

VERY SPECIAL VISITOR

NAIT's staff lounge hosted a very special guest Wednesday afternoon, when Raggedy Ann visited the Institute.

Escorted by Mr. Wally West, the Director of Public Relations for the Public Affairs Bureau of the Government of Alberta, Ann attended a seminar in the Little Theatre, sponsored by

P.R. students in Marketing.

Mr. West was the guest-speaker, and he explained Ann's and his involvement in the government's child-abuse campaign.

Reports of child-abuse have increased 400% since Ann began working with the government to help prevent mistreatment of children.

Collecting foil for the blind a hoax

It seems like such a nice idea and such an easy way to help. Save your aluminum foil and help a blind boy in Calgary buy a seeing eye dog from a school in Aurora, Ontario. However, it turned out to be a nice easy idea that didn't work. As a matter of fact, it had never been authorized. No one wanted the several hundred pounds of aluminum foil collected during the past few weeks by concerned Edmontonians. In an effort to cut out the col-

lecting, Don Murray, public relations officer for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, appealed to the media to let people know the whole thing was a farce, started by an unknown person as a practical joke that went out of control.

Mr. Murray has received telephone calls from many citizens as well as groups asking what to do with the mountains of foil they have accumulated. A couple of Boy

Scout troops, some Girl Guide and Brownie packs, three local high schools, some private clubs, the Rainbow Ballroom on the south side, the Legion and a few hotels are all collecting aluminum foil for the non-existent dog. Cable 10 television has even run advertisements for it.

"This sort of thing happens about twice a year to the CNIB," explained Mr. Murray, "and we can't find out how it starts. It sort of gains momentum until we end up getting calls from all over the province. It's a nice idea, but it isn't necessary to collect the stuff for seeing eye dogs. Any blind person who needs a dog gets one. They don't have to take up collections. Besides, there are no dog schools we know of in Aurora."

Mr. Murray says the main thing about this problem is that everyone who calls has been told to collect a different amount. It varies from six to 600 pounds. He can almost identify what group a caller belongs to after a few calls by the amount they think they are supposed to collect. "Everyone has it different. The other thing about it is that they always find out from a different person or source. Some have heard it on television, some from a friend or a friend of a friend and still others say they saw it on a bulletin board."

The only time Mr. Murray has ever heard of official collections for aluminum foil was during the war in Britain, where collections were taken up for use against radar. But this is not the war and Mr. Murray doesn't want it. He suggests sending the collections to a recycling place. (EDMONTON REPORT)



Volume X

Issue 32

Art Hooks almost got his reward

By BRENT STUMPH

The Mayfield Inn wasn't quite as good as the corner of Jasper and 101st, but as far as Easy Ed was concerned, it was good enough. NAIT's annual Awards Night was held last Friday at the Mayfield, and Ed figured it was as good a time as any to collect on an old bet with Art Hooks, the Assistant to the Director of Student Services.

The bet was, that if the Editor of the Nugget and the NAITSA Exec were granted salaries by NAITSA members-at-large, Art would "kiss Eddy's ass on the corner of 101st and Jasper, and give him a half an hour to draw a crowd!" Ed chose Friday night to collect on the wager but, lucky for Art, decided to forfeit his winnings.

Such was the mood for the entire evening, easy-going, very informal and a lot of fun.

And it was Easy Ed Kohel who ended up the 'man of the hour', winning both major awards; the Golden Torch and the Niel Hutton Memorial Award, for outstanding contributions to NAIT's co-curricular program. Ed was last year's Social Activities Chairman on the Students' Association. Donna Greilach, last year's Vice-President shared the Golden Torch Award with Ed.

Several awards, for voluntary contributions to NAIT and the Students' Association went to Wayne Stratulate, Jenny Vonk, Bruce "Radar" Watson, Bob Griffin, Stephen Irwin, Harry Benders, Kay Henke, Teresa Millman and Len Johnson. Each received a sizeable honorarium.

Special awards were presented also to Garry Meadus, Director of Student Services, Jack Whetstone, Technologist and all-round nice guy, Mrs. "D", Secretary in Student Services and indispensably unexpendable and, last and certainly least, Art Hooks. Art received a gold watch from NAITSA, now all he has to do is learn how to tell time. The gifts he's received these past years have certainly helped him become a well-rounded person. Two years ago he got a pair of shoes, so he had to learn how to tie his laces.

The Silver Torch Awards are given to one athlete from every team who displays a high degree of ability as well as good sportsmanship. Silver Torch recipients included:

Dennis Meisinger - Wrestling
Larry Gartner - Men's Volleyball
Kathy Kenyon - Women's Volleyball
Byron Grey and Ken Kosak - Badminton
Rick Gawlik - Men's Basketball
Dave Fleming - Bowling
Allison Marr and Linda Nelson - Canoeing
Larry Hurt - Cross Country
Neil McIntyre - Curling
Larry MacLise - Golf
Dave McAmmond - Hockey

Special awards were also presented to members of some of the ACAC teams. In men's basketball; Ron Humting won the Frank Ainsworth Memorial Trophy, Larry Silvester took the Ian Pinnel Trophy, and Rick Gawlik was named the Most Valuable Player. In women's basketball, Teddy Gibbs won the North Star Sporting Goods Trophy.

Hockey added four more special awards, with John Anderson winning the Garnet Pawsey Memorial Award, Dave McAmmond walking away with the Pacemaker Automotive Top Scorer Award, Gord Lange receiving the R.G. Meadus Rookie of the Year Award (contrary to popular belief this is not a memorial award) and Stettler's Reg Blaney taking the Highland's Cycle Most Valuable Player Award.

The evening kicked off, almost on time, with a sumptuous fried chicken dinner. Many NAIT students, unaccustomed to attending such affairs, weren't sure if it was proper etiquette to eat it with



Ed Kohel receiving the Golden Torch Award

their fingers. Many simply watched Art Hooks and did what he did. What a mistake that was!

After supper, Master of Ceremonies Russ McLeod began the after-dinner speeches and introduced Dr. A.E. Hohol, with a greeting from the Department of Advanced Education. He mentioned that he was quite impressed with the students present and the Institute in general.

Alderman Father Ed Kennedy was next, with his greetings from the City of Edmonton. His short talk was spiced with some humor, in a discussion on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the benefit of those present, he should have told the same joke, only about the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.

The guest speaker for the evening, Professor Garry Smith, discussed the violence and absurdity in sport. Professor Smith said that sport is full of "... inconsistencies, absurdities, or even perversions." He explained further, "We're becoming a nation of 'peeping jocks'; we watch people rather than participate. This has encouraged a sort of perversion. It's something like sex in that it's almost criminal to watch, but much more fun to participate in." His speech was excellent, and well worth heeding.

Then came the presentation of awards, with the dance following. Better Days were exceptional, as always, and kept things hopping 'till the wee, small hours.

It was possibly the best Awards Banquet in the evening's short history. And the best quote of any awards banquet, ever, came from Russ McLeod. "Our next speaker will be Professor Garry Smith ... and let's hope he'll keep his talk as short as the others."

APW acquires new space

The provincial government announced Wednesday that the Alberta Public Works was successful in acquiring 80,000 square feet of space to accommodate an increased enrolment of 750 apprentice students this fall.

The building is currently under construction, in the west end of town, and can be modified and adapted to meet the Institute's specific needs.

Technologies accommodated on the new site will include Sheet Metal, Construction Tech., Heavy Duty Tech. and Auto Body.

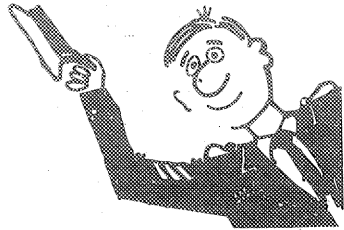
The space vacated at NAIT by this move, will be used to expand existing programs in Millwork and Carpentry, Pipe-fitting and Plumbing.

The new building is under lease arrangement and will be utilized until NAIT's onsite expansion program is completed.

There have been announcements made in other areas of the media, suggesting that the Provincial government has acquired from the Federal government the Department of National Defence land directly east of the Institute. This is only rumor, as neither Mr. Carter, NAIT President nor Mr. Hohol, Minister of Advanced Education, have heard that this is the case.

Campus Representatives
required. Please write.

Commissionaires Corner



Courtesy

By S/SGT JOHNSTON

Commissionaires would like to mention a fact of parking that is most important - and that is Courtesy. . .

Should you be instructed - simply - NO - it is meant in a quick and simple term that parking is available.

When motor vehicles are piling up and a lot must be cleared as quickly as can be the No is given to move you out fast and to avoid a hold up of vehicles arriving.

When a Lot Full sign is displayed - this means what it signifies. Patrons would assist and show courtesy by avoiding this lot.

Should you be asked to move out of the lot due to the fact that you are causing a buildup of vehicles - courtesy and your cooperation will remedy the fault. Asking questions as for a reason why or answering that you will not be long, is not being reasonable. The Commissionaire has no personal grudge against you - keeping the lot clear and free to allow motor vehicles to arrive or vacate the lot.

As always - ask a Commissionaire when in doubt - his Yes or No should be sufficient answer. Thank you.

Open letter to students from the President



By MR. G. CARTER

I was very pleased that the recent "Beer Fest" was such a success. As your NAITSA executive informed you, we had some reservations about approving the use of the Activities Center because of the difficulties involved in maintaining adequate control. As it turned out, the very few who tended to become over-exuberant were quickly

dampened by their colleagues so that the occasion passed without incident, thanks to your cooperation and support.

This is just another confirmation of my conviction that we have one of the greatest student groups in Alberta. Your students' Executive literally worked around the clock to ensure that this function was the success that it was.

The NAITSA Executive and the students who helped them deserve a special note of thanks for staying until 4:00 a.m. to put the Activities Center back in order for Monday classes. This is typical of their dedication toward making student functions a success throughout the year. It is actions such as these that, although they may go unpublicized, have certainly contributed to making this one of NAIT's best years. Although this will be one of our last major events of this term year, I do hope to see many of you at the Graduation Exercises Saturday, May 31st at the Jubilee Auditorium.

Parents Anonymous

PARENTS ANONYMOUS is a self-help group organized to help families. It is designed for parents who are concerned about their inability to handle child discipline in a reasonable fashion. PARENTS ANONYMOUS is interested in helping you to cope right now with your

children. The way to change is little by little, day by day. There is no charge for these meetings.

PARENTS ANONYMOUS is designed for parents who are concerned about the way they discipline their children. It recognizes four forms of abuse and neglect: Physical, Verbal, Sexual, and Emotional. It also helps fathers and mothers to cope: "it takes courage to seek help", said one parent. Members may remain anonymous if they desire, and at any time call upon other members or seek any constructive help before, during and after child abuse occurs.

The important aid offered at PARENTS ANONYMOUS is people who understand. Members may share their feelings with each other instead of taking them out on their children.

The meetings are sessions where you can talk about your feelings without feeling guilty or afraid. You can tell the group what you did to your kids, get it off your chest, but you don't have to.

The way we handle our anger is an important key to a healthy parent-child relationship. The first step in handling anger and impatience toward children is accepting the fact that these are honest, human and universal feelings. Children may not be the cause of a parent's anger. Many parents need to stop and ask themselves, "What is really making me angry?"

Resource people attached to each PARENTS ANONYMOUS group advise about the use of community agencies and resources. They are also available to group members who wish to discuss special problems.

No formal referral is necessary, anyone who feels that the group will be helpful can show up at the meetings.

For further information, or time and place or meetings, phone AID, Day or Night at 426-3242.

Ask me!

WHAT WOULD YOU BUY IF YOU WON THE OLYMPIC LOTTERY?



I'd buy a stable full of Arabian horses, and possibly a swimming pool, with the rest to be invested.

GARRITY NIGRO
Med. Records Instructress

First I'd take a quarter of a million, to fix the next lottery, then I'd come back to NAIT and take all the as-yet unemployed business students on a giant bash around the world. I'd put the other half million into strategic investments.

MIKE COONEY
Marketing Instructor



I'd invest it. That way I could keep making a million a year.

TANIS WILSON
Marketing I

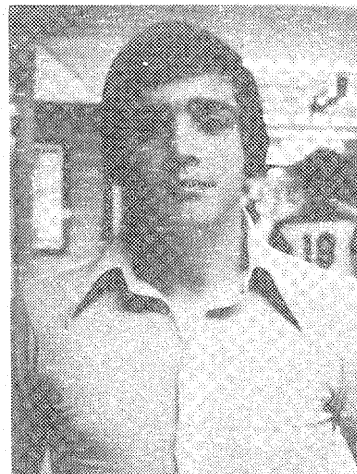
I'd buy a house and a new car. With the cost of a house nowadays, that's the only way I'll be able to pay for it.

RICK CANNON
RTA I



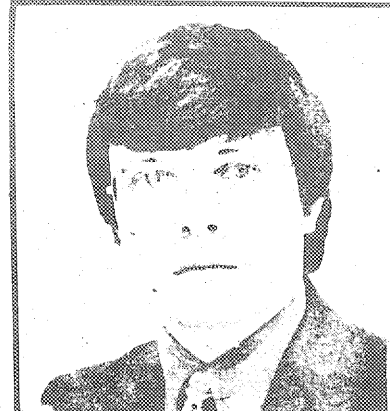
My way out of here.

STEVE KLEIN
Bio Sciences I



I wouldn't buy anything, I'd put it all in the bank.

JACQUELINE MacDOUGALL
Dietary I



HYPNOSIS and YOU

by: DON PRICE

Dear Don:

Some people make fantastic claims for hypnosis. You would almost think it was a cure for everything. The next thing you know some will be claiming you can cure cancer with hypnosis.

SKEPTICAL

Dear Skept:

As a matter of fact hypnosis has been used in connection with cancer for many years. For some terminally ill cancer patients -- patients for whom morphine and other chemical pain killers are no longer effective -- hypnosis has been used to eliminate the pain and help them die in peace.

However, in a recent report by Dr. T.A. Clawson and R.H. Swade, Ph. D., the use of hypnosis to cure certain cancers was proposed. It has been known for quite some time that people can be made to feel cold or heat in different parts of their bodies simply through suggestion. Many cases of warts

being cured through hypnosis are reported in the professional journals. Clawson and Swade believe that the same mechanism which causes hot and cold spots is operative in getting rid of warts -- ie. the opening or closing off of capillaries and other blood vessels. A similar thing was put forward by a group of doctors at the V.A. Hospital in New Orleans in connection with the lowering of high blood pressure through hypnosis.

In other words, the warts were eliminated because the blood supply to the warts was cut off through hypnosis. It is a small extension of the theory to consider cutting off the blood supply to cancerous tumours through the use of hypnosis.

Many psychological theories have proposed that sickness and health -- that the length of our lives and even the way we will die are all psychologically determined. As long as some people appear immune to some diseases while others die from those same diseases, the question of what made the critical difference will be there.

Operation Placement

By BRENT STUMPH

With literally thousands of high-school, college and university students leaving their academic studies in the next few weeks, summer work will soon be tough to come by.

Even in a province as prosperous as Alberta, the influx of students into the job market will very quickly saturate employment opportunities, leaving many of us to while-away the summer on our butts.

That is precisely the reason for Operation Placement. Not to help us exercise our fannies, but to place as many students as possible in job situations.

Located in the basement of the Credit-Foncier Building, at 10275 Jasper Avenue, OP is a joint community effort, staffed entirely by students, to promote and satisfy the summer staff requirements of Edmonton and area businesses and to help stimulate the development and operation of student-run businesses.

Last year teams of employer-relations people visited over 3,000 businesses, in person, explaining to the potential employers the student summer needs and promoting student

employment.

Since Operation Placement is a liaison between employers and students it also must gain similar exposure to the students. This is done by means of a highly successful High School Visitation program. Trained student counsellors arrange sessions in all of the city high schools and some colleges, speaking to the students on the rudiments of finding employment, writing resumes, and employment interviews. This is made possible by the excellent co-operation of the School Boards and guidance counsellors.

Operation Placement also offers legal and advertising for students interested in running their own businesses. These companies, fully staffed and operated by students, offer services in the areas of landscaping and lawn maintenance, concrete, construction, painting, roofing and many more. They have proven very successful in the city by providing immediate and quality service to Edmonton owners. Free estimates and references are supplied to anyone interested in using the service. The experience gained in operating these companies has proven invaluable to students for future careers.

students. It is her/his responsibility to register with OP, and then to visit their offices to check the job situation.

The procedure is simple. Jobs are posted in the outer office of OP according to these classifications:

Outdoor and Labour,
Sales and Clerical,
Services and Domestic, and
Casual.

When you have found a job that interests you, relate the job number to a staff member at the counter, who will in turn refer you to a counsellor familiar with that job. He/she will answer any questions you may have and will send you to the employer in question, with an introductory card stating that you were sent by Operation Placement. It's that simple.

There's a good chance though, that none of the jobs posted are of any interest to you. If that's the case, it's your responsibility to keep trying, to keep coming back until you see something you like. Job postings change almost daily. If you show a little initiative, you should have no trouble finding a job.

Operation Placement is open, Monday to Friday, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Their phone number is 425-3570.

Filmmakers plan seminar at NAIT

Motion Picture technicians and suppliers from as far away as Toronto, New York and Hollywood will be among the persons speaking and demonstrating equipment at a Film Lighting Seminar being held here May 10-11.

The week-end seminar on lighting for filmmakers is sponsored by the Alberta Motion Picture Industries Association in cooperation with the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. Among the highlights will be a lighting demonstration by Eugene Boyko of Vancouver, one of the National Film Board's leading cinematographers. Mr. Boyko starts off the seminar with a session from 9:00 to 10:30 on Saturday, May 10.

Other guest speakers include Roy Isia of Mathews Studio Equipment, Hollywood, and John Murray of Rosco Labs, New York.

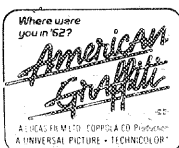
Demonstrations and workshops will cover almost all aspects of lighting -- small space problems (interviews, cramped factory shots, displays) -- controlling sunlight on location -- filming in large spaces (eg. sports events) -- the newest equipment in lighting -- power regulations and public liability -- advantages of renting or leasing -- television studio problems, etc.

The next major event the association plans for this year is its second annual Film Festival in September, jointly sponsored with the provincial government's Film Development Office. This will be followed by the Annual Convention of the Canadian Film and Television Association, with the Alberta group as host, at the Edmonton Plaza September 25, 1975.



Jobs are posted according to various classifications

CINEMA SHOWCASE



American Graffiti

It was the time of makin' out and cruisin', going steady and playin' it cool. It was the time of your life, the time of American Graffiti.

Where were you in '62?

STARTS SATURDAY

6-DAYS!

MAY 3-8

Saturday And Sunday
7:00 & 9:00

Monday Tuesday
Wednesday Thursday

ONE SHOWING NITELY
AT 5:15
at regular prices!

adult

LITTLE H-5 CINEMA

next attraction

ROCK HUDSON · DEAN MARTIN

"SHOWDOWN"

WHEN THE RUNNING STOPS THE BULLETS BEGIN! THEY HAD BATTLED FOR SURVIVAL...

May 10 & 11

Saturday & Sunday

AT 7:30 adult

DEAN MARTIN · ROCK HUDSON
SHOWDOWN

Skip this

I say, didn't you notice the heading? Didn't you see that you were supposed to skip this? Then why on earth do you go on? I assure you you'll get nothing out of this. Go on to the next page! If you haven't stopped you're only wasting your time. This is the moment to show that you have got enough character to stop. Didn't you understand? STOP!!! Now we are halfway through and you're still going on. You can't help reading the next line. Or can you? No, indeed I was right. What on earth are you getting out of it? Nothing. But you're acting as if you're bewitched. There are only a few lines left, so show that you have some will power and stop! But you're probably still curious enough to keep right on wasting your time by reading these very last words. Aren't you?

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

A foreshadowing of the Syncrude deal

By WARREN CARAGATA
FOR CUP

It was a little magic for the people.

After weeks of hype advertising and threats that the show would be cancelled if we all weren't good, the Syncrude Magic Revue hit town, starring Imperial Oil and its sidekicks Peter Lougheed, Donald MacDonald and a cast of billions.

The show was slick, and well stage-managed -- no one disputed that -- but what caught the attention of several reviewers was that it was not original. By now Canadians must be getting bored to tears by American-produced legerdemain.

It was the old sleight-of-hand trick where our resources are whisked away from under our very eyes while a mysterious hand drops a few pennies in our pockets. It was used before when the Yanks got a river, this time they got the Alberta tar sands and \$1.4 billion.

The similarities between the Columbia River Treaty and the Syncrude deal were noticed by several observers critical of federal-provincial harmony in lining the pockets of multinational oil companies.

B.C. Premier Dave Barrett said Syncrude was a worse deal than the Columbus treaty -- if that's the case, that's bad, because that treaty is costing Canada far more than even the most pessimistic opponents predicted over a decade ago.

Columbia Canadian river system

The Columbia is one of the world's most powerful rivers, rising in the Rocky Mountains of southeastern British Columbia and flowing north through the Rocky Mountain branch for about 220 miles before looping south at a point called the Big Bend, near Mica Creek.

From this point, about 80 miles north of Kamloops, the river flows south into the U.S. where it eventually completes its 1,200 mile long course at the Pacific Ocean near Portland, Oregon.

One of its main tributaries is the Kootenay, which rises near the Columbia's source but flows south, passing the Columbia within a mile at Canal Flats, north of Cranbrook. The Kootenay flows into the United States and near Libby, Montana, turns north and flows back into Canada, where it joins the Columbia near Trail, after first widening to form Kootenay Lake.

Including the Kootenay, almost 30 per cent of the Columbia River Basin was under sovereign control of Canada, until September 16, 1964 when that sovereignty passed into the hands of the U.S. through the vehicle of the Columbia River

Treaty.

If Canada had developed the river according to plans worked out by the late General Andrew McNaughton, the minister of national defence under MacKenzie King and chairman of the Canadian section of International Joint Commission, prior to the treaty's signing, Canada could have retained control over its portion of the basin.

But more importantly, McNaughton plan development could have provided about 70 per cent more power at less cost than under Columbia development.

As well, water could have been diverted from the Columbia system into the Saskatchewan River to provide water for the prairies.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation had determined that such diversion was economical, but only the diverted water could be used to produce power, offsetting the cost of pumping it over the continental divide. The river that would have been tapped for the diversion was the Kootenay.

However, the treaty made such a proposal unrealistic. Water can be taken from the Kootenay, but cannot be used to generate power.

McNaughton plan for diversification

The McNaughton plan called for diversion of the Kootenay into the Columbia, rather than allowing full flow through its natural channel.

To do this, a large dam would be built on the Kootenay near Bull River, east of Cranbrook, backing the Kootenay into the Columbia. Another large structure would be constructed on the Columbia at Luxor, near Golden.

This arrangement would provide maximum upstream storage in Canada, above Mica, which most experts agree is one of the best locations on the Canadian system to locate a hydro-electric dam.

James Ripley, a professional engineer and editor of the Southam business publication, Engineering and Contract Record, wrote that Mica is the "hub of any Canadian development . . . and the key to profitable development of Mica is to make sure it can be supplied with Kootenay water."

The amount of power that can be generated at a site is a function head (the distance the water falls) and magnitude of the flow. With more storage of water behind a dam, the flow through the turbines can be increased.

The reason why storage is important is that rivers don't flow at the same rate throughout the year. This high variation results in poor economy of power plant operation and poses a flood threat.

From May to August, 70 per cent of the total annual flow of the Columbia River enters the Pacific.

"It is as simple as this," Ripley said, "on a river such as the Columbia where storage is essential, you locate your main power generating plants at the high head sites (Mica), then arrange for upstream storage to keep up the head of water behind the power plants."

Canadians hold aces and lose

Although the Canadian section of the basin was almost undeveloped, the Americans had heavily developed its section of the river.

"The U.S. . . . has seen to it that the treaty fulfills these requirements (maximum upstream storage) as far as the U.S. is concerned. The 10 U.S. plants are located between Grand Coulee and Bonneville (near Portland) on the lower Columbia."

"The treaty gives them Canadian storage directly upstream from Grand Coulee -- a perfect combination," Ripley said.

Under a 1909 Canadian-American agreement -- the Boundary Waters Treaty -- it was totally within Canada's power to proceed with the McNaughton plan without reference to the U.S., according to the principle that the upstream nation can develop its portion of the river as it sees fit.

As one critic of the treaty said at the time, Canada held all the aces, yet still managed to come out of negotiations with a treaty that only benefits the U.S.

Not only did the U.S. get a dam at Libby, which Ripley claims transferred control of the Kootenay, which is "essentially a Canadian river", to U.S. hands and which represents 25 per cent of the storage capacity of the Canadian basin," but the treaty's main storage site is on the Arrow Lakes, north of Trail.

Storage behind the High Arrow Dam, where no power will be generated is entirely for the benefit of American plants.

"Arrow gives them effective control of the Columbia because of its location and because the criterion for its operation is to optimize output for the system as a whole, which, of course, is largely American," Ripley said.

Adding insult to injury, Canada lost money on the entire venture, and B.C. taxpayers are now footing the bill for loans that have had to be floated to meet Canadian obligations under the treaty.

BC Premier W.A.C. Bennett said at the time that "power from the Columbia will not cost

a nickel."

Instead it will cost millions.

Control in American hands

Canada received a total of \$343 million from the U.S. but undertook to build (at Canadian expense) the Mica, High Arrow and Duncan dams. The Americans, of course, paid for the Libby dam, but Canada does not share in power from that project.

Although the treaty expires in about 50 years, control of the river remains in American hands.

One section of the agreement says that Canada is required to operate Canadian storage to prevent floods in the US forever.

Even Davie Fulton, justice minister in Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's cabinet and the chief Canadian negotiator at the treaty talks, said the Columbia is the "greatest sellout since the Indians gave away Manhattan."

The simplest evidence of the treaty's sellout nature was that it was ratified almost immediately by the U.S. Senate, after Diefenbaker and the then-President Dwight Eisenhower, signed it in January, 1961, but it was not ratified by Parliament in Canada until 1964.

During this interval, Diefenbaker and the Conservatives were replaced by Lester Pearson and the Liberals, who had opposed the agreement while in opposition. Upon their election, the Liberals re-entered negotiations with the U.S. and came up with a protocol to the treaty, which they said, made it a better deal for Canada.

But the protocol was basically public relations floss and did nothing to substantially change the original treaty. This is proven by the fact that the U.S. Senate did not have to ratify the protocol, as it would have if any real change were made.

The Columbia treaty was accepted by the federal government because Bennett's Social Credit government insisted that it was the only pattern of development it would allow.

Fault lies with B.C.'s Bennett

Although international treaties are a federal responsibility and the Columbia falls under federal jurisdiction because it is an international river, resources belong to the provinces, requiring federal-B.C. cooperation in the development of the Columbia-Kootenay basin.

The key to the entire basin was the Libby dam. With it built, diversion of the Kootenay into the Columbia -- the hear

of the McNaughton plan --- was impossible.

The Libby dam ensured that Canada lost. And it was Bennett that gave the Americans and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which wanted the massive Libby project as a showcase, the opportunity to drop about 4 million cubic yards of cement into the Kootenay River near Libby, backing the river 42 miles into Canada, sealing off forever any Canadian attempt to develop the basin in its best interests.

Bennett gave the Columbia away because he said he didn't want the Kootenay valley flooded, which it would have been if the McNaughton plan had been followed.

But, what Bennett was conveniently forgetting was that Libby flooded 18,000 acres of the best farmland in the east Kootenay region without providing any benefits to Canada.

And the High Arrow dam, which the Americans wanted to provide storage for their existing plants, but which wouldn't have been built under a plan designed to serve Canadian needs, flooded out an entire valley and forced the often-bitter relocation of about 2,000 people.

Political showmanship behind rip-off

Developing the Columbia to serve Canadian interests required that part of the Columbia-Kootenay valley to be flooded. Developing the river to make Grand Coulee and other American dams more efficient meant the Arrow valley would be inundated. Bennett chose the later course.

But Bennett was anything but a boring politician and the reason why he sacrificed the Columbia are interesting, if not a little strange.

Bennett was a showman, and liked big shows -- huge projects that would capture the imagination of the public long enough to secure their votes, and in the early '60s political requirements of the former hardware merchant -- turned -- salesman meant a big splash in northeastern B.C.

The splash would be created by a dam across the Peace, now fittingly named after its creator.

However, the Peace project, while spectacular, wasn't very economical, and if huge amounts of Columbia power at low prices were available, there was no sense proceeding with it.

Jack Davis, research director of B.C. Electric and later parliamentary assistant to Prime Minister Lester Pearson (the man primarily responsible for negotiating the protocol to the treaty) estimated that the

more RIVER page 9

HOROSCOPES

Virgo

Romance and creativity should partner all activities. Other people appreciate your extension of sympathy. You can spread optimism and lightheartedness.

Capricorn

Some stress is placed on self-control. Keep mental poise. Define what you want and how you want to achieve it. Results will amaze you.

Cancer

Your generosity could prove to be your undoing. Reaching an end only means a new beginning. Be sure to provide for yourself as well.

Aquarius

Be a little extravagant with yourself now, not only in a possessions sense but socially as well. Not all opportunities arise in a business atmosphere.

Sagittarius

There is apt to be a penalty clause for indulgence in unconventional behaviour. You might judge for yourself if the pleasure is worth the price.

Scorpio

Force public and professional concerns while you can but don't hurt others in the process. You need to depend on what is, not what might have been.

Libra

Should be experiencing a period of satisfaction. Take the initiative in social and partnership areas. You can impress if you use your charm.

Leo

Social activities bring you into contact with a wide variety of people, ideas, opinions. If you keep an open mind and accept the chances offered it will be exciting.

Aries

Take advice from those you can trust completely. Use your ingenuity and your ability to amuse others to advantage while you can.

Taurus

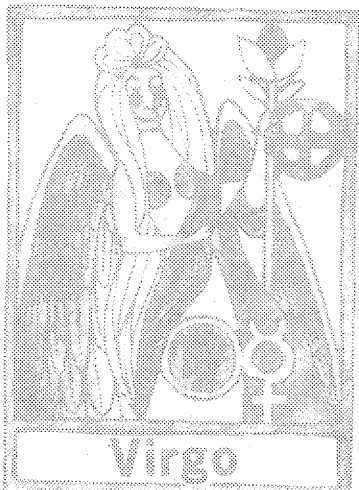
You may find yourself on the receiving end of some disciplinary action. If you don't deserve it right now, you probably have in the past.

Gemini

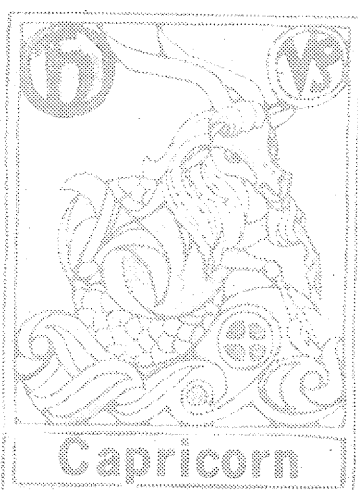
Interest in business activities widens. You can utilize opportunities now that you didn't even see previously. Vitality is reawakened.

Pisces

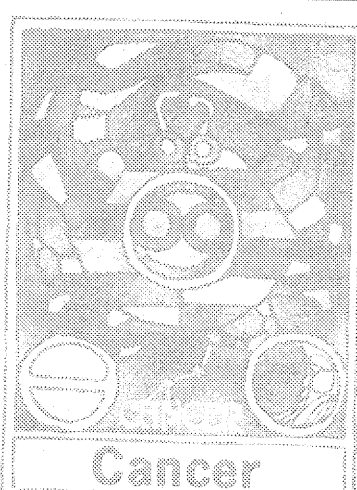
Change is in the air. Results are satisfactory but unlikely to be what you expected. Get rid of as many limiting factors as you can.



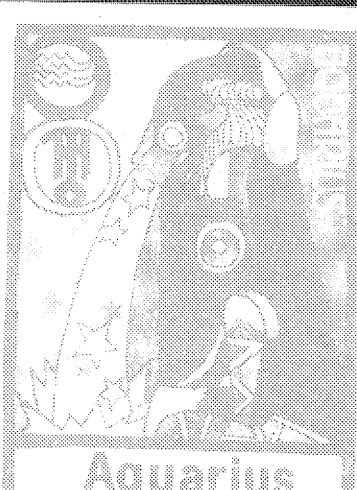
Symbol: the Virgin. Yours is the sign of service; you are dedicated, eager to help others. You are discriminating, industrious. Mercury, your ruling planet, relates to intelligence; you are analytical, often a perfectionist. Lucky day is Wednesday; numbers are 8 and 5. Color is sapphire blue; gem is the sapphire.



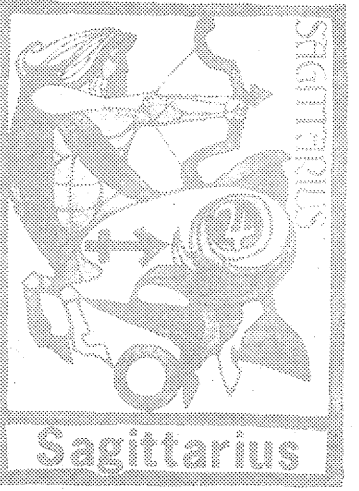
Symbol: Goat. Loyal to friends and beliefs, you are conservative, reliable, persevering to reach high goals despite any obstacle. Ruling planet Saturn regulates cautiousness, discipline and time. Lucky day is Saturday; numbers are 7 and 8. Colors are black and brown; gem is garnet.



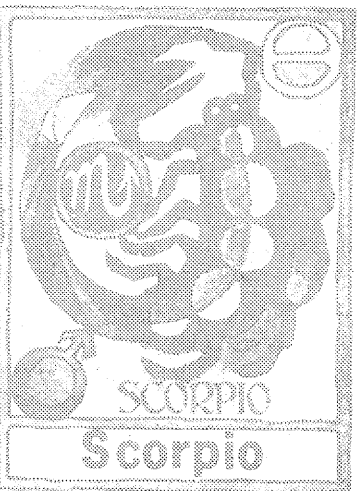
Symbol: the Crab. You are children of the Moon, ruler of home, emotion, changeable moods. You have strong parental instincts, are protective, patient, sensitive to others, instinctive in money dealings. Lucky day is Monday; numbers are 8 and 3. Lucky colors are silver and white; lucky gems are ruby and moonstone.



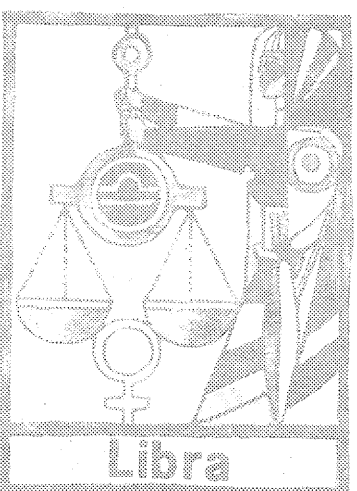
Symbol: Water Bearer. Yours is the sign of a new age! A reformer, humanitarian, you are concerned with the world. You are often unconventional. Your ruling planet Uranus affects inventiveness, change. Lucky day is Saturday; numbers, 8 and 1. Color, electric blue; gem, amethyst.



Symbol: the Archer. You have great driving power, and head straight to the point. You are impulsive and candid. Your ruling planet Jupiter deals with wealth, reason, joviality; you thrive on challenging ideas, are a philosopher. Love sports, nature. Your lucky day is Thursday; lucky number is 9. Lucky color is royal purple; gem is the turquoise.



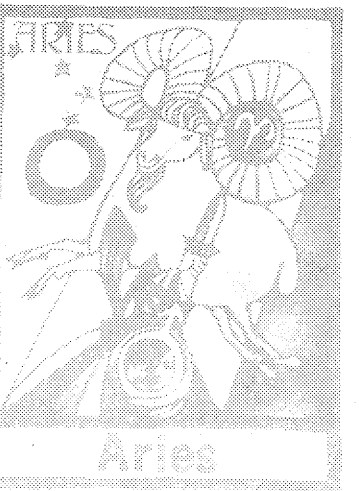
Symbol: the Scorpion. Explosive, ardent and decisive, you have strong likes and dislikes. You are shrewd and quick-witted. Mars, your ruling planet, influences energy, aggression; you have great endurance. Lucky day is Tuesday; numbers are 5 and 4. Lucky color is deep red; gem is topaz.



Symbol: the Scales. You weigh all sides of a question carefully; you are intelligent, well-balanced, have a high sense of justice and honor. Your ruling planet is artistic Venus. You strive for beauty and harmony, are sociable, a gracious host. Your lucky day is Friday; numbers are 6 and 4. Lucky colors are blue and gold; lucky gem is the flashing opal.



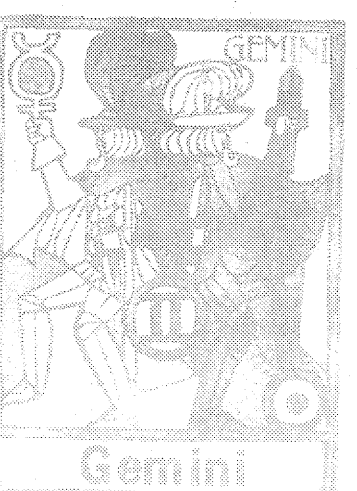
Symbol: the Lion. Ruled by the Sun, yours is the sign of kings. Leos shine with the Sun's own light; you are expansive and generous to all. You are strong-willed, confident, ambitious, proud. Single-purposed, dynamic, you are headed for success. Lucky day is Sunday; numbers are 5 and 1. Lucky colors are orange and gold; gems are sardonyx and ruby.



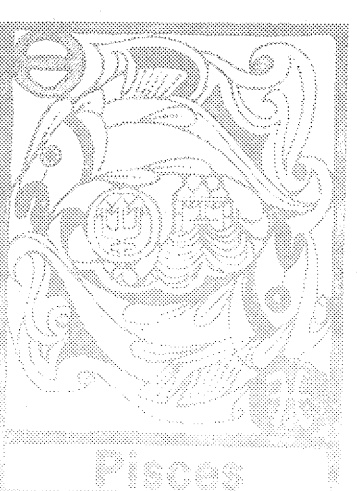
Symbol: the Ram. Born in the first sign of the astrological year, you are a pioneer, a leader - enterprising, adventurous, with originality, boldly trying the new. Impulsive, enthusiastic, lively, you attract many friends. Your ruling planet is energetic Mars; you are a dynamo - aggressive, positive, often fiery. Your lucky day is Tuesday; lucky numbers are 7 and 8. Lucky color is red; lucky gem is the diamond.



Symbol: the Bull. Serene, yet extremely determined, you are practical, systematic, skilled at finance. You are reliable and loyal. Your ruling planet Venus influences love, beauty, arts; you are deeply affectionate, artistic, musical, love comfort and luxury. Your lucky day is Friday; numbers are 1 and 3. Lucky colors are green and yellow. Gem is the emerald.



Symbol: the Twins. Versatile in interests and ability, you are restless, seek change, love people and travel. Your ruling planet Mercury governs communications, intelligence. You are well informed, love witty conversation, stimulating argument, and have literary talent. Lucky day is Wednesday; lucky numbers, 3 and 6. Colors are blue and gray; gem, the pearl.



Symbol: the Fishes. Yours is the mystic, spiritual sign! You have great insight and compassion, are imaginative and creative, guided by your emotions and sensitive nature. You enjoy beauty and the fine arts. Your ruling planet Neptune pertains to ideals and intuition. Lucky day is Friday; lucky numbers are 8 and 2. Your colors are sea green and lavender; lucky gem is the aquamarine.

LETS SUPPOSE:

a tale for the year 3550 A.D.

By ISACC ASIMOV

Taken from the UNESCO COURIER

Suppose the whole world became industrialized and that industry and science worked very carefully and very well. How many people could such a world support? Different limits have been suggested, but the highest figure I have seen is 20 billion. How long will it be before the world contains so many people?

For the sake of argument, and to keep things simple, let's suppose the demographic growth rate will stay as it is now at two per cent per annum. At this rate, it will take 35 years for the population to double, so it will take the present world population of 3.8 billion 70 years to reach the 15.2 billion mark. Then, our 20 billion. In other words, at the present growth rate our planet will contain all the people that industrialized world may be able to support by about 2060 A.D. That is not a pleasant outlook for only 85 years from now.

Suppose we decide to hope for the best. Let us suppose that a change will take place in the next 70 years and that there will be a new age in which population can continue rising to a far higher level than we think it can now. This means that there will be a new and higher limit, but before that is reached, still another change will take place, and so on. Let's suppose that this sort of thing can just keep on going forever.

Is there any way of setting a limit past which nothing can raise the human population no matter how many changes take place?

Suppose we try to invent a real limit; something so huge that no one can imagine a population rising past it. Suppose we imagine that there are so many men and women and children in the world, that altogether they weigh as much as the whole planet does. Surely you can't expect there can be more people than that.

Let us suppose that the average human being weighs 60 kilogrammes. If that's the case then 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 people would weigh as much as the whole Earth does. That number of people is 30,000,000,000,000 times as many people as there are living now.

It may seem to you that the population can go up a long, long time before it reaches the point where there are 30,000,000,000,000 times as many people in the world as there are today. Let's think about that, though. Let us suppose that the population growth rate stays at 2.0 per cent so that the number of people in the world continues to double every 35 years. How long, then, will it take for the world's population to weigh as much as the entire planet?

The answer is --- not quite 1,600 years. This means that by 3550 A.D., the human population would weigh as much as the entire Earth. Nor is 1,600 years a long time. It is considerably less time than has passed since the days of Julius Caesar.

Do you suppose that perhaps in the course of the next 1,600 years, it will be possible to colonize the Moon and Mars, and the other planets of the Solar system? Do you think that we might get many millions of people into the other world in the next 1,600 years and thus lower the population of the Earth itself?

Even if that were possible, it wouldn't give us much time. If the growth-rate stays at 2.0 per cent, then in a little over 2,200 years --- say, by 4220 A.D. --- the human population would weigh as much as the entire Solar system, including the sun.

We couldn't escape to the stars, either. Even if we could reach them; even if we could reach all of them; population would reach a limit. If the growth-rate stays at 2.0 per cent, then in 4,700 years --- by



about 6700 A.D. --- the human population would weigh as much as the entire Universe.

So you see we can't go on forever at the rate we are going. The population rise is going to have to stop somewhere. We just can't keep that 2.0 per cent growth-rate for thousands of years. We just can't, no matter what we do.

Let's try again, and let's be more reasonable. Suppose we go back to considering the density of population on Earth.

Right now, the average density of population on Earth is 25 per km. If the population of the world doubles then the average density of population also doubles, since the area of the world's surface stays the same. This means that at a population growth-rate of 2.0 per cent per year, the average density of population in the world will double every 35 years.

In that case, if the growth-rate stays where it is, how long will it take for the average density of population to become 18,600/km? Such a density is almost 750 times as high as the present density, but it will be reached, at the present growth-rate, in just about 340 years.

Of course, this density is reached only if human beings are confined to the land surface of the world. Perhaps human beings will learn to live on the bottom of the ocean, or on great platforms floating on the sea. There is more than twice as much ocean surface as there is land surface and that would give more room for people.

That wouldn't do much good, however. At the present growth rate, it would take only 45 additional years to fill the ocean surface, too. In 385 years, the average density of population would be 18,600/km over land and sea both. That would be by about 2320 A.D.

But a density of 18,600/km is the average density of population of the island of Manhattan.

Imagine a world in which the average density everywhere, over land and seas alike --- everywhere --- in Antarctica and Greenland, over the oceans and along the mountains, over the entire face of the globe --- was equal to that of Manhattan. There would have to be skyscrapers everywhere. There would be hardly any open space. There would be no room for wilderness or for any plants and animals except those needed by human beings.

Very few people would imagine a world like that could be comfortable, yet at the present growth-rate we will reach such a world in only 385 years.

But let's not pick Manhattan. Let's try the Netherlands. It is a pleasant, comfortable nation, with open land and gardens and farms. It has a standard of living that is very high and yet its average population density is 400/km. How long would it take for our population to increase to the point where the average density of the surface of the world, sea and land, would be 400/km?

The answer is 200 years, by about 2175 A.D.

You see, then, that if we don't want to go past the average population density of the Netherlands, we can't keep our present growth-rate going even for hundreds of years, let alone thousands.

In fact, we might still be arguing in an unreasonable

way. Can we really expect to have a world-wide Netherlands in the next 200 years?

No one really believes that mankind can spread out over the ocean bottom or the ocean top in the next 200 years. It is much more likely that man will stay on land. To be sure, there may be some people who would be living off shore in special structures, on the sea or under it. They would make up only a small fraction of all mankind. Almost everybody will be living on land.

Then, too, not every place on land is desirable. It isn't at all likely that there will be very many people living in Antarctica or in Greenland or in the Sahara Desert or along the Himalaya Mountain range over the next 200 years. There may be some people living there, more people than are living there now, but they will represent only a small fraction of the total population of the Earth.

In fact, most of the Earth's land surface isn't very suitable for large populations. At the present moment, most of the Earth's population is squeezed into that small portion of Earth's land surface that is not too mountainous, too dry, too hot, too cold, or too uncomfortable, generally. In fact, two-thirds of the world's population is to be found on a little over 1/13 of the land surface of the planet. About 2,500,000,000 people are living on 11,000,000 sq. km. of land that can best support a high population.

The average density on the 11,000,000 square kilometres of the best land is 230/km, while the average density on the rest of the land surface is just under 10/km.

Suppose the population continues to increase at the present growth-rate and the distribution remains the same. In that case, after 30 years, the average population of the less pleasant parts of the Earth will reach the 19/km figure, but the density of the 11,000,000 square kilometres of best land will be 400/km.

In other words, we will reach a kind of world-wide Netherlands density-figure, for as far as we can go, in only about 30 years.

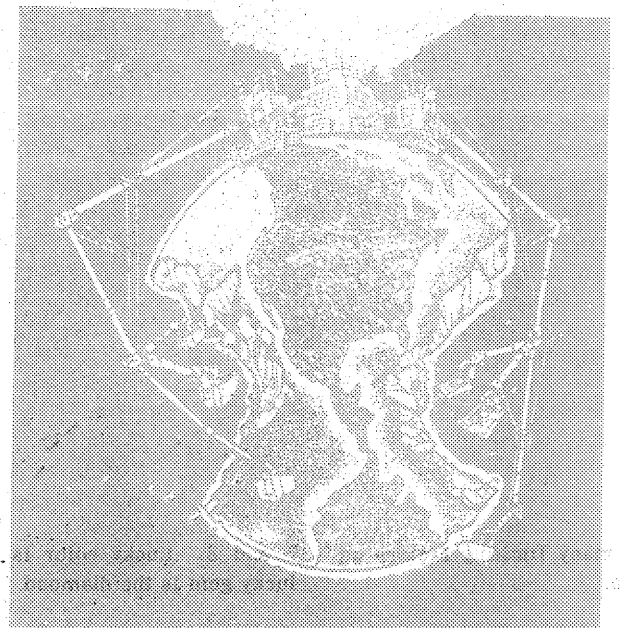
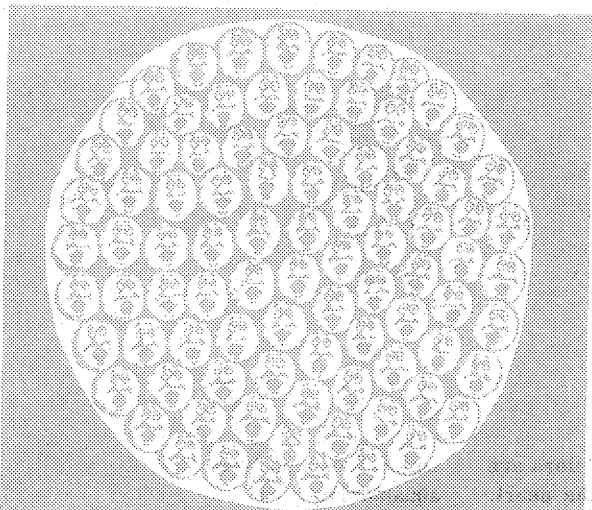
But will all the world be as well-organized and as prosperous as the Netherlands is now? Some of the reasons why the Netherlands is as well off as it is now, are that it has a stable government, a highly-educated population, and a well-organized industrial system.

This is not true of all nations and they need not expect to be as well off as the Netherlands when they are as crowded as the Netherlands. Indeed, if they have an agricultural way of life and a poorly-educated people, who don't have long traditions of stable government, then a population as dense as that of the Netherlands now is, would only bring misery.

In other words, the world can't keep going at the present growth-rate, even for tens of years, let alone for hundreds or thousands.

The matter of a population limit is not a problem for the future, then. We might just as well realize that the world is just about reaching its population limit now.

Of course, this entire argument is based on the supposition that the population growth-rate will stay the same as it is now. If the growth-rate drops, that obviously will give us more time before the limit is reached. If it drops to zero, the limit will never be reached. Even a 1 per cent per year population increases, however, is enough to bring disaster. So we can't just sit back and do nothing. We will have to do something.



Nonsmokers are becoming militant

By BASIL JACKSON

Do you get angry when the man or woman at the next table in a restaurant lights up a cigarette and sends smoke wafting over you?

Do you feel strongly about the fact that smokers get the best seats in cinemas --- near the back --- yet they represent a minority of the movie-going public?

Are you annoyed in a store or meeting when a man lights up a cigar or pipe and fouls the air you breathe?

If your answer is no, then you're probably a smoker. But your day is coming.

A wave of objection to smoking, by nonsmokers, is gaining strength in Canada, the US and in Europe.

In Canada, for example, the Toronto-based Nonsmoker's Rights Association has, since it was formed in October, succeeding in having smoking banned in all meetings of the Toronto City Council (for a three month trial period) and of the Toronto Board of Education.

Nonsmoking Day

It has succeeded in persuading the Toronto Board of Education to set aside part of the cafeteria at its central offices as a nonsmoking section. April 23 was declared Nonsmoking Day by the city's mayor, to bring the rights of the nonsmoker to public attention.

"Sixty percent of Canadians --- that's people over 16 years --- do not smoke," says Rosalee Berlin, director of the Nonsmokers' Rights Association.

In its seven months of existence, association membership has reached 500, and is still growing. Membership costs \$5 per year (\$3 for students and senior citizens).

"The movement is spreading," Berlin says. "In Ottawa the Nonsmokers Association has been established. There are other groups in Kitchener and Peterborough, Ontario, in Vancouver, and a new group forming in Saskatoon. The Ontario groups are sponsored by the Ontario Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases Association."

In Montreal, a nonsmokers' rights group has been formed within the existing Society to Overcome Pollution.

"The aim of these groups is to bring to the attention of the authorities and private establishments such as offices, restaurants and stores the fact that many people want to work, eat and shop in an atmosphere free of tobacco smoke," Berlin says.

"In New York it is now an offense, punishable by a fine of \$500 or one year in jail, to smoke in a public meeting place or other nonsmoking designated area," she says.

Similar legislation was recently passed in Erie County, N.Y., which includes Buffalo.

In Britain, five eminent doctors --- four of them presidents of the Royal Colleges of Medicine --- have called for higher taxes on cigarettes to raise money for the ailing National Health Service. Their idea: discourage cigarette

smoking, which they say is a health hazard, by making them too expensive to buy.

Levy on cigarettes

An organization called Action on Smoking & Health (ASH), a group within the Royal College of Physicians, is agitating for the government to put a levy on the price of cigarettes. It also has strong words on the responsibilities of the cigarette manufacturers.

"A levy of three pence (about 7¢) on a package of cigarettes could produce about 210 million pounds (\$525 million a year)," ASH says.

"Such a sum, bearing in mind the Department of Health & Social Security's estimate of 52,000 cigarette-associated deaths annually in those aged 74 and under, would not be excessive."

Michael Daube, executive director of ASH, says: "It's time to start placing the responsibility for the damage to life and health caused by cigarettes firmly with the manufacturers."

"If they encourage people of all ages to smoke, they must face the consequences. It's also time to think about the smokers' problem --- it may well be that a levy on cigarettes will provide much needed compensation, and we hope that the Royal Commission on Civil Liability & Compensation, for Personal Injury --- to whom we have submitted the idea --- will take up our recommendation," Daube says.

'Little concern'

In its brief to the commission, ASH said:

"Cigarette manufacturers have marketed and promoted cigarettes for many years with little evidence of concern for the public health.

"There has at no time been a genuine attempt by the manufacturers of their own volition to warn consumers of the dangers of smoking, to discourage smokers from smoking more, or to warn prospective smokers of the risks involved."

In Canada, advertising tobacco products on television and radio has been stopped "voluntarily" by tobacco product manufacturers under threat of legislation. Canadian magazines, newspapers and subway and street billboards still carry tobacco advertising.

By federal law, each cigarette package has the words: "Warning: Department of National Health & Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked."

In 1974, Canadian tobacco growers produced crops worth more than \$200 million. While the cigarette manufacturers made profits, so did the federal and provincial governments through excise taxes totaling more than \$1,000 million.

The profit to the smoker? The chilling balance sheet of misery tells its own story: smokers have three times the incidence of fatal heart attacks as nonsmokers; the risk of lung cancer increases in direct relation to the amount smoked;



'HOW ABOUT OFFERING GREEN STAMPS TO COVER FUNERAL EXPENSES....'

smoking delays the healing of ulcers in the stomach and duodenum; and mortality from peptic ulcers in smokers is three times that of nonsmokers. Increasing taxes on tobacco

articles taken from the FINANCIAL POST

Kick the hateful habit

By DR. A. J. PHILLIPS

Many young people think smoking is the thing to do. They've seen the ads --- the rugged cowboy, the "swingers" at a party. But they should be reminded that these ads are all paid for by an industry that has carefully figured out that once a smoker is hooked, he or she will spend about \$15,000 during a lifetime on this one product. It's very big business.

How a person treats, or mistreats, his or her body now will mean the difference between good health and poor health later in life. A famous scientist has estimated that a single cigarette shortens a life by about 14 minutes! So a smoker at 55 is in no better physical condition than a non-smoker at age 75. In the past few years, one generation in fact, lung cancer has changed from a rare disease into one which kills more than 5,000 Canadians every year.

Besides this, doctors have found that the lungs of smokers when compared to those of non-smokers show marked deterioration. The tiny hairs called cilia inside the lungs which act as brushes to remove foreign particles are damaged or destroyed in the lungs of smokers. This leaves the lungs at the mercy of harmful irritants and it is suspected that this prepares the way for cancer.

Years ago, the government tried to make alcohol illegal. The result was that people drank anyway, often poisonous home made types. That was 45 years ago, but the experiment proved

that legislation is not the way to control people's habits. The government has however placed restrictions on cigarette advertising and made companies print a warning on every package. This is good --- but we feel that government action to eliminate all promotion of cigarette sales is

Health hazards don't dampen cigarette sales

Despite warnings about the health hazards of cigarette smoking, cigarette smoking continues to climb, and cigarette manufacturers' profits to increase. Cigarette unit sales increased in Canada to 57,119 million cigarettes, an increase of 4.1% from 1973 sales.

Imperial Tobacco division of Imasco Ltd., Montreal, reports sales (all tobacco products) of \$488,854,000 in 1974, an increase of 9.4% over 1973. Operating profit before unallocated expenses, interest and taxes amounted to \$51,093,000, up 12.6% from 1973.

Imperial Tobacco recently announced a price increase in cigarettes. Cigarettes will cost wholesalers \$1.11 per thousand more. At the consumer level, this will work out to 30¢ more per carton of 200 cigarettes, or 3¢ per package of 20 cigarettes. A similar increase is expected to be followed by the other three major cigarette makers.

Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Ltd., Toronto, report record sales, and earnings were again achieved in its tobacco

products and printing warning labels on cigarette packages has proved ineffective in reducing the total number of cigarettes smoked.

While some smokers, especially men, make an effort to stop smoking, there has been an increase in smoking among women and teenagers. Most of the increase in cigarette sales comes apparently from teenage smokers.

The same pattern of increased cigarette smoking, despite warnings about damage to health and banning of broadcast advertising, is seen in Europe.

In east Germany, the government has admitted that the total ban on all forms of tobacco advertising has had no effect --- smoking is up.

Similar advertising bans in Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and the partial ban in the US have not had any apparent effect on smoking. Perhaps the ban on advertising is having a hidden effect, however: discouraging some people from smoking. No quantitative analysis can be done.

The constant annual increase in the number of cigarettes smoked is believed to be due to the number of new smokers "coming on the market" --- teenagers, plus the noted increase in smoking by women.

needed.

We're realistic enough to know that some people will continue to smoke, because they simply can't quit. But if you don't smoke now, don't start. And if you do, stop if you can. You'll be thankful every day that you did.

operations in 1974.

Earnings from tobacco operations were \$8,403,000, an increase of 23% over 1973. Sales revenue was \$174,004,000, up 10.2%, owing mainly to higher unit prices for cigarettes. The company produced 8,598 million cigarettes in 1974, compared with 8,233 million in 1973.

A spokesman for Benson & Hedges (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, says that 1974 cigarette sales were up 5.4% over 1973. The company is a subsidiary of Philip Morris, Inc., New York.

Macdonald Tobacco Inc., Montreal, has advised its wholesalers to expect a \$1.11 per thousands increase in the cost of cigarettes.

"Inflation and cost increases have forced us to put up prices," says a company spokesman. The spokesman declined to say whether cigarette prices and profits have increased in the past year. The company's financial structure is being reviewed since the firm was acquired by R. J. Reynolds Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in February, 1974.

River

cost-benefit ratio of the Columbia was superior to that of the Peace.

Bennett ordered the B.C. Energy Board to prepare a cost-comparison study of the two projects, and, according to Derrick Sewell, a University of Victoria water expert:

"The terms of reference for that study loaded the dice in favour of the Peace."

When B.C. Electric told Bennett that it wouldn't by the more expensive Peace power, thus cutting off the project from the Lower Mainland market, Bennett took the company over, but at a more-than-adequate price.

Having disposed of the McNaughton Plan, whose benefits would have been too great for Bennett to overawe with the Peace development, and now with the corporate opposition taken care of, Bennett could proceed.

However, there is still one name missing from the entire scenario, and that is a name long familiar to Canadians.

CPR corporate conglomerate control

The Canadian Pacific Railway, born of sellout, continues to grow and profit from sellout. But in the case of the Columbia River Treaty, it was party to a sellout of almost treasonous proportions.

While Bennett was able to benefit politically from a treaty that hamstrung development on the Columbia, the CPR was in a position to benefit financially from a treaty that provided storage in the right places.

Canadian Pacific is no longer just a railway, and part of that reason is that the federal government gave the CPR millions of acres of land as an "incentive" to build the railway. It also took over railways which governments had given land to as well, and by happy circumstance, some of the land had good stuff in it -- like minerals.

Cominco, Canadian Pacific's mining arm, is a highly visible operation in the southeastern corner of B.C. Kimberly, just north of Cranbrook is the site of a large Cominco mine, while Trail is dominated by the huge Cominco smelter.

CP carries some political weight in B.C. Robert Chodos, in his book on the CPR, said that by 1970, "it was estimated that Canadian Pacific owned or controlled at least a billion dollars in assets in B.C., making it by far the largest corporation in the province."

B.C.'s second-largest corporation, MacMillan Bloedel, is now 12 per cent owned by Canadian Pacific Investments. And although CP's investment in MacMillan Bloedel dates from 1963, after the treaty had been signed, J.V. Clyne, chairman of the forest products company, has been a CP director since 1959.

Also, according to 1960 financial reports, Gordon Farrell sat on both MacMillan Bloedel and Cominco boards;

two other MacMillan Bloedel directors were directors of the Bank of Montreal, which has some common ownership with CP; two others sat on advisory boards of Royal Trust -- the Bank of Montreal's trust company -- and two other directors were, at that time, directors of Western Canada Steel, a Cominco subsidiary.

One-third of all MacMillan Bloedel directors had, as the Columbia River Treaty was being negotiated, at least one direct link with the CPR-Bank of Montreal group.

James Sinclair, now the father-in-law of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, was, during the early '60s, a director of the Bank of Montreal and a member of the B.C. Energy Board.

When Bennett's Attorney-General Robert Bonner got tired of politics in Victoria in 1968, he crossed the Georgia Strait to Vancouver and took over as head of MacMillan Bloedel.

Obviously, this much economic power must have left an impression on Bennett when CP informed him that development of the McNaughton Plan would hurt CPR interests.

Substantial gain, but not to us

Running Cominco's Kootenay operations require a lot of power, and to this end, a Cominco subsidiary, West Kootenay Power and Light had built the largest power dam to that date on the Columbia system -- the 270,000 kilowatt Waneta dam on the Pend d'Oreille River, just south of Trail, where it joins the Columbia -- and had five hydro-electric installations on the West Arm of the Kootenay.

Any development of the Columbia-Kootenay was going to affect Canadian Pacific, and packing its usual political punch, it let both federal and provincial politicians know it.

Bill Gwyer, now chief executive officer of West Kootenay Power and Light (which, strangely enough was not "nationalized" by Bennett when he took over B.C. Electric), said in an interview that the McNaughton Plan would have an adverse affect on power sites on the West Arm, and that Cominco's opposition to the plan was expressed in private negotiations with the federal and provincial governments.

Gwyer added that "opposed" is too strong a word to express the company's objections, but "we did point out certain disadvantages."

If McNaughton had been successful in pressing his scheme of development and the Kootenay had been diverted into the Columbia, West Kootenay Power's Kootenay sites would have gone to waste. But with Libby dam built, providing upstream storage for West Arm plants and thus maximizing power generation there, Cominco and the CPR could make some money.

According to some sources,

Cominco stood to gain about \$3 million a year from the operation of Libby storage, and although the Americans can regulate Libby storage however they want, under the treaty, Gwyer said there is "no way the upstream storage can hurt downstream power generation."

Releases from Libby and Duncan have benefited both Cominco and West Kootenay Power, Gwyer said. In 1973, the company concluded an agreement with Bonneville Power Authority, the American agency that operates dams on the U.S. section of the Columbia, reducing flows from Libby to a level that can be handled by West Kootenay Power.

Another West Kootenay Power spokesman, Joe Drennan, said there has been a "substantial gain to our plants from Libby and Duncan."

Without the McNaughton plan, Cominco has been able to prosper in the Kootenay area of B.C. for CP, the treaty was good business.

The combination of Bennett's political myopia and the CP's desire for profit resulted in Canada being cheated out of a river, whose wealth McNaughton said was the "ransom, not of a king, but of an empire."

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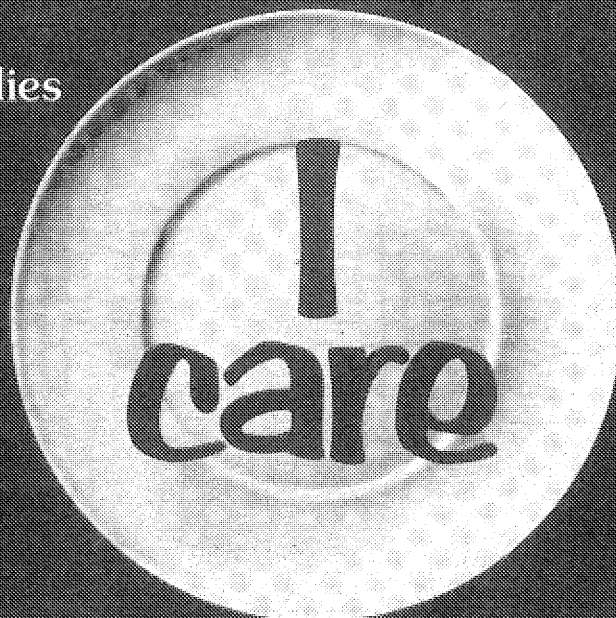


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Masters of the foil

By PHIL BROOKS

The Three Musketeers we weren't, but they were never able to go to the Canadian-American games held in Winnipeg this year to competitively fence either.

The weekend of March 1-2, was the Can-Am Fencing Tournament, to which NAIT sent the three members of its fencing team and its coach, by train (the U of A group flew) to Winnipeg. Rather than spoil the memory of an excellent time in Winnipeg, and a grand opportunity to learn new skills, I shall not speak on our experiences of travelling by CN trains.

I doubt if you wish to remember March 1-2, as you were cramming for second quarter final exams. For us it was hard to read a text and watch who's trying to stab you. Besides that, being the weekend before exams, it

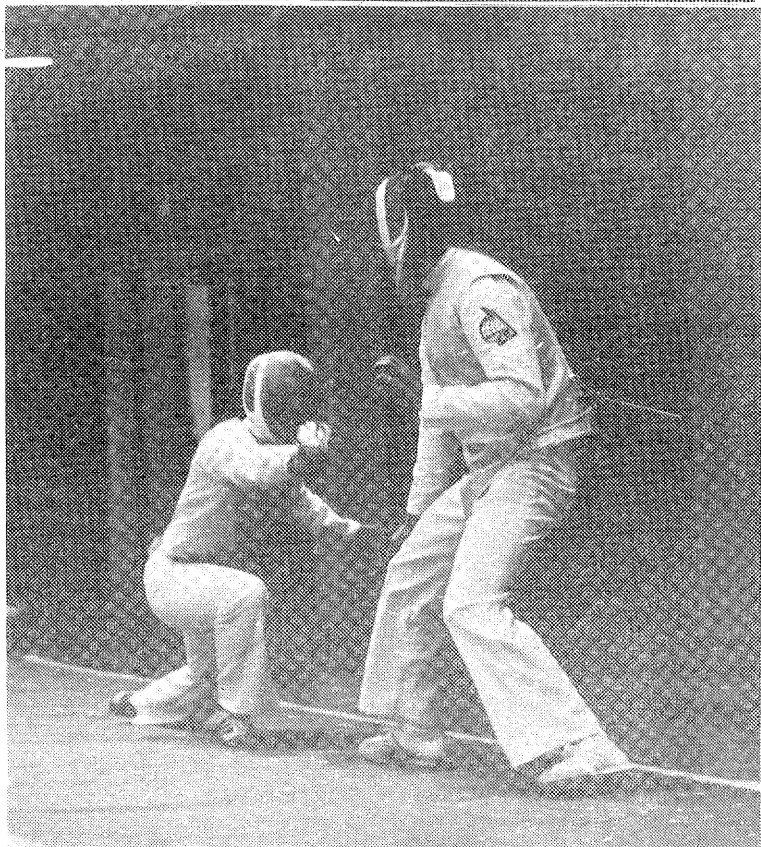
dampened liquor consumption.

The three of us fenced on Saturday only, from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. A very enduring seven hours of battle, with no lunch, but lots of glucose tablets and water. NAIT's experience as fencers is rather limited due to the short two year programs, as compared to the four year, with which all the universities we were fencing had. But we did hold our position from last year against most major universities in Western Canada and the University of Minnesota (last). Individually the team members placed better with a twelve place gained out of eighteen fencers. Members of the other teams were often composed of provincial champions and B class fencers.

Actually today competitive fencing is very technical. The two opponents are electronically wired to register hits against them, and only one president

or judge resides to observe and judge on the multitude of rules. But on the whole it's an open sport, where individuality shows up very distinctly.

I quote from Aldo Nadi; On Fencing: "Fencing is the release trigger for the outpouring of personality, temperament and self. It is an old axiom of fencing that five minutes on a strip, behind a weapon, and a fencer has revealed himself, his nature, his character, his honesty, his mental capacities, his very essence. You can conceal nothing, nor can your opponent. Your inner selves will clash upon the fencing strip as sharply as your steel - there is no royal road, no easy shortcut to the joys of combat fencing. The price is hard work, and discipline, of sometimes tedious practice routines. But the rewards thereof are great and satisfying. Once the drudgery has been put behind, the fun comes fast and furious and never



ending."

During the golden age of chivalry the two handed sword used by both knights and footman was intended to crack heavy armour by powerful strokes with the edge. When in the 15th century the invention of quick firing weapons (if that's what you want to call them) gradually rendered the sword obsolete in warfare, but dueling required the continued attention of swordsmanship as a matter of personal safety.

From a technical viewpoint, the edge of the weapon was used till about 1500, whereupon preference was given to the one-handed rapier, and the faster and deadlier point thrust gained control. The rapier was used mainly for offensive purposes, with defence left to a cloak and a dagger carried in the left hand. The next major advance was the use of a single weapon for both offence and defence. With the development of lunges and counteroffensive

moves or counterattacks after the parry or defense move, modern swordplay with the thrusting weapon was completed. Further refinements resulted from the introduction of the French foil about the same time (that's the weapon we used), the evolution of the dueling sword with a rigid triangular blade and the development of a rough mask for practice in the 18th century.

Following the invention of the wire-mesh mask around 1800, the new game made rapid strides. Schools of foil fencing gave rise to great international tournaments. Emphasizing precision of movement, split-second timing, deception and counterdeception, lunges, and counterattacks.

Fencing has been likened to a game of chess in the variety and intricacy of its actions. Its containment within the framework of a sequence of plays, turns the bout into a courteous but spirited argument.

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Alberta Special Games - May 15, 16, & 17

The sixth annual Alberta Special Games (northern region) will be held at the University of Alberta May 15, 16, and 17. Essentially the games provide an athletic and social experience for mentally handicapped persons, with athletics being used as the medium to initiate and give structure to the social contact. The activities include floor hockey, soccer, track and field, bowling and swimming. Entrants are grouped for each event based on sex, age and ability. Other activities include novelty events, a night bar-b-que and dance.

Like other athletic events for the mentally handicapped, the "Alberta Special Games" are modelled after the Joseph P Kennedy Junior foundation athletic events of the same name in the United States, and are generally referred to as "Special Olympics". It seems only natural that these games arose during a period of relative discontent among parents, educators and the general public with regards to recreation and physical education for the mentally handicapped. The fact that this general feeling of discontent still exists today (six years later) is an indication that though the Alberta Special Games is a step in the right direction, they should by no means be looked upon as an entity in themselves, not as a solution to the problems of recreation and physical education for the mentally handicapped.

Looking at the Alberta Special Games from an historical point of view, the first games were held in Calgary in June 1970. The games were developed to meet the needs of those mentally handicapped persons who had little, or no opportunity at all, to participate in various forms of recreation and physical education activities. The 1970 games attracted approximately three hundred and fifty retarded children and adults representing fifteen different schools and institutions. Each year the games have attracted more and more participants, so much so, that in 1974 the games were divided into two geographic regions (north and south). The 1975 games will provide an experience for even more participants. The Southern Games (to be held in Medicine Hat May 22, 23, and 24) will have a total entry of up to seven hundred and up to eleven hundred participants, coaches and chaperones will attend the Northern Games in Edmonton.

Just as the number of participants involved in the games have changed in the past six years, the scope and emphasis has also been modified to make the games a more realistic and valuable social and athletic experience for the participants. There are, however, certain basic philosophies which have defined and will probably continue to define future games. The games developed under a general theme of maximum participation. Recreation for all is an ideal situation which most recreation and physical educators aim for. Unfortunately winning and losing often seem to take the

foreground instead of who, how and why a particular activity is engaged in. Though participation is emphasized during the games that is not to say that the games are not competitive. Most coaches emphasize the refinement of old skills and the development of new skills during practice sessions and physical education classes. The performance of a skill (or lack of performance of a skill), who won and who lost is secondary to the fact that the student is trying and participating.

Maximum participation is reinforced during the games by giving each entrant a participation ribbon for each event or activity entered. It is not unusual for a student to go home with as many as ten participation ribbons. But most important, each participant goes home with at least "one" ribbon.

Another point of emphasis, is that the games are part of a continuum. That is, the physical education and recreation program are a skill and confidence developing program providing the incentive to practice old skills and to learn new ones. It is important to realize that recreation and physical education programs are an "on-going process", with a variety of activities and events offered to the mentally handicapped students. The games also serve to provide a logical year-end activity for the recreational and physical education program for that particular year.

To say that the Alberta Special Games are important to the participants is a wild understatement. For many of the participants the trip to Edmonton; living and eating with old and newly found friends and classmates, participating in the games and attending the social functions is the big event of the year. For some the highlight of their lives! The social inter-action that the game provide has led to an improvement in social acceptance as well as, the self image of many of the participants. No where is the above statement more obvious than at the bar-b-que and dance (at Laurier Park). As the participants, coaches and chaperones feed on a dinner of hamburgers, hot dogs, ice cream and pop (served by the Zonto Ladies), various entertainers are doing their thing on the stage. Later in the evening a huge bon fire is lit and the dance gets underway. Observing the various groups of students inter-acting, eating and dancing, make one realize the tremendous experience the games provide for all con-



cerned.

The various athletic events are organized and officiated by physical education teachers and students from various schools in Edmonton. This year officials will be provided by St. Francis Xavier and O'Leary High Schools and St. Basil and H.E.

Machines of moral degradation

TORONTO (CUP) --- Pin ball machines, those instruments of moral degradation illegal under the Canada Criminal Code, may soon be legalized.

Justice Minister Otto Lang recently stated in a letter to the business manager of Ryerson Students' Union he would be placing an amendment in front of the House of Commons to "amend the definition of "slot machine" to exempt machines which award as prized only one or more free additional games."

As the law currently stands, pin ball machines are defined as slot machines and are illegal gaming devices. In past years little action had been taken against owners of the machines in Ontario but a year ago police authorities suddenly decided to crack down on the pin ball.

Machines were seized and removed from a number of campuses throughout Ontario, and last year's planned national pin ball tournament had to be cancelled due to fears of morality squad arrests. Other campuses were forced to unplug the machines and move them into storage.

the games. They sponsor participants and provide students and teachers from regular physical education classes to assist in coordinating and affiliating the events.

As recreation and physical education programs for the mentally handicapped develop in some areas, and expand and improve in other areas, more varied events will be added to the games. Such activities as creative and social dance, gymnastics and certain team games could well be added to the games in 1976. With the hope that this year's provincial workshop for coaches of mentally handicapped students becomes an annual event is the certainty that physical education and recreation for the mentally handicapped will one day truly be for "all"

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Shinerama

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Floor hockey Ooks 1 and 1 in city final

On Saturday, April 20, in the first game of the Edmonton Mens Floor Hockey League Final, NAIT just barely squeezed past Leduc with a 10-9 victory.

NAIT played its worst game of the season which went along with very poor officiating. NAIT, usually playing a good passing game, couldn't start up a passing rush the whole game or for that

matter couldn't even make one pass. It was either a case of a poor pass ending up on a Leduc player's stick or a matter of a NAIT player not being able to spear the puck with his stick. NAIT goals were scored mainly on individual efforts.

Leduc played a very impressive game. Before the game started, everyone was almost sure that NAIT would be able to walk over the Leduc team because of their size. Leduc is mainly comprised of high school students who are a lot smaller than the NAIT players. NAIT came out hitting or trying to hit, but Leduc used its size and speed to make the NAIT players look like they couldn't check or hit a wall if they had to. The Leduc players would just go down low and the NAIT players would go flying over top of them or else they would run around the NAIT player with the speed that most of the team seemed to possess.

NAIT goaltender, Brian Bahry probably played his shakiest

game of the season letting in a few weak goals on shots from sharp angles. A few goals he couldn't be faulted on though, because the NAIT defence allowed Leduc four breakaways of which they scored three times and hit the post on the fourth.

Alex Ciesielski played an outstanding game for NAIT scoring five goals and assisting on another. He played most of the game with a charlie-horse but still put in a better performance than anyone else. Most of his goals were individual efforts which he seemed to make look easy.

The score was close throughout the game with NAIT leading 3-2, 6-5, and 10-9 after each period. The only time when there was a big spread was midway through the third period when NAIT led 10-6. Once again the NAIT forwards just seemed to drop back allowing Leduc to move in too far and allowing them to shoot and score. Leduc scored three goals in five minutes and NAIT held out for the last

five minutes for the victory.

Other goalscorers for NAIT were Byron Gray and Barry Larson who scored two each with Boris Luciw picking up one goal. After scoring 18 goals in the first four games, Boris just couldn't put it together and score. Mike Kelly picked up two assists while Dale Bawol, Orville Zerbin and Bryan Jahraus assisted on one goal each. Wayne Kaiser notched four goals and one assist for Leduc, while Ken Stroud hit for three goals with Bob Young and Neil Brown picking up singles.

NAIT took 44 minutes in penalties while Leduc had 31 minutes with both teams having one player receive a 10 minute misconduct plus each team having a player ejected out of the game for fighting. The fighting incident occurred midway through the third period with NAIT's Dale Bawol and Leduc's Rick Thompson after Rick hit Dale with a high stick. The game could have been better controlled by the referees who missed a lot of obvious calls on both teams but especially against Leduc.

NAIT came out with more bruises than usual against the

Leduc players who are rather adept at using their sticks for slashing, etc. Major injuries went to Alex with his charlie-horse, Mike Kelly who was hit by a high stick (no penalty) in the lip-chin area and received four stitches, Orville Zerbin who might have repelled his knee ligaments and Erich Reimer who was hit into the wall and sustained a small cut on his forehead. The cut to Erich was minor as compared to the shock he suffered as he walked aimlessly around the gym and talked about the game, not making much sense.

The second game of the series was played on Wednesday, April 23 at NAIT with Leduc getting past NAIT 4-2. Unfortunately a complete story on the game is not available at this time, but will be ready for next week's paper.

The third and deciding game will be played at NAIT on Thursday, May 1, at 7:30 p.m. Come out and support the 'Ooks' and watch a good physical action-packed game. Leduc and NAIT leave for Calgary on Friday to represent the city in the Provincials. Good Luck!

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