

Meeting fruitful despite problems

by Sue Drapeau
Staff Reporter

The Annual General Meeting of the Student Union, which had not been well planned from the beginning, and which was not well attended, turned out to provide a forum for some fruitful discussion anyway.

The meeting, which had been planned solely as a

question period of the regular council meeting, was eventually convened as a separate meeting, after some dispute as to the proper procedure for a general meeting to take. As a result of the dispute, Dachia Joudrey, Student Council President, left the meeting, leaving no members of the current executive present for the first hour. Andrea Gibbs,

Executive Vice President, and Susan Brennan, Treasurer, arrived later.

"I can see we have a lot of students-at-large here," said Karen Stone, Student Council President Elect, and suggestions came from the floor to carry on with the meeting to provide a forum for discussion.

The meeting, informal as it

was, gave some direction to the 1981-82 council, most of whom were present, especially on the topics of the Dal-Mount Agreement and the Union constitution.

Stone said that she has already started working on some of the priorities established at the meeting as well as some of her own ideas, including re-establishing

credibility and co-operation with other university departments, for example, Student Services.

"We don't expect you to build any great monuments, only to provide a base," said Paula Wedge, Board of Governors representative on this year's council.

Stone agreed. "It will be a tidying up year," she said.



The Picaro

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

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OPENING: A BLUE-RIBBON EVENT

by Barb Woodroffe
Staff Reporter

It was not your average Saturday on the campus of Mount Saint Vincent University.

With cameras clicking and flashbulbs firing, enthusiastic spectators watched while representatives from the University, the Clergy, and the Provincial Government, cut the bright blue ribbon to officially open the doors of the new Rosaria Center.

The ceremonial passing of keys took place, reaching the hands of representatives from Cromarty Construction, the architectural firm of Dumaresq & Byrne, the Sisters of Charity, Board of Governors,

Student Union, Alumni, Administration and finally the Provincial Government.

"This key is highly symbolic of this day for Mount Saint Vincent University," President Margaret Fulton said. She was enthusiastic speaking to the crowd of about 250, and was pleased that the building was finally completed.

"Everyone has lived in a construction camp now for over a year".

Executive Assistant to the President, Michael Merrigan, had a rather humorous parallel to describe the growth and development of the building, saying it was very similar to the birth process. The building suffered many labor pains

and false labor pains (referring to the fall electricians strike) and "there was no delivery until today". Merrigan encouraged everyone to "enjoy the new addition to the University family." Merrigan praised Margaret Fulton for naming the building after the second President of MSVU, Sister Rosaria, "on whose shoulders we now stand".

Provincial Finance Minister, Joel Matheson, after touring the university and "being brainwashed by" Dr. Fulton for an hour said, "The Mount is the finest university in my constituency... even the country... perhaps even the world." He pledged his con-

tinued interest and support in future endeavors here.

Provincial Minister of Education Terrance Donahoe said, "The story and history of this University is one of achievement." He said government financing of the project "was a wise expenditure of tax dollars".

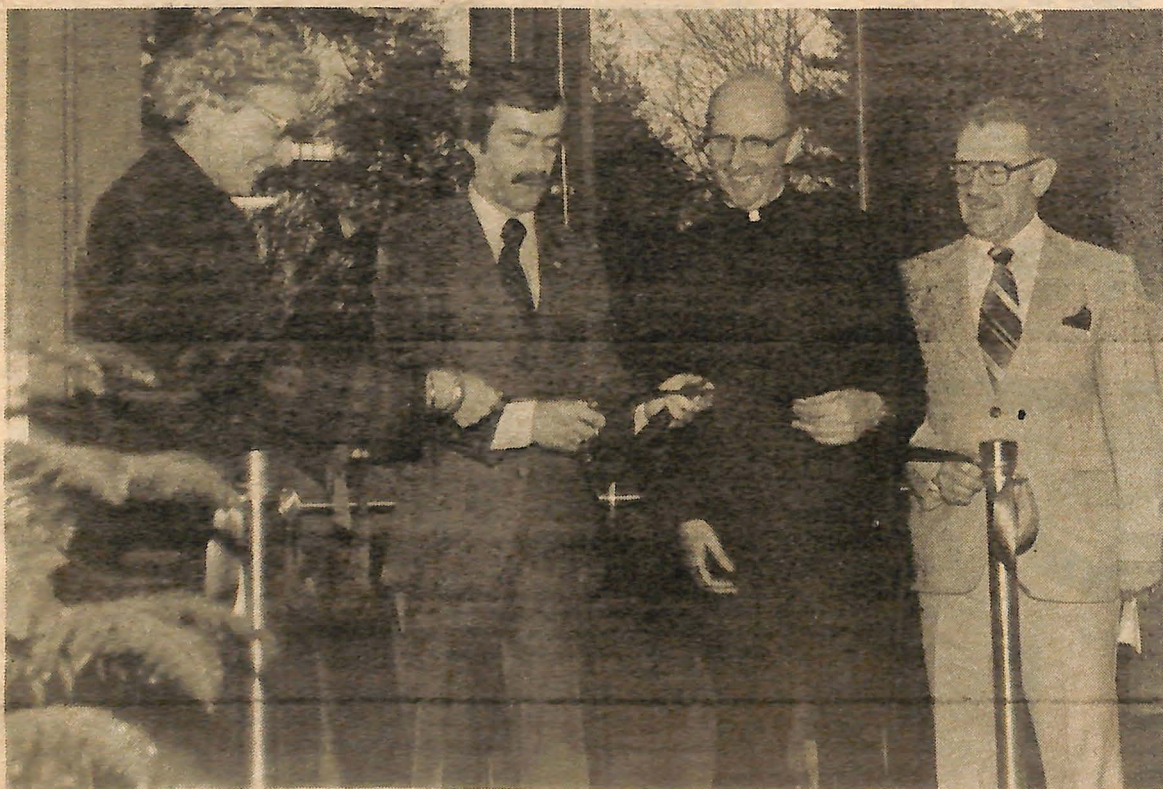
Unique in that it's primarily a women's institution, Donahoe said he "recognized the vital role the Mount has played, and will always play," in preparing women for the challenges ahead. "The Mount will enable women to realize their full potential," Donahoe said.

The Sisters of Charity had

greetings, congratulations, and some inspiring advice for the Mount.

"Mount Saint Vincent University is dedicated to the pursuit of truth", said Sister Anne Harvey, "and the truth will unfold to those who seek it." To promote this attitude of searching she said, "It is imperative this University be concerned with the intellectual, spiritual, moral, social, and physical needs of those who share in its life."

Many guest speakers acknowledged Ruth Goldbloom, chairman of the finance committee, for her efforts in raising \$1.5 million for the building.



Opening: students pleased

by Barb Woodroffe
Staff Reporter

Saturday afternoon was a perfect time for students and public alike to become acquainted with the new Rosaria Centre.

The University definitely provided a party atmosphere, with plenty of munchies and punch, courtesy of V.S. Services, and the toe-tapping music provided live by the audio-visual department.

There were a variety of comments from students: "Damn good show", "This place is terrific", "It will be a step toward getting rid of the apathy", "They moved the birds", "I like the furniture", "Where is the pub supposed to be?", "I hate the furniture", "This is really a beautiful center", "I'm impressed", "Is there a pool?"

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The ribbon is cut to officially open Rosaria Center. Shown left to right are: President Margaret Fulton, Education Minister Terrance Donahoe, Archbishop Hayes, Chancellor of the University, and Philip Vaughn, representative from the Board of Governors. (Hall-Photopool)

Page Two and You

NOON HOUR FORUM
On Thursday, March 19 at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, a noon hour forum titled **Reform or Revolution: Latin America in the Eighties** will be presented by Professor Henry Veltmeyer of St. Mary's University.
This talk is part of a series of noon hour forums titled "Our World in the Eighties" co-sponsored by the International Education Centre and the Halifax City Regional Library, held at the library every Thursday from February 19-March 26, 1981.

PANEL DISCUSSION
A panel discussion on the legalization of marijuana will be held at the Dartmouth Regional Library Auditorium, 100 Wyse Road Tuesday, March 17 at 8:00 p.m.
NESTLE BOYCOTT FILM AVAILABLE
The film, **The Formula Factor**, which deals with the Nestlé Boycott, will be on campus from Monday, March 16 to Friday, March 20. Any groups, classes or residences interested in reserving the film please contact Chris or Margaret, 443-9953, 443-0548.

FILM WORKSHOP
A workshop on making animated films will be happening at the Woodlawn Mall Branch, Dartmouth Regional Library Wednesday, March 18 at 2:00 p.m. This is a March Break program and all students are warmly invited to take part.

PUPPIES
Anyone interested in obtaining a Springer-Boxer Cross puppy should contact Dr. Bell at Student Services in Rosaria Centre.

APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE
Summer residence applications are now available at the Housing Office, Rosaria Centre.

ATTENTION GRADUATES
The deadline to have your Grad portraits taken has passed. Those of you who have not made your sitting appointment, please do so right away. The Yearbook Editor cannot guarantee that late submissions will appear in the 1981 Janus. Grad Info kits will be mailed out for next week. Please note that the Yearbook staff do not meet on Sunday evenings anymore. If you are interested in helping out, drop in between 11-4 on Monday-Friday. Leave your phone number at the Student Union Office if the Yearbook office is closed.

ADOPTION REUNIONS
Adult adoptees and birth parents now have the opportunity of being reunited here in Nova Scotia. A relatively new service within the Department of Social Services of this Province will match up adult adoptees and birth parents if both parties have registered their wishes with that Department.
If you wish to register with the Registry you should write the Minister of Social Services, Hon. Laird Stirling, P.O. Box 696, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T7.
Parent Finders carries this service a step further. The Parent Finders organization is made up of adult adoptees, birth parents and adoptive parents, helping one another to locate relatives who are separated by the adoption process. This service is confidential and discreet. A lifetime registration fee of \$10.00 is all that is required to be registered in their reunion registry. Parent Finders has over 12,000 people waiting for reunions.
Further information on this service is available from: Parent Finders, P.O. Box 811, Armdale, N.S. B3L 4K5.

MUSIC AT THE GALLERY
The Mount Gallery presents a performance of **Renaissance Music** by George Beatty, lute, and Glenn Walton, voice Sunday, March 22 at 3 p.m. The performance is free. Call 443-4450 for further details.

ART FILM
The Mount's Wednesday lunch hour film program will show **Europe After the Rain: Part 2** on March 18 at 12:15 and 1:15 p.m. It will also be shown Saturday and Sunday, March 21 and 22 at 2 p.m. This documentary discusses Dada and surrealism as it follows the careers of Arp, Tzara, Duchamp, Breton, Dali, Miro, Artaud, Magritte and others. Call 443-4450 for further details.

RESIDENCE REMINDER
Residence room deposit of \$45.00 is payable at the Housing Office by April 1.

LOOKING FOR
The Yearbook staff is looking for student contributions for this year's yearbook. If you have any residences' photos, scenic Mount Saint Vincent University photos, or poetry you'd like to contribute, contact Steve Hall, Yearbook Editor, in Rosaria Center.

FITNESS PROGRAMS
Fitness programs are available every day free of charge in the new Rosaria Sports-Athletics Complex. No need to pre-register, just show up at the gym.
Exercise to music Monday and Wednesday, 8:00-8:45 a.m.
Fitness Drop-In Monday through Thursday, 12:00-2:00 p.m.

CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT COFFEE HOUSE A SUCCESS
"Bring Your Conscience and a Friend" was the invitation on the posters advertising the Student Christian Movement's coffee house held on March 5. Social justice was the theme for the evening and highlights included Sandy Greenburg's rendition of feminist songs and the group Solomon's Song's excerpts from Godspell. Karanja, a Kenyan student at the Mount, performed an excerpt from the play "Sizwe Bansi is Dead" by South African writer Athol Fugard. The play is banned in South Africa and the author is now living in exile. Karanja's brilliant depiction of the life of a South African worker left the audience spellbound.
Thanks to local Mount talent—Mary Thorne (and friend), Sheila James, Tim and Steve Fisk, Steve Bruhm, Alan MacDonald, Mike and Dave, and special thanks to Andrea Currie for her performance and her time spent on organizing the successful evening.

EVARISTUS SPONSORING WESTERN PARTY
Yes, it is true. The ladies of Evaristus Hall (who brought you TOGA II) are sponsoring a **WESTERN PARTY** on Friday, March 20 from 8:30 p.m. till 1:16 a.m. in the multi-purpose room. Music will be provided by Magik. So put on your jeans, boots, and cowboy hat and come to the **Western Party** for a good time. Admission is \$1.50 with costume and \$2.00 without costume.

ATTENTION TO NEW BRUNSWICK STUDENTS
If you are graduating from a degree granting institution, you may be eligible to apply for a rebate on part of your Canadian Student Loan. For further information about the New Brunswick Loan Remission Program, contact:
Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources
Student Aid Branch
P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

CANADIAN CHILD IN THE 80'S

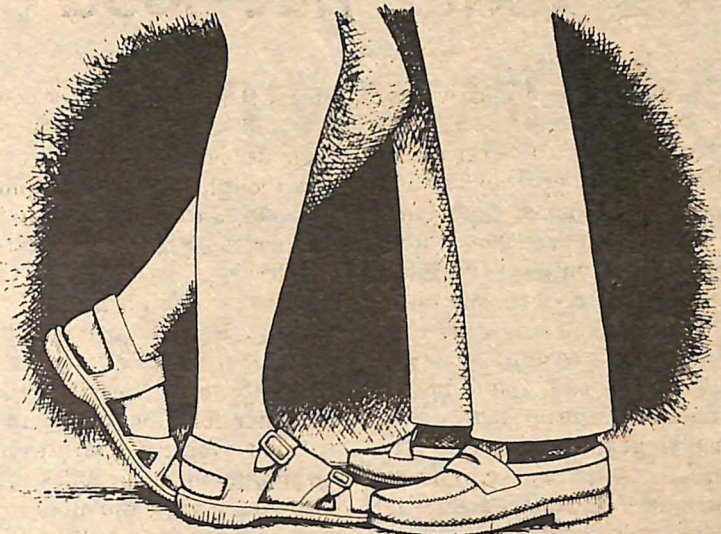
The Canadian Child in the Eighties conference being held at Mount Saint Vincent University, March 18-20, marks the first time Canadian researchers and experts from all disciplines will congregate to discuss Canadian children and institutions.
Dr. Edward Mulawka, one

of the conference co-ordinators said, "Representatives from nine provinces and four countries will present more than fifty papers on the situation of children, with the bulk of the workshops focusing on the Canadian experience."
Educators, sociologists, social workers, psychologists, child care workers, medical doctors and legal experts will give presentations to an expected group of more than 300 students, teachers, professors and practitioners in child-related news.

Three major addresses will be given in the course of the conference, Dr. Jacques Voneche will deliver the Thursday morning keynote address. Dr. William Fowler of the Education Department, Harvard University, will open the conference with his address on the Canadian Child in the Eighties. The banquet address will be delivered on Thursday, by Howard Clifford, Director of the National Day care Information Centre in Ottawa.
Conference coordinator, Dr. Bill Hunter said the conference was developed from the Mount's commitment to the training of teachers of young children and the conference is expected to become an annual event, held in different locations across the country.

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News

Awards Banquet a successful night for many

by Barb Woodroffe
Staff Reporter

There is certainly no reason to doubt the Mount has many talented and hard working individuals hidden among its numbers.

Proof of that was found Saturday night at the annual Awards Banquet, where honours were bestowed upon faculty, staff, and students for their appreciable efforts in athletics, student services, student unions, and more.

The musical showcase afterward featured a variety of talent for which the Mount should be proud. Many sang, danced, and acted their way into the hearts of everyone present, and despite a few technical difficulties, it was enjoyed by all.

Guest speaker at the banquet was CBC's Newsday hostess Leslie MacKinnon, who emphasized the importance of extracurricular activities.

"You do it because you want

to do it," MacKinnon said. "The more involved you get, the more you turn outward."

Dr. Margaret Fulton also had some encouraging opening remarks. "If students want to commit themselves to positive action, we can create a new University community."

Alumni awards, presented by Gerry Donovan, included: **Achievement in French:** Kathleen Allan

1st year Volleyball: Nanette Elsinga

Achievement in history: Paula Wedge

MVP Field Hockey: Oonagh Enright

The Student Services award for adding to the overall quality of student life, presented by Dr. Carol Hill, went to Lori Oldford.

Athletic Awards, presented by Pat Demont, Recreation Officer; Deborah Denny, Athletics Officer; and various team coaches included:

Basketball: to a first year

student for leadership and floor control: Rhonda Bellefontaine

Tennis AUAA champs: to the tennis team

Curling Award: to the team

Golf Award: to the team

MVP Men's Ice Hockey: Gerald Denison

Recognition to Steve Hall for helping out the team

Recognition to volunteer coach Tim McClusky

Recognition to Women who helped the team

Soccer MVP's: Janet Porter and Rachel Bachman

Badminton MVP: Anita Sundaram

Most Improved Player, Badminton: Mark Leadly

Basketball, Most Improved Player: Cindy McInnis

Recognition to Ruth Mills as Manager Basketball team

Field Hockey: Award to team as provincial champs

MIP, Field Hockey: Myfanwy Woolway

Volleyball: to team as champs

in NSCC league
MIP, Volleyball: Shelley Withers

Coach of the Year: Brian Carleton, Women's Volleyball
Recognition to Joanne Bower for her work as Picaro Sports Editor

The Student Union Awards, presented by banquet organizers Pricilla Sharkey and Paul McNair, included:

Awards Certificates for contribution in one area of university life: Shelley Withers, Sandy King, Debbie McNair, Mary Sparling (staff), Kelly Ryan, (Mother) Peggy McNair, Deborah Wilson, Karen Burchell,

Karen Stone, Oonagh Enright.

Council Pins for contribution in more than one area of university life: Sister Margaret Young (faculty), Neita Castle (staff), Sandy Spencer, Pricilla Sharkey, Lori Oldford, Marian McDonald, Karen McDonald, Dachia Joudrey.

The winners of the **Faculty Participation Award** were the members of the English faculty for their participation in the English Society.

Graduate Award winners were: Paula Wedge and Paul McNair and the **Student Union President's Award** went to Paul McNair.

Mount womens reputation not good

by Valerie Aiken

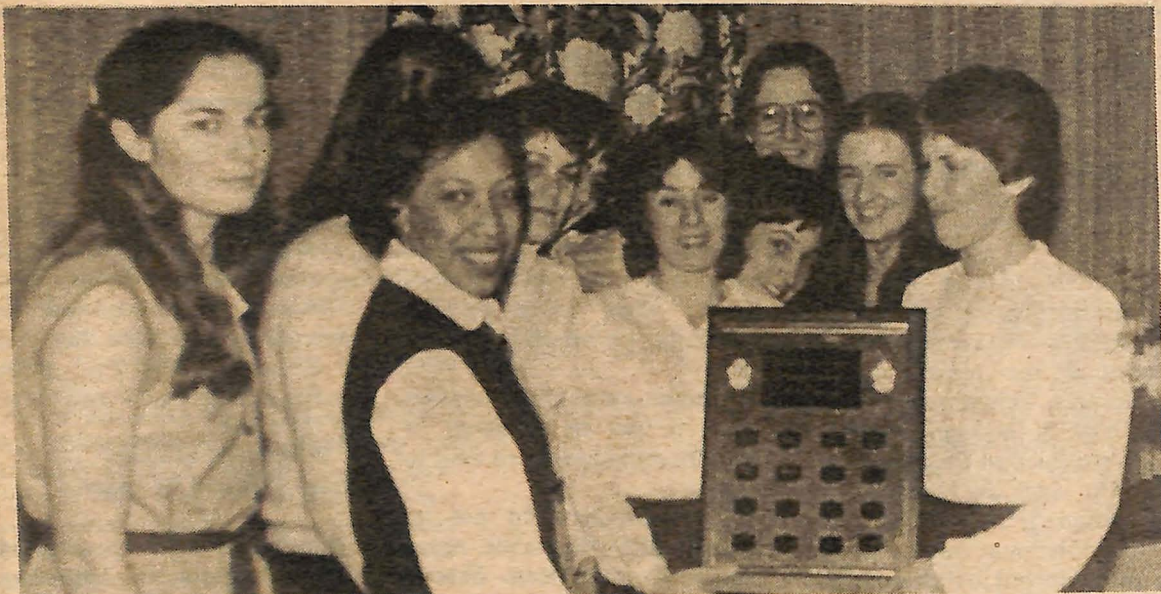
Mount women clearly have a bad reputation with men from other universities in Halifax. Either they are, in others' opinions, constantly "man-hunting", or attending university only to pass the time until they manage to get married.

As one female Mount student put it, "Some people think just because there aren't many guys who go to the Mount, when we see one we go crazy." Unfortunately, that does seem to be what people generally think. Every student questioned had heard of the Mount's nickname of "pill hill". In fact, one student said the Mount had the same nickname when she first attended university in 1976. Obviously, this poor image of women from MSVU is not just

t-term gossip.
the other hand, one man

from DAL felt there was good as well as bad in the Mount's female population. However, he thought almost all women at the Mount were taking either secretarial studies or child studies. "Why else would anyone go there?", he said. "They're just going to stay in university until they get married anyway." This is another common fallacy about Mount women: they are all trying to "get our MRS. This would not seem the place to do it, as the Mount has the greatest number of females for every male of all the universities in Nova Scotia.

Either way, Mount women appear in the eyes of men from other universities to be hot on the trail of any man, or simply waiting the appropriate number of years until they settle into the proper domestic landscape.



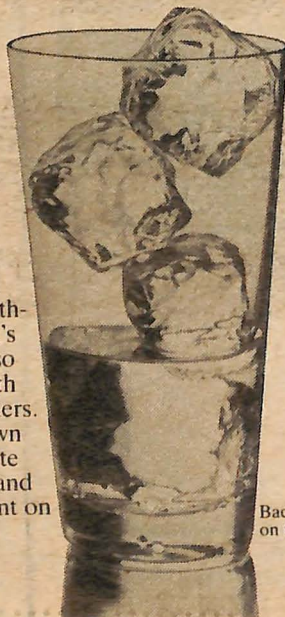
Members of the MSVU field hockey team accept a trophy for being champs. (Hall-Photopool)



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Editorial

Congrats on general meeting

After an entire year of the **Picaro** shooting down the actions of Student Council, for once we have a chance to pat them on the backs.

In its own ironic way, the General Meeting, which was planned poorly, turned out to be a good discussion period, during which students had the opportunity to set some priorities for the 1981-82 council, without finding the need of wasting time with the condemnation of this year's council. Those present at the meeting found it much more expedient to forget the past and set sail with some clear plans of action for next year.

The second blessing, perhaps in disguise, was the absence of any of this year's executive for awhile. At first it seemed that the meeting would go no-where without annual reports, financial and otherwise from the current exec. Those present at the meeting though, saw this as an opportunity, not to discuss the shortcomings of this year's council behind their backs, but to have the freedom to discuss candidly plans to rectify some of the problems of this year, and make some new plans for next year.

Thanks lots, council, you really provided next year's council with some rare insight and the ability of foresight instead of hindsight, as to what students want and need, and some suggestions to make theirs a useful year.

Who says nothing ever happens at the Mount?

Who says nothing ever happens at the Mount?

Anyone in the vicinity of this campus on the weekend had a pleasant surprise awaiting them.

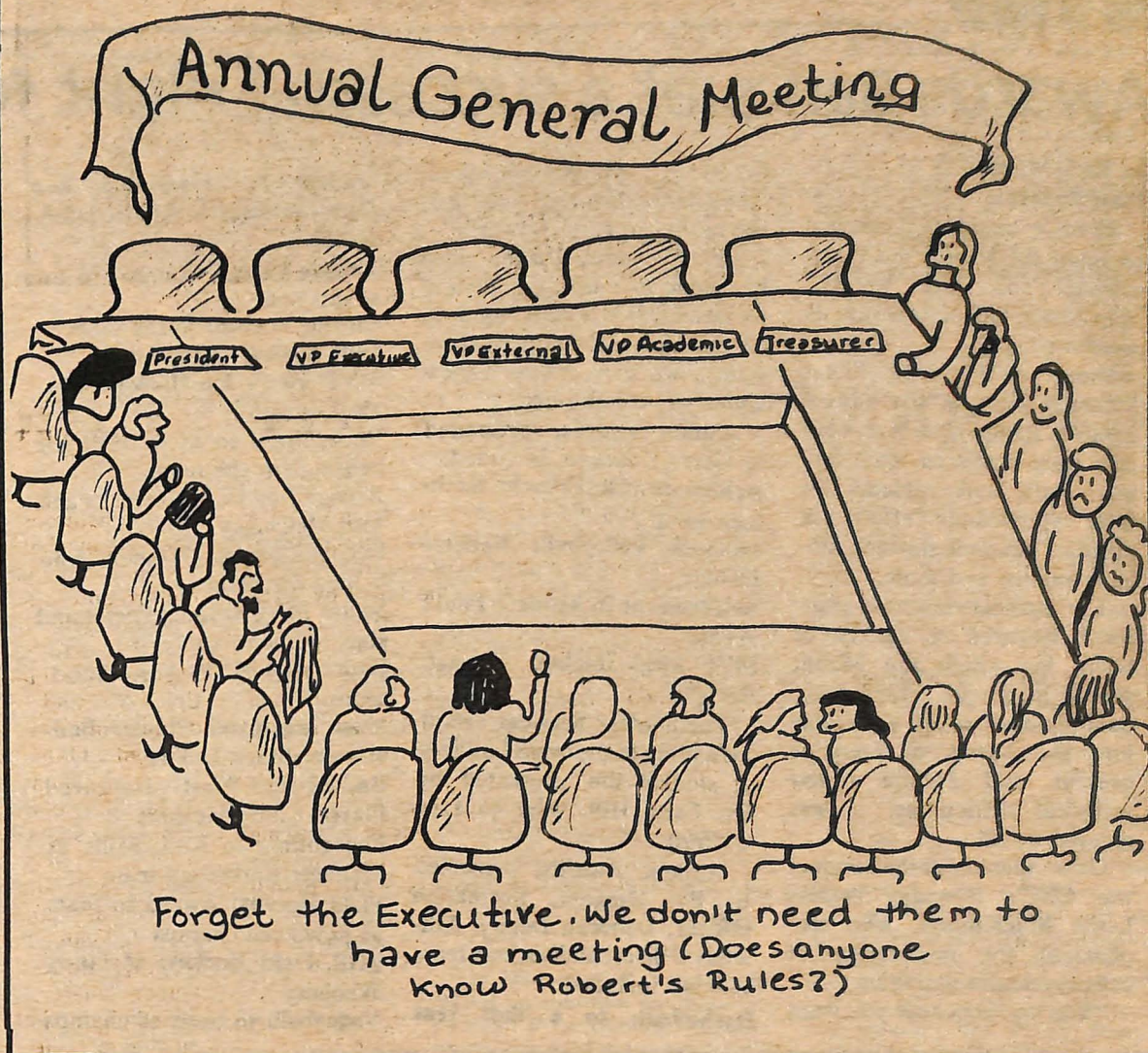
For those who weren't here: shame on you! You missed the greatest thing to hit this campus since sliced bread.

The official opening of Rosaria Centre occurred Saturday afternoon, and amidst the flowers, and fanfare, and fruit punch, the message was clear.

There is no longer any excuse for apathy on this campus.

We have been provided with a new building that boasts excellent athletic facilities complete with saunas and a weight room, plus lounging areas, a bank, a grocery store, a bookstore, a games room, an information centre, conference rooms, a doctor and nurse, an employment centre, Student Services, a multi-purpose room, Student Union offices, Registrar's office, Photopool, a cafeteria, a future pub, and last but not least the student newspaper offices.

Need I say more?



Letters

Letters for this column should be addressed 'To The Picaro', and must be typed. Letters must also be signed though anonymity may be granted upon request. The staff of The Picaro reserve the right to reject or edit any article for length or if it defames or discriminates against any individual or group.

Couldn't you even dress?

To the Picaro,

At the official opening of Rosaria Centre, several students were seen parading around the lobby in their pyjamas. This was not at eight o'clock in the morning, but at four o'clock in the afternoon.

On such an occasion, this conduct is downright disrespectful, not only to the university but to the respectable members of the community

and the general public.

Is it that much of an effort to put on a shirt and a pair of jeans when going to the cafeteria for meals? I think not!

Those extra few minutes used to put on make-up or jewelry could have been used to dress.

Such conduct did not go unnoticed by the public, many of whom were men. Several students were approached and asked if this was an unusual event.

Let it be known that this conduct is not carried on by

many students, but it only takes a few to give a bad reputation to the Mount.

This type of conduct is inexcusable on such a day, and it is hoped that the guilty parties will take note and clean up their act.

A Concerned Student
Name Withheld by request

Editor's Note: We too noticed the little display on Saturday, and agree it was in very poor taste. Those guilty parties could just as well go to class in their underwear, it would create the same effect.

Staff

The Picaro is the student newspaper at **Mount Saint Vincent University** and is published each week throughout the school year by the MSVU Student Union. **The Picaro** is a member of **Canadian University Press** and subscribes to its statements of principles.

Deadline for all copy, editorial and advertising, is Friday noon of each week. By-lines will be normally rewarded for original material. **Letters-to-The-Picaro** and articles for the **Podium** column must be typed. All submissions must be signed although names may be withheld upon request. Letters should not exceed 200 words in length. The staff of **The Picaro** reserves the right to edit all material for length or for legal reasons.

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The Picaro



News

Boob tube numbs and jolts

REGINA [CUP]—American television is turning people into weak-willed, middle-class, neurotic losers who can't think, according to columnist Morris Wolfe.

Speaking at the University of Regina recently, Wolfe said television assumes people are like this and they become what they are assumed to be.

American television is more popular than Canadian, he said, because it delivers more jolts per minute (JPM). These jolts of rapid editing, action and music captivate people so they do not have to think, said Wolfe, but rather just keep up with the constantly changing, surreal image flashed before them.

In addition, Wolfe said, programs with high JPM's tend to turn viewer to other high JPM's shows. In some cases this totally betrays the purpose of the original program.

For example, *Sesame Street* has a high JPM content and is modelled on television commercials. Although the show's purpose is admirable, it tends to lead children to other high JPM shows, rather than to books, according to Wolfe.

On the other hand, said Wolfe, Canadian children's shows are much more gentle. *The Friendly Giant*, for example, encourages children to love books, and *Mr. Dressup* suggests activities that continue after the end of the program.

By Timothy Shaw

—Song from the
1914-1918 war

— North-South
(Brandt Commission Report)
(1980)

Because of low levels of economic growth and high levels of population growth "the number of people in absolute poverty has increased," according to the latest **World Development Report**. And the "gap" continues to widen. Over the last 30 years, the **economies** of the industrialized and middle-income countries have grown by 3% per annum; those of

"Precisely how many people in the Third World live in such conditions of poverty, no one can say. The International Labour Office estimated the number of destitute at 700 million in the early 1970s. World Bank estimates today put them at 800 million. This suggests that almost 40% of the people in the South are

Timothy M. Shaw is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie. He has recently authored a monograph for its Centre for Foreign Policy Studies on **Towards an International Political Economy for the 1980s: from dependence to (inter)dependence**. It deals with several of the issues discussed in this article and includes two comments from experts in the field. It is available for \$2.50 (\$2.00 for students) from Room 351 in the Arts & Administration Building at Dalhousie.

Aid for underdevelopment: the carrots and the sticks

By Eleanor MacLean

Many things have been called aid: from the CLC, CUSO, OXFAM and the major Canadian churches' support for Nicaragua's successful literacy Campaign last year; . . . to the funding—by both the US and USSR—of massive hydro-electric projects in Egypt; . . . to Canadian business sending candy and junk food to the wounded and homeless survivors of a Caribbean hurricane; . . . to the US's exporting of cattle prodders for torture in other countries.

In each case, these different kinds of "aid" have in fact aided someone. But the question is *who* have they aided?

What is the aid doing?

Multilateral aid—originating from an international pool of funding—frequently does not serve the interests of the people living in the recipient countries. In 1978, the World Bank, an international lending institution dominated by western funding, sent over 25 percent of its loans to four countries known for their repressive and anti-democratic regimes—Brazil, South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines. This has not resulted in an improvement in living conditions for the people of these countries. The real income of Filipinos un-

"Aid is used by Congress both as a carrot and a stick, to reward or punish recipients depending on how the US regards their behaviours."

—US Congressman Frank Church

der the rule of Ferdinand Marcos, for example, has declined steadily since 1972. Unions are outlawed and workers earn an average of about \$2.00 a day.

Three-quarters of the World Bank's loans still go to commercial developments (electric power, railroads, highways, mining and manufacturing projects). In this way, World Bank loans finance the expensive infrastructure of a country, paving the way (sometimes quite literally) for giant global corporations to invest there, their profits typically leaving the area as quickly as they are made.

The World Bank also promotes large-scale export agriculture instead of small-scale subsistence food production. Non-food crops such as tea, tobacco, jute and rubber received \$258.5 million in 1978, and food for export (explicitly designated as such) such as sugar, vegetables and cashews got another \$221 million. In Latin America, a startling 79% of the Bank's agricultural credit subsidizes livestock production destined for tiny local elites and export markets, according to researcher Bob Carty of the Latin American Working Group. In Latin America, 7% of all landowners possess 93% of the arable land.

In Brazil between 1960 and 1970, 6,300,000 peasant farmers had to leave rural areas to join the ranks of the unemployed in and around the cities. Food riots have erupted in recent years in Brazil, where crops for export, like soybeans, replaced food such as black beans and potatoes (those staples rose in price by 400% and 300% respectively). Milk became unavailable as dairy cattle were slaughtered to be exported as hamburger

meat.

Some experts claim that large-scale aid eventually "trickles down" to help the poor. One might ask them how they would explain a survey taken in 1971 which found that workers in the sugar-producing North-East of Brazil had a level of nutrition inferior to that of slaves in the same area of 1880.

Lest these startling figures from Brazil leave the impression that the problem called underdevelopment is "over there", we should remember that Canada lost 50% of its farmers from 1951 to 1976, and continues to lose them. Food security is daily growing more fragile, as Canada continues to grow more dependent on food imports (though remaining a net ex-



The Coady Institute's brand of international aid

By Faye Chisholm

Constructive help from the west in loosening the knot of third world underdevelopment often needs to have more profound impact than temporary relief through loans and food grants. Detached from business interests and political mileage are aid programs and opportunities offering citizens of impoverished countries self-help through education.

St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has since the 1920's been rooted in a co-operative movement that sought to better the lives of rural farmers and fishermen in Nova Scotia. Now its Coady Institute uses the principles of the Antigonish movement—collective self-help action through co-operatives and credit unions—to offer students from underdeveloped nations the knowledge that could mean a shift from desolation.

With half its funding provided by the Federal Canadian International Development Agency, the Coady Institute offers two study programs—one, a community diploma course taking six months, and the second, a five-week co-operative study program.

The shorter course has an enrolment of 36 students from 26 countries, and focuses directly on the operation and management of credit unions. The diploma program, taught this year to 52 students from 21 countries, explores the workings of public administration in implementing changes. Co-operatives are included in its scope.

2,500 students—from Africa, Asia, the

ied the Coady philosophy since the institute's formal launch in 1958.

In the 1920's and 30's, Father J. Thompson, founder of the Antigonish movement, and later Father M.M. Coady, promoted the principles of co-operatives and credit unions as a means of improving the destitute lives of farmers and fishermen in rural Nova Scotian communities.

Coady believed in a healthy mixture of private and public ownership in society, "a society where all the people participate in the economic processes and get their fair share of the wealth which all help to create . . . in a democracy, the people don't sit in the economic bleachers, they all play the game."

It was Thompson's conviction that education should serve a practical purpose in giving people insight into their problems, and encouraging each to play an active role in effecting change. "The job of all educators," Coady wrote, "is to give the mass man a chance to appreciate his rich heritage and to express himself."

Individual expression in the Coady's curriculum includes a major independent project required of students, involving an economically-sound project, practically linked to the economic area that is home to the student. An assigned guide consults with the student, but the project's success calls on independence through preparation and initiative.

Strongly tied through the university to the Roman Catholic efforts in the Third World, the Coady Institute's work in 1975 was endorsed by Mother Theresa of Calcutta: "Your leadership role is deservedly acknowledged and universally acclaimed."

porter of food because of grain).

A nice illustration of World Bank designs to create dependency in "underdeveloped" countries comes from a World Bank country report on Papua New Guinea (PNG): "A characteristic of PNG's subsistence agriculture is its relative richness: over much of the country nature's bounty produces enough to eat with relatively little expenditure of effort. The root crops that dominate subsistence farming are 'plant and wait' crops, requiring little disciplined cultivation. . . . Until enough subsistence farmers have their traditional life styles changed by the growth of new consumption wants, this labour constraint may make it difficult to introduce new crops."

Bilateral aid, channeled directly from a supporting country to the recipient, also tends to serve the donor country much better. Justifying Canada's bilateral programme, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, said in 1973:

"We know that 80%-90% of this money is currently being spent in Canada, on Canadian goods, commodities and services."

This is the rationale given to

"Seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained."

businessmen for Canadian bilateral aid. Another government document says aid provides an initial source of financing for the export of Canadian goods and services to poor countries. It provides Canadians "with the kind of knowledge and experience which help support the expansion of Canada in commercial interests overseas." Most of Canada's \$1.25 billion (approx. 0.43% of GNP) in aid is in the form of multilateral or bilateral aid.

"Aid," US Congressman Frank Church once said, "is used by Congress both as a carrot and a stick to reward or punish recipients depending on how the US regards their behaviour." It's since been called a "weapon" by Reagan administration officials, and that goes for financial, food, scientific—and military—aid.

El Salvador

At present, several different kinds of aid are pouring into the small Central American country of El Salvador. The glaring contrast between what is called "aid" to this country sheds light on the interests each kind of aid represents.

Helicopters and howitzers

In 1980, over 10,000 people met violent deaths in El Salvador, in the bombing and strafing of towns and villages, and in kidnappings and assassinations, in city squares and markets. These acts were carried out by the junta's security forces and right-wing death squads. They included the assassinations, among others, of some 60 professors of the National University and eight Christian Democratic mayors. The most famous victims have been Archbishop Romero and the four American missionaries. The death toll is still mounting right now, at about 1,000 every month.

The military hardware needed to carry

out this massive repression is another example of foreign aid.

U.S. President Reagan has recently announced resumption of this aid to the junta (suspended temporarily because of the American killings). His official spokesperson on Latin America and Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick expressed the need to support "moderate autocrats friendly to American interests." By American interests, Kirkpatrick means American business interests.

Medical aid

Yet El Salvador is receiving another brand of aid as well—this kind not from the American administration, but from ordinary Americans—and Canadians, and Germans, Dutch and others. Through independent, non-governmental organizations this aid is going *not* to the junta but to the popular resistance movement, the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front, a coalition of all popular opposition movements).

In Nova Scotia, student councils, the Latin America Information Group, OXFAM, churches and other groups have raised money for Medical Aid, with benefit concerts and fundraising letter campaigns. Throughout the country Canadians are also registering their political views with the government: even as early as last fall the Canadian Government had received more mail about El Salvador and the atrocities of the U.S.-backed regime than it had over Vietnam or Biafra.

Solidarity, not charity

The people of El Salvador, and of Zimbabwe and other Third World countries don't need "hand-outs". They don't want "sympathy". They want justice and ask for the solidarity of world citizens in their pursuit of it. Their need is urgent.

Support for Medical Aid to El Salvador, the Nicaraguan Literacy and Health Campaigns, Zimbabwean reconstruction are all visible proof that many Canadians are not standing idly by in the face of the grotesque inequalities in the world or the calculated suppression of popular movements. Their objective is to end needless world poverty. It is the equitable distribution of wealth and power amongst all peoples, and health, food and shelter for all.

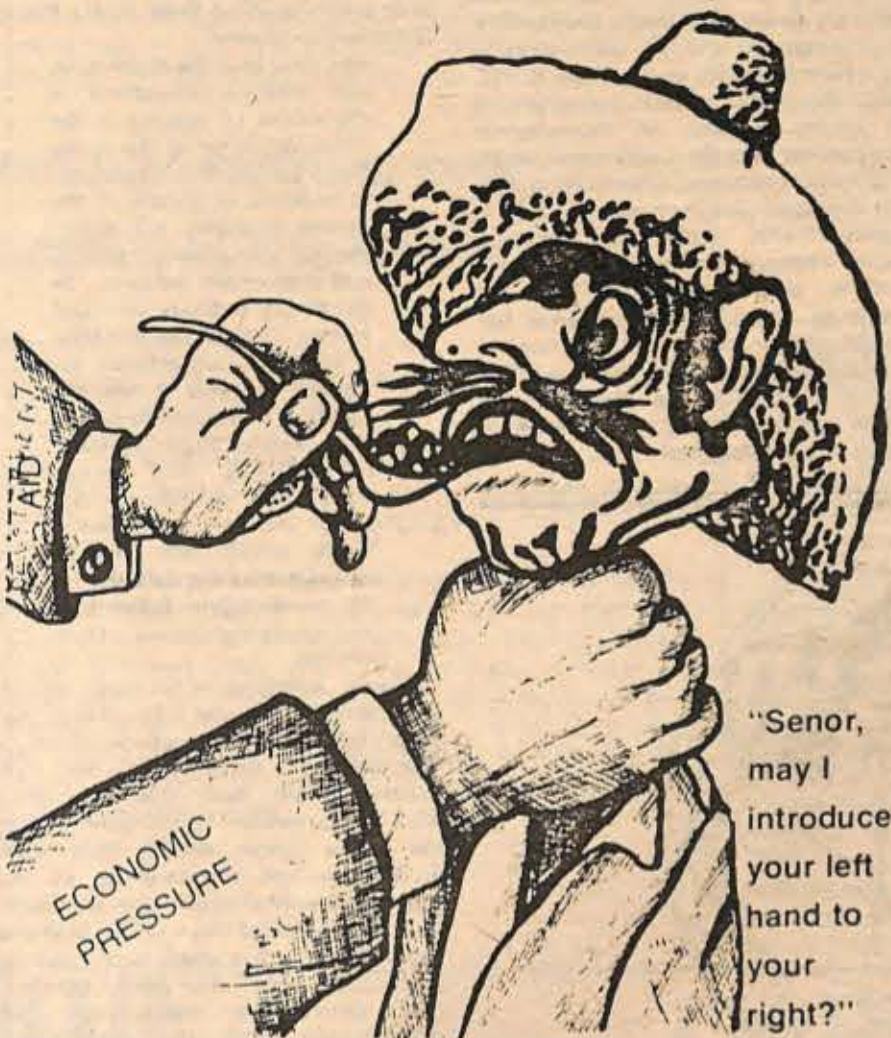
A recent poll conducted by a private firm for CIDA found that seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained. Of these, almost half—46%—thought it should be channeled through voluntary development organizations.

This short poem, written in the midst of tremendous struggles in southern Africa, hints at what this other kind of "aid" is about:

*Solidarity
is not an act of charity
but mutual aid between forces
fighting for the same objective.*

Eleanor MacLean is on the staff of the Halifax branch of OXFAM-CANADA, a group working to assist underdeveloped countries through self-help and long-term development projects. OXFAM is active in the Caribbean, Southern Africa and South American nations. Its operations are largely dependent on public support. The group's Halifax offices are located at 1649 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1G5.

—E. MacL.



ARCUP International

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Name games in Aid

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

—Through the Looking Glass

Words can have a way of clouding reality sometimes. What are "vital interests"? What do we mean by "aid" to the "less fortunate"? What do others mean by using the same words? Why are some "less fortunate than others"?

"Underdeveloped" and "less developed countries" have only been in existence since the early 1960s, when the terms became commonly used—right about the time many nations, especially in Africa, were gaining political independence. Before that they were called "the colonies".

This change of terminology is significant. As the political reality of colonies became unacceptable, the language of bureaucracy came up with "underdeveloped" countries. (Were they falling victim to a mysterious, dreaded disease—"Underdevelopment"—genetic in nature perhaps?)

The unequal relations in reality between rich and poor continued, but the vocabulary used to describe that reality underwent change.

The most recent nomenclature for relations between the same countries is the "North-South Dialogue". The distinguishing feature is supposed to be geographical location. No doubt buried in the volumes of the Brandt Commission are eminently logical explanations for Australia and New Zealand being considered part of the "North".

Only in South Africa, you say?

Black rights in the 1980's: the Canadian back yard

By Alan Christensen

Canadians have been shocked in recent years by the popularity of the Ku Klux Klan in this country. They are shocked because they have always considered racism and racial discrimination to be an "American problem". However, says Rocky Burnley Jones, who was involved in the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement in the 1960's and more recently ran as a provincial NDP candidate in a Halifax riding, black people have always been oppressed in Nova Scotia.

In fact, says Jones, the situation Nova Scotian blacks are in is not very different from that of blacks in the southern United States. Up until 15 years ago there were still discriminatory laws which were not unlike the notorious apartheid laws of South Africa. Until the 1950's blacks were still kept separate from whites in a New Glasgow theatre. In 1965 a black girl was not permitted to be buried in a Halifax graveyard, because it was reserved by law for whites only.

Furthermore, says Jones, "I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years." In saying this, he blames many groups—including himself, for not being more vocal in the face of inaction. However, he maintains that most of the blame for the lack of change in the black plight can be placed firmly on the shoulders of the provincial and federal governments.

While he admits that Nova Scotia's Human Rights law has been quite effective in eliminating job discrimination, he also maintains that the problem for blacks and other minorities goes much deeper than discrimination. In the past, blacks were generally excluded from the mainstream of society and were usually forced to live on the outskirts of white communities, performing the most low paying, menial jobs in the towns. Only in Cape Breton were blacks in any degree allowed to work in the more high-paying factory and mine jobs, alongside white workers. As well, Cape Breton was the only place where the unions included black workers in their membership.

"I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years."

This to Jones speaks of a need for more effective affirmative action programs, to get blacks and other minorities into the workforce "so that they can develop their own potential". Jones says that without effective affirmative action programs, it's not necessary to discriminate against blacks in order to keep them out of the more skilled and high-paying jobs.

Today's ghettos simply look nicer

Ghetto living is another part of life which has not disappeared for many of the provinces' blacks. In fact, says Jones, the ghetto of today is more likely to be a

huge government-owned housing project—such as Uniacke Square—which he says tends to isolate blacks. When people are identified at a low-income status, according to Jones, and are isolated from the rest of the community, they are jailed at the low-income levels.

Black groups lullaby-ed with government funds

The groups available to voice these concerns are almost non-existent, adds Jones, who says that in the sixties there was a large civil rights movement in the black community which paralleled the black civil rights movement in the United States. These groups, including the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement of which Jones himself was a part, were co-opted by the government of the day, according to Jones. When these groups were organized, he says, "the government came along and said 'Hey, you're rocking the boat, but we'll help you rock the boat. We'll give you money and we'll set up one organization to speak for all of you.' So they created the BUF (Black United Front)."

"Whether it be boom times or bad times, blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

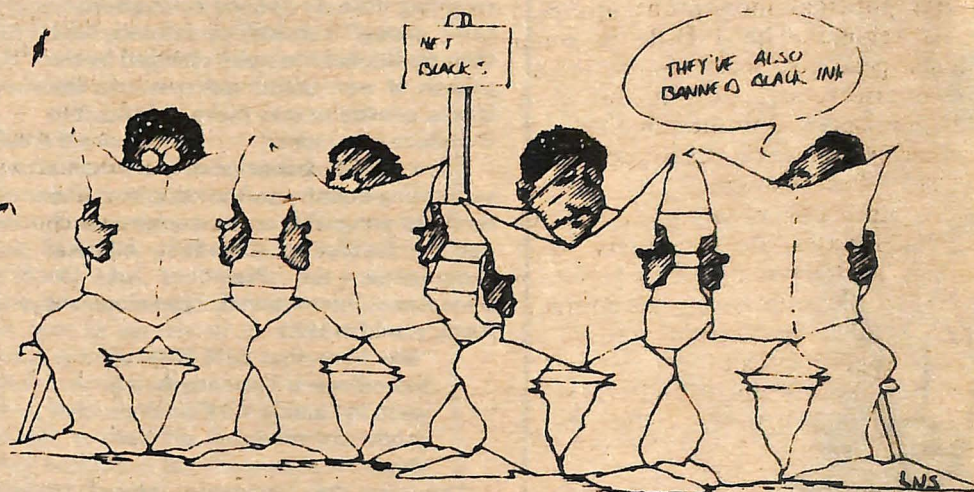
The BUF, he says, has isolated itself from the black community. It "speaks for all of us (the black community) directly to government and never to the community." The BUF does nothing to affect the lives of blacks in Nova Scotia by Jones' account.

Blacks, he says, are also becoming more interested in the political process—but it's still difficult for them to rise to any position of power in the political system. He points to the voting results when he ran in the Halifax-Needham riding for the NDP in a 1978 provincial election. While he picked up support in the black areas which had not previously voted heavily for the NDP, he lost ground in some of the traditionally NDP white working class neighborhoods. "The working class white in this area," according to Jones, "has yet to develop enough politically to separate race from politics."

An uneasy picture: one can see that Canadians, who always have looked smugly at racial problems in the U.S., Great Britain and South Africa, should take another look at their own backyards. The findings are surprising.

Provincial government tokenism?

Jones points an accusing finger at the Nova Scotia government for maintaining only "token affirmative action programs". He notes there is only one person to co-ordinate the needs of the designated minorities in Nova Scotia. He also accuses the provincial government of not allocating money to affirmative action, and of not elevating blacks in the civil ser-



vice. "In fact," he says, "it may be that the percentage of blacks in the civil service would be less than what it was ten years ago, or the relative position of blacks within the civil service may be less."

Duncan McNab of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission said he'd "not wish to agree or disagree" with Jones' allegations. The HRC is charged with enforcing the provisions of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act, and spearheads affirmative action programs in hiring, among other measures. He said the Commission has done "a great deal of work enforcing the Human Rights Act, particularly over the past ten years." McNab insists that there has been progress in human rights—in general—in that time.

Specific Human Rights Commission activities included school conference programs and affirmative action drives in education and employment fronts, "designed," says Duncan McNab, "to improve the status of the visible minorities".

Rocky Jones also says that the crown corporations of the federal government are no better in their token commitments to black employment. The entire maritimes operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he pronounces, have only two blacks on staff.

CBC Public Relations officer Gordon Smith can't be sure about that. "There's no place on employment forms to indicate a person's colour," he says. Smith says the provisions of the Human Rights Code, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of colour or other social factors, are strictly enforced in CBC hiring practices. A check with the broadcasting network's Human Resources offices might unearth a breakdown of employed blacks, he says. Five hundred and eighty employees work in the CBC's six Maritime centres.

A frequently-heard chorus in the realm of the black situation is that tough economic times are behind the present plight of Nova Scotia's blacks. Not according to Rocky Jones: "Whether it be boom times or hard times," he says,

"blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

Black issues: filler for the local media

The local media is by Jones' account "a very racist industry". He says there are almost no blacks in the local media fields and they have done almost nothing to assist the black community, particularly in shaping public attitude. "Except for the odd interview to fill in time," charges Jones, the media has ignored blacks.

Education has often been mentioned as a solution to the problems of black peo-

The ghetto of today is more likely to be a huge government-owned housing project . . . which tends to isolate blacks.

ple. There are problems with this attitude, says Jones, because "education doesn't eliminate racism". First of all, he says, schools do not relate to the needs of black students. Jones compared the situation of a black student to that of an Acadian student attending an English school—the values and aspirations, he says, may be different from those of the system. "You have to be exceptional to make it through."

He noted that many blacks go through university "only to find the same barriers to employment and a lot of the same social barriers". Jones says that blacks, by and large, do not get the advantages of the university facilities although they pay taxes. Blacks are also used by universities to attract grants to study the black status—with no eventual benefits to the black community.

Only Dalhousie University, he says, has made any attempt at establishing an affirmative action education program (called the Transition Year Program). St. Francis Xavier University has also instituted an affirmative action program on its campus.

Feature

El Salvador's nightmare: institutionalized terrorism

by Kingsley Croft
Staff Reporter

To date more than 10,000 people have been tortured and killed in El Salvador's civil war. Bodies are often found mutilated with heads, limbs and genitals cut off.

The civil war which currently rages in El Salvador is between the so-called moderate reform minded civilian military junta, who use terrorist tactics to maintain power, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (F.D.R.), a popular political movement opposed to the present regime. The F.D.R. is composed of students, peasants, social democrats and others who constitute over eighty percent of the population, opposed to the fanatical right junta's use of terrorist scare tactics to suppress long overdue land reform change.

In late April 1980, a program was held at San Salvador's National University to mark the students association's incorporation in the Democratic Co-ordinating Committee, peasant groups, political parties and organizations that oppose the government.

That day, the law school auditorium was packed with more than 500 students when the right-wing death squad hit.

As one reporter recalls, "An explosion lit the hall with yellow-orange sparks. Everyone dived to the floor. Another explosion followed by about ten seconds of machine-gun fire and volleys of pistol shots. Then students started crawling toward the aisles and the rear of the hall where they smashed windows and clambered out over the shards. Outside the building twelve students died, most of them cut down in the machine-gun fire. As the rest of the students scattered, I was among a small cluster of reporters who remained behind. Jerkily lighting cigarettes, we grinned self-consciously. . . our little press carnets pinned to our lapels made us feel tantatively immune; we were wrong".

This attack on the National University was never reported in the Salvadorean Newspapers or anywhere else.

The terrorist tactics of the military junta are an effective form of censorship to keep unfavourable articles from appearing in the American Media.

photographer of La Cronica, a small daily which had been critical of the Junta.

With the death toll averaging more than fifty a day, institutionalized terrorism is a hard reality 5 million Salvadoreans must face each and every day. The most recent developments in terrorist tactics of the junta are daily executions in schools and universities, the so-called hot-beds of subversion where dissidents are taught a lesson.

In June, a school across the street from the National University in San Salvador was raided at the same time as the University because troops said it was a hide-out for left-wing students.

With journalists filming their actions, soldiers called for the students to come downstairs.

A seven-year-old boy ran down. He was clubbed to the ground, and with a boot on his head he was told to call his classmates. Before horrified reporters, six students were gunned down. The seven year old, screaming "I'm a Christian", was calmly shot in the head.

El Salvador has nearly 700 people per square mile and more than sixty percent rely on agriculture for survival. The irony of the situation lies in the fact that 1.6 percent of the population, essentially fourteen families, own sixty percent of the land which grow only export crops—cotton, sugar, coffee and beef. Therefore, ninety percent of the population must share twenty-two percent of the land for food production. As a result, El Salvador has the lowest calorie intake in all of Latin America, infant mortality is 63 in every 1000, and 73 percent of all children suffer from malnutrition.

The future of El Salvador looks dismal. Its agriculture is in shambles. Corn and bean crops are expected to fall far below the minimal requirement previously predicted for the year.

In the countryside, ORDEN, a paramilitary organization of the fanatical right, are pillaging the villages forcing the people to flee to the cities. In the cities, terrorist groups of the right are springing up everywhere. Major Robert D'Aubisson, former head of Intelligence in the Salvadorean army, author of several death lists and named assassin of Archbishop Oscar Romero, has been quoted as saying, "Jesuit blood must flow".

A seven-year-old boy ran down. He was clubbed to the ground and with a boot on his head he was told to call his classmates. Before horrified reporters, six students were gunned down. The seven-year-old screaming "I'm a Christian" was calmly shot in the head.

An unfavourable article can mean a visit from the military death squad.

According to C.B.C. journalist Brian McKenna, who recently returned from war torn El Salvador, "Anyone who wishes to denounce another person of being a Communist for whatever reason can do so by calling a central phone number and reporting it. The probability is that the people denounced get added to the death squad lists without any questions being asked."

In San Salvador, the capital city of El Salvador, two journalists, Jaime Suarez, 32, and Cesar Navaro, 29, were kidnapped from a downtown restaurant one Friday night last summer. The next afternoon their bodies were found in a middle class suburb, legs methodically chopped to pieces, disembowled, burned with acid, limbs crushed.

Their crime—one was the editor, the other a

Violence is increasing. Industry is at a standstill. The foreign reserves have been looted and the economy in ruins caused by the exodus of the tiny rich minority of landowners, who control industry and banking. Since the exit of this group of elite who controlled the government, the Junta has to rely on American aid to avoid total collapse.

If that is not enough, American aid is expected to reach \$96 million this year, sent to support the junta. Included in this aid are grenade launchers, bazookas and automatic weapons, as well as military advisors to instruct the troops in their use.

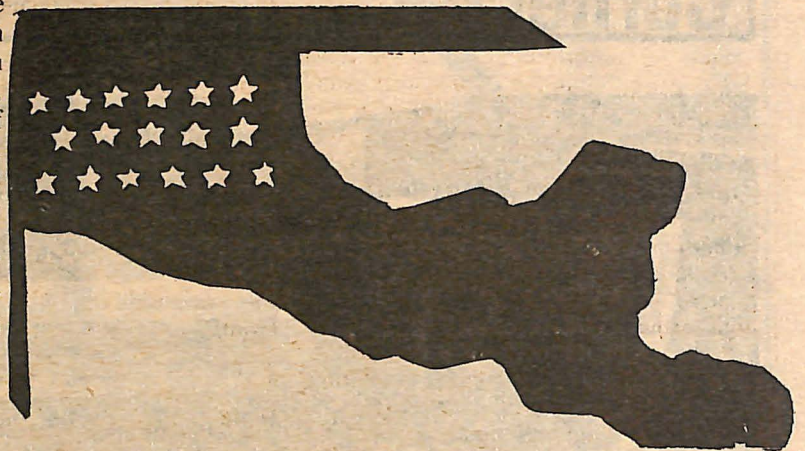
The Pentagon and C.I.A. have been regularly leaking secret intelligence documents to the press that legitimize direct U.S. intervention into El Salvador, describing the upheaval as a Communist plot to gain control of Caribbean oil. Even though U.S. economic investment in El Salvador

is extremely minimal, the state department argues that "strategic interests are at stake." They feel a revolution in El Salvador would endanger recently discovered oil in Guatemala and Mexico, as well as the Panama Canal.

The Salvadorean people want to put a stop to American intervention and have made numerous pleas to the American Government to pull out of El Salvador, all in vain. Archbishop Romero, before he was murdered last March by right-wing forces, wrote to President Carter calling for a halt to U.S. military aid to the Junta. Romero pointed out that "the security forces, which better personal protection and effectiveness have repressed the people even more violently, using deadly weapons".

The American State Department argues that they may have to intervene with military forces to prevent Cuban expansionism in Central America.

As one student commented "It has all the makings of another Vietnam".



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News

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9 p.m. - 10 p.m.

Sat. and Sun.
11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
9 p.m. - 10 p.m.

Corner at bottom of tunnel

(beside bank and bookstore)

Health hazard at University of Alberta

[ZNS]—A study group established to draft a code of conduct for the advertising of infant formula in India is said to have financial ties with the Nestle company.

The government of India established the special "working group" after critics charged that major formula exporters in the West have been using misleading advertising to discourage breast feeding and encourage bottle feeding throughout the Third World.

Bottle feeding in areas with limited sanitation and high rates of illiteracy has been associated with high infant death rates.

The Nestle company is the largest exporter of infant formula in the world.

The consumer guidance society of India says it has discovered that a leading mem-

ber of the working group is being paid more than \$3,000 a year by a Nestle subsidiary to give annual lectures on baby care. In addition, according to the consumer group, Nestle is alleged to have funneled another \$10,000 to pay for a huge dinner party for Indian pediatricians.

Indian physician Dr. R.K.

Anand alleges it is a conflict of interest for the very doctors who are drafting rules to control the advertising of infant formula to be accepting money from the companies making that formula.

Dr. Anand suggests that Nestle and the doctors involved sever their financial ties immediately.

Relief fund for International students

year.

Robert Talbot, advisor to the minister of education Camille Laurin, confirmed the existence of the fund Monday, but said the size and criteria for eligibility had yet to be decided.

A similar fund was introduced in 1978 when differential fees were first established in the province.

Students applied to the dean of students office at their university, which set up a committee to decide which applicants fit the government's guidelines. The university then applied to the government on their behalf.

Talbot said the procedure would be similar this time, but further guidelines would most likely be added.

MONTREAL [CUP]—The Quebec government is toying with the idea of establishing a relief fund for international students unable to pay increased differential fees.

Last week, the government announced that differential fees for international students presently studying in Quebec would go from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

The fees for those not already studying in the province went up to \$4,128, the highest in Canada.

The fund, to be in the \$200,000 to \$300,000 range, would be designed primarily for students already studying in Quebec or for those who have already been accepted for next

Study group linked with Nestlé

EDMONTON [CUP]—Cancer causing asbestos has been found in the ceilings of two University of Alberta residence buildings housing almost 2,500 people, but the university has not yet tested the air for asbestos fibres, and students are still living in the residences.

The ceilings contain anywhere from 5 to 80 per cent chrysotile asbestos, sprayed onto them for sound insulation.

Asbestos fibres, when released into the air, can cause

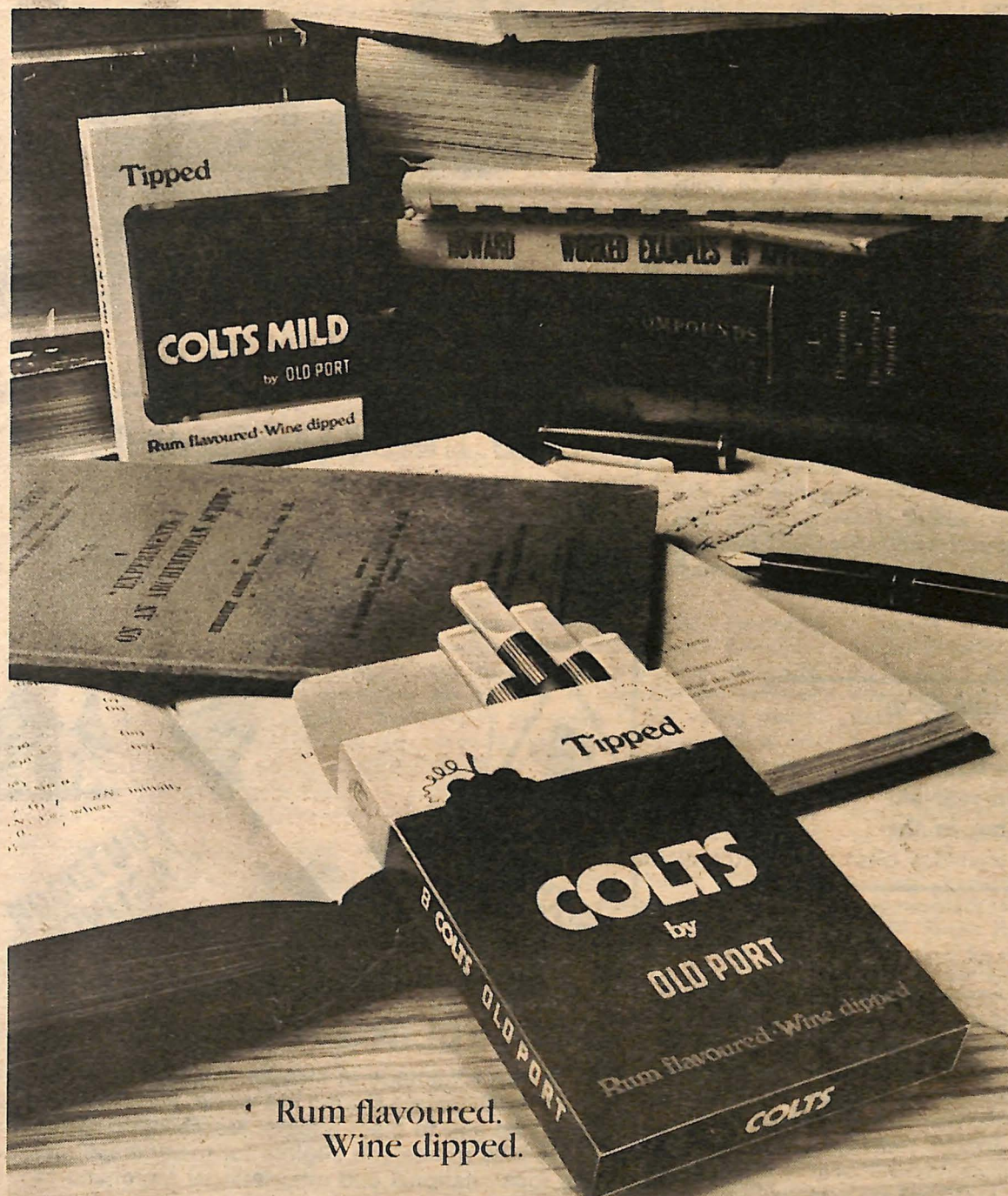
lung cancer and asbestosis, a potentially fatal scarring of the lung tissues.

In addition, students in one of the buildings have found crumbling asbestos insulating plates in light fixtures in their apartments. Students have been complaining about the hazard since last October, according to resident student Bob Brewster.

"We will try to get at the problems as soon as possible," said University of Alberta Projects Manager Dan Pretzlaff. In the meantime, he said, residents should be extremely careful when changing light bulbs, and not disturb the sprayed-on ceiling coating at all.

Pretzlaff said the university wants to take air samples to test for air-borne asbestos, but they are having difficulty finding someone to do the job. The provincial government Occupational Health and Safety division can not do the tests because with their limited personnel they can only do tests in a workplace, said Pretzlaff.

The tests will be done soon, said Pretzlaff, and if necessary, cleanup will begin in May on one of the buildings. No date has been set for the other building.



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Entertainment

New wave nite: March 21

New Wave finally whets the fair shore of Mount Saint Vincent on Saturday, March 21. In a grand conspiracy, the English Society and the Year-book committee will present the **Trash Kanz** and **The No-name Brand Band** to the culture-starved masses at the Mount. The Trash Kanz have a long and sordid history that makes Joe Stalin look like a Girl Scout leader. Formed in 1979, they were said to be "probably the most original New Wave band in Halifax" by Existentialist Reality's mom. Such self-penned numbers like "Child Abuse" and "Carsick at the Drive-In" have driven many into frenzy, if not exile, and the way the Kanz launch into such classics of Rock like "The Beat Goes On", "It's My Party", and "Down By The River I Shot My Baby" will be remembered by many who can't forget.

With many band members now attending the Mount, the

Mount site of first undergrad English conference

by Bertha Dotten
Staff Reporter

On March 6-8th, Mount Saint Vincent University was the scene of the first Atlantic Undergraduate English Conference.

In attendance were forty-five students and faculty from various Atlantic Universities. The Universities invited were Mount Allison, The University of New Brunswick, Dalhousie, Saint Mary's University and Mount Saint Vincent.

"We had a pretty good turn out taking into consideration that it was the first one of its kind," said John Morganstern, a professor of the Mount's English Department.

Highlights of the conference were six workshops on the topics of Chaucer and Milton, Victorian Thought, Romantic Strategies, Nineteenth Century Novelists, Modern and other Cultures.

The most interesting session was one that was totally dedicated to the topic of creative writing where papers were presented by numerous students.

"It was great because of its potential to become an even greater success. It was the first of its kind and all had a good time", said Kelly Ryan, a member of Mount Saint Vincent's English Society.

Due to its popularity and success, the site of the next conference will be hotly debated, with possible locations at Mount Allison, University of New Brunswick, or Mount Saint Vincent.

inevitable question arises: Why did the Trash Kanz not appear sooner? Well, that answer's easy—they were afraid that someone would permanently install them in the new building. It's so hard to find a good garbage receptacle these days. . .

Also appearing on the bill will be the No-Name Brand Band, who used to be Class Cancelled, who used to be the A.V. Rock Band. All the musicians sprang from the fertile ground of the Audio-Visual Department of the Mount. Two came from the

country to teach these city slickers a thing or two, one decided to teach these young whipper snappers something about Rock'n'Roll, and one came from the Trash Kanz to get beaten up by the other three.

New Wave Nite should

inspire many to new highs in inexpressive dancing. Admission is \$3.00, but a \$1.00 refund will be given to those in New Wave costume. Interval music will be supplied by the Kontroversial Kim Van Fegglen, and the Dancing goes on from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Rosaria Lounge.

Color me green and bring me back home to the Picaro

all entries must be in crayon



Campus Comment

Campus Comment

In the face of even higher tuition fees, this week we asked Mount students what their reaction is to the fee hike announced last week. On a lighter note, we asked them what they thought of the possible return of the miniskirt.

Heather Redmond B.A.

1. I suppose it's good because it covers activities at the Mount. I don't think I'm too happy about it.
2. Not much. I don't know if I'd wear one, maybe eventually.

Asghar Talasaz Science

1. It's not necessary. It's difficult for students to pay more. They should help the students who are already here.
2. It could be interesting. Why not?



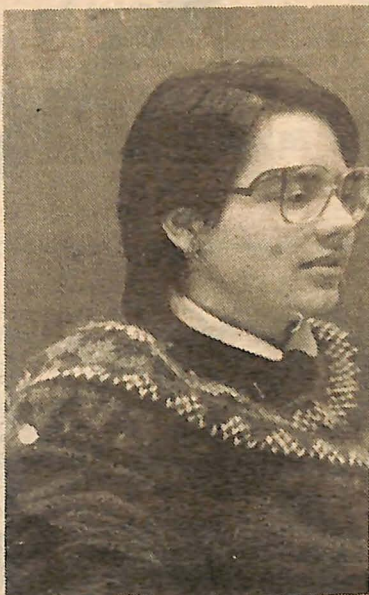
Sheila Dernier B.A.

1. We pay too much already. The government is still not giving out more in student loans. If they gave out more it would be okay.
2. Who brought that in, males? Would I wear one? No way!



Sandi Hebb B.A.

1. I don't think it's good. It's too expensive now.
2. Yech! I don't like them. I wouldn't wear them.



Catherine Grandy Home Ec.

1. I think it's terrible. I don't know if I can afford it.
2. I think it's stupid. I wouldn't wear one.



Two future Mount students???!! check out the furniture in Rosaria during the opening ceremonies on Saturday. (Woodroffe-Photopool)

OPEN WEEK '81

ENTERTAINMENT LINE-UP:

TUESDAY MARCH 17

ATTENTION PR STUDENTS:

You and your guests are invited to an

IRISH VICTORY PARTY

8:30 - 12:30

Shoot the blarney with your new PR exec

WET & DRY ROSARIA LOUNGE

Admission: \$1 if you're wearing green
\$1.50 if you're not!

WEDNESDAY MARCH 18

8:30 - 11 PM

ADMISSION: 75¢

WET & DRY

ROSARIA LOUNGE

COFFEEHOUSE
CABARET

Featuring a showcase
of Mount talent

THURSDAY MARCH 19

If you couldn't go South for the Break,

VINCENT HALL

brings the South to you!

BEACH BLAST!!

ADMISSION

\$2.00

9 PM - 1 AM

ROSARIA CENTRE
WET & DRY

Bop to the beat of the Beatles and the Beach Boys

It's a resident's life

Meal plan questioned

by Bertha Dotten
Staff Reporter

This week's column is on the topic of a fifteen meal plan along with a nineteen plan.

Cathy MacDonald of Evaristus Hall suggested going back to a similar meal plan as last year.

The reason why V.S. services and Mount Saint Vincent University decided to switch to one nineteen meal plan was due to the fact that it would cost less than the old system, and also it was a time consuming process to punch the fifteen meal card and caused a longer wait getting to the meal itself.

"I think it's a better deal for the students", said Heather Sutherland, who was the chair person for the Foods Committee last year.

Michael Merrigan said the new system, "was approved by the students on the Food Committee" last year.

The nineteen meal plan, according to David Brown, V.S. Services Atlantic Region

Representative, is based on the price average of 12.8 meals per week. This means that a student only pays a little more with the nineteen meal plan than that of having a choice of meal plans.

"There wouldn't be that much difference in price" said Merrigan.

In MacDonald's letter, she pointed out that it would be convenient for students who are at the university only a few days at a time.

"I feel that it wouldn't create a difficulty, the University just wants to get more money out of us."

It is not totally the University's decision to change the meal plan. Last year the students were consulted on the matter and so was V.S. services. It was decided the easiest method for a meal plan would be to have one similar to many other Universities in the region. That plan is the nineteen meal plan, in use this year, and which will be continued next year.