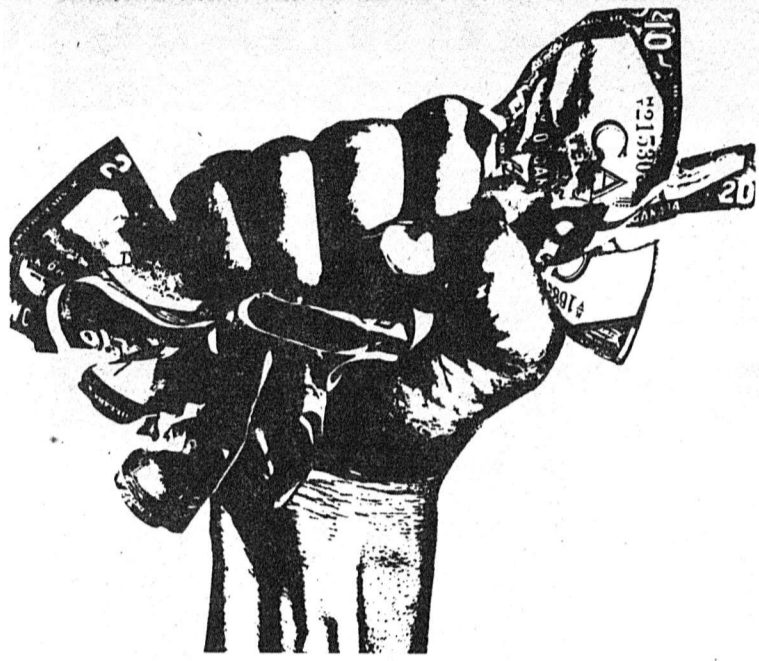
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Gov't rips off third world

In his letter to the *Gateway*, Greg Noval claimed that Canada's unemployment is 6-7%, that Canadian students will be faced with the difficult task of finding summer employment and that the government was justified in the restrictions it placed on work permits for foreign students and the granting of immigrant status. What he failed to mention — or is ignorant of — is the fact that the Canadian government "rips off" most of

the countries from where foreign students come. Canadians hold positions and jobs in these countries — which can be filled by the local qualified citizens. This displacement by foreign Canadians escalates the unemployment rate. There fore it seems only fair that we who are being exploited should be allowed to obtain summer jobs and the right to apply for landed immigrant status.

Roy Bassant
Science 3

unnecessary nastiness

If petty back-stabbing and unnecessary nastiness upsets you, read no further.

Part I — Young Socialists;
Why don't they give up? A professional class institution is no place for a working class philosophy.

Part II — Gateway;
It's hard to believe, but the arts page is worse than ever.

Part III — Students' Union Elections;

The fact that the campaign was childish, annoying and even embarrassing is still no excuse for the shocking apathy of the voters. If I can muster enough enthusiasm to vote, I don't see why anybody can't. Don't forget that an unused vote is essentially a vote for who ever happens to win.

Part IV — Pound Maker;
A) Whatever happened to University news?

B) Who is Ken Gelech and why are his lousy six year old drawings being printed with such persistence?

C) If you don't like the "factory", go to some other university. Most of us are here to get an education, not play revolutionary.

Part V — Foreign Students;
Too many!

Part VI — Campus Crusade for Christ;

Please stop giving me little pamphlets to read. If I choose to go to hell, that's my business, at least I won't be spending eternity with a bunch of dull Jesus Freaks.

Part VII — Conclusion;
"I'll just stick out my big red tongue and say, I'm bored." "(like Mortar board)"
Terry R. Taylor
Sci. 2

P.S. You're damn right I'm paranoid. I'm surrounded by madness.

'verbal sexism' • Mallibar

Enclosed please find a copy of letter written to Mallabar Ltd. regarding an ad they placed in *The Gateway* of last Thursday.

I believe the staff of *The Gateway* must also accept responsibility for the publication of this ad. I realize that student newspapers

require advertizing in order to insure their survival; however, ads which display discriminatory attitudes should be refused. I am sure that you and the rest of your staff do not want to be charged with the use of "verbal sexism".

Thank you for your consideration of, and action on, this matter.

Beware, you are under command! The ESA has got you this time! Your freedom of choice is destroyed!

You may have recalled posters in and about the Education Building, announcements in class, and other associated noises calling for a meeting of the ESA on March 15th, 1973.

You may also recall you didn't show up. After all, the ESA is irrelevant.

Sixteen people did however, Not enough for the general meeting quorum of 50 people. The bare quorum for an executive meeting was there, however—five lone souls. These five fine lone souls passed a motion dissolving the old ESA. Then with sixteen people

there, a motion is adopted to create a new ESA with an unbelievable Constitution.

Provision of this document include—
—automatic membership for undergraduate Education students

—quorum at a general meeting set at a low 25 souls,
—nine of the twelve positions on the executive appointed rather than elected, and

—all vacancies on the executive during a term including elected positions to be filled not by election, but by executive appointment.

Of the sixteen souls present, only ourselves protested the ludicrousness of the "meeting". How fourteen people can force their will on almost 4000 souls

is beyond reconciliation.

What has the ESA done in the last year?

It has provided a copying machine capable of swallowing money, but rarely providing a decent product.

It has a telephone paid for by the faculty of Education.

It has applied for and recieved grants from the students' union and the ATA, but provided nothing in services.

Is this what you want? What you wish is up to you. Tell them!

D. M. Filan
Wayne Madden
Ed. Reps to Students' Council

fourum five

lays a heavy on you

with whores and sexism
imperialism and back—stabbing
bureaucracy and phonies.

(smile, it's spring)

plastic smiles and personality tests

If you want to try a real amusing mind game, why not visit your friendly Student Counselling Services? They have a wide assortment from plastic smiles to their tell-all personality test. Just remember that this is a highly discerning and deeply informative judge of your personality (it is for this reason Hoyle was unable to completely cover all its rules). I, however, feel qualified to give you a few pointers. As it is a true or false test, you should have no difficulty deciding that—

TRUE — I admire Washington more than Lincoln.
FALSE — I like tall women.
TRUE — I like science.
FALSE — I have difficulty starting or holding my urine.
TRUE — I have difficulty

starting or holding my bowel movement.

FALSE — I have been in trouble because of my sexual behaviour.

If you are able to answer the above 6 questions the way I have shown, you can not be called Un-American, anti-short, unscientific, pee-pee person, stud or slut, however you may be called shitty which is only in keeping with the test. Good luck game fans!

Anonymous

My lack of signature is because:

1. I'm not yet a University student (thank God)
2. I don't want to bias my chances of becoming one (God help me).

(t)art
gallery

ludicrous

expenditure

Since when can the students of U. of A. afford to pay \$200 for a whore? If X. Hollander were to be established in the old art gallery as one of the services our Students Union constantly promises it would be one thing but surely we don't need lectures on the glories of prostitution. We resent the fact that our student union fees are being used to support a whore whose standard of living is already several times higher than the vast majority of University students. I wonder what ludicrous expenditure the Students Union will come up with next?

B. McArthur
B. Shaw

The President
Mallabar Ltd.
10514 Jasper Avenue
Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to protest a Mallabar ad which appeared on the last page of *The Gateway* (Thursday, 15 March 1973).

The ad was headed:
a girl's best accessory is the MAN

I believe this statement displays a sexist attitude and, as such, is discriminatory. To imply, as the ad seems to, that a "girl" requires a "MAN" to make her evening, and possibly herself, complete is irresponsible. Even worse than the ad's paleolithic view of women is the attitude shown

toward people in general. To view any human being as an "accessory" like neckties or earrings is to show a grave disrespect for the basic human dignity. Human beings should, and must, not be regarded as objects to be treated like pieces of cloth or metal.

If Mallabar Ltd. is truly concerned about people, they should apologize to the readers of *The Gateway* for the publication of this ad.

Yours sincerely,
Ken King

NOTE: In an editorial earlier this year, the Gateway made clear its policy on the censorship of ads. Briefly, the staff decided against censorship because of the variety of criteria on which different staff members felt the decision should be made. Mr. King's letter justifies our hope that our readers are intelligent and discriminating enough to refuse to patronize businesses whose advertisements they, and often we, find offensive.

election results tabulated

Executive Vice-President:		President: first count		Academic Vice-President: first count	
first count		Conrad	910	Bell	140
Bearchell	601	Coppinger	284	Delaney	1,270
Croxton	1,279	Fordham	644	Detloff	454
Kirkland	609	Kuhnke	790	Draper	527
Kuhnke	1,112	Mantor	942	Madden	429
Thakur	715	Panych	465	Mawson	445
spoiled	326	Pylypa	129	Tanner	436
		Shandro	406	Wagner	634
		spoiled	110	spoiled	256
last count:		last count:		last count:	
Croxton	1,954 (55.2%)	Conrad	1805 (49.5%)	Delaney	2,133 (63.0%)
Kuhnke	1,586 (44.8%)	Mantor	1840 (50.5%)	Wagner	1,251 (37.0%)

The final election results following last weeks recount:

Finance & Administration Vice-President	
first count	
Cariou	884
Crockett	1,221
Hall	1,423
Wiley	737
spoiled	414
last count:	
Crockett	1,688 (47.5%)
Hall	1,863 (52.5%)

Services Vice-President: first count	
Albert	604
Malta	513
McDonald	1,386
Ozorio	1,130
Steele	592
spoiled	405
last count:	
McDonald	2,029 (54.2%)
Ozorio	1,718 (45.8%)
Referendum:	
yes	743 (28.2%)
no	1,894 (71.8%)
spoiled	322

ecological stability

This is a brief summary of the book *Limits to Growth*, which is the first report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind. This international, interdisciplinary group construed a mathematical simulation of the world system and attempted to predict its behavior. There are many criticisms that can be made about this, based upon the fact that there is a general lack of detailed knowledge of several relationships which affect stability.

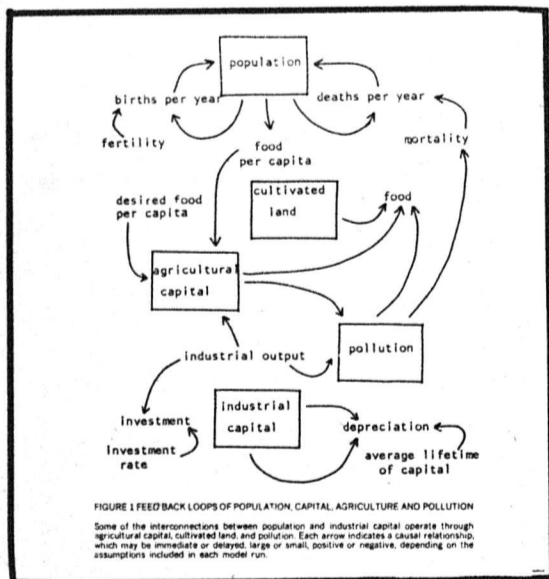
For example, the biggest problem with the MIT model derives from the fact that the model does not incorporate surprises into its structure. This criticism of the surprise-free model first raised by Herman Kahn mentions that most models are formulated using basic scientific premises, including the idea that effect always precedes cause in a basically linear form. The linear aspect of cause and effect may be observable in simple science but when you start to consider the whole complex interrelationships occurring within society, you rarely observe a simple cause-effect relationship. In social systems cause and effect become intertwined and non-linearly related.

Also entering into cause and effect are the inevitable feedback mechanisms operating in all dynamic systems. It is these feedbacks which cause the unpredictability because of the unavoidable delays and time lags which operate within the system.

Although the model incorporates these feedbacks, it cannot, by nature of its being a predictive model based on predetermined factors, ever incorporate the surprise factor. Such major surprises as wars, large famines, new energy discoveries, and new technology advances cannot be incorporated.

The model is also too simple because it deals with the world as a whole instead of dividing it into 2 or possibly 3 separate sections. At the very least a 2-part model with varying inputs for underdeveloped and developed countries would increase its value tremendously.

However, this report is the most comprehensive study done to date, based upon sound ecological principles. It is therefore worthwhile to examine.



In order to understand the model, it is vitally necessary to understand one of the fundamental concepts upon which the model is based, that of exponential growth. Exponential growth involves doubling; it is a process which occurs with consumption, population growth and capital growth. It is a deceptive process in that large numbers can be generated very quickly.

"There is an old Persian legend about a clever courtier who presented a beautiful chessboard to his king and requested that the king give him in return 1 grain of rice for the first square on the board, 2 grains for the second square, 4 grains for the third, and so forth. The king readily agreed and ordered rice to be brought from his stores.

"The fourth square of the chessboard required 16,384 and the twenty-first square gave the courtier more than a million grains of rice. By the fortieth square a million rice grains had to be brought from the storerooms.

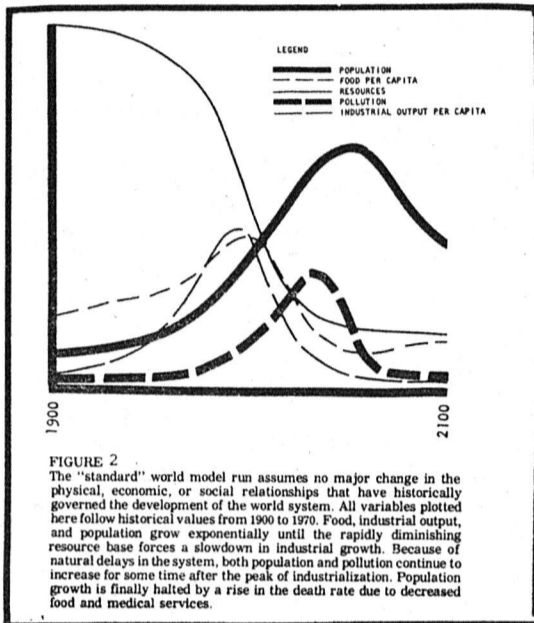
"The king's entire rice supply was exhausted long before he reached the sixty-fourth square."

A French riddle for children illustrates another aspect of exponential growth — the apparent suddenness with which it approaches a fixed limit.

Suppose you own a pond on which a water lily is growing. The lily plant doubles in size each day. If the lily were allowed to grow unchecked, it would completely cover the pond in 30 days, choking off the other forms of life in the water.

For a long time the lily plant seems small, and so you decide not to worry about cutting it back until it covers half the pond.

On what day will that be? On the twenty-ninth day, of course. You have one day to save your pond.



Perhaps the alarm manifested by many concerned people around this globe is more clear when you consider this process is also occurring with our population, our resource use, and our pollution.

Coal is a very abundant resource. We have a reserve of 2700 years at present rate of usage. But, (here's that exponential growth again) at 3.6% increase in energy use per year our coal will be gone in 220 years. And if the whole world (not just the developed countries) were using coal at this rate, our reserves would be depleted in 37 years.

The Club of Rome has concluded that the problem we are facing is one of extreme urgency requiring an all-out global effort to prevent disaster.

Their approach was to first construct a world model of the relationships we have with our environment and the social and economic demands we are making on these relationships. With the model they hoped to predict the general behavior of this entire system.

At the same time they would be able to study the effect of altering our demands (eg. a reduction in pollution) and hence suggest possible changes in policy and/or needed technological advances, to achieve stability.

It must be remembered that these predictions are not accurate in terms of numbers and specific values but rather are attempts to understand the system's behavior. To calculate such numbers (eg. exactly how much chromium will be left in reserves in 1997) would require complete knowledge of all world factors; something that has not yet been done. As more information is obtained the predictions will understandably become more accurate.

The world model that was constructed, includes every factor that was considered to have an effect, either direct (eg. food per capita) or indirect (eg. agricultural capital), on the world's population and life style. An illustration of how these cause and effect relationships were used in the model appears in Figure 1.

The actual model, as its purpose necessitates, is much more complicated and will be presented in detail. More information on the actual set up of the model can be found in the books *Limits to Growth* and *World Dynamics*.

When the world model was sufficiently complete to be able to predict the system's general behavior, it was programmed into a computer. The first assumption was that all present relationships and growth rates remain unchanged.

The result is shown in Figure 2. Stability was completely disrupted and the world system collapsed.

Their next step was to alter the causal relationships by assuming various technological and social advances in an attempt to attain a stable world system. Figure 3 illustrates the

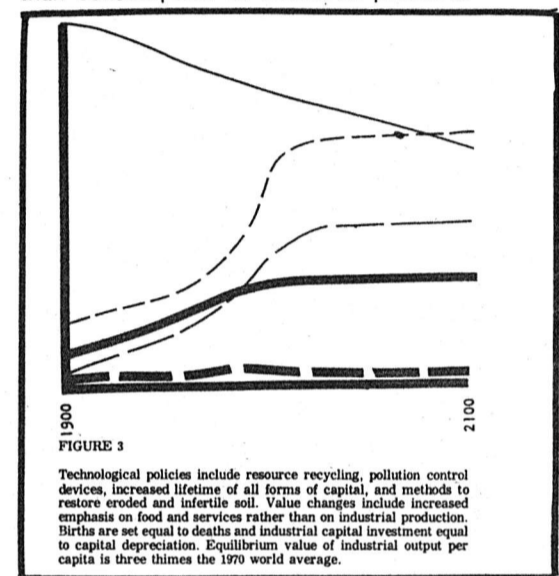
results of assumptions which have been briefly summarized below

1) The birth rate is set equal to the death rate of 1975 to produce a stable population.

2) The growth of industrial capital (the amount of new money invested in industrial activities) is halted in 1990 which allows the industrial output per capita to rise to three times the present world average.

3) In 1975 technological advances enabling the recycling of non-renewable resources, a reduction in pollution, an increase in agricultural productivity and an increase in the durability of products are introduced.

4) Society accepts value changes in terms of a greater emphasis on foods and services rather than consumption of industrial products.



It should be noted that they found that the failure to introduce any of the above technological or social changes leads to environmental instability and collapse of the world system.

As an illustration, Figure 4 shows the result of not halting the growth of industrial capital. The stable situation cannot be maintained and the whole system eventually collapses.

The Club of Rome next considered the effect of delaying action until the year 2000. The result is shown in Figure 5. Stability cannot be reached because of the damage already done to our environment.

But note that the values from these Figures are not necessarily accurate numerical predictions, but rather suggest the general behavior of the systems.

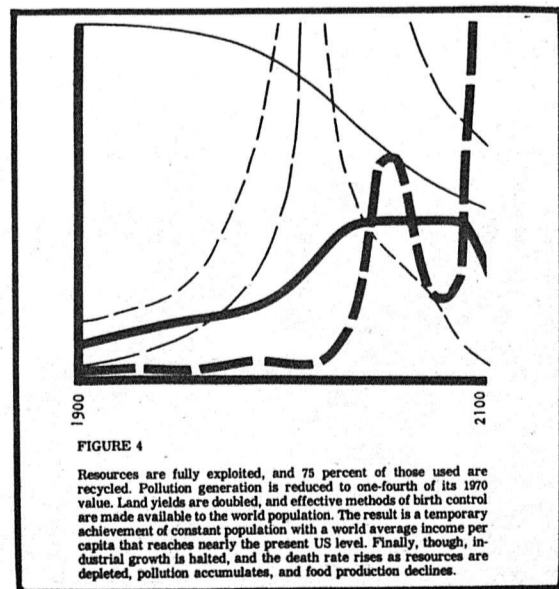
There are several conclusions we can make from this study:

1) Because of an inevitable disruption of stability the world system will collapse if nothing is changed.

2) To achieve stability we must attain constant levels of population and industrial capital, minimum birth, death, investment, and depreciation rates and minimize the effects of our culture on our environment.

3) The longer we refuse to recognize the problems and do something about them, the fewer options we will have for solving them.

continued on page 8



Growth: political activism

by Michael Jackson, a grad student researching issues of national science policy in Canada.

Clearly it would be silly and dangerous if ecological and environmental problems were to be neglected. Equally silly and dangerous is "ecological determinism" which leads to faulty analysis, incorrect predictions and the advocacy of unjustified and counter-productive economic and social policies. It has happened before.

MALTHUS WAS WRONG

About 130 years ago Thomas Malthus said that population tended to grow geometrically while agricultural production tended to grow arithmetically. Therefore, he concluded, overpopulation would result. War, famine and disease, these alone could resolve overpopulation thought Malthus.

By 1860 agricultural productivity in the USA increased geometrically over 100 years in real terms, at 6-7% a year. Malthus was wrong.

Regardless of Malthus' intention, his prediction allowed many people a clear

With the same population densities, Holland is reported to be far cleaner than Belgium, as is Switzerland compared to the UK. Politics, not population, is the difference.

conscience in the face of disaster to others. The Irish potato famine in 1840 was in fact the result of British mismanagement and exploitation. Ireland was starved while England grew full. Malthus' "law" diverted attention from England's "Irish Policy" to the inevitable "forces of nature." Policies can be changed, but the forces of nature cannot. If the forces of nature are responsible for the Irish famine then there is nothing to be done. This was the supposition. Nothing was done.

Today's example might include "Let's keep the foreigners out of Canada, there are too many people here already" and "Higher unemployment rates are necessary to preserve the environment."

The main tenet of our environmentalist school is that infinite growth is impossible on a finite planet. If economic and demographic growth continue at present rates, then by the end of the century the world will be near to asphyxiation, death by overcrowding and the exhaustion of resources. Thus, it is necessary to change present values and policies. To stop population growth. To stop economic growth.

It is a compelling thesis which is receiving widespread attention. It is also a misleading and false thesis.

POPULATION

Are there too many people? It is important to distinguish the problem of the developing world from that of the developed world. The population problem of the developing countries is well known. It has little to do with ecology. It has to do with capital accumulation for development when there is a rapidly growing population.

Taking a non-North American perspective, it is difficult to see that Canada, or the USA,

have a problem. Both can support populations immensely greater than those of the present. France is thought by its present government to be underpopulated. Yet it has a population density four times that of the USA. (Canadian comparisons are misleading due to our strip-like

Most of the world is developing and the developing world is starving for smog. It wants development at any price.

population dispersion.) This is the same France to which Canadian tourists flock to take in the sights. The densities of Belgium and Holland are 14 times that of the USA, those of Switzerland and the UK are 7 times that of the USA.

The environmental contrast amongst these European nations is instructive.

With the same population densities, Holland is reported to be far cleaner than Belgium, as is Switzerland compared to the UK. Politics, not population, is the difference.

Policies and practices of land use, conservation, public investment, taxation and industrial regulation are more important factors in environmental quality than population growth or density. These are factors which can be legislated and enforced, unlike population. These are factors that are legislated and enforced in many other countries, but not in Canada.

Moreover, of especial interest to Canada is the fact that Holland and Switzerland with great population density and strong environmental regulations also have technologically advanced and internationally competitive industries, high levels of employment and currencies stronger than the North American dollar.

There is no long-run economic justification for delaying environmental improvement in Canada.

Further, the relationship of quality of life and environment is not so clear as suggested by one current pseudo-theory which alleges a correlation between population density and violence. In spite of its higher population density Europe is a less violent society than is Canada as measured by crime statistics. The facility with which guns can be obtained is a more important factor in violence than population density.

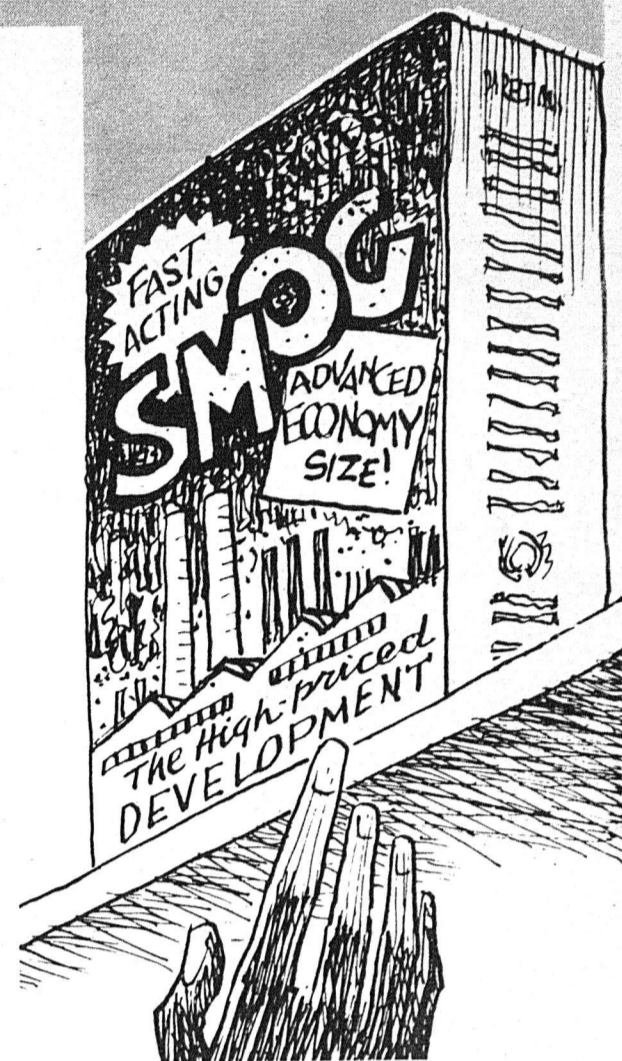
RESOURCE DEPLETION

According to the gloom and doom ecologists, e.g. in *The Limits to Growth*, if economic and demographic growth continues apace, the raw materials will soon be depleted. Growth, including economic growth in the developing world, must stop.

Of course the developing world has been complaining recently that demands for its raw materials have been falling off due to technological changes in the developing world. This is the cause of the widening gap between have and have-not nations.

To suggest, as dismal ecologists have, that a body be established to "manage" the world's resources is naive. At a time when developing countries are seizing control over their own resources they are not prepared to give them up to "the world's best interest" as seen from the Northern Hemisphere, no matter how well intentioned that view. Most of the world is developing and the developing world is starving for smog. It wants development at any price.

To persuade the developing world of zero



growth, the redistribution of existing wealth must be undertaken. This is not a very likely prospect. It has never happened even within one country let alone around the world. Leaders of the third world will not swallow so big a story as all that.

Resource depletion arguments are based on unrealistic and restrictive assumptions. They ignore the possibility of economizing on scarce resources through re-cycling and technological innovation.

Specifically, most of the data on reserves of non-renewable resources in *The Limits of Growth* comes from the US Bureau of Mines. The Bureau says that 80% of its estimates have a confidence level of less than 65%. Error is more prevalent in these data than truth.

Many of the estimates are dated. Some of those for the People's Republic of China are from 1913.

Reserve estimates are constantly changing. For example, between 1954 and 1966 those for iron ore increased 5 times. Naturally, Albertans remember the Prudhoe Bay find.

Confusion is brought to reserve estimates because extractive corporations tend to underestimate reserves for tax and price purposes. Corporations tend to overestimate reserves for export license purposes. Natural gas reserves in Alberta have gone through more than one such fluctuation.

Reserves can be increased at a higher price of refinement.

At a time when developing countries are seizing control over their own resources, they are not prepared to give them up to the "world's best interest" as seen from the Northern Hemisphere, no matter how well intentioned that view.

The five fold increase in all reserves over the next 100 years allowed in *The Limits to Growth* in conservative.

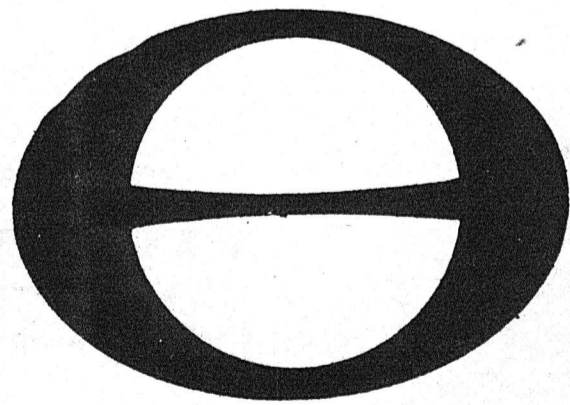
The concept of resource is dynamic. As it changes so too do reserves. With technology resources change. Oil and uranium were once not resources. Now they are.

With the use of atomic energy the concept of resource seems likely to be even more dynamic in the future than it has been in the past, a possibility ignored by ecologists.

Finally, the vast resources of the sea beds of the world have yet to be estimated, let alone tapped. When they are the whole resource picture will change once again.

Changes in the assumed values for the resource variables in *The Limits to Growth* analysis such as implied above would considerably delay doomsday. More importantly, this added time would be like an added second to a car driver in a traffic emergency. It would not simply delay the catastrophe. It would allow instead for the time to transform the whole situation.

continued on page 8



politics now!

continued from page 6

stability

Studies like this are invaluable in evaluating proposed solutions. From our greater understanding of the world system's behavior we can be selective in proposing measures that will ensure stability.

Proposed Solutions

The optimistic viewpoint maintains that there is no population crisis and no logical reason to curtail economic growth. It says there are no such problems.

The population can increase because there are vast areas that are essentially underpopulated. Modern technology can make possible the production of enough food to nourish a continuously increasing population. There are no limits to resources due to the supply of limitless energy from breeder fission reactors, making it possible to extract any resource man requires. Pollution of man's environment is merely a temporary problem soon to be eliminated by the development of sophisticated technological solutions and limitless energy.

There are economic arguments that imply that increasing population and growth rates are both desirable and necessary. Things have never looked better they say, and will continue to improve in the future.

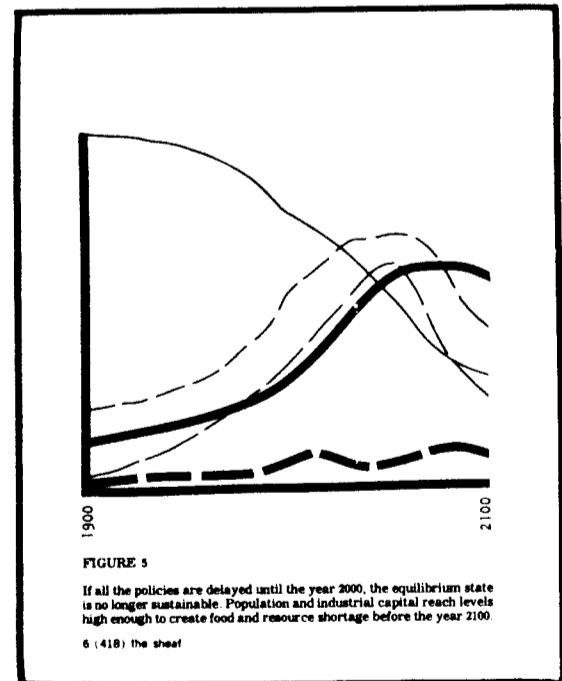
In evaluating this optimistic viewpoint, consider its premises. It appears to be based on hope rather than fact.

It seems they are relying on technologies that are not yet developed to cope with any problems. This implies that we are guaranteed that these technologies will be developed.

Are they taking the laws of ecology into consideration or are non-existent technologies going to change these too? This is like setting out for Paris in a leaky rowboat hoping that you will think of something before you drown. (It would be more sensible to use our knowledge of ecological principles to identify and solve the causes of a problem).

This optimistic attitude ignores the implications of exponential increase. It fails to consider what will happen to our environment while we wait for these technological advances.

There are arguments for optimism but they all seem to make the same four assumptions:



- 1) Man is incapable of destroying his civilizations,
- 2) Resources and energy have essentially no limits and therefore need not be conserved,
- 3) Man's ability to create new technologies is limitless and therefore guarantee the survival of the species,
- 4) Human population and growth rates can, therefore increase for as far ahead as we are able to foresee.

These assumptions do not apply the ecological principle of stability. Instability leads to a disruption of the environment and a rapid decline in population. This behavior occurs because of time lags which are inherent within the system, allowing a population to overshoot its available resources (carrying capacity) before its feedback mechanisms can alert it to the fact that it is overutilizing its supply of resources.

continued from page 7

activism

PRODUCTION

Ecological nay sayers contend that economic growth must be stopped because there is a linear relationship between the amount of useful goods and useless garbage produced, the more goods, the more garbage.

The analysis is technically incorrect and politically naive.

There is no linear relationship between the production of goods and garbage. The UK has come to produce more goods over the last ten years while reducing industrial smoke considerably. The richest country in Europe is also the cleanest. The poorest country is one of the dirtiest. Sweden produces and consumes more goods than Italy and yet has less garbage.

At the micro-level the association of goods and garbage varies enormously. There are tremendous gains to be made by legislating all production up to proven environmental best-practice. The amount of water potentially polluted in the production of a ton of steel in existing plants varies 30 times. The pollution to production ratio in paper and pulp mills has a variance of 20 times. In Sweden mercury pollution has been designed out of paper production and the waste generated has been reduced by a factor of 600.

Unfortunately, in North America research budgets substitute for legislation. The research has yet to show conclusive results. Research is not a substitute for energetic political action to enforce existing legislation, some of which concerning navigable waterways like the Great Lakes goes back to the 19th Century. The ecologists are content to cry doom. The governments are content to cry research. Each is diverted from the available solution, politics.

It is possible to achieve higher levels of production with lower levels of pollution if the economic incentives and political pressures to do so exist. The ecology freak would better serve the nature which he/she cherishes by working in politics, not by contemplating nature in the Sturgeon Valley.

MORE GROWTH, NOT LESS

More growth is required before the income-consumption level of the majority reaches that of those who are the most vocal advocates of environmental improvement and zero growth economy, and who show few signs of willingness to accept lower levels of, e.g. energy consumption, for themselves. This can be seen in part in Canada when Ontario ecologists leap to urge environmental protection for Quebec in regard to the Baie James Project.

It too often looks like the middle class is trying to pull the ladder up behind itself. Local resistance to highways, airports, factories or power plants not only maintains the environment, it also can uphold property values.

When critics complain of vehicular congestion it often sounds like they are saying, twenty years ago when only I had a car it was much more pleasant for me. A considerable part of our situation is the result, not of a new pattern of consumption, but of the extension throughout society of a pattern once restricted to an elite few.

CONCLUSION

Doomsday prophecies err basically in assuming supply inelasticities and demand elasticities, an unwarranted assumption since in the recent past supply factors such as technological innovation and productivity have increased as rapidly as the components of demand.

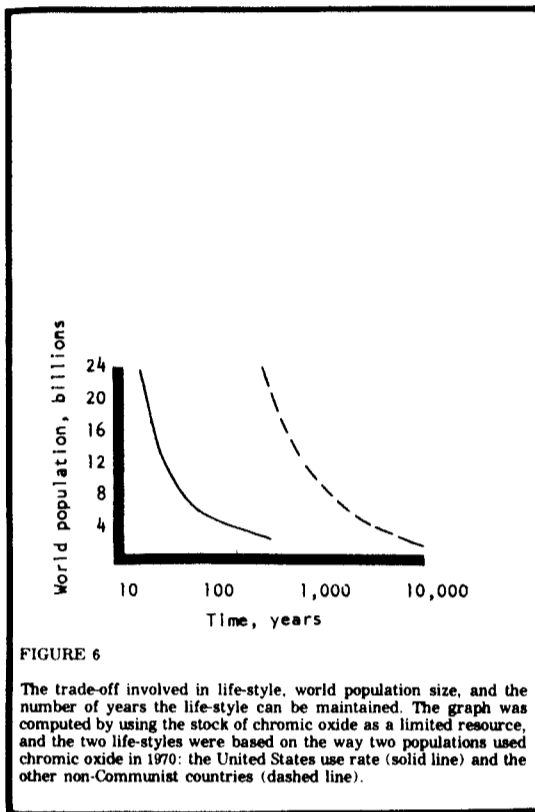
Much of the problem is not a result of too much consumption. It is the result of inefficient consumption. Efficiency can be enforced by law. Why not smaller cars with smaller engines? Why not rapid transit? Why not underground transit to save precious urban surface space?

Could we not choose to emphasize development over defense? A political choice that would divert 8% of world's consumption a year.

Combined in the environmental movement, there is an element of old-fashioned political reaction; well-to-do progressive liberals who are not sure that they like the world which they helped to make, and self-styled radicals. In this, as in so much else, the problem is political.

Limits to Growth teaches that we are heading for a major global crisis that urgently requires effective solutions. We cannot wait for new technology to solve these problems. We cannot rely on hope.

We must develop a global strategy aimed at restoring environmental stability and limit our emphasis on industrial growth, a goal which is entirely feasible and can be accomplished with minimal social disruption.



There is a basic set of goals which will enable men to attain stability with his environment. In broad outline these goals are:

- 1) The maximum population of the world, each country and each region, which will result in the least disruption of our environment and yet maintain the desired lifestyle, should be determined. There should be government incentives to reach this optimum as soon as possible.
- 2) We should make wise efficient use of all our natural resources including food, land, energy, wood, soil, minerals, and human time.
- 3) An economic theory based on equilibrium should be developed and instituted as soon as possible.
- 4) We should continually examine the physical and chemical state of our planet and legislate against any activity that is degrading it.
- 5) We should legislate against all activities which could lead to environmental and social instability.
- 6) We should guarantee and enforce a basic set of environmental rights.

The size of man's population will determine the type of life style that could be maintained. The lower the population, the longer a certain life style can be maintained. Refer to Figure 6. Such calculations do not take into account recycling technologies which may be developed.

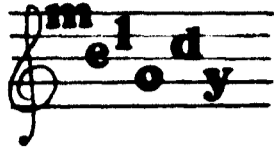
There are several available strategies that can be used to minimize the depletion of irreplaceable natural resources. There could be a move toward greater regional and national self-sufficiency to minimize the energy consuming transportation of goods and people. We can increase the efficiency of our usage of minerals by recycling and legislating against planned obsolescence. We can maximize the productivity and longterm stability of agriculture by growing a greater diversity of crops and keeping the best agricultural land for growing crops instead of cities and urban sprawl.

An economic theory based on equilibrium is both desirable and feasible. There is no reason to assume that the Gross National Product must be based only on industrial growth.

A large proportion of the Gross National Product could be shifted into education, libraries, research, culture, communication, entertainment, leisure, health service, medical research and other social services — man's human potential. Such services will essentially lower consumption of irreplaceable resources and in that respect contribute to environmental stability.

ECOLOGY NOW!

CONCEPT



Rod McKuen returned to Edmonton last weekend. He came to renew his acquaintance with our home town and he came to entertain many of his fans with his greatest hits and some of his not-so-greatest hits as well. He performed in conjunction with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra (conducted from the keyboard by our own local jazz-man Tommy Banks) in one of its DuMaurier Series concerts.

The evening proved to be a collage of Hollywoodish-type music—comparable to some degree to hearing his recordings to the accompaniment of a somewhat enlarged studio orchestra and including added spoken commentary—all in eight-channel or at the very least, quadrasonic sound.

McKuen has a style of performance, a magnetic stage presence, which is totally capable of seducing and then captivating his audience, despite the fact that his soft but grated voice lacks the quality necessary to recommend him as a singer.

His lyrics, like his poetry, are very sentimental, even melancholy and introspective. Perhaps therein lies the astounding secret to his success; his knowledge and ability to view the world as it really is; his capability of understanding people and their emotions as they really are.

He has composed well over one thousand popular songs which have sold over one hundred million records for himself as well as many other major artists, among them Glenn Yarborough, Joan Baez, Jimmy Rogers, Frank Sinatra and Petula Clarke. His program included many of these well-known hit selections: "Run to Me; Fly to Me"; "I'll Catch the Sun" (from the Motion Picture 'Joanna'); "We Were Three"; "Jean" (the incomparable title song from 'The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie'); "Solitude's My Home"; "Love's Been Good to Me"; "Children One and All"; "The World I Used to Know"; "Far Side of the Hill" (which was marred by a very out-of-rhythm percussion section); as well as "If You Go Away" and "Amsterdam"—two songs which McKuen composed in collaboration with Jacques Brel, who I believe, is alive and well and playing at the Citadel. He also gave a beautiful rendering of a song by David Gates of the group 'Bread'; "The You I've Come to Know". Apparently Mr. McKuen usually does not perform material by other individuals, but since Gates

listening to the warm

had been one of his own arrangers, he seemed to have paid him a sentimental thank you. I recommend more of the same.

The first part of the concert was spiked by a bit of warm-hearted humour in the form of a true-to-life "something happened to me on the way to Seattle to do a show" type event as well as a couple of wonderfully satirical songs: "The Complete Madame Butterfly" (McKuen believes that the opera can be reduced from three hours to a very concise one-and-one half minutes merely by deleting a few unnecessary areas and omitting any characters who don't add to the plot from the story flow.)—Reader's Digest Version yet!; and "Everybody's Rich But Us."

"Moment to Moment", the last entry in the diary 'Another Monday—Two Months Later' was a gorgeous reading.

Following the intermission the orchestra presented the World Premiere performance of Red McKuen's "Ballad of Distances: A Suite for Orchestra", composed especially for this performance and dedicated to Tommy Banks. The work is in four movements, with the music being a combination of folk songs and film soundtracks in style. The opening movement began with a vigorous though fragmented motive which led into a very melancholy lyrical theme played by the oboe.

The movement proved to be sectional in its structure.

The second section began with a brass fanfare and was followed by a beautiful solo played this time on the cor anglais. In listening to this one could almost picture the ranch popularized by Barbara Stanwyck and Linda Evans in the television series "The Big Valley."

The third movement proved to be more of the same—add some lyrics and it could conceivably be an excerpt from a Broadway Musical "Paint Your Barn Blue" or something. Unfortunately, the thematic material proved to be much too fragmented and the continual steps and starts by the orchestra detracted from the natural flow of the music.

The final movement was strangely sad and oppressive compared to the others. However, this dark mood of despair was permeated throughout with wonderfully songful melodies and concluded in an atmosphere of optimism—the brightness shining through.

A cool way to spend an evening, listening to the warm. Knowing what the man has experienced during his varied and active life, I cannot help but admire and enjoy the fruits of his talent. Now he has gone back to be with his four sheep dogs, eight cats and a turtle named Wade.

Jerry Ozipko

music notes

● It looks as if certain that you will soon be able to enjoy a new Beatles' album. John, Paul, George and Ringo are reported to be recording together in California. Their reunion is "mainly for the fans" as one of the four explained in an interview.

I'm sure that their own interests and the financial aspect of a reunion played a more important role in their decision than they will admit. Let's hope that they will "get together" on a full-time basis.

● Carly Simon-Taylor explaining "You're So Vain": "It certainly is not about Mick Jagger. It is about a lot of people. The actual examples that I've used are from my imagination but the stimulus is directly from a couple of different sources."

● Leonard Cohen finished recordings for his next album in a London studio.

● Did you know that Hurricane Smith ("Oh Babe What Would You Say") is the producer of Pink Floyd.

● New sounds (to be released soon):

'In Deep' - Argent,
'Around the World' - Three Dog Night,

'True Stories' - Judy Collins,
'Eat It' - Humble Pie,
'The Darker Side of Moon' - Pink Floyd.

'Grand Hotel' - Procol Harum,

● "Maple" songs" revival in US charts: Edward Bear's "Last Song" and Ann Murray's "Danny's Song" both in Top 20.

● Bob Dylan Night on CFRN-FM Midnight Special next Saturday (8:05 p.m.)

● Give a listen to the new Beach-Boys' album "Holland". The old surfers are still among the best.

H. Kuckertz, Jr.

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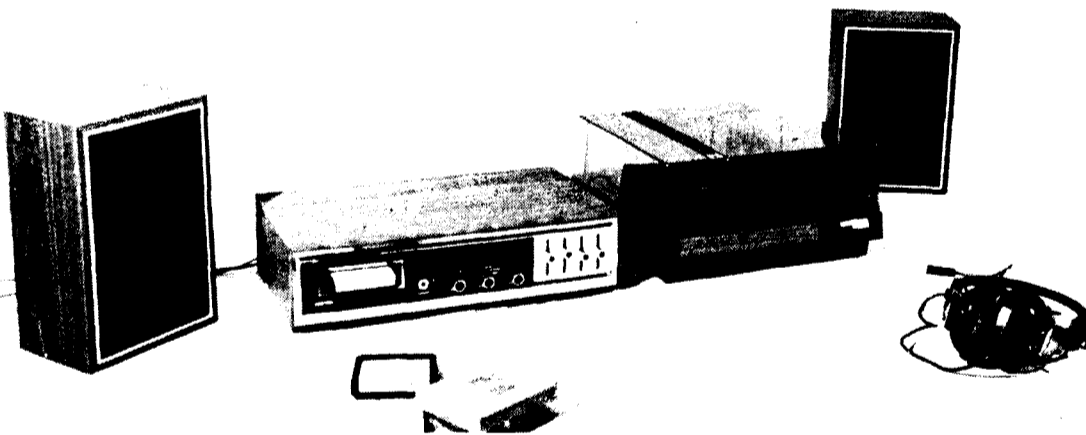
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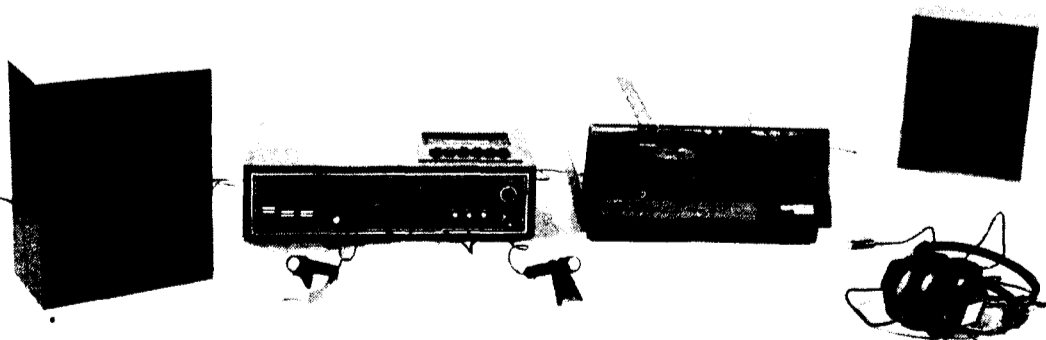
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footnotes

THURSDAY MARCH 22
Do you like to learn how to develop a personal strategy? Campus Crusade for Christ is giving a special talk on this topic in their regular Thursday meeting. It is on March 22 at 7:00 p.m. in SUB rm 280. Everyone is Welcome.

FRIDAY MARCH 23

Edmonton Chinese Christian Fellowship: Meeting at 7:30 p.m. in the Meditation Room of the Students Union Building. The meeting will be a Bible study on chapter 7 of Joshua. Everyone is welcome. The discussion will be centred on the question 'Why God's People Fail?'

China Studies Group. Dr. Evans (head of Histroy Dept.) lecture on "Western Misconception of China", at 8:00 p.m. in TB 45.

SATURDAY MARCH 24

This weekend Mar. 24 and 25, the U of A Golden Blades will host the Alberta Provincial Fencing Championships, on the University campus. Fencers from throughout the province will compete in the West Gym of the Phys. Ed. building. Registration for Men's Novice and Senior Foil, as well as for Ladies Foil, will be at 9 a.m. on Saturday. Registration for the Epee and Sabre events will take place at 9:30 on Sunday. Entry forms are available at room 11, in the Phys. Ed. building at the University.

SUNDAY MARCH 25

Malaysian-Singapore Students Association. Film Show - a series of short documentaries on Malaysia to be screened in TL 11. Films include: i) an Invitation to Malaysia ii) Dances of Malaysia iii) Batek. Screening time: 7:00 p.m. Admission free. All are welcomed.

Lutheran Student Movement Fireside: "Religion - from the Inside or Outside" at the Lutheran Student center 11122-86 Ave on Sunday March 25 at 7:30 p.m.

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The French Movie Club of Edmonton "TOUTIMAGE" will present "Tiens Toi Bien Apres Les Oreilles A Papa", featuring Dominique Michel & Yvon Deschamps, at 8:30 p.m. in the Auditorium of St Jean College: 8406-91 street. As the first presentation on the program admission will be free. Cocktail will be served before the show at 7:30 p.m. Everybody welcome.

MONDAY MARCH 26

Forum: Lord Terium O'Neill, former PM of Northern Ireland from 1963-69 will be speaking in Dinwoodie at 8:00 p.m. March 26. His topic will be Ireland - the Irish Problem.

Wide range of compositions by composition students in the Dept. of Music will be performed. Place: Convocation Hall Time: 8:30 p.m.

The National Film Theatre/Edmonton presents 2 films from Czechoslovakia, DIAMONDS OF THE NIGHT (1964) and THE LOVES OF A BLONDS (1965; Restricted Adult), Monday, March 26 at 7 p.m. in SUB theatre. Admission: \$1.00 at the door.

TUESDAY MARCH 27

The Consumers' Association of Canada will hold its March meeting this Tuesday, March 27th at 8 p.m. in the downstairs cafeteria of the Northwestern Utilities Bldg. located on 104th street one block south of Jasper Avenue. The agenda will concern the national conference in Ottawa, the upcoming Provincial conference as well as committee chairman's reports. The guest speaker will be Miss Francis Cullen of the Consumer Marketing Section of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The public is welcome to attend.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 28

Film. Bubchen 1968. Geschichte eines 9-jährigen Jungen der Seine Kleine Schwester ermordet. Tues Arts 17, 3:30-5, Wed. Arts 17, 3-4:30.

An introductory lecture on Transcendental Meditation, as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, to be presented by a trained teacher of Transcendental Meditation. Tory Building, 14th floor, Graduate Students Lounge, Wed. March 28, 8 p.m. Everyone welcome.

SATURDAY MARCH 31

First annual Golden Bear Indoor Tennis Championships. The events open are Men's Singles and Men's Doubles and the number of entries is limited. Entry forms are available from the Phys. Ed. general office the the entry deadline is 6:00 p.m. Wed March 28.

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