

# Grant MacEwan (?) TRIES Rip Off

On February 8, 1973, I, along with about 200 or so (maybe more) business students, attended the Hearing at Grant MacEwan Community College, concerning the recommendations put forth by Master Plan number one.

Master Plan Number One, by the way, was written by R.A. Bosette, director of Planning and Research of the Alberta Colleges Commission. Those of us who were there had only heard about it 2 days before, and Stan Kwong, NAITSA president (and NAIT is very much affected by this plan) had only heard about it the day before. Understandably, we had heard rumors of what it was all about, and all of us wanted to see just what the hell was actually going on.

In the report itself, these recommendations (in summary) among others, are proposed:

"Maintain a flexible and diverse system of advanced education co-ordinated and governed by the people of the Province rather than by servants of the government."

"Establish the technical institutes as adaptive institutions providing trade, vocational, and paraprofessional programs in the engineering-related technologies with exclusive responsibility for specialized vocation-technology programs beyond the second year."

"Incorporate the Alberta Vocational Training Centres at Calgary and Edmonton into the community colleges in the cities." (ie.

in Edmonton, at GMCC).

Also included in these recommendations are, in summary, to incorporate the forest technology school at Hinton and the Vermillion Agricultural School as satellites of GMCC.

The one that we here at NAIT, are particularly interested in, comes up on page 66. Verbatim, it reads "the Business and administrative program area (at NAIT) might appropriately be transferred to Grant MacEwan Community College with provision made for just and equitable transfer of staff. Release space would thereby be available for conversion to technology laboratories as required."

This is what happened at the hearing:



Tim, Roger, Willy, and myself got there and found about 150 or so NAIT business students outside, in front of the old Loblaw's building that now houses Grant MacEwan Community College. Some had placards, with expressions like 'Hell no, we won't go!', 'What about us?', 'Nobody asked the students!', and 'Keep your nose out of our Business!' We went inside intending to find the hall or whatever it was where the hearing was supposed to take place.

There is very nice carpeting on all the floors, almost-new partitions dividing the rooms from each other, and even a few students here 'n' there. We found the auditorium the hearing was taking place in, found chairs, and sat down.

Henry Kolesar, chairman of the Alberta Colleges Commission, was chairman. The first speaker was from the staff association at GMCC who, in summary, said "we wholeheartedly support the recommendations made." A business instructor

from NAIT was next, to start the cookie of Master Plan #1 on it's crumbling way.

The arguments against the Master Plan, particularly the proposals of:

- 1) making AVC, among other schools, part of GMCC, and
- 2) moving the Business Administration Department of NAIT to GMCC, were,

in the eyes and minds of all the NAIT people there, very damn good ones. Accordingly, the one argument presented in favor of the plan, was according to us, pretty damn lousy.

The briefs presented against the Plan stated this: the Business Section at NAIT has taken 8 years, since its conception, to be where it is now. It is highly respected by Alberta Businessmen and graduates almost always get a job when they graduate. To move this section to Grant MacEwan, a relatively

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## NUGGET

Wednesday, February 14, 1973

ISSUE 19 volume 8

### Foreign investment bill ignores foreign control

OTTAWA (CUP) - - -

The federal government's new proposed foreign investment controls will not apply to foreign companies already operating in Canada. The proposed screening agency will only investigate expansion of foreign-controlled firms into "unrelated" businesses.

The bill, introduced in Parliament January 24, calls for the establishment of a Foreign Investment Review Agency headed by a "Commissioner" who will report directly to the minister of industry, trade and commerce. New investors will be required to notify the agency of proposed investment and a minimum of information the government requires for assessing the effect of the investment.

The minister will be responsible for making the decisions and the cabinet must approve all decisions prior to implementation.

Firms with gross assets valued at less than \$250,000 or annual gross revenues less than \$3,000,000 will be exempt from

the act. It will consider any company having at least five percent of its shares owned by a single foreign corporation or government agency to be foreign-controlled.

Five factors will be considered in assessing a firm's application. They include the effect the proposed investment would have on the economy, including employment; the degree of Canadian participation in the business; the effect on productivity, industrial efficiency, technological development, product innovation and product variety in Canada; the effect on "competition"; and the "compatibility of the proposed investment with national and provincial industrial and economic policy objectives."

Companies failing to inform the government of their plans will be subject to legal action. The minister has the power to require a company to register a takeover and supply the necessary information for a review.

The government can seek a court injunction against any deal

it has not approved, has disallowed or is taking place under different conditions than those submitted to the government. If an investment has already taken place, the government can seek an injunction to prevent any merger of assets.

A foreign company not already in Canada, few that there are, has two safeguards in delaying government actions. The minister cannot recommend refusal of any project without giving "the investor a full opportunity to make representations..." The government must also give the investor a reply within 90 days.

The Review Agency will be empowered to investigate foreign-controlled corporations already operating in Canada from expanding into "unrelated" areas. Alastair Gillespie, minister of industry, trade and commerce, used Imperial Oil as an example. It would be blocked from entering an "unrelated" business, such as

Continued Page 3.

## Equal pay for equal work

TORONTO (CUP) - - -

University of Toronto (U of T) female teachers may soon receive the same pay as their male counterparts.

Equal pay for equal work is a "top priority" in this year's budget, president John Evans said Wednesday Jan. 23.

A special fund of about \$150,000 has been established to start eliminating salary discrepancies between full-time male and female teachers holding the same qualifications and workload. \$150,000 is only an estimate of the amount needed to start equalizing salaries at the university Evans said.

The money was obtained from several parts of the university budget, he added.

A committee has been set up to review individual cases of all full-time women teaching staff at U of T. It will search for cases where women receive less pay than men with equal qualifications and workloads. The method of selection for the committee members has not been named yet, although university vice-provost Peter Meincke has been appointed chairman.

The salary review is supposed to finish before the beginning of the new academic year on July 1st. The committee will then

recommend to vice-president and provost Don Forster persons to whom compensation should be made, Meincke said.

Meincke said Wednesday he has no figures on individual yet. The only indicator is a report produced last year which showed an average difference of \$3,600 between men and women in the same categories.

Discrimination against female teachers was publicized a year ago when the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario produced its draft report. It included recommendations to eliminate sex discrimination in Ontario universities.

Three U of T female teachers, including Jill Conway, appointed U of T's first female vice-president January 1, presented a study to the commission showing a large salary and promotion discrimination against women.

Their report cited, for instance, a marked difference between the average salary paid to men and women of equal academic rank - \$4,000 in the case of a full professor. The average salary for a male professor, including department heads and chairmen was \$24,272, while women received \$20,940. There

are approximately 300 women among U of T's 3,000 full-time teachers. The report also suggested discrimination in promotion was a reality pointing out the lower the rank, the greater the concentration of female teaching staff.

Paul Cadario, a student member of the university budget committee, said "salary differences in some departments (for teaching staff salaries) are startling, while in others there are none." The budget committee was "surprised how much would be needed" to eliminate salary discrimination, he added.

Evans said the university is also concerned about salaries and working conditions of non-academic employees because U of T is "a little behind the community in pay and working conditions."

There is "a moderately high turnover of staff" he said, and the categories with the lowest pay need the most change.

Only a very small percentage of the university's non-academic staff are unionized. They include support staff and library workers, but not clerical workers.

## Nait dropouts

The 1972 NAIT Withdrawal Study (Being done by the Student Counselling Services)

All students withdrawing from NAIT since September 1972 have been asked to honestly answer a sixty item (9 minute) questionnaire. Because I think (and hope) NAIT students will be interested in some of the results from this questionnaire filled out by over 360 students, so far I will share some of the "highlights" now (in point form):

1. 13% of the withdrawing students rated their financial problems as extensive.
2. About one-third of the withdrawals reported that they were working (usually less than 24 hours a week), and almost 1/4 of these said that their work hindered their school work.
3. Almost every withdrawal claimed that his (or her) marital status neither mostly helped nor hindered his school progress.
4. NAIT withdrawals quite convincingly claimed that their relationships with friends of the opposite sex more often affected their school work negatively than positively (surprising?).
5. NAIT withdrawals have friends from "everywhere" - (NAIT, university work, etc.)
6. The attitudes of friends toward NAIT has been generally positive.
7. Reading ability was not seen to be a major cause for withdrawal for most, but 1/4 claimed to have problems in writing essays.
8. About 1/5 of the withdrawing students felt their mathematics was inadequate for their technology.
9. Theory caused more difficulty for three times as many withdrawals as did laboratories.

10. Over 43% of the withdrawals studied for five hours or less per week on the average! This may be a very crucial factor.

11. 75% of the withdrawals reported high school averages, in their last complete year of high school, from 50% to 69%.

12. Mother was considerably more influential in these students coming to NAIT than was Dad.

13. 79% of the withdrawing students claimed that they carefully read the NAIT calendar. (What does carefully mean?)

14. Slightly over 50% of these students discussed their choice of NAIT technology with no counsellor.

15. Over 1/3 (35%) had problems with concentration.

16. 44% plan to return to NAIT 47% were undecided, and 8% did not plan to return to NAIT.

17. 85% claimed their decision to withdraw from NAIT was voluntary.

18. The two main reasons for withdrawal from NAIT were (1) lack of interest in technology (33%) and (2) academic problems (23%).

If you are interested in having me share more data from our Withdrawal Study, I would be pleased to do so - either in conversation or in the Nugget. All information discussed above was collected in the first quarter.

I have simply reported results in this article. I can also become emotional and opinionated (correctly, I hope) on this issue too.

- Wes Hughes, E 121  
Student Counsellor

Watch this column for any further developments in permit actions.

With 64 percent of the electorate voting, more than 2100 voted against and fewer than 17 hundred favored the measure. The small European country

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Liechtenstein, with a population of 21,300, is the world's smallest hereditary monarchy. It is sandwiched between Austria, where women have had equal rights for many years, and Switzerland, where women obtained voting rights in national affairs two years ago.

**Winter Sports Weekend at Medicine Hat on both Friday and Saturday. Badminton, Curling and Bowling.**

**NAITSA COUNCIL MEETING**  
**North Cafeteria at 5:15 p.m.**  
**ALL WELCOME !!!!!**

Rev. Cantelon

WANTED--2 Modern, small end table lamps. Prefer blue shades. Grey phone 389.





NUGGET  
MEMBER - Canadian University Press  
Canadian Press Wire Service  
Youthstream Ad Co-op  
NAIT Students Association

The NUGGET is published weekly by concerned members of the NAIT Students Association. The staff does not intend to print all articles submitted by NAIT staff, students and other occasional unreliable sources but it is more than willing to look them over. Opinions expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the administration or Students' Association. Staff always comes and goes, so new members are always welcome.

Our office is located in room E-128 and the doors are open more often than not, so feel free to drop in and look around. If you're shy, then phone us at 477-4329 black or 423 grey. If you're afraid that we'll recognize your voice, then write us a letter. Address it to: The Nugget, c/o Student Services, NAIT, 11762-106 Street, Edmonton, T5G 2R1

Advertising and copy is 5 pm, the Friday previous to publication. Circulation - 5,000. Advertising rates are available by contacting the Advertising Sales Manager.

- STAFF THIS ISSUE:
- Editor.....
  - CUP Editor.....
  - Poetry Editor.....
  - Layouts.....
  - Typists.....
  - Writers.....
  - .....
  - Entertainment.....
  - Graphics and Cartoons.....
  - .....
  - Sports Editor.....
  - Advertising Sales Manager.....
  - Charisma, advice and coffee.....

# Letters to the Editor

On Thursday, February 8, the Colleges Commission unveiled their great piece of work called Master Plan No. 1 at Grant MacEwan Community College. This plan was repeatedly referred to by the Commission as only a recommendation, and was intended as only a reactionary vehicle which would hopefully change non-University post-secondary education into something short of a "Choice of Futures."

After reading the Master Plan, one would think that the future of education was nothing more than a poorly executed chess match. One recommendation dealt with the transferring of the Business Administration section of NAIT to Grant MacEwan Community College. Now isn't that convenient? Take a section of NAIT which is highly successful in relation to industries acceptance and hand it on a golden platter to the possibly questionable Grant MacEwan acceptance rating. I wonder if the Commission thought of perhaps taking something questionable and throwing it into a successful environment?

Assume this recommendation becomes legislation. Wouldn't it be just great to pay about \$100.00 a trimester (\$300.00 a year) instead of the \$40.00 we now pay? Thanks to our government departments such as the Commission we could pay the extra money. Ah, improved education.

Because the program doctrines are different at Grant MacEwan Community College than at NAIT, we could also probably enjoy taking less practical training and more theory orientated courses. We could possibly enjoy being a total, enlightened, universally aware, where-it's-at, unemployed graduate. What a lovely thought. Don't forget now, this Plan is to "improve" education.

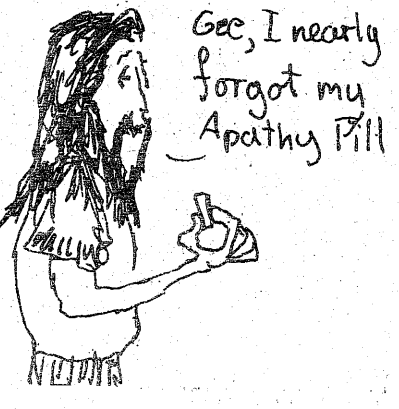
Speaking with a Grant MacEwan instructor after the seminar, he assured me that NAIT students would enjoy the very comfortable environment at Grant MacEwan. The only thing he couldn't promise me was the excellent employment record NAIT Business Grads now enjoy. What a small price to pay for a little comfort. And remember, you non-Business students, you won't have to look at the lovely faces of our secretaries, teller-trainers, and other all-girl technologies any more. They will be at Grant MacEwan.

Dennis Petruk  
Vice-President  
NAITSA

REACT -- Further information on Master Plan No. 1 can be gotten at E 133, Student Executive Offices. Comments can then be sent to Mr. James Foster, Minister of Advanced Education.

The unduly concerned editors of the Nugget:

I'd like to take this opportunity to speak on behalf of all the apathetic people who are sick of this crummy little rag. Being apathetic myself, I am surprised to find myself angry enough to



actually sit down and write, but I just want to tell you that everybody is tired of your piteous pleas for help to keep the paper going. Who wants to read a paper that tells you that you don't care if you're reading it or not. It's pretty obvious that we don't care if the Nugget stops printing and it seems unlikely that any number of editorials concerning student apathy is going to stop that. Stop giving us shit and blaming everyone for something of little or no consequence to 95% of the student body. I sincerely hope that this letter cannot be published due to lack of a newspaper.

Bruce Buchanan  
first-year instrumentation

P.S. The Apathy Club meets every Monday at noon but if you don't feel like coming, don't. It's not very important.

## INVESTMENT FROM PAGE 1

electronics, in Canada. Gillespie shouldn't worry about Imperial Oil moving into electronics, as the field is already dominated by American companies. Radio Corporation of America (RCA) was awarded a \$1.4 million contract by Telostat Canada to provide message links between two Telostat stations the day the foreign investment bill was introduced.

In 1967, 57 percent of Canada's manufacturing industry was foreign controlled, as was 74 percent of the petroleum and natural gas industry. An accurate picture of foreign control in 1973 is not available.

Information Canada's terms of reference are such that it counts not only foreign-owned companies, but their subsidiaries in compiling statistics of foreign control of Canada's economy. This procedure is a recent development in government policy.

"JOBS"  
a letter of inquiry regarding job possibilities. It gives your employer a quick summary of relevant data saving him time both before and during the interview. It also helps you, the applicant, in your interview, when through your nervousness and tension you may forget some simple but pertinent personal information. Most of you have at one time or another been in contact with interviewing, either in class discussions, pamphlets, counselors, or past employers, but how many of you have had in-depth interviewing for permanent employment? How many of you have been faced by a panel of three or more members, all asking questions? How many of you have a mental note of your personal resume as you walk through the doors to your interview?

Presently the Business Area has incorporated a section into its program regarding job interviews and resumes. The format has varied in the different sections: seminars, panels, class presentations, group discussions, and individual counselling.

For further information regarding the job-hunt, resumes and interviewing, contact the Counselling Secretary in room E 121. Information and discussion groups will be conducted if sufficient interest is warranted.

Mrs. M. Emerson  
Student Counsellor

DOROTHY'S TRIP WEST.....  
Dorothy Wigmore, president of the Canadian University Press, dropped in for a while while she was here in the west to have a look at what the hell's going on in this part of the universe. Here's what she's got to say about that trip.....

The Nugget is at N.A.I.T., another technical college. It has its own typesetting equipment, but seems to have no one in particular responsible for typing articles. I was there several times, including a production day, when I ended up typing five or six articles myself. That left little time to help with paste-up, since copy wasn't ready before I had to leave in the early evening.

The Nugget has a problem obtaining local copy, something familiar to lots of papers. I suggested for instance, that instead of merely running articles and ads on the campus queen contest, while making fun and disliking the whole procedure, they should interview the contestants to find out why they were participating, talk to students to find out what they thought of it and make a kind of newsfeature out of the whole thing. Classroom reporting of good and bad teachers could serve as a course evaluation for NAIT students. That of course, applies elsewhere, since classroom reporting can be done at any institution.

Howard, the ad manager who was at the conference, is starting to work with other CUP papers in Edmonton on selling ads to local businesses for all the papers. That could help all papers out, as should the seminar and future contact between the three papers.

# Editor's Choice

A lot has happened in the last two weeks in the Nugget Office. Things are beginning to happen in the pre-Open House rush. And speaking of rushes, this week has been hectic. Not JUST hectic, but enthusiastically hectic!

One week ago we published our last Non-Nugget for 1973. We say this only because we are extremely optimistic about our future. I'll explain...

On May 5th, 1972, the last Nugget of the school year was published. The only real staff members we had at that time was Columnist and Acting Editor, Jaro Polk. I don't count myself on that list, because I was then the new Advertising Sales Manager for the paper. I should add that Jaro wasn't a student and wasn't intending to return in September.

Over the summer, I decided that as Advertising Sales Manager and in the situation of not having an Editor that I would become a temporary Editor as well. My intention was to edit only the first two editions until we obtained a new Editor. I found one, then another, and another, and another, until six had come and gone. That isn't counting myself either.

At the end of November, the Publications Committee decided that we would pay the Editor 10% commission on the value of advertising carried in the paper each week. NAITSA passed our recommendations almost unanimously before Christmas. We thought our problems were on their way to being solved.

We were very optimistic about the future of our publication until we had published our first edition of 1973 under the Editorship of Dale Harsh. We were then informally informed that we would have to wait for Editor's wages until it had been passed by a General Assembly of 200 students. Another block to overcome; it would be at least two weeks before a General Assembly could be called.

Dale Harsh quit as Editor and left us at the point of virtual extinction. During his stay in the Nugget, he had advanced from typist to Editor-typist. What I mean by this, was that while being Editor he was also typing most of the paper. Things just weren't about to work.

At that point, the staff consisted of about three or four members. None of them wanted the position of Editor even with the wages that were about to come following the Referendum. The staff elected me, so it was a choice for me, between the Advertising Sales Manager's position and the Editorship. I've given up the Advertising Sales Manager's position, pending the finding of an Advertising Sales Manager.

We canned the Nugget two weeks ago, but eleven photography students came in and volunteered their services..... We sent personal letters to a hundred and eighty Secretarial students and advertised a re-organizational meeting for after the Cabaret last Friday... We even offered free coffee, but only a dozen people showed up NO SECRETARIAL STUDENTS CAME! We did gain a few staff, but type-setters remain to be found.

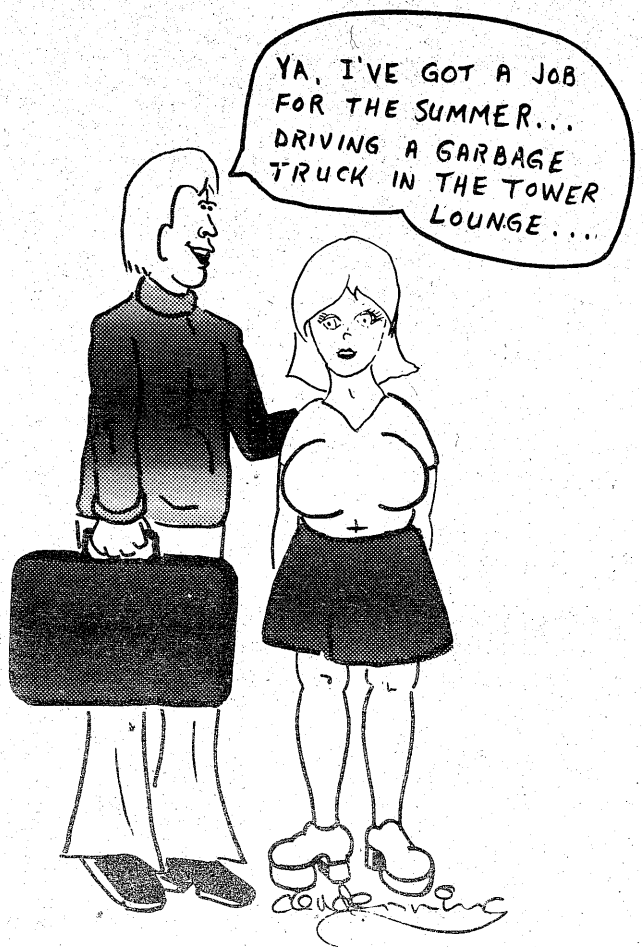
Considering the letter from "APATHETIC", on the left, I really shouldn't have bothered writing this much, but I'll break his rule and Go On!

There are several paid positions open at the NUGGET; typist positions at \$2.00 per hour; Layout and Writing Staff at one meal per layout night and Advertising Sales People for 20% of the Advertising sold. We also are looking for a grad of Business Administration for Advertising Sales Manager.

Come in and Be Greedy...

even if it is just for a coffee in our new Coffee room, "RAP A CUP".

Howard Harlton  
Former (and yet) Sales Manager  
Editor (now officially)



## THE ENERGY CRISIS

# LADY POOL

## SPECIAL REPORT

# LADY POOL

# Perhaps it was all a coincidence... perhaps

by Carole Orr

The men who run the giant oil companies are by far the most powerful men in the industrial world. The modern industrial state depends on energy, and accordingly the men who control the energy in large measure control the state. When they choose to wield their power, the oilmen are listened to, and usually obeyed. They have chosen to wield their power now. The result is the Energy Crisis of 1973.

In Canada, the crisis has given new urgency to the continuing energy debate, a key part of the more general debate about who will control the Canadian economy, who will profit from it, and how it will be run.

Until recently, most Canadians have understood little and cared less about energy, living in a happy ignorance carefully nursed and tended by successive federal governments. But with the growth of such movements as consumerism, environmentalism and nationalism in the late sixties, people began to make it their business to know just what was going on in the shady nooks of government economic and trade policies, areas previously assumed to be beyond the ken of the participatory hordes.

The Great Canadian Energy Debate was inaugurated by the unforgettable Joe Greene, then minister of energy, mines and resources in the Trudeau cabinet. It happened in — of all places — Washington, the date was December 4, 1969, and the occasion later came to be known as the Gee-Whiz Conference.

## Joe Greene's pratfall

Thirteen years earlier, President Eisenhower, in keeping with the protectionist policies of the United States at the time, imposed quotas on U.S. imports of Canadian crude oil. The quotas at the time were meant to shield the domestic oil industry in the U.S. from outside competition. They have since been a lever for the Americans in any trade negotiations with Canada, as the Canadian industry has always sought to extend foreign markets for its crude oil.

But now Walter Hickel, the American secretary of the interior with whom Greene had just met, was proposing a new idea: continental energy integration. Greene could not contain his enthusiasm. He told the press later that "this is a great opportunity for Canada." Asked whether it would mean a substantial economic integration of the two countries, Greene replied: "Yes, I think it would."

All over the world, the last forty years have witnessed the struggles of dozens of countries, from Mexico to Libya to Indonesia, to regain control of economies strangled by American "multinationals" and especially the powerful oil companies: Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf. And now Joe Greene was going to reverse the tides of history over lunch.

Back home, Greene met the full wrath of betrayed nationalists and a horrified cabinet. The continental energy scheme wasn't going to happen quite as precipitously as Joe had thought. Greene himself, in one of history's more startling turnabouts, later turned up as a nationalist of sorts.

In the summer of 1971, President Nixon announced that the U.S. would remove quotas on Canadian crude if the two countries could reach agreement on dealing with oil supplies in an emergency. The U.S. was in sight of an energy shortage and needed a stable supply. No such agreement was reached but short-term energy deals were made, and there were massive Canadian sales to the U.S.

At the beginning of this year, rumblings of an energy shortage in the States grew louder. Instead of isolated stories on the inside pages of newspapers there were now front-page items on the closing down of schools

in North Dakota for lack of heating fuel. Economists gave dire warnings of severe price increases, in Canada as well as the U.S., that could accompany a shortage if the American crisis were not relieved.

Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the U.S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, stepped up his call for freer oil trading with Canada. Always an advocate of a continental energy policy, Jackson now called for an end to the oil import quota system where Canada was concerned.

The energy crisis was taking shape.

*Monday, January 8: Shell Canada announces an increase of 20 cents per barrel in the price of Western Canadian crude. The domestic price of gasoline will therefore go up one cent per gallon.*

*Tuesday, January 9: Imperial Oil, the Canadian subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, does the same. Three others follow suit.*

*Wednesday, January 10: Senator Jackson opens the Senate Committee hearings on energy policy in Washington. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton argues before the committee that the U.S. "must pursue" a continental energy policy regarding oil, gas and other energy supplies to North America. He dismisses the Soviet Union as a potential source, saying "I can think of a lot of better places to spend our money."*

*Senator Jackson urges his government to give "much higher priority to relations with Canada as far as our energy problem is concerned."*

*Thursday, January 11: The urgency of Senator Jackson's position is underlined by a rash of newspaper stories about heatless homeowners, schools shut down, airlines running on minimum supply, and industrial employees laid off, primarily in snowbound Minnesota and the Dakotas.*

*"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow. That is the trouble," says a petroleum industry spokesman.*

*The television program CBS Reports makes the suggestion that the oil is moving slowly not because it is hard to get but because the oil industry is making sure it is. The oil companies have in fact said to the American government that unless it will grant them the price increases and protective tariffs they demand, they will not "be able to extract and refine the existing petroleum resources in a way that is economically feasible for them."*

*As a measure, there are reports that three producers in the offshore Louisiana fields have asked for an immediate 73-percent price increase and want further annual increases which would drive their prices to twice current levels within seven years.*

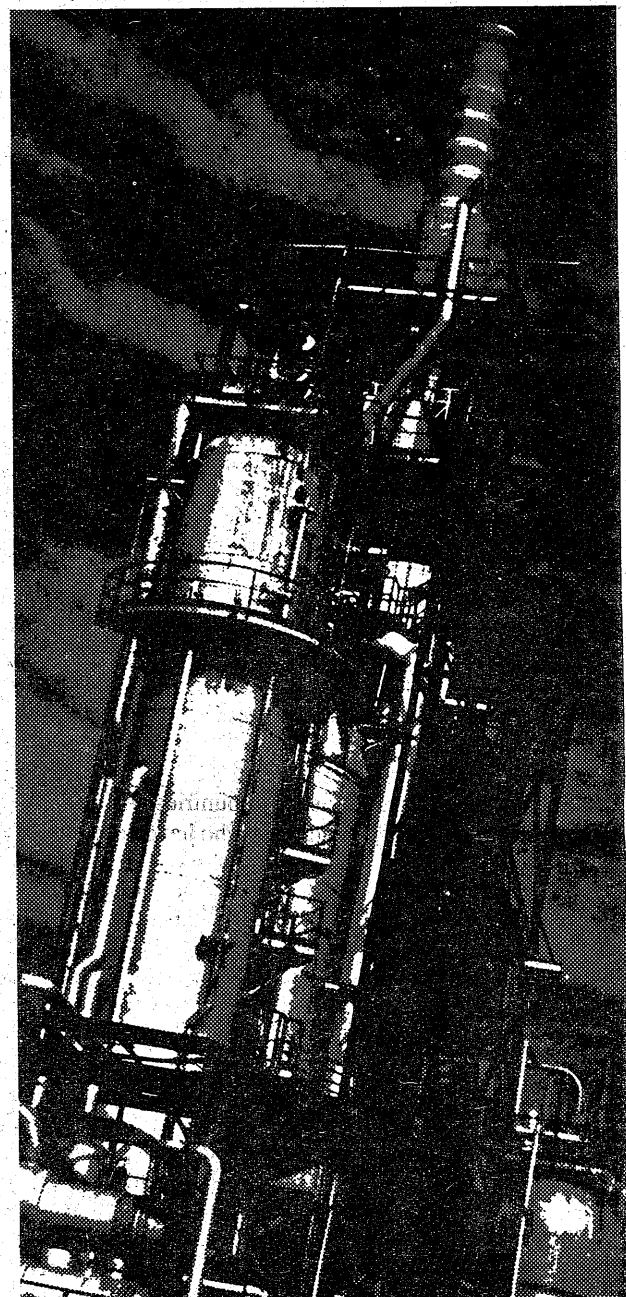
*The head of a southern gas company says, "We don't have enough gas to go around. We can't get enough to keep everybody in gas."*

*Donald Macdonald, successor to Joe Greene as Canada's minister of energy, mines and resources, is attacked in the House of Commons on the government's stand on the energy crisis. The NDP's Tommy Douglas points out that the demand for oil in the U.S. is already pushing up the price we must pay for oil here.*

*Don Getty, Alberta's minister of intergovernmental affairs, is quoted as warning that Canada is now facing an energy resources crisis of its own. Macdonald replies with his intention of "reserving supplies against the future needs of Canada, and then selling any surplus," adding that "there is no danger to Canadian energy supplies."*

*Headline in the Sarnia Observer: "Energy Crunch Reaches Sarnia." W. B. Caswell, manager of Dome Oil Co. in Sarnia, reports that its storage supply of 500,000 barrels of liquid petroleum gases is depleted and its plant is shipping directly out of production.*

*Statistics Canada reports cheerfully that energy shortages in the United States mean increases in Canadian mineral production, notably fuel production, which in 1972 rose by \$2.3 billion or 15.6 per cent over 1971.*



"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow," says the oil industry.

*Friday, January 12: The U.S. Federal Power Commission reports that U.S. natural gas reserves fell in 1971 by 7.1 per cent to 161.3 trillion cubic feet. To remind us.*

*Wednesday, January 17: President Nixon signs a proclamation increasing the quota on Canadian crude oil imports east of the Rockies by 93,000 barrels a day to 675,000. This means Canada will export at least 30 million more barrels of crude and finished oil to the United States this year than in 1972, if the Canadian government so wishes.*

*Monday, January 22: Senator Jackson advises his government to abolish the import quotas entirely without asking any return concessions from Ottawa. The irony and inappropriateness of the offer is apparently lost on Donald Macdonald.*

At this point, both sides revived the Mackenzie Pipeline debate, dormant since the October elections. The oil companies and other proponents of the pipeline from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest stepped up the campaign to get on with the building, which has also been dormant, in the midst of the panic.

Tactics have included newspaper stories like one in the Winnipeg Free Press of January 23: "Pipeline Would Aid Unity, Says Geologist." The man was talking about



Canadian unity. Meanwhile, opponents of the pipeline increased their publicity campaign, as the National Energy Board hearings on the project, scheduled to begin in March, approached.

*Wednesday, January 24: Donald Macdonald announces the government's intent to hold hearings on the environmental and social effects of the Mackenzie pipeline, in addition to the NEB hearings. He told a Toronto audience that the pipeline "would be essentially to meet Cana-*

*dian rather than American needs."*

For a man who could take advantage of hindsight, Macdonald is sounding oddly like Joe Greene without the bells on. Nixon's relaxing of the quotas without, so far as we know, any concessions on "security" from Ottawa is a clear admission of desperation. But it is open to several interpretations, ranging from the plausible to the paranoid.

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• Does Nixon need new fuel supplies to call the bluff of the oil companies, who now have guns in his back?  
• Are the companies and the U.S. government co-operating in a massive effort to exert moral suasion on the Canadian people, who will be portrayed as refusing their bounty to freezing schoolchildren?

Meanwhile, the B-52s executing the last, purgative raids of the war over Hanoi did not suffer for want of fuel.

# Scenario for a sell-out

by James Laxer

For a few weeks now, American energy companies and the Canadian and U.S. governments have been treating the people of both countries to a well-orchestrated energy scare so that they can carry out programs that will rearrange the energy industry on this continent.

Hearings in the U.S. Senate, a report from the Ontario government and planned hearings by Canada's National Energy Board have been highlighted against the backdrop of a winter oil distribution crisis in the United States.

The crisis is being built up to convince Americans that unless the plans of the energy companies are allowed to go ahead, the U.S. will face cold, empty schoolrooms in winter and failed air-conditioning equipment in summer.

For Canadians, as the Ontario government report put it recently, the energy crisis is a "spill-over" from the crisis in the United States.

The American crisis flows from a record of bad domestic planning for the past 20 years. It arises from the Pentagon's fears of America becoming too dependent on oil imports from politically shaky countries. A further worry is caused by environmentalists, who have been getting in the way of the building of electric power plants and strip mining for coal.

These factors, taken together, have created an energy problem which Washington authorities see lasting until the mid-1980s. After that, they hope, technology will bail them out and new sources of energy will become available and take the pressure off fossil fuels.

American proven reserves for both natural gas and oil stand at about 10 years supply.

Natural gas, the non-polluting wonder fuel, is in the next serious trouble. In 1971 it supplied 35 per cent of U.S. energy needs and only three per cent of this was imported. The U.S. National Petroleum Council projects that by 1985 the absolute amount of natural gas used will decline slightly, and that, relatively, natural gas will fall sharply from more than one third to about one sixth of American total energy supply. About one third of this gas will be imported by 1985, according to this projection.

Just over 40 per cent of U.S. energy supply now comes from oil, 30 per cent of which is imported. According to the National Petroleum Council, by 1985 oil will still provide the same proportion of American energy as it does today — but by then 60 per cent will be imported.

A sure sign of the current crisis is the revival of coal production in the U.S. It will move from supplying under 20 per cent of American energy to almost 25 per cent — passing natural gas in importance.

Of course, these projections for U.S. energy use are based on the assumption that the same philosophy of energy use will remain dominant. Fully 50 per cent of American energy output is now absorbed by transmission losses, mechanical inefficiencies and incomplete combustion. And that is without even questioning the priorities of U.S. energy use. It is obvious that a country that maintains 93 million cars and 185,000 planes and that charges cheaper rates for fuel the more an industry uses can only survive by living off the energy resources of much of the world.

In the long term, the Americans are hoping the energy crisis will be ended by nuclear power, and particularly by the fast breeder reactor which produces more fuel than it consumes. They are also looking to giant windmills, solar energy, hydrogen fuel for jet aircraft and even human waste as potential sources.

The assumption is that technology will come through as it always has. And whether or not that assumption is correct, the effects of the energy crisis on Canada will be determined by that view of the problem.

Energy companies expect an announcement soon from President Nixon that the Federal Power Commission will take the price ceiling off natural gas and allow it to



"It is expensive," said Trudeau, "but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."

rise to levels determined by market forces. This will set off a frantic exploration surge for the remaining reserves in the U.S.

It will also increase the price of natural gas in Canada. Even before the price distribution crisis in the U.S., Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed had announced that he wanted a two-price system for natural gas — one for Alberta and one for the rest of North America. Under Alberta's royalty arrangements, two thirds of the proposed increased price would go to the energy companies, and one third to the provincial government.

Even if the federal government or the courts finally decide that Alberta cannot establish a two-price system for gas between Alberta and the rest of Canada, Lougheed will have won popular support within Alberta for his increase.

And now Ontario has got into the act with its own report on energy. The report, produced by a task force chaired by former Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada John Deutsch, warned that the large bulk of Ontario's energy is imported from outside the province, and that it can expect supply problems and cost increases related to the American energy crisis.

The energy crisis is being handled both in the United States and in Canada to convince the public that a price increase is justified. Also of great importance is the effort to convince people that we are facing an emergency, and that environmental purists who have been gaining an audience lately shouldn't be allowed to interfere with the quest for life-giving sources of fuel.

In Canada the crisis mentality is being fostered to convince Canadians that it is reasonable to expect that much more of our oil and gas will be exported to the thirsty U.S. and that we had better start tapping Arctic reserves fast if we want to heat our homes and fuel our industries.

The Mackenzie Valley pipeline is now being floated on the psychology created by the energy crisis. First conceived in the late sixties, the pipeline would bring natural gas from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest.

Several years of intense jockeying between two rival syndicates — the Northwest Project Study Group and the Gas Arctic System Study Group — each with its own scheme for the pipeline, has now ended in a merger.

To this merged syndicate were added Imperial Oil Ltd., Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Shell Canada Ltd. and Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd. Add to that the Canada Development Corporation controlled by the federal government and the result is the most powerful array of corporate and state power ever gathered on behalf of any project in this country's history.

Liberal cabinet ministers have been toasting the pipeline with rhetoric for some time.

Prime Minister Trudeau described his vision of Mackenzie Valley development in these terms:

"It is expensive, but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway a century ago. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."

Before the end of the year, the National Energy Board will begin hearings on the mammoth project. The NEB is now considering ways to prevent the hearings from being bogged down by "nuisance groups" like Pollution Probe that have no "legitimate" financial stake in the development, but who are merely concerned with such vagaries as the future of the Canadian environment.

For Canadian government ministers though, the coming NEB hearings are little more than a formality. In March 1971 Jean Chretien, minister of Indian affairs and northern development, told a Dallas, Texas audience:

"We in Canada would welcome the building of such a gas pipeline through our country and would do everything reasonable to facilitate this particular development. . . . An oil pipeline would also be acceptable. In other words, if it is felt desirable to build an oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay direct to the mid-continent market then a right-of-way through Canada I am sure can, and will be made available."

Shortly thereafter, Jack Davis, minister of the environment, stated in Vancouver that he was 90 per cent sure that the building of the Mackenzie Corridor could begin by 1973.

Clearly government ministers were willing to move on the pipeline more quickly than the oil companies. It is difficult to disagree with Dr. Douglas Pimlott, chairman of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, that "the Mackenzie Valley would probably have had a hurry-up pipeline if the international petroleum executives had opted to put one there." continued page 8



# TOSCA opera

If the closest you've ever come to Opera, is a CBC video tape production, and you've never taken the initiative to sit through a live performance; than I have two things to say to you.

a. Television will never turn you on to opera, the very breath of life in a live performance is lost somewhere between the stage and the camera. The very dimension of feeling is numbed. This was apparent to me the moment the curtain rose on my first opera sit-in.

b. Read on, I may be able to make it apparent to you (if you've not previously attended an opera!) that you're missing out on a worthwhile experience.

So here is what happened!

Saturday evening well before the first curtain on the three act play, "TOSCA"; I arrived at the doors of the Jubilee Auditorium accompanied by my date. (suitably dressed for the occasion in a plush blue velvet-white lace pantsuit). I was a victim of apprehension and anxiety. My dress shirt, splashed with brave rampant lions did not, I can assure you, reflect my state of mind. The only thing that kept me from the doorway back into the cold freedom of a winters night, was the confidence in me, of the warm hand I held. I promised her the evening, what else could I do? Not only had I not attended an Opera, but my entrance to the hosting Auditorium was a first, too!

Phad efforted days earlier to wade through texts on Opera, I hoped, would prepare me for the performance at hand. My understanding seemed less than I started with and I wondered if coming to see "Puccini's Tosca", for the purpose of writing you this review, was such a good idea.

Yet... from my first glimpse within the auditorium doors the possibility of the evening getting together came to life.

The onslaught of visual images left no room for any further thought of anxiety. Bewildered by the glamour of chandeliers, the decorate expanse high ceiling and multiple stairways and most of all the costumes of the expectant audience, I drifted from the coat check to the coffee bar in a state of euphoria. Colors and fashion flared out to me as though I were walking in a "beautiful people garden". I'd even go as far as to say, some couples present, were more tastefully garbed than the actors of the performance. Dress included everything from wild plaid to satin formal. All of this eye appealing wonder led to an intermission almost as interesting as the Opera. Friendly usherettes, hospitably seated us, dressed in uniform white blouse and navy blue skirt.

The majority seating spanned a range of 35 to 60 years, though in direct contrast were children reaching into their early teens.

The lights dimmed at 8:05, gradually until only the lighting from the musicians pit looked out at you. The conductor made his entry, faced his audience and we applauded him with loud popping

claps running together like rain into hailstones. He smiled and whisked round slashing the air in artistic musical madness. The symphony answered back with such radiant ear-pleasing sound, it felt good to be inside the building and entitled to listen. The Opera "Tosca" is based on a once very popular French play. As an Opera it was composed by Puccini, credited as the best Italian composer of his time.

It surrounds political intrigue, Rome, 1800's. Essentially it is a love story, Tosca is our heroine, her lover Mario, the tragic hero. It would seem he is an artist or a painter. The first act has its very humorous aspects (more within the actors' emphasis on visual impression). Mario paints a portrait on the wall of a church. He manages to encapture both the beauty of the Maria Magdeline and Tosca with a mixing technique that seems to create a different girl out of both of them. At least, there would seem to be a tremendous amount of misinterpretation, as even Tosca is jealous - thinking the picture portrayed is of another woman. No further into the first act, just in case, you are fortunate enough to get to see the opera.

Unless you understood Italian, the second act would seem to drag a little, or perhaps the intention was to slow the mind from the humour of the first act to the inevitable tragedy foretold in the program.

The main event here is a third important character, the chief of the Roman secret police who had by the second act, begun his make on Tosca... alas she did not consider him a formidable wooer). He had it bad for her too, for he turned wretched and had Mario put under sentence of death. (probably some... loophole in the Roman law). You never did quite accept the feeling Mario deserved all this, for painting a picture.

In continuance our bad guy, Scarpia (the fuzz) offers a pardon note for Mario in exchange for Tosca's hand in marriage. Quite a manipulator aye? Though at this point it would seem that Tosca has the show underhand. She awaits her chance and when alone with Scarpia fatally stabs him.

On his chest she places a crucifix from the wall and wrenches the pardon note from his clutching hand. For a while she seems to scorn him for all the big moves he made, when she was unable to parry.

With the curtain of the third act the audience is presented with a fantastic view of the prison ramparts, of the Castel San Angelo, in some early hour of the morning.

Stage props are well presented with stars and purple-blue sky and the Italian flag raising trick. Our tragic hero, Mario, would seem to be laboring under a misconception. For he efforts to construct a farewell note to Tosca after bargaining, with the next to his grave, jailkeeper. He ends up in some kind of frustrated despair and throws away the note almost as I threw away this review. (as it is ending up more an expose).

Tosca enters, informing Mario of the pardon note and the skeletons in her closet. Mario is flattered that his lover would kill for him, but they get right into making their plans for a future. (there is a great deal of kissing, embracing and mushing it up here!).

Tosca instructs Mario to play possum when he is shot, but to get up when the guards have gone. Our tragic hero, takes his place (a little bit of realism... guns fire and we all sit more erect in our seats, I think I broke my dates' finger.)

Dear Mario, addressed by his lover fails to come through with any life signs. (which indicates that the Roman fuzz wanted to have his 'cake' and eat it too. Continued Page 7



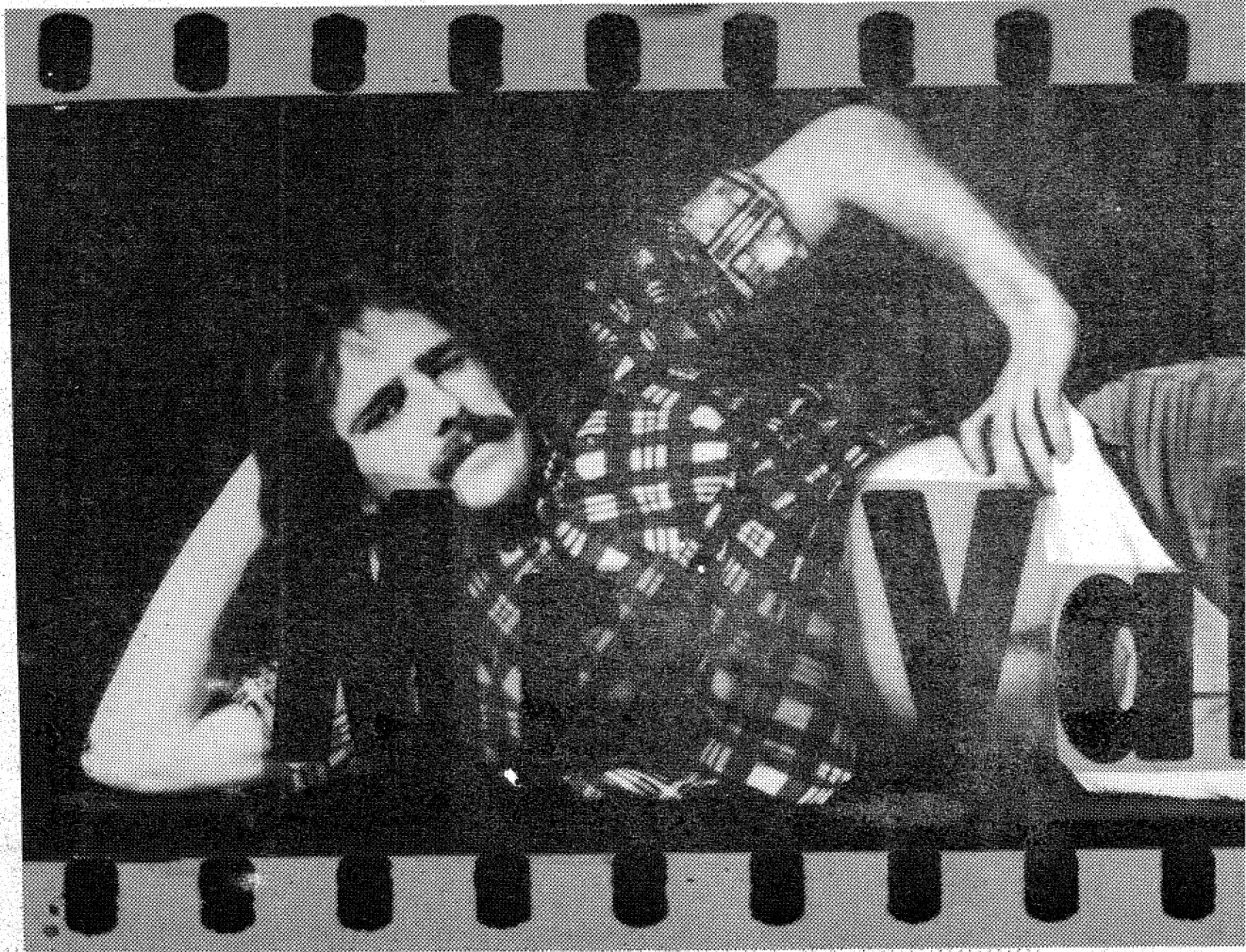
"PAULINE TINSLEY" as "TOSCA"



"WALTER CASSEL" as "SCARPIA"

## STAFF

Managing Director .....
Box Office Supervisor .....
Assistants .....
Artistic Director .....
Stage Manager .....
Assistant Stage Manager .....
Technical Director .....
Properties Master .....
Assistants .....
Wardrobe Mistress .....
Assistants .....
Make-up .....
Assistants .....
Photographer .....







"ERMANNO MAURO" as  
"MARIO"



LIFE IS WITHIN THE MASK  
WE WEAR WITHOUT.

Tosca now aware of the seriousness of the situation, flits about her dead lover in some unbelievable dance of a frustrated butterfly. The guards by this time have discovered Tosca, is not the little angel she thought, she was. Knowledgeable of her fatal engagement with Scarpia, they pursue her up the stairway. Left with no place to run to and alone without her lover, she takes the only logical way out, impulsively leaping the wall, thus bringing down the curtain.

The beauty of the opera rides on the performance of the actors who do their job so well, that some of the ladies in the audience (those with their intricate little opera glasses) remain fixed in statue-like posture. (from the beginning of the third act to its completion. For the rest of us, who didn't understand Italian, the plot

remained coherent through to the finale •

The total performance lifted two or three rows of people to a standing ovation. Everyone as a matter of fact seemed hesitant to leave the fantasy portrayed. So..so what? ..... So why don't

you get into an opera sometime?

END **MARK FARRELL**

#### EDMONTON OPERA

Barry Thompson  
Betty Ackerman  
June Boti, Maude Hamper, Rae Ferrier  
Irving Guttman\*  
George Ross\*  
Lee Livingstone  
Allan Baratelli  
Doug Welch  
Scott Dobbie, Dale McGuinness  
Shirley Potter  
Danny Lineham, Phyllis Tkachuk  
Jenny's Make-up Service  
Alyce Harris, Jan Newman  
Ken Orr

TOSCA REVIEW FEB 13/73.

Photo by L. Borstad

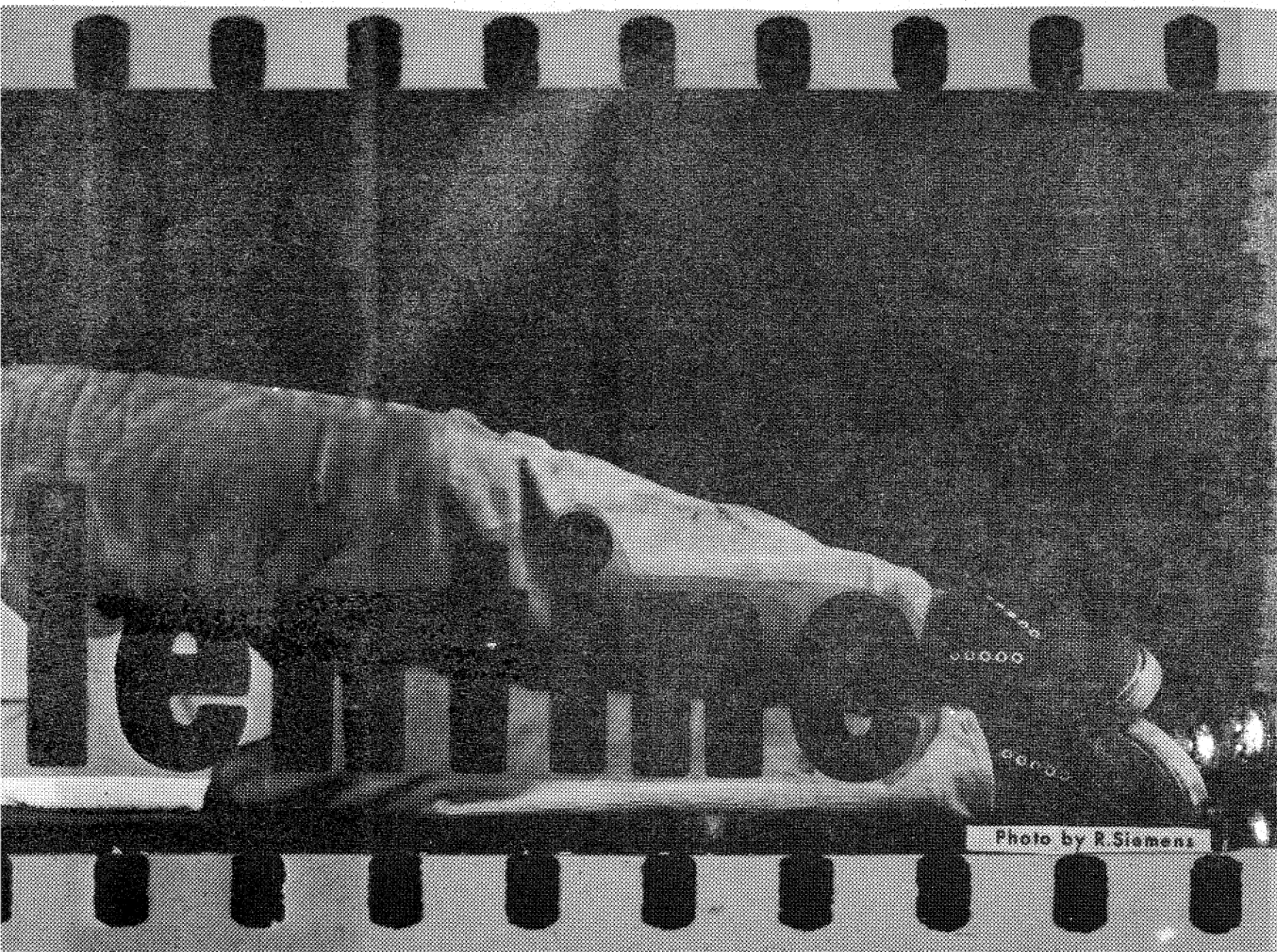


Photo by R. Siemens



Canada's energy minister, Donald Macdonald, has added his praise to that of her cabinet ministers for the initiative being shown by the oil companies in moving into the north.

He has also been trying to convince the Americans that a Mackenzie Valley pipeline is preferable to a trans-Alaska and west-coast shipping route for Alaskan oil and gas.

In May 1972, Macdonald highlighted the security of the Canadian route as its chief advantage for the Americans. In a letter to U.S. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, the energy minister wrote:

"There would be many advantages arising from the use of a Canadian pipeline route. We believe it would enhance the energy security of your country by providing an overland route for your Alaska oil production, thereby servicing the oil deficit areas of the mid-continent and also the Pacific North West.

"Canada has an interest in the energy security of your country, and this land route for Alaska crude oil would enhance that security of supply to deficit areas in the United States. Furthermore, this security of supply could be further enhanced during the interim period of northern pipeline construction by extra Canadian crude."

Not only has Macdonald been using the security argument as the key to attracting the Americans to the Mackenzie Valley route, he has also been engaging in secret talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canada's oil supply.

## U.S. demands security

The security issue is critical to energy negotiations now going on between Canada and the U.S.

When the U.S. contemplates the prospect of importing 60 per cent of its crude oil from abroad by the early 1980s, Pentagon strategists are filled with terrified visions of political unrest in the Arab countries.

The Shultz Report, entitled *The Oil Import Question: A Report on the Relationship of Oil Imports to the National Security* was presented to the U.S. cabinet in February 1970. The ultimate nightmare of the authors of the Shultz Report (George Shultz is now Secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration) was that all the oil producers of the middle east, north Africa and Venezuela could get together and boycott the markets of western Europe and the United States to get a better trade deal with industrial oil-consuming countries.

A major part of the solution to these fears of insecurity of foreign supplies lay in locating "safe" sources of foreign supply. Throughout the report, Canada was assumed to be the best bet.

"The risk of political instability or animosity is generally conceded to be very low in Canada. The risk of physical interruption or diversion of Canadian oil to other export markets in an emergency is also minimal for those deliveries made by inland transport", said the report.

But the Shultz Report was not entirely happy with Canada. The problem it saw was that east of the Ottawa valley, Canada's oil markets were supplied from the middle east and Venezuela. Therefore, in the event of a supply interruption, Canada might be expected to shift its western oil from the United States to Montreal to supply eastern Canada first. This problem tended "to subtract from the security value of U.S. imports from Western Canada".

The report concluded:

"Some provision for limiting or offsetting Canadian vulnerability to an interruption of its own oil imports should therefore be made a precondition to unrestricted entry of Canadian oil into our market. Full realization of the security benefits implicit in such a preferential arrangement is also dependent on the development of common or harmonized United States-Canadian policies with respect to pipeline and other modes of transportation, access to natural gas, and other related energy matters."

What the Americans want from Canada is not simply a commercial source of oil (they can get that from the Middle East more cheaply), but a political guarantee of security of access to resources that will involve a commitment by the supplier country to give up free choices for the future in defining surpluses, ownership and marketing methods for resources.

In 1970 however, the Canadian government was unwilling to talk to the U.S. about the security of eastern Canadian oil supply. In a speech to American oilmen in Denver, former Energy Minister Joe Greene stated:

"It must be left to us, to Canada, to evaluate the matter of oil supply security in eastern Canada and to take any appropriate action.

"This aspect of freedom of domestic policy-making is most important to us. We believe our national and international, political and economic circumstances are such that we must retain freedom to apply the Canadian solutions to Canadian problems," he concluded.

Donald Macdonald has moved the Canadian position significantly from the days of Joe Greene.

His talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canadian oil supply means the Canadian government is moving to meet the vital precondition to a continental energy deal set down by the Shultz report. Taken together with his invitation to the Americans to consider the security

benefits of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, Macdonald's initiatives involve the sale of Canadian sovereignty, as well as gas and oil.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally said recently that he thought the U.S. should take action to prevent foreign countries from reneging on long-term commitments to U.S. companies.

"If a U.S. company goes overseas with any sort of federal insurance coverage," Connally said, "the U.S. might well say this agreement cannot be changed, altered, amended or terminated without the prior written approval of the U.S. government." And that, he said, might make other governments think twice before acting against U.S. companies.

If a continental energy deal including a Mackenzie Valley gas, and later oil pipeline is begun, it will affect this country's economy as well as its sovereignty.

The most obvious effect will be to raise the cost of oil and gas in Canada. Canadian natural gas prices are already rising to meet the U.S. cost, in part because of the sale to that country in September 1970 of 6.3 trillion cubic feet of gas, worth about two billion dollars.

When Nixon lifts the price ceiling on natural gas, we can expect more upward pressure on the price for Canadians.

And, of course, the export to the U.S. of about half our output of gas and oil depletes our sources in Alberta more quickly, forcing us north to the more expensive reserves.

Macdonald pointed out that at our present rate of consumption (including exports to the U.S.) we have proven reserves for something like 18 years in oil, and 28 years in natural gas. Therefore, we must be active in expanding the reserves through exploration, especially in the north. More than half our oil production is now exported to the U.S., compared with only 22 per cent in 1960.

The problem is that oil and gas is an increasing-cost industry in which economies of scale work only in transportation. The more you extract the higher the cost of extraction becomes as you move to more distant sources of supply. We can expect another steep increase in oil and gas costs for Canadians when Arctic supplies come into production.

Of course, this problem of cost is also a problem for the U.S. When they think of increasing the deficit in their energy trade from the current level of four billion dollars a year to twenty billion in the early 1980s, they are terrified of the effects on their already negative balance of trade.

If they are going to buy vast amounts of oil and gas from abroad, they must maximize the profit flows back to the U.S. through American ownership of the foreign supplies. Canada's oil and gas industry, 82.6 per cent foreign-owned, is ideal from this point of view.

In addition, they must muscle their way into the markets of the supplying countries for more of their manufactured goods.



Energy Minister Macdonald: Joe Greene without the bells on.

As well as gaining secure access to our energy resources, the U.S. will want increased access to Canadian manufacturing markets. The resulting trade-off will mean more Canadian development in the capital-intensive resource field, and less in labour-intensive manufacturing.

Another adverse effect for jobs in Canada will result from the cost increase the energy deal will bring. Instead of using our energy at low cost to cut the cost of manufacturing in Canada, we will help to make American industry more competitive. The energy deal means moving energy to industry in the U.S. instead of creating industry at the site of the resource in Canada.

It is reasonable to demand that Canadian resources be used as the basis for Canadian industry, while at the same time insisting that our industries end the waste of energy. This can be done by reversing the present pricing system which rewards waste by charging less the more power is used. If that system was reversed and an increasing cost curve was built in for industrial use of power, it would provide a powerful incentive for industry to end energy waste.

Eric Kierans has developed the argument that one economic cost of building the pipeline will result from

### SOME ISSUES NEVER DIE

Of the mines of this vast region little is known of that part east of the Mackenzie River and north of the Great Slave Lake . . . . The petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent and be shipped from Churchill or some more northern Hudson's Bay port to England.

— *Third Report of the Senate committee on northern resources, 1888*

We must develop all our resources. We are told that Mackenzie, going down the Mackenzie river 130 years ago, found oil in that section of the country. I have statistics to show where we buy our gasoline (sic) from, and most of our money spent on gasoline goes to the United States. We have our oil wells up in the Mackenzie River district and we need a railway there to enable private enterprise to develop them. Of course the great Imperial Oil Company will put in their plant, but that will be another monopoly. If the Imperial Oil Company, the big child of the Standard Oil Company puts in a pipe line, you will not see cheaper oil. A railway line must be built or some other method of transportation provided. It would cost a great deal of money to put in canals or locks, but there should be some way of getting into that vast territory.

— *W. K. Baldwin (Stanstead) Debates, House of Commons, 1921*

the effect of a huge importation of capital from abroad on the value of the Canadian dollar. Kierans argues that an inflow of U.S. dollars for the Mackenzie Valley project is fatal in an epoch when man's impact on the environment is already vast. They advance the principle that the onus for proving that development will not have more negative than positive effects should be placed on the developer.

Further, they insist that when problems are foreseen, steps in economic development should not be taken on the assumption that scientists will save us before the problem materializes.

Most directly concerned with the environmental aspects of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline are the permanent inhabitants of the north, the original peoples. The Canadian government takes the view that these people cannot be allowed to stand in the way of progress.

Opposition to the energy deal and the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is forming in Canada. The opposition bears little resemblance to the powerful assemblage of corporations that have gathered to push the project through. Made up of ordinary citizens who are concerned with the political, economic and environmental consequences of the pipeline, the opposition is beginning to form into small pockets of resistance across the country. But before the year is out a national coalition dedicated to stop the pipeline may be formed of what is now a disarray of Indians, Eskimos, ecologists, trade unionists, socialists and nationalists.

The coalition will have to demand a ban on all further resource development in the Canadian north until the rights of the original peoples have been fully recognized and until the answers to environmental problems become much clearer. If development later proceeds, it must involve local control for the original people of the north as a basic principle.

As well as calling for a moratorium on resource development in the north, an opposition movement will have to consider the demand for public ownership of the energy resource industries that are now in production in southern Canada.

Public ownership is the one way to stop the flow of profits out of Canada and to end the power of the corporations that are now coming together to launch the pipeline. Profits from publicly-owned energy industries could serve as the basis for investment in secondary industry that could give resource-producing areas like Alberta balanced, long-term economic prospects.

and for the James Bay hydro development project in Quebec (total cost \$12 billion for the two projects) will drive up the value of the Canadian dollar and hurt our export industries. (If the Canadian dollar is valued at \$1.10 American it takes more American dollars to buy a dollar's worth of Canadian goods. This amounts to a self-imposed hurdle for our exports.)

A California economist, concerned about the U.S. balance-of-payments crisis, has worked out the following estimate for the trade effects of an upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar: a five per cent increase would result in a \$715 million negative trade shift for Canada with the U.S.; a 10 per cent increase would result in a \$1.6 billion negative trade shift.

There is, of course, one way around this problem. If the foreign capital raised for the project is simply spent abroad, it will not affect the Canadian exchange rate. But it will create no jobs in Canada either. If spending is done in Canada, it will affect the exchange rate and will hurt export industries, while providing a tempor-



ary boom in the building of steel pipe.

Ironically the Americans may well prefer to have the bulk of the capital for the pipeline raised in Canada, and they may well prefer Canadian control of the whole venture. This way, the very heavy cost of construction would fall on Canadians who would then earn a low fixed rate of return on the pipeline which, as a common carrier, would be treated like a public utility. Meanwhile the real profits would be made by the petroleum countries whose gas would flow through the pipe to market.

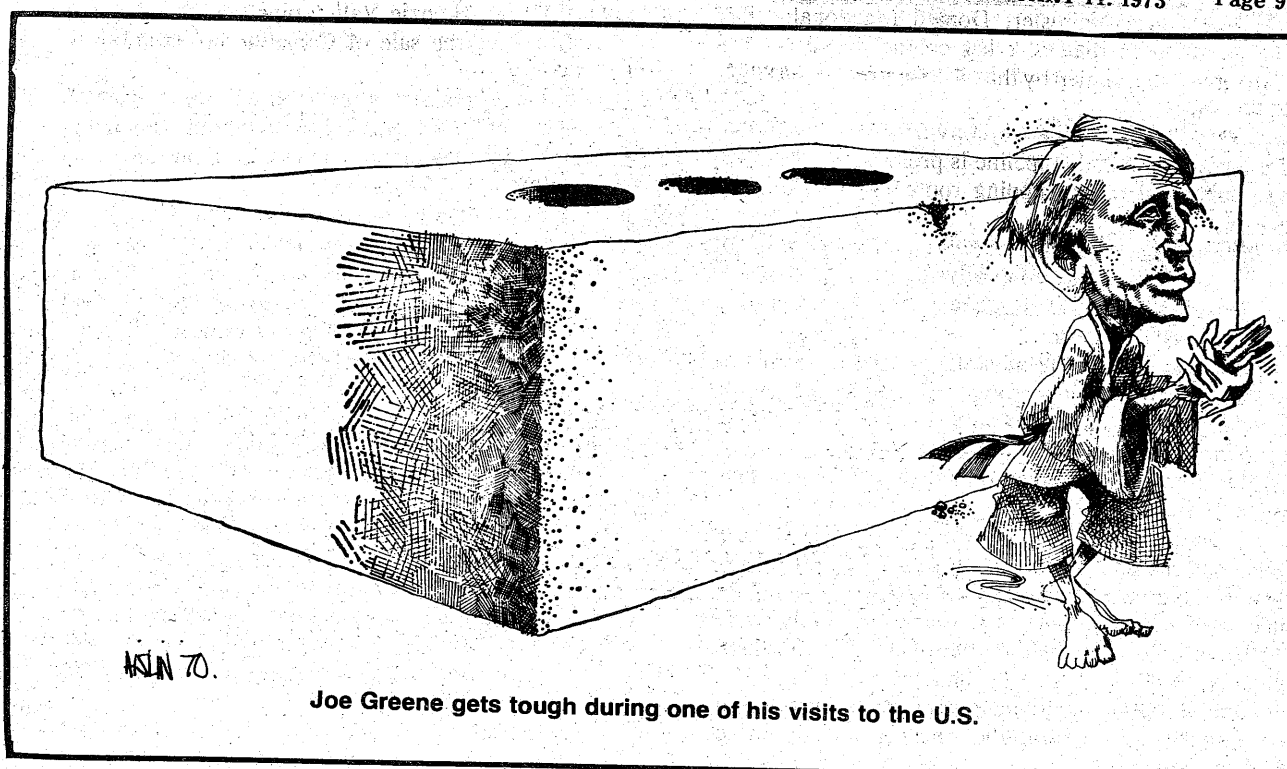
Significantly, when the Committee for an Independent Canada asked for assurance that Canadians would control the pipeline, Donald Macdonald said that he favoured this arrangement himself. Nothing could be more ironic than a demand for Canadian control of the pipeline causing Canadians to put up the long-term, high-risk involvement for the pipeline, while American oil companies walked away with all the real benefits.

If the pipeline is built through funds raised in Canada, it will mean an enormous mobilization of Canadian capital which could otherwise be used to create jobs for Canadians in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

When asked on a television program early in 1973 why Canada did not place more emphasis on manufacturing in its development strategy, Macdonald replied that there simply were no available markets for Canada's manufacturing.

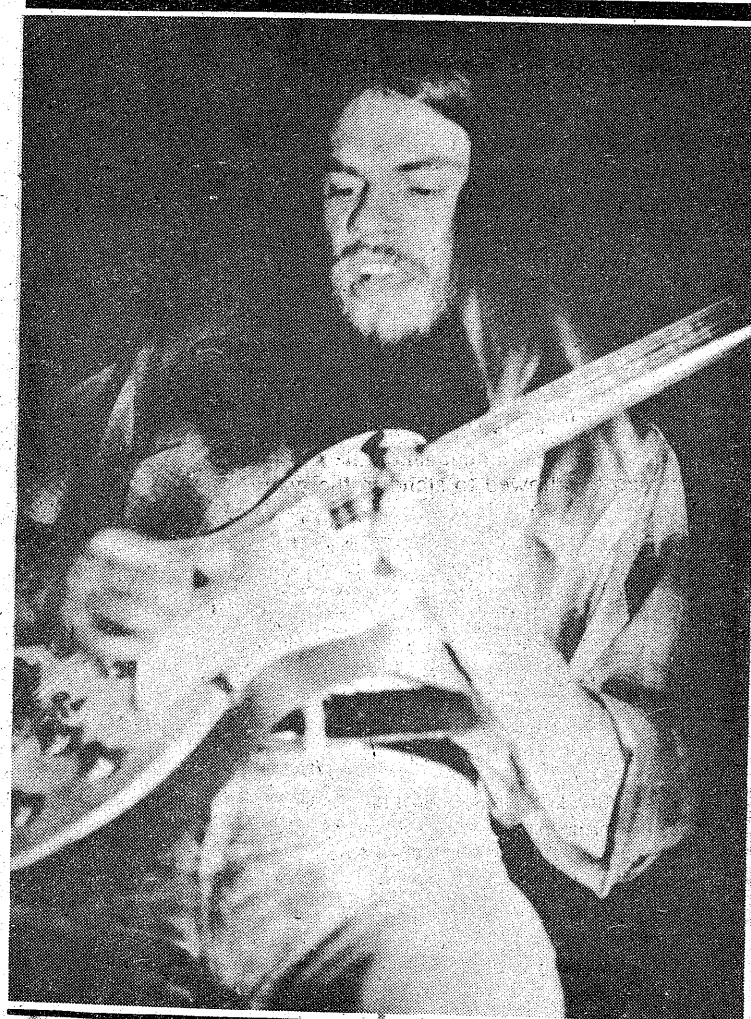
He ignored the fact that Canada is by far the world's leading importer of manufactured goods, bringing them in at a rate of \$463 per capita per year compared with \$116 for the United States.

If, instead of building the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the government set as its objective for the seventies the



reduction of Canada's per capita manufacturing imports to the U.S. level, an additional annual market of seven billion dollars for Canadian manufactured goods would be created. By itself, this project would create enough industrial jobs and related service jobs to eliminate Canadian unemployment. The Mackenzie Valley pipeline, on the other hand, will create no more than a few hundred permanent jobs.

A recent background study for the Science Council of Canada by Pierre L. Bourgault, Dean of Applied Science at Sherbrooke University, warned that Canada's mushrooming expansion of resource extraction is driving this country rapidly up the cost curve in resource industries. At the end of the road, he warns, we will have depleted our resources while having created no other economic activity to take their place.



## ChilliWack

On Saturday, Feb. 3, the Kinsmen Field House was rocking again as some 3000 stoned spectators flocked in to listen to the return of ChilliWack.

It had been a long time since their last performance and everyone waited with great anticipation. The 3000 odd freaks, who are usually brought down by most opening acts in this town, such as at the B.B.King, Wishbone Ash shows, enjoyed a pleasant surprise this night. The opening group was called "Into White", a group of five young musicians from Lethbridge who had played together for sometime, before splitting up. Their act that night was completely arranged and put together in 4 days. The members of Into White, Doug, Lynn, George, John, and Lloyd, put on a good display of musical ability. The general consciences of the audience seemed to be that the group had the good sound but their showmanship was lacking. What can one expect in 4 days?

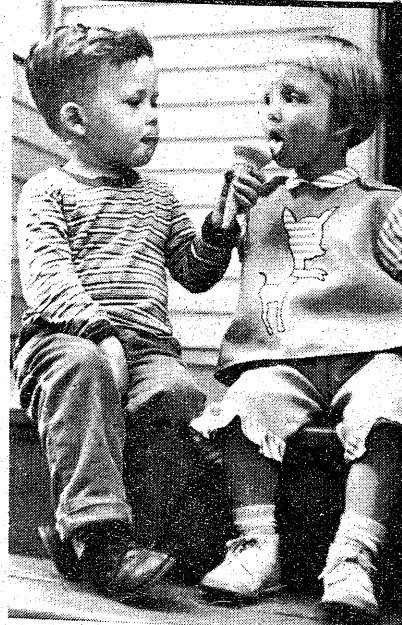
The introduction of ChilliWack was met with sparse roars and whistles from within the field house. Singing predominantly from their new L.P., "All Over You", the group still had a lot of their old sound, and the crowd loved it. Bill Henderson, still very distinguishable, and steady Ross Turney on drums, were joined by Glenn Miller who played bass with the Collectors and the original ChilliWack group. These three formed the basis of the group. ChilliWack most certainly miss Claire Lawrence, who is now making it on his own. I don't believe ChilliWack's newest member, Howard Froese, can fill Lawrence's shoes though he is a competent musician in his own right. Bill Henderson, and the entire group for that matter, were not as driving as they were previously but they will most likely get it on as soon as Mr. Froese gets into their music a bit more.

At the completion of their set, a thunderous roar warranted an encore which lasted for three more numbers. The main body of the field house were on their feet and rocking for the final four songs. It was really great to see ChilliWack again and a return visit would be a good thing for the now faltering Edmonton rock scene.

BRONCO and ANGUS



photos by Angus



THE JOY OF LIVING  
IS IN THE JOY OF  
Giving  
Praying  
Working

Sharing the joys  
the laughter  
the problems  
the success  
and failures  
knowing that where  
there is human need  
in the cities,  
the suburbs,  
in parishes,  
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the Paulist is there  
helping  
counseling  
rejoicing  
in the presence  
of the good  
and in  
the signs of hope  
around us

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For more information write:  
Father Donald C. Campbell,  
Room 103CA.

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I have just realized that I don't really care if the Oilers make the playoffs or not. Professional hockey is a private business. Surely, we must turn our eyes to public activities; events which concern us all. There is considerable debate as to whether Montreal should host the 1976 Summer Olympics. Mayor Jean Drapeau is a wily promoter, who pulled off Expo 67 to the world's applause. Still, the Games have run into serious financial difficulties. Prime Minister Trudeau has recently assented to federal aid. We have discovered in the '70s that the ideals of the Olympics have been shattered by world-wide terrorism and violence. The organizers of the Games must have realized that national pride and prestige have replaced the hopes for pure and honorable competition. Will Canada provide the stage for another drama of political murder, as stopped the world in Munich last October.

I feel that the vast expenditure of money on creating a site for the Games could be spent much wiser. Grants to Canadian athletes for year-round training facilities should be a high priority. Why not spend the money in conservation work or ecological research, so that Canadians could benefit from a clean, uncrowded environment. We are a rich country, but not rich enough to throw a party for the rest of the world. Let's preserve the beautiful virginity of this country, before we absent-mindedly turn it into one big freeway.

It was good to see the Isaman brothers capture the Northern Alberta berth in the provincial curling finals on the weekend. The brothers from Consort, nipped a game team from Lloydminster skipped by Dr. Ron Nattrass in a thrilling final Saturday afternoon. It was sickening to here a few old crocks make snide remarks about the lenght of John Nattrass' hair. Surely, long hair has nothing to do with your curling expertise. Anyway, the 3 Isaman's and Doug Johnston are off to High Prairie tomorrow, to tackle Ron Northcott, those Watchorn boys and Al Delmage from the Territories.

## Men's basketball stats



NAME	FGA	FGM	REBS	ERR	FTA	FTM	PTS
Jones	70	22	29	36	14	7	51
Leeb	15	3	2	12	7	3	11
Green	33	7	7	27	18	9	23
McEachern	318	121	234	68	74	41	282
Campbell	29	7	8	57	20	11	23
Jenner	348	106	167	111	64	28	240
Vowtiesenhausen	304	97	154	57	44	28	224
Goodfellow	132	44	106	46	42	26	122
Kobza	76	26	77	20	17	9	71

## Bowling your mind

During the period between January 15th and 26th, trials were held in the N.A.I.T. Bowling Lanes to pick Ladies, Mens, and Mixed teams to compete in the A.C.A.C. Tournament in Medicine Hat, February 16th and 17th. Following are the Ladies and Men who have qualified with their Technology, total pinfall over 16 games, and average. Twice weekly practice sessions are being held at the Plaza Recreation Lanes to round the players into shape for the Meet.

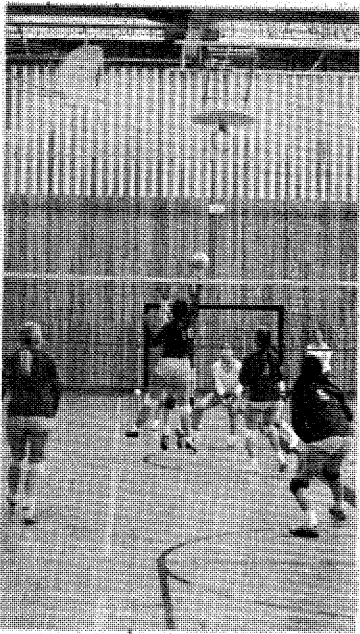
## NAIT doing well in volleyball tourneys

Both the men's and women's Volleyball teams were down in Red Deer this past weekend for the second ACAC Volleyball Tournament.

The Men again did very well, finishing in a tie for second place with the Red Deer Kings, behind the Mount Royal Cougars. This puts the Ooks in second place, again behind the Cougars, in total points for the Tournament. Mount Royal and NAIT have been the strongest teams thus far in the Tournery, Red Deer came alive over the weekend possibly because of their hometown advantage, but they are quite low intotal point standings.

The women's team didn't do too well in Red Deer, finishing up in 7th spot. Coach John Reeves was not displeased with the team's overall performance and, even though a tournament win is all but impossible, the girl's are still playing with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Watch for news of upcoming Volleyball action!



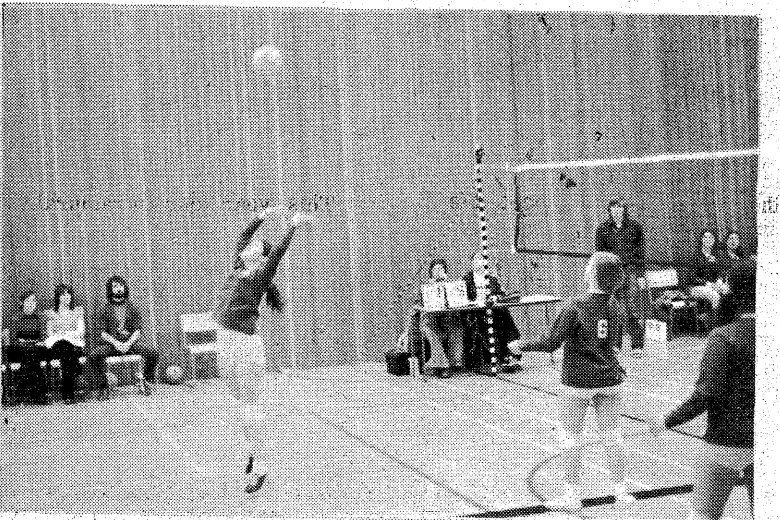
Ookpikettes controlling the play on their home ground

MENS	TOTAL PINFALL	AVERAGE
Glynn Kenton (Electrical)	3923	245
Brian Kruse (Accounting & Finance)	3790	236
Bill Petruk (Accounting & Finance)	3681	230
George Wirtanen (Business Administration)	3534	220
Randy Meikle (Accounting & Finance)	3534	220
Frank Wilson (Civil)	3513	219
Ed Oleksak (Accounting & Finance)	3475	217
Jim Stretch (Civil)	3426	214
Dave Simpson (Pre-Technology)	3368	210
Lee Hurley (Electronics)	3354	209
LADIES		
Judy Spilchen (Secretarial)	2920	182
Pat Harrington (Secretarial)	2923	182
Susan Gordon (Computer Systems)	2634	164
Gail Bastedo (Teller Training)	2512	157
Lorraine Auchtelonie (Administrative Management)	431	143
Mary Robinson (Marketing Administration)	1158	144
Janet Reichert (Secretarial)	2256	141
Pat Little (Photography)	2233	139
Norma Pederson (Secretarial)		200



Back row (l to r) Mr. Puffer, coach; Gary Stack; Gordon Kublick; Melvin Foht; Lui Daviduk; Brian Pretula.

Front row (l to r) Gary Huculak; Lloyd Vogel; Leon Spila; Dale Sawchuk.



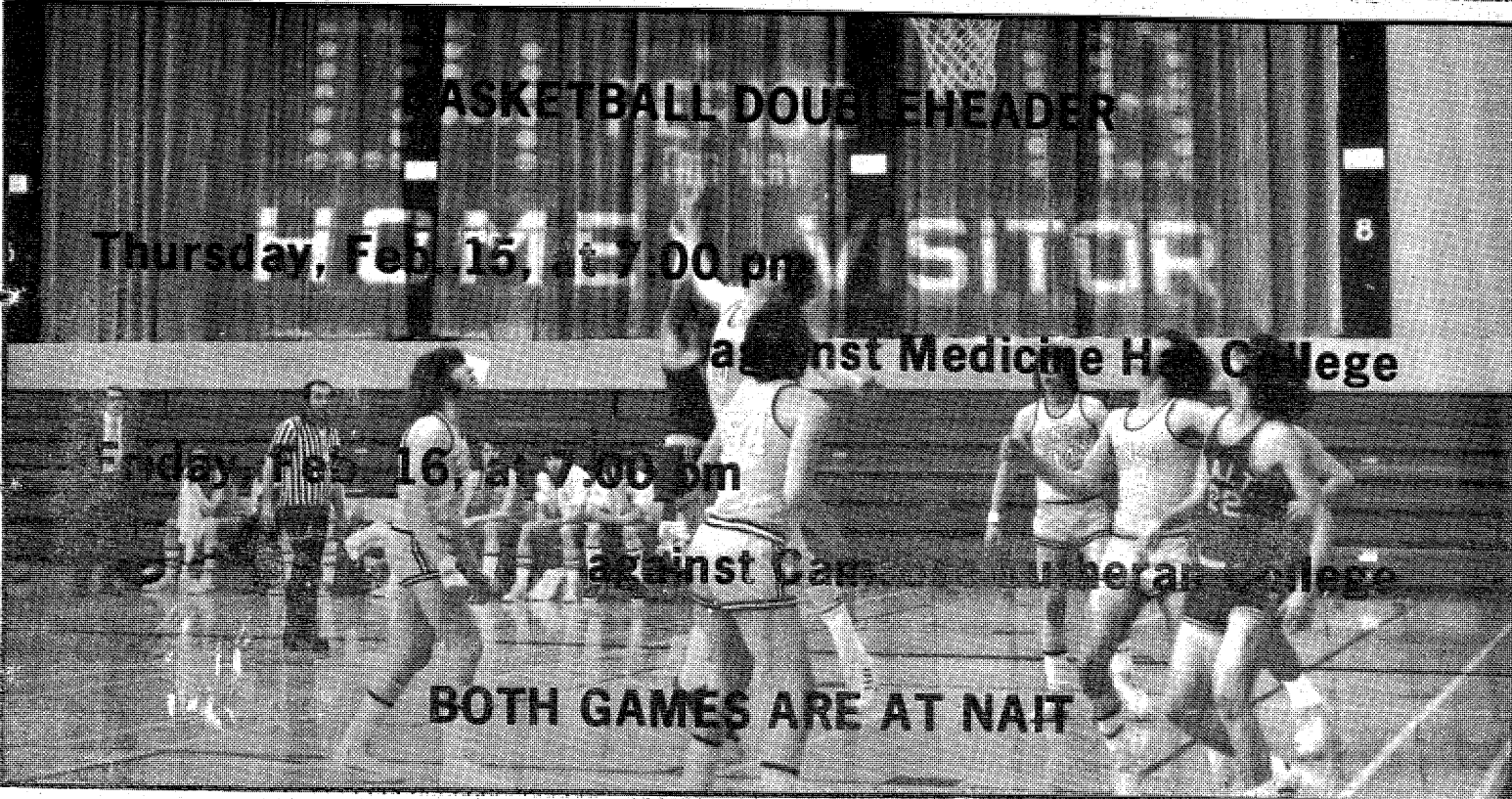
Susan Gordon reaching for the set

## Women's Intramural Archery

- each participant shoots 4 rounds of 6 arrows per round
  - the best 5 out of 6 arrows count in each round
  - the distance is 50 feet
- starts Tuesday, February 20, at 5:15 pm in the gym  
NO deadline for entries  
JUST BE THERE

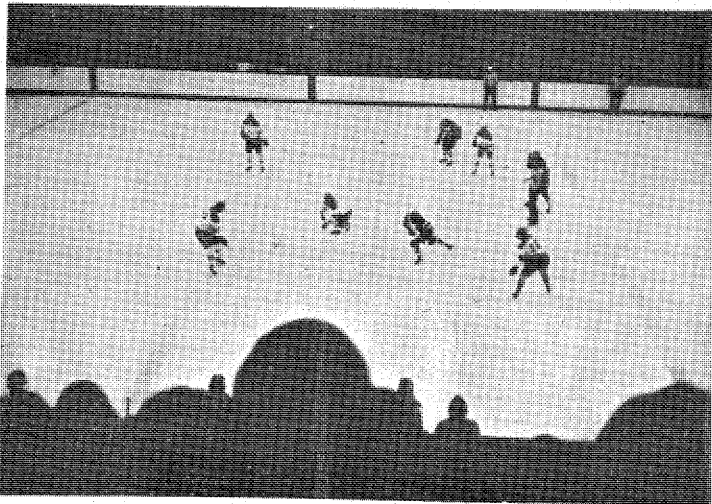
## Soccer ooks still second best

In a hard fought soccer battle, Croatia, the City's number 1 team in the "B" Division, defeated NAIT by a 4-1 margin. Both teams have a tremendous amount of soccer talent but Croatia simply used theirs to a greater advantage in their victory. A possible reason for the Ookpik loss might be the fact that NAIT didn't seem to have their heart in the game after they were down on the scoreboard. This is unusual for the usually exciting, emotion-filled brand of soccer the Ooks are capable of playing. Even after the loss, 2nd place still belongs to the Ookpiks and their next chance to redeem themselves is this Tuesday at the Kinsmen Field House when they tangle with the Blue Angels, who, according to reliable sources, are no angels.





## Camrose Lutherans didn't pray for win



Camrose is just a small town about 50 miles from Edmonton, in either a north, south, east or west direction. Not too many people, from Edmonton anyway, know anything about the place, only that its there (somewhere).

NAIT's hockey Ooksiks know where it is though, because on Tuesday night they went down (or up) to Camrose to play the game that determined 4th place in ACAC competition. The Ooks won the game, and 4th spot, by defeating Camrose 8-5.

The Camrose Vikings' strong point in that game, was their crowd support. An impressive number of people showed up, to cheer the Vikings in a losing cause. I might add that 5 NAIT

supporters showed up as well.

The game, as a whole, was rather exciting, with a lacklustre performance by both teams in the second period. But there was lots of action. Even NAIT's Ken Ruptash (the ACAC all-star goalie) drew 12 minutes in penalties, two for a little bit of roughing in front of the net and ten for verbal disagreement with the ref on a controversial Viking goal.

Ookpik's goals went to -

1. John Kleinscroth, on a fine move in getting around the lone Camrose defenseman.
2. Warren Wagner, from a bad angle.
3. Dave Korol, on a chance shot from the corner with less than a minute to go in the first period.

4. Rick DeGuire, on a booming slapshot from the point.
5. Bob Black, on another slapshot. This time the Vikings were shorthanded.
6. Bob Black with his second, which I didn't see.
7. Paul Perron, on another one I didn't see. (Both were in the first few minutes of the third)
8. John Kleinscroth, scoring his second halfway through the final period.

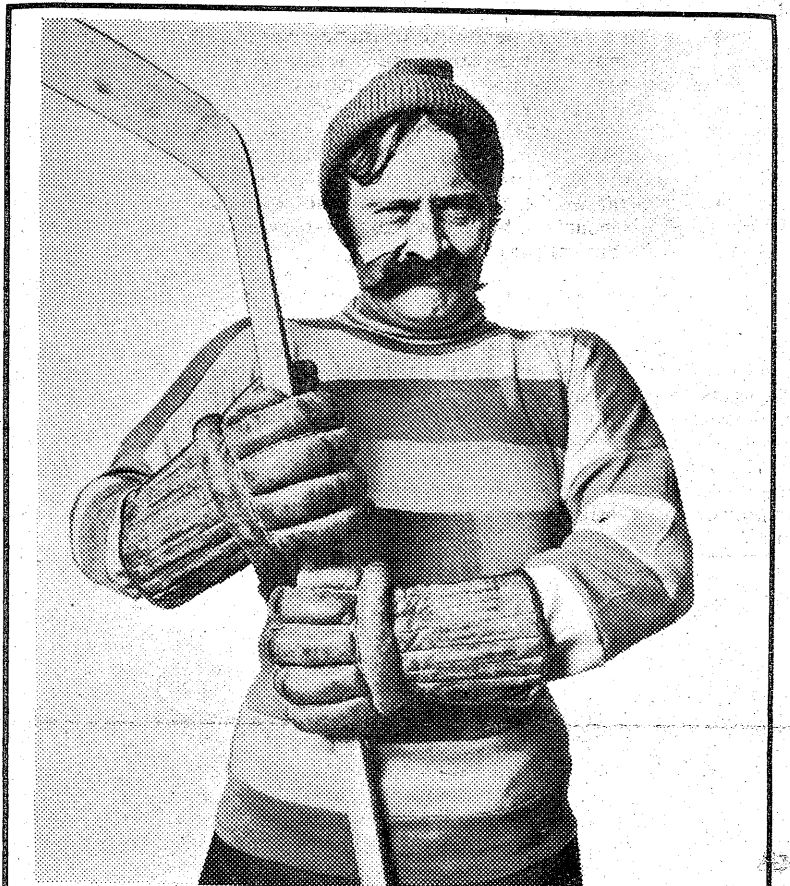
The Viking's goals were results of a little bit of luck, as Ken Ruptash had an outstanding game in the nets. He stopped no less than 41 shots for the win.

There's one thing about Camrose that NAIT just doesn't have, and that's fan support. All kinds of people were at that game to cheer and yell and scream for their team, while here at home the Ooks are lucky if 30 people show up. Believe it or not, the Ookpik brand of hockey is exciting. Its exciting to watch Warren Wagner stick-handle his way through a maze of players and score, or to see Darwin Sturko (un)mercifully defeat his opponent in a round of fisticuffs.

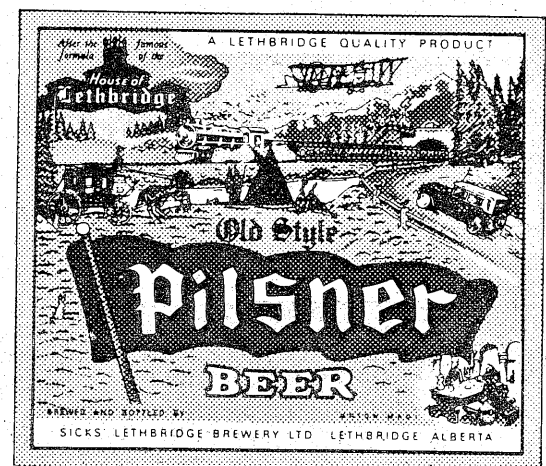
There's one more home game this season, as advertized elsewhere on these pages, so this will be your final chance to see Wagner and Sturko and the rest of the boys. P.S. If Ruptash (Ken) and Giacomuzzi (Laren) really think that they can sing, well, they are sadly mistaken.



Bob Black about to score his first goal



# his style



# old style

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## Sports odds and ends

I'd like to thank those students who voluntarily participated in our last referendum. There was just over 220 students (out of 3500), who were in attendance, and I don't know how many has to be literally dropped in to the Auditorium to meet the minimum quorum requirements. Nice show guys. The result of article 1(a) & 1(b), which was the re-allocation of monies, mainly the additional of 4 dollars per person towards athletics, was 96% in favor. So if you want to know how your \$10 is being spent and how you can benefit just look around and get involved. Speaking of getting involved Instrumentation experienced another victory (along with a few bruises) last Wednesday, when they beat Survey in floor hockey at a score of 7 to 2. That was Instrumentations 4th victory (out of 5). I think it's about time somebody broke their lucky winning streak; an attempt will be made this Wednesday, when Building Construction challenges Instruments to a basketball game. And remember... you can submit your challenge in E133E at anytime, not necessarily an athletic event. I'd like to thank Lee Hurley, Ed Toupin, and Bruce Grey (all from Elec-

tronics) for officiating at the last challenge cup. Thanks guys. ....Remember, every Saturday and Sunday the recreation facilities are open at NAIT, between 12:30 and 4:30 (use main entrance)

This year four intramural teams (champs) will have a chance to travel down to Calgary. The winners of Intramural volleyball, hockey, table tennis and basketball will compete against the winners of those events from SAIT. They have good (real good)

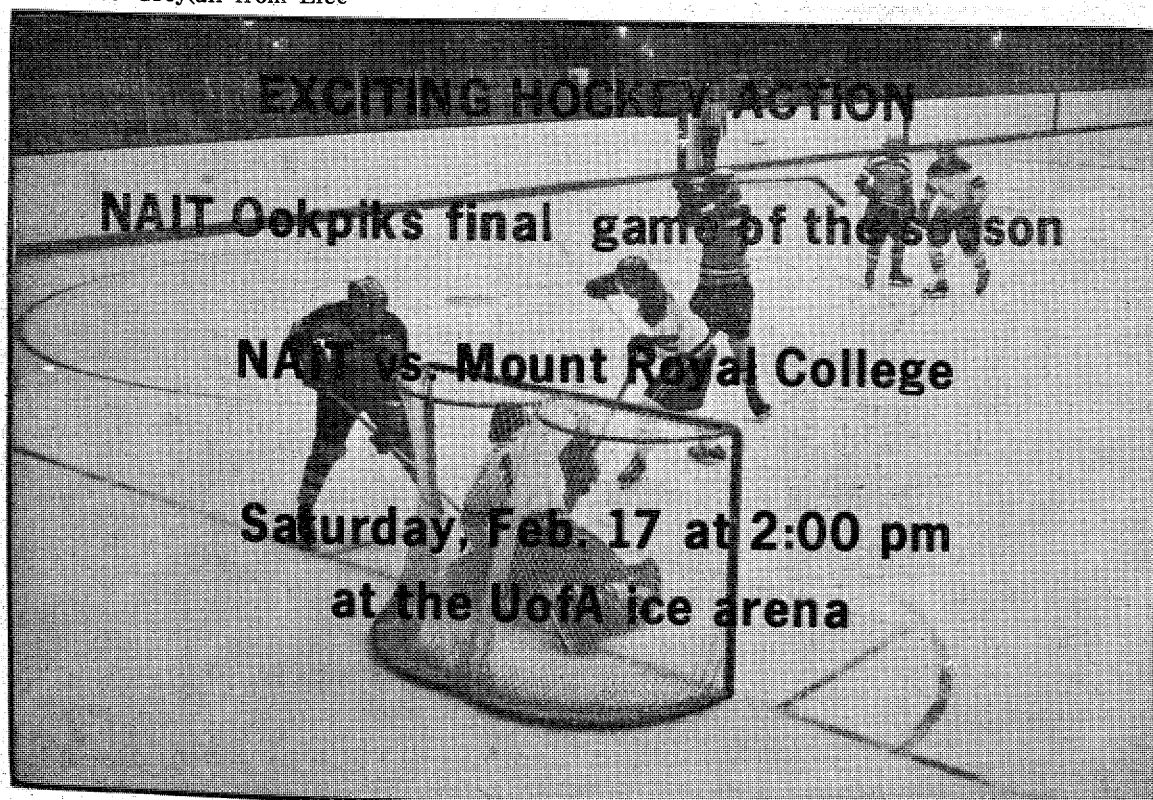
ping pong players there, so guys, lets get it together and show them how its really played. This will take place sometime in April.

Also, if any intramural hockey teams are interested in playing AVC (Alberta Vocational Centre) see Mr. Strifler in E136. AVC has approached us and would like to have a few games. They have ice available.

Jerry Sedmak  
Athletic Chairman  
NAITSA



WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.





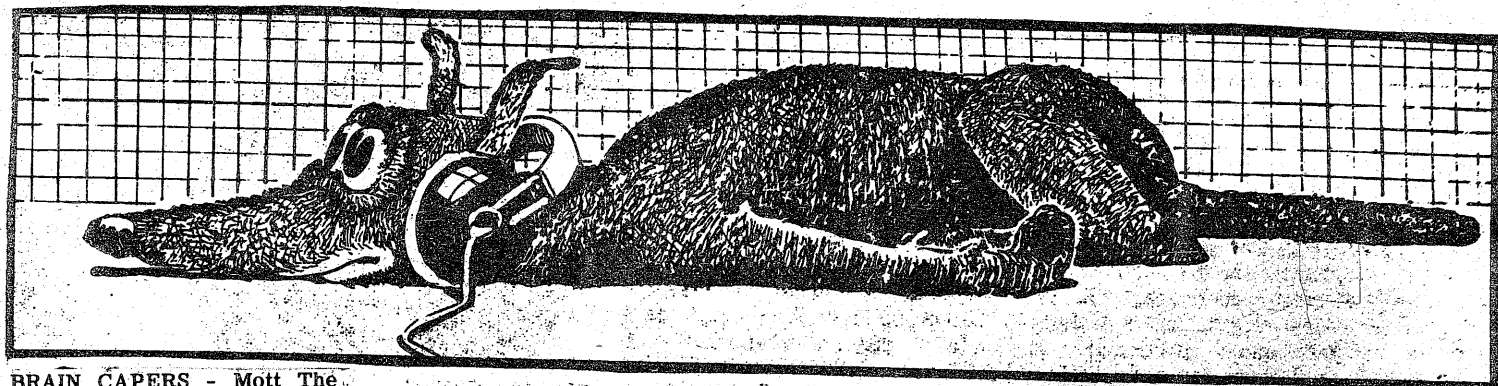
## Rip off

new college with its own business section, would discredit the students already at NAIT and those who have recently graduated from NAIT. A NAIT diploma is recognized; a GMCC diploma is not. Q.E.D. therefore, it would seem that the person who made this recommendation has defensibly not done research on it before making it up. How this recommendation could possibly be beneficial to anyone, let alone the Business students, is beyond me, beyond Mr. Carter, beyond Mr. Seethram, and way beyond just about anyone else. Moving regret along:

Percy Wickman, from the Alberta Vocational College, spoke from his wheelchair on the proposed amalgamation of AVC with Grant MacEwan. One of the better briefs that were presented, to his argument stated that AVC students receive some of the best vocational training in Alberta, if not the best, and the name of AVC has become the name for vocational education. As he stated, "the Alberta Vocational College is the Alberta Vocational Training School."

Summing up, the Master Plan seemed hell-bent on completely obliterating the best parts of NAIT and AVC in favor of trying to expand GMCC. The only question yet to be asked is "Why?"

The brief presented by GMCC, incidentally, was presented by 4 of its members, including the head of its Business Administration Department, and two other administration members. They lead off by completely refuting everything that had been said before them; then they lead into their reasons for wholeheartedly supporting the recommendations:



**BRAIN CAPERS** - Mott The Hoople (Island ILPS 9178)

With this, Mott The Hoople's fourth album, they rock as hard and as rowdy as ever before. The lead vocalist, Ian Hunter, is still sounding much like Dylan, organist Verden Allen instills images of the old Procol Harum and lead guitarist Mick Ralphs is all too blatant in his "Kinkness". With this description Mott would seem to be most imitative in their songwriting and execution but instead they've successfully injected all these influences and provide us with a brand of music all their own.

**DEATH MAY BE YOUR'RE SANTA CLAUS** which opens the album commences with random rock sounds suddenly erupting into a solid Kinks wall of sound, complete with unintelligible

lyrics. **SECOND LOVE** is a slow and mournful rock ballad written by Verden Allen which contains Jim Price's best ever horn arrangement. **THE JOURNEY** is the most engrossing cut on the album and a contemporary classic in its own right. It's neither subtle nor innovative in the least but with Allen's swirling organ sounds circling Ralphs' "Abbey Road" like guitar it rates for fine listening indeed.

All things considered, beneath the poor production and non-pretentiousness lies one helluva rock album by a sadly unnoticed band. Mott The Hoople is now associating with David Bowie and hopefully with him they can attain the success which unfortunately eluded **BRAIN CAPERS**.

**FLASH IN THE CAN** - Flash (Capitol SMAS-11115)

Brian Jones was a catalyst for the Rolling Stones. Though he neglected to write even one composition during his lifetime he was their most influential member. He introduced the group to such instruments as sitar and melotron and was the guiding force for such Stones' LP's as **THEIR SATANIC MAJESTIES REQUEST** and **LET IT BLEED**. The same is true of Pete Banks, lead guitarist of Flash but formerly with Yes. His influence on Yes was phenomenal. Though he failed to pen a single tune his guitar style was dominant. Even after his departure Yes retained his influence and his mode of guitar playing became

and still is an integral part of their music.

Whereas Yes is one of the most respected groups today and deservedly so, Peter Banks' Flash is floundering. With Yes Banks was a most important driving force, helping to create a most unique collage of sounds. With **FLASH IN THE CAN** we are bombarded with nothing more than a second hand Yes. Where Yes creates a complex but closely knit set of sounds Flash's music is muddled and sloppily slung together. It appears that Banks is unable to function without Squire or Anderson (of Yes) helping him along. Unless Banks can learn to operate without them, Flash is destined to remain strictly in Yes's shadow.

1) the cost of maintaining two separated post-secondary, non-university business education departments is too high. Therefore, they should be amalgamated. Why at Grant MacEwan? They said that, at NAIT, there is too little lab space available, considering the number of stu-

would make a great deal of lab space available.

2) Also, the amalgamation of these two sections would provide greater scope and diversification in business education.

The writer of this article has

a few questions.

1) Why, if the cost is to be reduced, was business education introduced at GMCC in the first place?  
2) Considering the job rate for NAIT graduates, where does the idea of "greater scope

and diversification" come from?

3) Why hadn't we heard about the whole damn thing until only two days before it was going on?  
L. M. Pope  
Computers I

# Would you let your SISTER...

Were your parents autocratic and authoritarian, forcing you to "behave" and "be good"? Do you think Indians are unable to hold their liquor? Would you want your daughter or sister to marry a black? Would you mind if your children brought an Arab or Jewish friend home from school? Do you think there are only two kinds of people - the weak and the strong? Do you feel that you were often punished unfairly? Would you feel uncomfortable about being seen in public with a W.A.S.P.? Did you (or do you) prefer authoritarian teachers when in school? Do you loathe "weak" people? Do you fear being exploited or duped by others?

If you can answer yes to a substantial number of the above questions you are probably prejudiced. You may not be entirely responsible for this condition because research has indicated that you likely picked it up from some significant adult in your life parents, guardians, or teachers. These adults may not have appeared to be prejudiced themselves. They may have verbally

supported democratic values, intercultural education and opposed racial or religious segregation. But, they managed to convey these attitudes by restricting your social relationships in the home, neighborhood, and school and by disapproving of friendships with members of certain groups.

If you are prejudiced the chances are pretty good that you are rigid, authoritarian, highly conforming and overly moralistic. You probably believe that Canada should not send food to foreign countries, but should "think of Canada first". Your conception of appropriate sex roles is probably quite rigid also. You are revolted by feminine behavior in boys and masculine or tomboyish behavior in girls. You admire the strong, tough and powerful and fear weakness in yourself - you feel helpless in a world which you think is full of chaos and destruction.

If you are prejudiced your school performance is probably not nearly what it could be. A prejudiced person tends to think in discrete categories. He is rigid in his approach to problems and has difficulty altering his

original conception of a problem. You look for simple solutions to complex problems without success. You probably do much more poorly than an unprejudiced person on problems which are more ambiguous and have to be structured. In brief the rigidity of attitude that is present in maintaining your prejudice is also reflected in your approach to intellectual problems.

If your prejudice stems from a view of the world as hostile and unpleasant, if you view yourself as a frequent victim of aggression, if you were prevented from acting out your hostile feelings when you were young and if your parents were often rejecting and unattentive to your needs as a child there is probably little chance of you ever changing. On the other hand if your prejudice stems from a sheep like herding with prejudice people, (i.e. if you picked up the attitude through some desire to be accepted by a group which is itself prejudiced) you can do much to overcome your sickness by finding a new group and by attempting to interact with the group which is the object of your prejudice.

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