

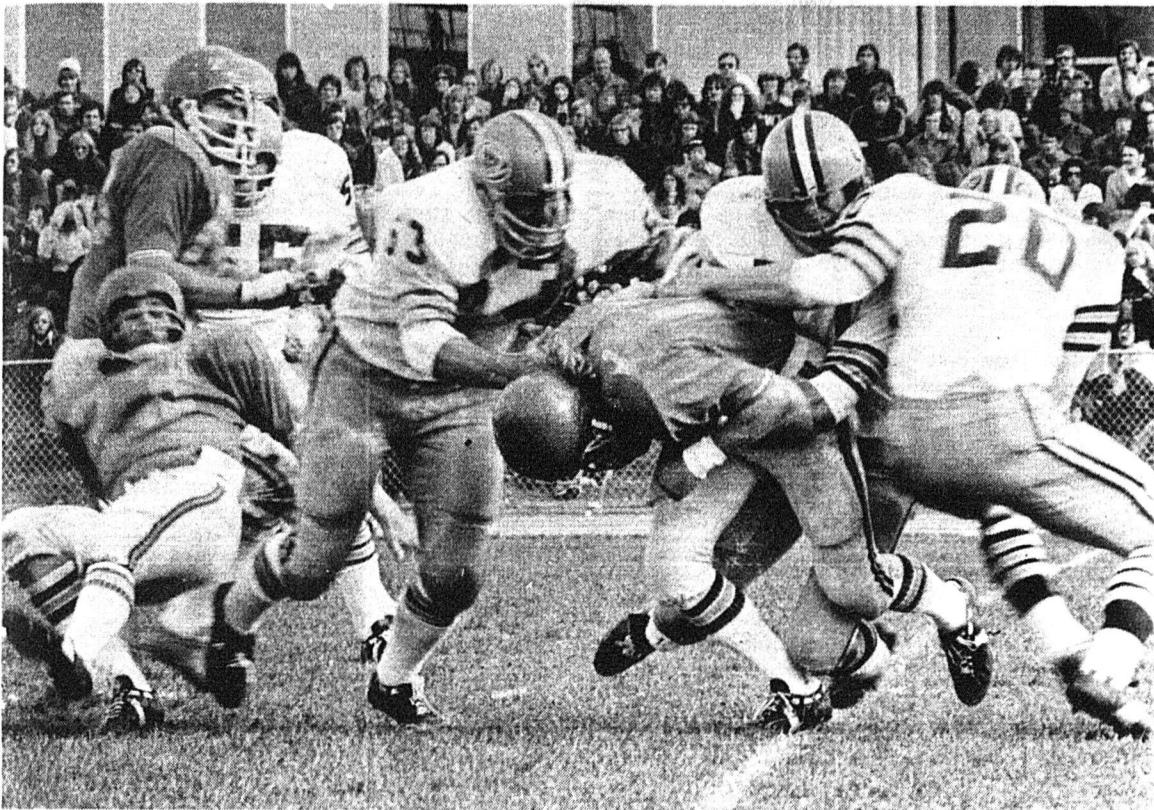
I never
let my
schooling

The Gateway

interfere with
my education
—Mark Twain

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Thunderbirds only whimpered as quarterback Tarvis was thrown for a loss again...and again, on route to a 53-7 Bear victory. See story page 7. photo by Sandy Campbell

Deposed South American president visits U of A

by Shiela Thompson

"During the short time I was a political prisoner, I gained valuable information from the criminals around me as to crime and the individual's environment."

This statement made by Dr. Fernando Belaunde-Terry, planner of international reputation, at Friday's Forum seemed to characterize the man. He is realistic, pragmatic, and a scholar.

Dr. Belaunde-Terry has had many successful careers. Prior to being elected to the presidency of Peru, he was regional planner and promoter of public housing, rising to the position of Dear of the Faculty of Architecture in Lima, Peru.

Since his overthrow by a military coup in 1968, he has been a visiting professor at distinguished US universities, at Harvard, John Hopkin, Columbia, and presently George Washington U.

The topic of Belaunde-Terry's lecture was Latin American-Canadian relations. In his opening remarks, Belaunde-Terry said that missionary work was being done by Canadians in Peru. Swedish and American young people have also done a great deal.

Belaunde-Terry called Latin-American-Canadian relations, contacts without tension. When dealing with the superpowers, tensions are created, willingly or not, due to ideologies, which are absent when dealing with middle powers. Canada has much technological know-how that Peru would like to share, such as mining, waterways, railways, forestry and communications technology. Like Canada, Peru faces a geographical challenge in the form of its high mountains and jungle regions.

Belaunde-Terry talked of the Organizations of American States (OAS) and expressed a wish to see Canada become a member. He referred to Canada as being absent from an active regional organization. A comment was later put to

Belaunde-Terry from the floor saying that the OAS is an imperialistic organization. The US invasion of Santa Domingo was cited as an example. To this, Belaunde-Terry replied that Peru had condemned that action. He felt that Canada would benefit OAS by also opposing such moves. On the whole, the OAS is an efficient tool for exchange of ideas and for economic development. He said there are many benefits above material considerations in the OAS and hoped for hemispheric unity.

Belaunde-Terry made the point that too much attention is being paid to ideology. What the Third World really needs is technological knowledge.

Although his lecture was not of a political nature, Belaunde-Terry made some interesting remarks, particularly in answer to questions

from the floor. He described the late Chilean president, Salvador Allende, as a sincere, idealistic man, loyal to his convictions. Although Belaunde-Terry did not share his views, he respected the man.

The Young Socialists were present at the Friday lecture, making a stand against the present repression in Chile. They called upon Belaunde-Terry to call for the immediate release of all Chilean political prisoners and for an end to the repression. Belaunde-Terry pointed to his long and personal knowledge of South American politics and reminded everyone that this was an internal matter.

He went on to say that he has been both a victim of a military coup and, for a short time, a political prisoner. He



Fernando Belaunde-Terry, former president of Peru, speaks out.

Photo by Doug Moore

New department called an 'educational mafia'

Concern that an "educational mafia" is developing in the department of advanced education was expressed by a law professor at the University of Alberta's fall meeting of the Senate Friday.

Peter Freeman was one of several persons who grilled Conservative MLA Cal Lee for almost two hours about the government's plan for a new Universities Act.

Lee presented a paper that outlined what can be expected in the act, which will be re-drawn within the next two years. He stressed that his comments "were not necessarily those of the minister of advanced education."

Concerned by the 'rapid growth' of the department, Freeman said he finds it difficult to accept that it will be able to resist the temptation to interfere in university affairs.

"We are going to be faced with a fait accompli before we can do anything about the Universities Act. Two years from now, we'll see an extensively staffed department that must have things to do."

He said the department has a staff of more than 175

but is expanding its facilities to accommodate as many as 300.

Max Wyman, U of A president, advised Lee that "when you're writing the Act, ask yourself that if you were in the Opposition, would you want the government to have that much power."

"What we need is some mechanism to protect the minister of advanced education against the pressures that will come from the public," Wyman said.

Under the Advanced Education Act, Minister James Foster takes over many of the responsibilities of the now-scraped Universities and Colleges Commission.

Lee pointed out that the university is not a system in itself and that its aims must be integrated with those of other educational institutions. Co-ordination among these institutions is essential, he said.

Difficulties that arose out of a lack of co-ordination include barriers to transferability, duplication of services, gaps in programming, inadequate participation and inequities in funding.

As a result, the government introduced the

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Record enrollment for U of A in 1973-74

Max Wyman, University of Alberta president, told the Senate fall meeting Friday that there could be a record enrollment at the university. Wyman said enrollment now stands at 18,780 and is expected to drop to about 18,400. The previous high was 18,320.

At the same time last year, it was 18,302.

He revealed the enrollment figure while commenting on a report of the task force on entrance requirements. He strongly urged the task force to seek public opinion on the quota system, imposed by some faculties on campus.

Quotas in many faculties are imminent, said Wyman, and the university at any time, could be facing court cases over the system. Franz Szabo, chairman of the task force, said he didn't share Wyman's concern about the immediacy of the quotas.

Szabo said he doubted that quotas would be imposed for another five or six years.

"Whether it is imminent isn't important. At the moment, the quota system at this university has already started," said Wyman.

"We need a major public input right now....The public should be consulted."

Wyman raised two questions about quotas. One, should students who live in Alberta be given priority and, two, how does the quota system conflict with individual rights legislation in the province.

"It's very difficult for us to say no to an Alberta student with an 80 per cent average and he can't get into any other medical school in the world," he said. "I want the public's opinion of the quota system".

Limited enrollment is enforced in Dental Hygiene, Dentistry, Engineering, Fine Arts, Library Science, Medical Laboratory Science, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical Education and Rehabilitation Medicine programs.

The report stated that "the task force heard criticism that quotas were unfair to individual students."

"Students are normally accepted in the order of their academic standing...", states the University Calendar.

The report stated that "some persons felt that the statement was applied rather loosely by some faculties and schools."

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