Full Employment For Ontario PhD's In 1969

OTTAWA (CUP) - A recent-Ontario universities in the fall the fall from other sources. of 1969 and the spring of 1970 are ur employed.

These statistics collected in ly released report by the On- late 1970 show a radically diftario Council on Graduate stud- ferent employment picture ies shows that only 15 of the than had been indicated during

The statistics however do

were in accord with individual preference and qualifications.

The report, which is based on statistics collected by each uates, a total of 257, are em-Ontario university, shows that ployed in university teaching --

not indicate whether the jobs 284 grads are meployed in Ontario, 112 in the rest of Canada and 228 in other countries.

The largest number of grad

123 in Ontario, 51 in the rest of Canada and 74 in other countries. In industry, 28 are employed in Ontario, 12'in the rest of Canada and 18 in other countries. Sixty-one have found jobs with government -- 30 in Ontario. Il in the rest of Canada and 20 in other countries.

Research fellowships and private research institutes account for 197 of the graduates. The breakdown in this area shows that research fellowships in Ontario have gone to 54 in the rest of Canada to 29 and in other countries to 86. Private research institutes employ 14 in Ontario, three in the rest of Canada and II in other

Eighteen are employed in other varying areas and of the 624 total only 18 could not be accounted for.

Building Suffers

The Dineen Construction Company, the contractors for the new wing of the Chemistry Building, have been called in to repair a leakage in the ventilation system. Repairs should be completed by Friday, February 26th, according to Mr. Mac-Namara of ADI, the designers of the building.

Before the repairs weremade fumes from chemistry experiments were being taken up by the ventilation system and being recirculated in certain areas of the building.

The incident did not affect classes in the building. Classes are mostly held in the old section of the structure while the smell was circulated in the new wing. As far as can be determined the fumes did not significantly contribute to the two fires which have broken out in the building this year.

The designers attribute the mistake to Dineen Construction Company but the mistake "is easily understandable", said Mr., MacNamara. There were "small gaps in the fit of two ducts on the fans" in the penthouse of the building.



Continued Oil Spills Cannot Yet Be Properly Cleaned

ROME (CUPI) - Up to 10 million tons of oil are spilled every year into the world's oceans and there is no effective way to either clean up the oil or reduce the effect it has in poisoning all forms of ocean life.

In a paper delivered to an international conference on oil pollution here, Max Blumer of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Mass., USA, estimates that oil pollution of the ocean involves anywhere from one to 10 million metric tons of crude oil and oil products a year. In the United States oil accounts for three-quarters of the 10,000 pollution incidents reported each year in the country's water supply.



COUNTER-MEASURES INEFFECTIVE

Blumer says that counter measures are effective only if all of the oil is recovered immediately after the spill but the technology to do this does not exist and all proposals to clean away the oil, such as dispersing it or sinking it to the bottom are inefficient since the oil continues to poison the marine life in one form or another. The use of detergents and dispersants harm in various degrees, the environment even when they are supposed to be non-toxic.

"All crude oils are poisons for all marine or-". . . Long term toxicity ganisms," Blumer, says. (poisoning) may harm marine life that is not immediately killed by spills, and oil can be incorporated into the meat of marine animals making it unfit for human consumption. Crude oil and oil products may cause cancer in marine organisms. Even at very low concentrations oil may interfere with processes which are vital for the propagation of marine species.

Most toxic oil compounds are water soluble, making recovery of oil slicks futile except for aesthetic improvement, Blumer says. Treatment with detergents, even the non-toxic ones, is dangerous because it exposes marine life to higher concentrations of soluble and toxic hydrocarbons and because it disperses oil into droplets that can be ingested and retained by many organisms.

Natural bacterial action eventually decomposes spilled oil, but the most toxic oils disappear much more slowly than the less harmful ones and the possibility exists that the products of bacterial oil degration may be more toxic than the oil itself.

Blumer denied that marine animals will naturally avoid spills. Lobsters, for one, are attracted to crude oil, which leads to severe contamination or

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