



Skaters skating on skates. Skate. Skate. Skate. Skate. Wheeee.

## New yearbook for U of A

by Marie Clifford

After an absence of thirteen years, the Evergreen and Gold, the campus year book, is resurfacing at the U of A.

"I'm confident that it will be successful," says year book editor Mike Ford. "We will sell all 4,000 copies."

With a student staff of 22, the Evergreen and Gold is financed primarily by advertising. Grants have been given by the Alumni Association and the Evergold Foundation. Ford says there has been a 'moral commitment' from the SU Executive.

The Evergreen and Gold bylaw has already passed second reading at Students' Council.

Third reading and final approval should come at tonight's meeting.

If the bylaw passes, the SU would publish the yearbook but would have no control over staff or content. The SU may also contribute as much as \$5000 to the publication.

The yearbook will be available at \$4.00 per copy, and will be available in the second week of April.

"We've set it up as a storybook... it's a magazine. It's contemporary, not like high school," says Ford.

Set up chronologically, the yearbook covers student activities from Universiade to student union elections, to the search for summer jobs. Clubs, inter-collegiate and intramural sports coverage also will be included.

Currently, some individual faculties, such as Education, put out their own yearbooks. Ford is aiming for a product to appeal to all students.

"The year book has a universal appeal," says Ford. "It helps to set the memory in place, and stimulate your own memories."

"It's a necessity. University is a part of your life. It's a magical, mystical moment in time - a paradise in many ways."

The first Evergreen and Gold folded in 1971. "It was too old-fashioned, and too expensive. The SU was giving it \$70,000... it was too late, it came out eight months after finals," says Ford.

The original U of A yearbook began in 1912 as the Annual Graduation Gateway.

In 1921, the first Evergreen and Gold was published with the idea of "instead of publishing an ordinary summary of activities in a plain and uninteresting magazine... (we'll) follow the customs of other universities, by producing an elaborate and distinctive yearbook," according to a 1920 Gateway.

The original Evergreen and Gold contained photos of all the graduates.

The last edition was published in 1971. It was made up of two booklets, one consisting entirely of student pictures, and one dealing with student life.

The latter booklet was 32 pages long, with eight pages of cartoons and thirteen pages of photographs.

It included a fascinating article, "The Eyes of Maria Klause" - an interview with an honours math student. Maria was asked such questions as "have you ever thought of taking your own life?" and "do you think you'll ever be exorcised by society?"

There was also a detailed account of a student's trip to London.

Although there won't be any mug shots this year, future editions of the Evergreen and Gold will include graduating classes, and according to Ford, "anything to keep it from getting boring."

"It's phenomenal that we've even got it off the ground... I've been working on and pushing for it for four years," adds Ford.

## This is war

by Brad Karpinka

"We are living in the most exciting time in history; we might soon get to experience the end of all life on our planet," according to Dr. Colin Park.

Park, a representative of Physicians for Social Responsibility, spoke last Wednesday in the Education Building on 'The Likelihood and Effects of Nuclear War.'

According to Park, "the Americans are preparing for a first-strike" nuclear war. The Americans believe that "there will be no winners, but we will prevail; we will suffer less."

"Evidence for an American first-strike can be found in Europe. The Americans are building up their nuclear arsenal on the claim that only nuclear weapons can stop the Soviets who possess superior numbers of conventional armaments."

"Although the Soviets suggested that they would keep their numbers of SS-20s at parity with numbers of British and French missiles, the Americans began deploying their Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe anyway, 'to counter the Soviet threat.'"

"The Americans have also diverted funding for the development and production of the cruise missile into a newer program for the development of the stealth cruise. The stealth cruise is invisible to radar," he says.

Park says "the American claim is just an excuse to build up their nuclear arsenal in Western Europe."

"A recent study done by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London shows that Warsaw Pact tanks out-

number NATO tanks 40 000 to 10 000.

"The report also shows that NATO has 200 000 anti tank weapons with 1.7 million rounds of ammunition," says Park.

"Moreover, contrary to popular belief, NATO soldiers exceed Warsaw Pact soldiers by 200 000 troops along the East-West European border. In addition, while NATO soldiers consist solely of paid professionals, Warsaw Pact soldiers consist of conscripts, security guards, and riot police."

In other words, the American excuse that the Soviets are conventionally superior is just that, an excuse. The Americans are building up a nuclear advantage in Europe in the full knowledge of where the power is distributed," charges Park.

"It is difficult to sift through President Reagan's propoganda," he says.

The Americans hold the idea that by hitting the Soviets first, the size of the ensuing nuclear war could be limited. Dr. Park says "it is almost certain that if a limited nuclear war starts, it will expand uncontrollably."

As to the effects of nuclear war, Park says: "Nuclear weapons would detonate over cities and directly on military targets."

"With a typical one-Megaton warhead, many civilians would die instantly from the blast pressure, and-or the fireball created by the explosion. The fireball would expand along with the blast pressure, incinerating everything in its path with its initial heat, then causing gasoline and other combustibles to ignite up to five miles away."

"The blast pressure would crush people against walls and would shatter glass windows sending deadly shards of glass flying in the direction of the blast."

"Radioactive fallout would continue to kill people over a much larger area, for years to come."

"Burn victims who survived the blast would die for lack of treatment. Their unburied bodies would rot; bacteria would multiply and spread, carrying diseases; rats would reappear in hordes, and life would become less and less pleasant."

Eventually, with irreparable environmental damage, all "life on this planet would terminate."

Park indicated that his research "into the causes and effects of nuclear war utilizes material obtained from reliable international sources, entirely independent of any political organization."

## UofC pres an idiot

Calgary (CUP) - The work of artists is comparable to that of chemists, but takes more courage, according to the University of Calgary President.

Norman Wagner called the Nickel Arts Museum a "research" facility at the recent opening of its annual arts exhibition.

Wagner said that because the "arts are always an easy target during tough economic times" it is important to view them in this way.

## Cancer research

by Ann Grever

The Canadian Cancer Society has recently initiated a national research project to study the effects of early detection on the treatment and survival rate of breast cancer.

Breast cancer is the largest single cause of death for middle aged women in North America.

Statistics show that one in twelve women will develop this disease at some point in their lives.

The National Breast Screening study will monitor 90,000 female volunteers between the ages of 40-59 over a four year period.

Half will be chosen to receive a mammogram once a year for their four-year duration. Mammography is a technique of several seconds of slight pressure to receive a specifically monitored low dose of X rays.

The radiation involved in 5 annual mammograms is on average a total of less than one RAD (a measure of radiation).

Three Alberta centers will participate in the study: the Central Alberta Cancer Centre in Red Deer, the Tom Baker Cancer Centre in Calgary, and the Cross Cancer Institute in Edmonton. Of the 90,000 volunteers nationwide, Alberta will monitor 9,000.

In Edmonton, according to Carole May, the coordinator of the study, at the Cross Institute, 3600 volunteers are needed. So far, 1600 have been booked up

until the end of May. Nevertheless, she is "pleased with recruitment."

The study will try to determine whether with early detection of breast cancer, the survival of breast cancer victims will improve. It is hoped patients can undergo more modest local operations, necessary to remove the cancerous lumps or breasts. Mastectomies are still the common first treatment of breast cancer. Mammographies can detect breast abnormalities up to 4 years sooner than they could be felt in a breast examination. The survival rate of breast cancer patients has not changed much in the past 10 years.

The cost of Alberta's participation in this study is approximately \$2,100,000. The Alberta division of the Canadian Cancer Society has provided \$1,453,000 and the remaining \$650,000 is provided by a grant through the Alberta Cancer Board Heritage Savings Trust Applied Research Cancer Fund. The cost of the nation-wide study is a total of \$15 million.

As Dr. MacDonald, the director of the Cross Institute, one of the participating clinics, explains, "it represents a major infusion of funds in the promising research of early diagnosis."

Recruiting of volunteers will end in March 1985 and screening in all centres over by 1988.

LOADS OF IT  
BIRD AX MURDERS AT  
A STARTLING HIGH



To kill a fellow mockingbird

CLIFFORD '84

Gateway newswriters meeting this Thursday at 3:30 Rm 282 SUB. This is the big one.