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photo by Doug Moore

INDOOR TRAINING TRACK: The recently formed U of A Streaking Team held their first practice and open tryout Tuesday evening in HUB. The goal of the team is to bring to the U of A the world record for mass streaking currently held by the University of Carolina with 200.

BAC site reviewed

A review of the proposed site of the business administration and commerce building has been announced by the vice-president planning and development.

The Campus Development Committee will discuss details of the review at its regular meeting on Friday, Walter Neal said last week.

The board of governors made the controversial decision to locate the proposed \$3.5 million building adjacent to Tory building in December, 1972.

Neal said CDC would examine evidence that has surfaced since that decision, which aroused protest from some student and staff members.

That opposition was a major reason for taking the new initiative, he said. Since then, the project has laid dormant for the past two years due to budget restraints enforced by the provincial government.

Opposition was expressed in briefs by the students' union and graduate students' association given to the board of governors building committee last fall.

The board passed them on to the CDC, which decided that the site of the building rated another look.

One scrap of new evidence is the SU referendum held last March which showed that 71 per cent (1,894) of those who voted were opposed to the building's locations. Only 28 per cent (743 students) favored the proposed site.

Congestion caused in joining the Tory and BAC buildings and the fact that an emergency road would encroach on the Arts Court, a small green area west of HUB, were major factors in the negative vote.

Neal said in an interview there is no doubt that the BAC building is needed. The faculty of business administration and commerce is accommodated in the Central Academic Building and Assiniboia Hall, due for renovation.

Greg Teal, a third-year arts student who has continued to fight the decision, said it came as a complete surprise.

"It's too early to say what's going to happen," he said.

Vietnam situation unchanged

by Greg Neiman

"The planes are still flying, still bombing, the people are still trying to return to the liberated areas which were given them by the Paris agreement."

These charges were laid by Clair Culhane, former advisor to the Canadian anti-tuberculosis hospital in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam, at a recent SUB forum.

Canada is using foreign aid as a political tool in Vietnam, says Culhane, referring to the five year old TB hospital where nurses sit idle and machinery acquires a coat of dust.

Canada's aid to Vietnam, she says, is limited to "teaching the natives to wash their hands and boil water."

A few years ago Canada signed the Paris agreement promising to give aid to all of Vietnam in efforts to rebuild the war-torn country.

Culhane says that the actual words can be found in Hansard by anyone who is interested.

She has just finished a tour of Vietnam and says that although no Canadian aid at all is given to North Vietnam, "the morale of the people there was astonishing..." people are rebuilding, farming again, putting the area back together.

"How often we hear of the North as the insurgents, the rebels, the communists...when really all they want is peace and the upholding of the Paris Agreement."

The southern part of the country, however, is a different matter altogether. People are starving in T.B. hospitals because they go unfed as T.B. is a contagious disease, necessitating isolation.

"The Canadian T.B. hospital is a facade of what is being done."

Canada is now financing the construction of a three-story hospital for students of public health. It stands empty, guarded by troops while "authorities" go on "field trips" to "teach the natives how to wash their hands and boil water," adds Culhane. "The profit motive," Culhane says, "far exceeds the human value."

She pointed out how Canada "adds to the system" by building airplanes to be fitted for American bombers destined to fly over Vietnam.

As an example she pointed out the Hartwell case, which involved the crash of a small aircraft in northern Canada on a

mercy mission. The craft could not be found due to a lack of detector systems, yet a Canadian company builds such systems for use in Vietnam.

"Big business is big profit is big war," she says.

"I'm not too worried about the Vietnamese, I'm worried about our own society...The thing that is really disturbing is to find people who still want to argue the war...who still want to justify the slaughter of people...or people who have just given up, and those are the people I am concerned with."

Culhane is on a tour of Canada, her next destination being Vancouver.

Bright summer ahead

The federal government has announced the launching of a \$65.9 million program to create summer employment for Canadian students.

Under the nomenclature "Summer '74", the program is an interdepartmental effort, with manpower and immigration providing the bulk of jobs.

Opportunities for youth, which will employ 24,000 students, has acquired a leonine \$30.5 million share.

Priority for OFY grants this year will be in areas where severe droughts in the employment pool are anticipated.

An interesting twist has been added this year in that the government will subsidise travel expenses for jobs local manpower centres are unable to fill.

Other programs from manpower and immigration include Agricultural manpower assistance, and Canada farm labour pools.

The secretary of state has made funding available for language training and travel and exchange programs, we asll. A student community service plan, in which students are hired to supplement the work of voluntary services has been budgeted.

National Defence will conduct militia training programs for several thousand students, along with a civilian training program.

Street agency support and drug research is national health and welfare's contribution, this

Meat prices will continue to rise across Canada and there may be a critical shortage in beef by the fall, Gordon Burton, the Alberta member of the federal food prices review board, said last week.

"I don't see any immediate relief in sight," Burton said in an interview. "I expect food prices will generally increase for at least the first half of the year."

In the meantime, consumers will have to learn more about nutrition in order to get the most for their food dollar, Burton told an Edmonton Home Economist Association meeting in the Education Centre last week.

This is going to take much time and effort for Canadians, who likely have more meat in their diets than most other

people in the world, he said.

Some of the benefits from the higher prices have been going to the producer, he said, but their profit is still lower than that in other industries.

He said he favored an effort to expand production, rather than imposing price controls, as a means to combat rising prices.

Controls only delay price increases. Once the controls are removed, prices rise or fall to a natural level.

"If we look at those countries that have tried price controls, the experience has been disastrous," Burton said.

"The Americans tried it and it was disruptive to their economy and ours as well."

Further, it is more difficult to impose price controls in a nation that exports one-third of her farm products as Canada does.

"The producers expect at least the same price as the international market price," Burton noted.

The board was created last May on a recommendation from a parliamentary committee on trends in food prices. It has investigated unfair prices and has submitted two reports to parliament. A third is expected in March.

Burton, who holds a doctor's degree in agricultural economics from Iowa State University, has worked for several years for the federal department of agriculture in all three western provinces.

He now raises cattle near Claresholm, where he was born and raised.

He said a trend has been established that as the market for wheat increases, wheat farmers are selling their cattle at prices depressed by cattle imported from the United States and a decline in demand for meat.

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