

LAST CHANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS

Monday was the last chance for thousands of illegal residents to apply for landed immigrant status.

But there was no rush in applications at the Edmonton office of the department of immigration and manpower.

As the midnight deadline approached, the office reported that 1,689 people had taken advantage of the government program. Almost 1,000 are university students, most of

them Chinese, said R.D. Wick, district program manager.

A majority of students registered in late August because "they were informed and knew what they were doing," said one immigration official.

So far, about 500 people have been granted landed status and the most of the remainder must submit to medical examinations.

Under the amnesty program, started two months ago, the government promised that those who entered Canada since last

November could apply for landed status and would be judged favourably. But after Monday, illegal immigrants risked deportation.

The government has spent about \$1.25 million to advertise the program, aimed primarily at illegal immigrants.

Still, thousands across Canada haven't taken the government's promise seriously and are holding back for fear of deportation.

It is impossible to determine how many are undeclared, said

Wick. But estimates range from 50,000 to more than 200,000.

Immigration officials have heard rumours that some employers have told workers not to declare themselves, but this can't be proven, he said.

A concerted effort to find illegal immigrants probably won't begin until most of the applications are processed, said Wicks. And this could take about two months.

"We'll still be interviewing people until the end of October," he said.

When discovered, those who haven't registered will be subject to deportation. Persons who entered Canada on a visa and those who claim to be Canadian citizens or refugees can appeal deportation.

In Alberta and Northwest Territories, 2,957 people applied for landed status, as of 9 p.m. Monday. Across Canada, more than 40,000 have applied.

Immigration offices across Canada stayed open both Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A free Press is vital

The Gateway

Because slaves
are too stupid
to write news

VOL. XLIV, No. 11 THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, CANADA

TUESDAY OCTOBER 16, 1973. TWELVE PAGES



This looks like a traffic jam. But really, it's Friday's midnight bash with the Privilege to celebrate HUB's opening photo by Doug Moore

HUB opening at last

by Eugene Brody

HUB, a \$6 million student-owned building, was officially opened Thursday by James Foster, minister of advanced education.

In a speech, Max Wyman, president of the U of A, congratulated those who worked on the project. George Mantor, SU president, was the master of ceremonies.

The building, financed by the Students' Union has a controlled climate. It is 955 feet long, the longest shopping mall of its kind in the world.

There are 32,000 square feet of commercial floor space fronting the mall while 45 feet above it is the largest insulated vault dome in the world.

Four stories of apartments look down on the mall providing accommodation for some nine hundred students. Rents range from \$90 for a one bedroom suite to \$240 for a four bedroom suite. All apartments were ready for occupancy at the beginning of the 1973-74 winter session and are now fully occupied.

Unique on the North American continent the building is managed by the students themselves, employing a full-time manager. The aim is to make the project financially self-sustaining.

HUB would probably never have been built if James Humphries, a graduate student

hadn't fought so persistently to get the project approved and financed. It was this persistence that led to his becoming one of the youngest and most imaginative developers on the North American continent.

continued on page 6

Two languages better than one

by Nadia Rudyk

"Students with a bilingual education have an advantage over those who have a unilingual one", said Marie-Louise Brégeyroux, Supervisor of Modern Languages with the Edmonton Separate School Board. "They perform better in certain things and do significantly better at the college or university level".

Speaking at the annual conference of the Ukrainian Language Association, Saturday, Oct. 13, on campus, Brégeyroux said, "that we are depriving the student of a cultural and cognitive educational learning tool, if we ignore secondary language instruction."

Many new teaching techniques have been developed in the past year to aid the student in learning Ukrainian at the beginning and intermediate levels. Crossword puzzles, oral and structural exercises, 'How to' writing books, films, tapes, slide shows, overlays, video-tape programs and records are some of the new audio-visual aids being developed.

The increase of young people taking Ukrainian courses at university level "is partly a reflection of the concern the younger members of our generation are showing in preserving the most essential component of their cultural heritage, namely the language of their parents and their forefathers", said Dr. G. Schaarschmidt, chairman, Dept. of Slavic Studies, U of A.

"The 1973-74 enrollment in Ukrainian courses has been the highest that the department has had in its entire history since the 1940's."

The chief goal of the department Schaarschmidt said, was to reach and interest the unknown students of Ukrainian origin, in other faculties, in taking Ukrainian courses. "The department is trying to make courses more interesting and

stimulating without lowering the quality of instruction required at an academic institution."

Principals in junior and senior high schools and the staff at the Public School Board are prepared to bend over backwards to provide sequential courses in secondary languages, particularly in Ukrainian. The Public School Board gives its "personal support in the teaching of Ukrainian," said Jim P. Jones, Supervisor of Modern Languages with the Public School Board. "because Ukrainians are an important part of our city".

"We must stop the assimilative process our children are getting through television and other outside influences by insisting that parents speak Ukrainian in the home with their children," said Olha Mak, head of the Association of Children's and Youth's Literature from Toronto. "There is a great need to give our students a chance in improving their language by writing books at the level of everyday usage instead of using built in superficial language structure."

Other speakers and their topics at the one-day affair were: Maria Flak, president, Ukrainian Language Association - presenting resource material from Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Dr. M.J. Monod, from the Faculty of Education - presenting New Enrichment Materials; Patty Richardson with the Alberta Teachers' Association - conducted a workshop on strategies which teachers use in their everyday work; John Sokolowski, of the Correspondence School Branch presented material available at the Branch; and William Sawchuk, chairman, Ukrainian School Board who gave an outline of community school enrollment.

Blood, guts, rhetoric at Chile teach-in

by John Kenney

Massacre, executions, imprisonment - this was the sample of the mood and rhetoric at the Chile Teach-in held in SUB Theatre Friday. Several speakers formed a panel, lectured and fielded questions from the audience concerning the urgency of recent Chilean events.

Father John Adamyk, the first speaker, offered insights gathered from seven years work in Peru and his visits to neighbouring Chile. He documented the political role of

the church in the military coup and questioned the ethics of this Christianity.

When asked by an audience member to clarify his definition of 'socialism' Adamyk explained that it was an economic interpretation of how society should be structured. He said, "taking the wealth away from the rich we are doing them a favour. And this is what I think Allende was trying to do in Chile."

Michael O'Sullivan, from Saskatchewan, drew upon a

background of graduate studies in Chile to add some depth to the meeting. He expressed the belief that workers were being clandestinely armed by the Allende government. This was proven by the disarming raids on factory workers and by the level of military expertise displayed by workers during a threat to the government in Oct. '72.

Professor Larry Pratt directed the meeting's attention to the 'whys' of Chile's economic collapse. He drew a historical parallel between the

Spanish Civil war and the Chile situation, showing how the army tried to overthrow a democratically elected government in both cases external forces, precipitating through so-called international intervention, led to the elected government's defeat.

He claimed that Chile's situation was not a mere coup "but a class war, a counter-revolution." The role of multi-national corporations like

continued on page 2