

Faithfulness is to the emotional life what consistency is...

The Gateway

...to the life of an intellect — simply a confession of failure.
—Oscar Wilde

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Summertime job-funding is increased

OTTAWA (CUP) — Eight federal government departments will spend more than \$65 million on summer jobs for students, nearly \$46 of which will be spent by manpower and immigration programs.

When Manpower minister and Cullen announced the summer job programs he said that the programs will provide work for many more students this summer than last. This year 15,755 students will be hired under the various programs. Last year, according to officials in the department 12,160 were hired. The 1976 program cost about \$24 million.

The Young Canada Works program and the summer job programs are the two main additions to this summer's job possibilities. Young Canada Works was labelled as another travelling puppet and adventure background kind of summer

employment project by the National Union of Students (NUS). Established social agencies only can apply for project funding and then go to summer student manpower centres for student employees.

The Young Canada works program will be the biggest of the four sections of Manpower's expenditure costing \$30 million and employing 21,000 students. Under this program, existing social agencies and organizations can apply for government funding for summer projects.

The summer jobs corps will cost an additional \$10 million and will fund 6,000 summer jobs with government departments and agencies. These jobs are "career oriented." Job exploration for students is a program for potential high school graduates. The government will pay half the salary of these students in local business and industries and will give students a chance to decide if they wish to join the job market or return to school. Run by local chambers of commerce, the program will cost \$1.1 million and will provide direct employment for 2,000 students.

The department of consumer and corporate affairs will be spending \$100,000 but according to an official in the department "we are still in the process of detailing them." The program is

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Info given

Information concerning thefts and sexual assaults reported to the campus security force was made public Monday at a meeting of General Faculties Council (GFC).

History professor Frederick Luna directed two questions during the GFC question period. Campus security director C. A. Breakey.

In response to de Luna's first query, Breakey said 16 incidents of sexual assault were reported to the campus security office during 1976.

In response to the second question, Breakey said there had been 141 reported incidents of theft last year on campus.



Feast your eyes, elf-maidens!
Frank Siphiloma has kindly consented to token performances at this year's Phase I Med Show (supporting acts — Phases II, III and IV). Frankie, "King of the Caress," promises to amuse and arouse the crowds Feb. 2, 3 and 4 in SUB Theatre at the Medicine Faculty's Pornography International Competitions.

photo Gary Van Overloop

Mid-east hopes brighten

by Stu Macdougall

"Tomorrow is as bleak as yesterday, but the day after tomorrow will be brighter," said Dr. Yoram Dinstein, dean of law at the University of Tel Aviv, at a Students' Union public forum Thursday.

In an address titled "Israel and the Arab State," Dinstein said a major American role in mid-east peace negotiations is necessary if they are to work. He added the conflict will drag on indefinitely if the Soviets continue to play a major role in discussions.

New hope for peace will arise when the Geneva peace talks resume in May, Dinstein said. The talks have been delayed by the American and Israeli election campaigns and the uncertain

status of Henry Kissinger before his retirement.

Historically Israel has never had anything to exchange with Egypt for peace, he said, but Israel's territorial gains in the 1973 Yom Kippur war have left them in a better bargaining position. Dinstein expressed hope that the severe attitudes of both Israelis and Arabs will soften into an attitude of "open line communication."

Both sides in the mid-east want either peace or war with no in between, Dinstein claimed, so it is questionable whether a cautious step-by-step disengagement can work. Kissinger's approach was "territory in exchange for peace," Dinstein said.

Propaganda in the mid-east

plays a large role in prolonging the war, he said. Children are taught to fight for the "cause," not for peace. Dinstein suggested Israel and the Arabs must start presenting an attitude of goodwill and peace to their youth instead of the propaganda machine which currently influences their lives.

There is a new harmony developing between people on both sides of the Jordan river, Dinstein said, that is lost in sensationalism and distortion in the news media covering the military side of the conflict.

The identities of these people, Palestinian Arabs and Palestinian Jews, must be recognized before the mid-east dilemma can begin to be resolved, said Dinstein.

Public can stop nuclear race

Public pressure is the key to ending the proliferation of nuclear weapons over the globe, disarmament proponent Dr. John Polanyi in a Gateway interview Friday.

With 20,000 atomic and hydrogen bombs aimed at targets around the world, Polanyi said the urgency for ending the arms race is greater than ever.

And there is reason for hope, Polanyi claims. Public pressure recently led to isolated actions by some countries to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, such as Canada's new stricter regulations for the sale of nuclear reactors.

The "court of world opinion" may encourage reciprocity to Canada's move from other countries, Polanyi said, much as it led the USSR to sign the atmospheric test ban treaty declared unilaterally by the US.

Similarly, public pressures the US military to unilaterally back their nuclear stockpile

would be the first step to a reciprocal move by the Soviet, Polanyi said. But the opposition is formidable. Deception, scare-tactics and warped logic are employed by the world military establishment to fuel the nuclear arms race.

It's grossly illogical, Polanyi said, for the military to claim 10,000 hydrogen bombs (the combined US/USSR total) are needed to "deter" the opposing side from attempting a first-strike knock-out of the other.

"There are possibly 100 targets in the world meriting destruction in an all-out war," Polanyi said. "Ten thousand weapons mean the overkill factor is one hundredfold."

Fear that the other side will get the upper hand in weaponry, Polanyi said, is another device used by defence authorities to convince the public that continual expansion of the arsenal is necessary. After bombers, land and submarine based missiles,



Dr. John Polanyi

the American military is now clamouring for quick development of "cruise missiles," low flying computerized missiles capable of hitting targets within 20 meters.

And there are the deceptions: in 1972 the American secretary of defense argued the US should have the option to wage a "limited" nuclear war against Soviet missile bases —

stemming from the fear that the Soviets could do the same to the U.S. with civilian casualties of only a few hundred thousand near military targets.

"It was a clear example of lunatic miscalculation," Polanyi said. "Revised estimates placed the number of civilian dead in America between 15 and 20 million."

"There is no reason the US couldn't cut their nuclear warheads by one third annually for the next five years," Polanyi said. "They would still have 800 left."

The first step toward disarmament by the powerful nations is necessary, he said, before nuclear bombs spread to smaller countries which will be much more reluctant to yield what stocks they have. Polanyi warned that a half-dozen small nations toying with nuclear politics will make the US-USSR 1962 confrontation over Cuba look straightforward by comparison.

In addition to intercontinental warfare, said Polanyi, the danger has spread to tactical military situations. Atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima, long since replaced by hydrogen bombs in missile warheads, are now ready to be deployed in the field, he said. "Ten thousand of them."

Besides the obvious humanitarian reasons for cutting back the number of weapons, Polanyi cited the vast economic expenditure on the arms race — \$25 billion a year, involving an estimated one third of the world's technical manpower.

Polanyi, a chemist at the University of Toronto, is chairman of the Canadian Pugwash committee, a movement initiated by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein to limit the expansion of nuclear weapons. The committee, Polanyi said, urges that awesomely destructive weapons cannot be used as instruments of political manoeuvring.