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THE CALGARY SCHOOL BOARD

requests that University of Alberta students, who wish to make application for the 1973-74 term, contact immediately

The Canada Manpower Centre Student Placement Office
University of Alberta Box 854 432-4291

Applications for the Elementary and Secondary Divisions, and the Division of Special Educational Services - and related information regarding interviews - will be made available at the Manpower Office.

Complete documentation will be required by the Manpower Office to support an application.

Degreed applicants are sought for all areas of the Division of Special Educational Services.

Within the Elementary Division, applications will be received only from applicants who will hold a Bachelor of Education degree in Elementary Education by September, 1973.

Within the Secondary Division, there is particular need for teachers of Home Economics, Business Education, Industrial Arts, Vocational Education, and for Reading Specialists, and Teacher-Librarians

STAFF

MEETING

TONIGHT

AM 282

7:30

SUB

FEE PAYMENT DEADLINE January 15, 1973

University regulations governing the payment of fees require that the second instalment be made by January 15, 1973. A penalty of \$5.00 will be charged on any payment made or postmarked after that date.

The regulations further state that should payment not be made by January 31st, registration will be subject to cancellation.

Payments are accepted by the Cashier, 3rd Floor, Administration Building, or by mail addressed to the Fees Division, Office of the Comptroller, Administration Building.



Harold Moore, a fourth year agriculture student asks some questions about the effects of foreign ownership and the future of agriculture in the province and the country.

Are we too complacent?

Many Canadians take our prosperity for granted. Compared to the larger part of the world we have high incomes, good housing, clothes and abundant comparatively cheap food. We spend 19 per cent of our incomes on food-less than any other nation except the U.S.A.

Our prosperity and the good things that go with it are the result of our good fortune in possessing valuable natural resources. Are we selling these raw materials as if they were going out of style at about one tenth of their real value and proceeds to live it up, with no thought for tomorrow? Is the next generation of Canadians going to find out that we have sold our inheritance to foreign owners, leaving them with a country of exhausted resources and little means of livelihood?

Will we own Canada in 20 years?

Canadians still control some key sectors of our national wealth, about 75% of investment companies, public utilities, and retail trade. The dangerous part is that the richest, fastest growing parts of our economy are controlled by outsiders. We own 94% of agriculture, forests, and fishing; they own 99% of the petroleum industry.

The foreign ownership is concentrated in our most powerful and profitable companies. Non-resident corporations accounted for 3% of all firms but made 41% of all profits.

Does it matter who owns the factories, the land, the oil wells, as long as Canadians benefit?

The richest mine, the most productive oil well eventually becomes just a hole in the ground. When the foreign owner has taken his profit and gone, when no more dollars are being contributed to our Provincial government revenues, what then? Oil revenues contribute up to one third of our revenue, one third of education, roads, medical care and welfare. Will our income drop by one third when the oil is gone?

Where will the money come from then the oil is gone? Are injections of foreign capital necessary to develop Canada? In the period 1957 to 1964, U.S. direct investment in the important sectors of our economy, mining, manufacturing and petroleum came out of Canadian pockets, 73% from retained earnings of U.S. companies here, 12% from Canadian financial sources and 15% from new U.S. funds.

In 1968 of \$2.6 billion in new U.S. investment here only 4.9% came from U.S. funds.

Does it matter who owns Canada?

Does it matter who really holds control? Ford of Canada was approached about a sale of 1,000 vehicles to China. B.F. Goodrich Co. for conveyor belting but were unable to do so because of the U.S. Trading With The Enemy Act. H.J. Heinz and Gerber Products could not sell canned goods to Cuba and three Canadian flour mills were unable to sell flour to Cuba for the same reason.

Are Canadians relegated to second rate employment in scientific and technical fields where foreign companies are in control?

In testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives, the President of Abbott Laboratories International Co. said "our investments abroad have resulted not only in exports of chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials but also American machinery. . . . Abbott Laboratories employment in Chicago as a result of its increased capital investment abroad rose 50% in the last six years. Are we exporting jobs for chemists and engineers along with our raw materials?"

Is agriculture our main hope?

Agriculture is still about 94% Canadian. Agriculture brings about 70 million dollars into Alberta each year. It is a big industry and one which, with proper management, virtually everlasting.

The jobs and livelihood of many Canadians depend on agriculture. In fact in 1971, farmers bought about three billion dollars worth of goods and services. About one fifth of the gross value of factory shipments from our manufacturing industries was composed of processed goods for which the raw materials were of farm origin. One third

