

"Ye can lade a man
up to th' university..."

The Gateway

but ye can't make
him think."
-Finley Peter Dunne
(1867-1936)

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Nuclear wastes safe- says Hart

by Cathy Partridge

"What people don't seem to realize is that we have been living with nuclear materials on this planet always ... with more nuclear materials than we can ever produce. Putting nuclear wastes underground in an area where people know where they are is even safer than the way these materials are stored in nature."

So said R.G. Hart, vice-president of the Atomic Energy Commission, addressing the participants of the Western Engineering Student Conference, held here last week.

He went on to give the assessment of Professor Rasmussen of MIT, who claims that with 100 reactors the probability of an accident that will actually damage the population is once in three million years. He says this is the same probability as being killed by a falling meteorite.

Hart had some comments to make about nuclear critics. "I suspect very few of them have taken a look at how they (reac-

tors) work and the precautions taken." He also had something to say about Ralph Nader's campaign against nuclear reactors. "He's taking responsible people's statements and taking them out of context."

"Nuclear energy is a fait accompli. I think a lot of people think it's still in the experimental stages," said Hart. "Last year Canada produced more nuclear electricity per capita than any other country."

Hart felt a lot of people "have made a lot of somewhat ridiculous claims as to what nuclear energy can do." He explained what he thought the future of nuclear energy in Canada would be.

"Nuclear energy can practically and economically produce some 40-50% of our future energy needs," he said. "It can not provide convenient and portable energy fuel for our other needs."

Hart's energy plan for the future was to "use nuclear energy for electrical production where it's economically feasible

I think this will happen naturally. We have to continue developing tar sands technology, especially for transportation." He felt coal was of vital importance for industrial use since to utilize nuclear energy in industry, it would be necessary to locate about twenty industries around one reactor.

"I think we're tremendously fortunate in having all these options open to us in Canada," said Hart, who was optimistic for several reasons.

"We can do most of the technology ourselves. We don't need to be dependent on foreign countries," he stated. "At the moment the known reserves of uranium will take us

up to the year 2010, if we use it the way we have now and don't look for anymore." As well, he felt there was more uranium in Canada and ways of extending that energy.

"You have to choose between alternatives," said Hart, "and the nuclear alternative is attractive."

Price control felt

OTTAWA (CUP) - The applicability of the federal wage and price restraint program to universities and colleges depends on the reaction of the provinces, according to the anti-inflation review board in Ottawa.

But, if the provinces agree to participate, not only will wages and salary increases be restrained. As well, tuition and residence fees and other institutional costs to the student, will be allowed to increase in accordance with federal guidelines.

"Education is strictly a provincial matter," a spokesperson for the review board said October 16. "But we are asking the provinces to cooperate in the federal program either by participating directly in the federal plan or by setting up their own matching system."

The spokesperson said the review board intends to establish a "public sector panel" consisting of appointees from the provincial and federal governments. This federal-provincial body will have the power to monitor and control wage and price increases in the public sector.

If a province chooses not to participate in the operation of this enforcement mechanism, it will be asked to establish its own administrative device to ensure the guidelines are adhered to.

So, unless a province opts out of the anti-inflation program altogether, and no matter which enforcement mechanism is used, the federal guidelines are intended to apply to all universities and colleges and their employees.



Photo by Bob Austin

It was probably the reintroduction to cafeteria food that did this homecoming alumnus in. Last weekend the U of A's grads returned to campus for a short spell of varsity activities, and a rehashing of fond memories of what it was like in the goodledaze.

CIA in Canada?

by John Kenney

"It's the economic base which is behind the need for the CIA."

The statement was delivered by Philip Agee, author of *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, during a forum Friday in SUB Theatre. The topic was "The CIA and Canada."

Agee, a CIA secret operations officer (not to be confused with agent) for 12 years, became disenchanted with the aims of the 'company' (as it's known to employees) in early 1969. By writing the book he felt he would be able to contribute to the peace movement in the U.S. and through exposing the organization and tactics help people to protect themselves.

The CIA's activities in Canada were mentioned only in passing. Officially the CIA only work in Canada through information passed on by the RCMP. This is by international agreement although Agee cautioned that "The CIA will honor it only as long as it's convenient."

Pretends for CIA involvement in Canada could include any threats to American business interests or NATO. Groups advocating economic and political freedom also might be targets for the CIA if the threat was seen to be real enough.

Most of the forum, however, was devoted to the CIA and three Latin American countries where Agee oversaw various activities which were designed to counter leftist and communist influence. He served the CIA in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Mexico.

In Ecuador, as in other countries, the majority of CIA people worked out of the U.S. embassy unless there happened to be a U.S. military base in the area. Because of the popularity of Castro's regime at that time they attempted to break diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba. This was done mainly by skillful infiltration of all levels of government.

CIA

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Editor files complaint

VICTORIA (CUP) - The editor of the *Martlet*, University of Victoria's student newspaper, has filed a complaint against the student council with the BC Labour Relations Board, charging he is being paid under the minimum wage.

Doug Coupar, editor of the newspaper, is paid \$75.00 per week at his full-time job.

The student council, refused to raise the salary after

Coupar told them he was taking the matter to the Labour Relations Board. Council was confused as to whether the editor's stipend was a salary or an honorarium.

An earlier complaint dealing with Unemployment Insurance benefits, filed by last year's editor, resulted in a BC Labour Relations Board ruling that the money constituted a salary.

Reports on NUS conference are conflicting

by Greg Neiman

Reports and comments on what happened at the NUS conference held at Fredrickton last weekend conflict slightly as the U of A's two delegates returned to Edmonton.

Betty Mellon, student councillor, and Brian Mason, vp (executive), who attended the conference as observers for the students' union, disagree on the ramifications of some of last weekend's events.

Says Mason, "NUS is trying to do too many things at once. They might be overextending themselves given the resources they have."

He reports several new areas of NUS activity, an example being a task force on student entertainment designed to bring

forward information which could be used to the formation of a national student entertainment committee replacing the present one, which is run by promoters.

As well, NUS is seeking information on the formation and preservation of student-run FM radio stations.

All of which is good, says Mason, but in addition to the programs NUS already supports, members may be asking too much.

Mellon disagrees.

The workshops and the task force on student entertainment are merely information-gathering measures, to be completed by interested groups within the structure and should not tax the union too much.

In fact she added to the list of things NUS is into. An information-gathering notice on the level of "free student labour" in each province, she said.

"Students have been used as free labour for institutions, and NUS passed a motion stating its position on the matter of institutions using students as opposed to hiring labour."

On the matter of student aid, Mason reports NUS going in the direction of reviewing the matter in the context of the entire Fiscal Arrangements Act which comes up for review in 1976, and for which NUS is preparing a brief based on its information bank.

Mellon sees NUS moving

away from the issue of student aid and into the issue of quality of education in the face of national cutbacks in education spending. Student aid, and university financing fall under this, she said.

Mellon attended a workshop on the structure and role of NUS. The workshop drew up a proposal suggesting that NUS evolve from its present form into a compendium of provincial students' unions, the smaller being entirely independent of NUS, but under the support and with the co-operation of the national union.

The Ontario Federation of Students, long viewed as a strongly unified and active student voice was instrumental

in its drafting and proposition.

Both agree, though, on the present short-term aims of NUS.

Right now, NUS is aiming at passing referendums across the nation, both on the subjects of new memberships and on the student ratification of the fee increase from thirty cents to one dollar.

Both agree that NUS is centrally aiming at a credible survival until next October when new membership fees become due, and capped it with plans for repayment of about \$30,000 in loans it took out this summer from students' unions across Canada.

The U of A is the only institution thus far that has failed to pass a referendum.