

The Gateway

Alberta's nordic skiers are becoming more numerous each year.
PP 8-9



Minimal election ACTivity

by Ken Bosman

The Anti Cutbacks team held its executive elections, but almost nobody came.

"Well, there are four of us here, and four positions open. I guess it's clear what to do," said Jason Lucien, the newly-appointed SU External Commissioner, and the chair of ACT.

Two additional students, Wade Deisman and David Tupper, both Arts Faculty Student Councilors, arrived later.

Deisman was appointed to re-assume his ACT executive position of researcher, a function he performed last year prior to ACT's dissolution.

Three members of the ESA filled the remaining three executive positions on an interim basis.

"We're turning it [ACT] over to the ESA this year," said Paul LaGrange, the SU VP External. "The ESA has been involved all along."

"We're not out to bash Tories, we just want people to be aware that we're darn concerned about the quality of Education," said Don Hackel, President of the Education Students' Association at the general meeting of the Students' Union Anti Cutback Team.

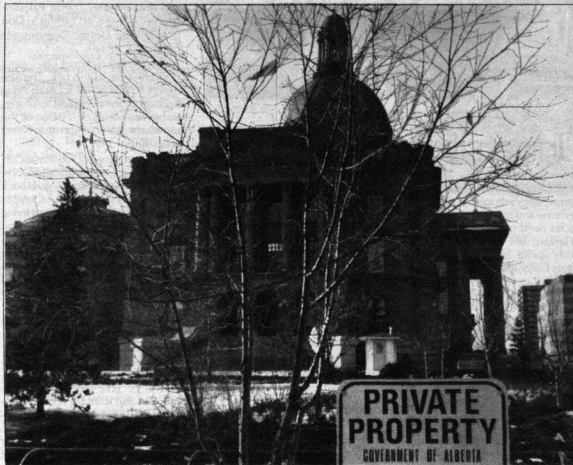
This is the second year in a row that the SU has turned ACT over to another student group. Last year PASAG (Public Awareness Study and Action Group) was recruited by ACT to provide logistical and public support.

Hackel does not see the likelihood of ACT and the SU Executive becoming as opposed to each other as occurred last year. "We're just getting started" but we spearheaded the forum on Education [an event staged by the ESA last term which attracted many speakers from education, opposition, and government] and Paul [LaGrange] was part of the panel!

Students wishing to become involved in ACT, or seeking additional information can contact the External Commissioner's office at 432-2872.



SU VP External Paul LaGrange



The quiet strength of our democracy.

Photo: Rob Galbraith

Business students hear Hurtig

by Anthony Pizzaro

Publisher Mel Hurtig challenged the Canada - U.S. free trade pact before about 100 students last Wednesday.

Hurtig, brought to campus by the Business Students' Association for Business Week, spoke of the perils of the agreement in the areas of investment, energy, and the economy at large.

However, Hurtig, who studied the pact for two months, began his scathing speech by saying that "the whole idea of the free trade agreement was to secure Canadian access to American markets. It does not even do that."

Citing a study done by Bruce

Wilkinson, former chairman of the Department of Economics at the U of A, Hurtig said that the agreement "will eventually cause Canada to reach such a state of dependence upon the U.S. that most of our key decisions will be made in Washington."

Once this happens, the same people who pushed the pact through will want Canadian representatives in the U.S. Congress and House of Representatives," said Hurtig.

"In fact, under this deal, 95 percent of Canadian companies will not be screened from American takers, as the Americans demanded an investment clause in the agreement."

"Before the deal was signed, Dr. Richard Lipsey, the economic guru of the free trade pact, said that investment should not be included as this is an element of common market and not free trade. Under a common market, Lipsey conceded, Canada would disappear."

Hurtig used graphs to illustrate to the crowd his belief that employment would be worse under free trade.

"In 1978-85 inclusive, Canadian controlled companies created 876,000 jobs in Canada. In the same period, American companies created only 1,400 jobs," said Hurtig.

"For every billion dollars in profit, Canadian companies created 5,765 jobs where the American companies created only 17, even though the latter's profit doubled in the period concerned."

Hurtig also said that energy resources were handled badly.

"Everyone knows that countries use energy as a tool for industrial development and to create new jobs. We can do this by charging lower domestic prices. Under the agreement, we cannot change the U.S. higher prices. No other country in the world — Kuwait, Mexico, Venezuela — would have agreed

to that."

Hurtig says that there is nothing in the deal that could keep the U.S. from buying up Canada's energy resources.

"Selling without barriers is not the same as selling the resources."

"In fact, this deal is really not free trade at all. It is possible to use economic theory to argue the case for free trade, and also to use it to show the merits of foreign investment, but one cannot do both at the same time. Under our deal, the companies in Canada will decide



Nationalist Mel Hurtig

file photo

what prices to set on goods and where they go according to the wishes of their parent companies in the U.S."

To make matters worse, Hurtig said, Canadian companies like La-batt's would probably move South where taxes are lower, the climate is warmer, there are fewer unions, and where the market is close by. They would take employment with them.

One would have to be stupid to

TRADE FLAWS p.3

Ronald Reagan on the Iran Contra Affair:
Nov. 86: "It was not a mistake."
Nov. 86: "I didn't make a mistake."
Nov. 86: "I do not think it was a mistake."
Dec. 86: "Mistakes were made."
Jan. 87: "Serious mistakes were made."
Mr. 87: "It was a mistake."

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Campus Security is currently investigating a brawl which erupted after an intramural soccer match P3

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The Golden Bears came up with a split last weekend against the UBC T-Birds P12

Renovated Arts building opened

by June Chua

"The (marble) columns and open spaces make it feel like a ballroom... but I'm not sure about those yellow walls," said one Arts student about the recently-renovated Arts Building. The remark is representative of the mixed reactions the renovations have drawn.

Some classes have already commenced in the building; however, language labs have not begun. The

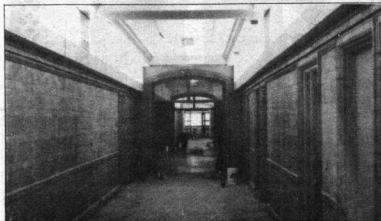
language labs will be moved in "during the summer when they've got time to dismantle the operation and put it back together," says Micael Szyling of Planning and Development, who oversaw the renovations.

Generally, electrical, mechanical, architectural and structural systems were renovated completely. Szyling says, "structural renovations were supposed to be the best but we had

to replace a few labs... otherwise, the old structure (outside walls) is in place, but a new roof structure had to be put in."

Still, Szyling concedes that "there are some deficiencies but any new building has them, usually things as basic as not working or certain areas being too hot or cold." And during the construction, defects in the electrical, mechanical, fire alarm and smoke separation systems were found. To counter this, "a vapor barrier was provided and insulation had to be upgraded in accordance with the latest safety code," said Szyling. Also new are the windows, carpeting and vinyl flooring.

There have been complaints about the air quality. One language teacher complained, "I can't breathe in it (the building)... (cigarette) smoke goes through the whole building." Szyling responds to this complaint, "we cannot eliminate the smoke from the building by providing a different air-handling system, it would have to be exhausted from the source to the outside.



Arts building during renovations

photo Bruce Gardner

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