

Manley condemns US

by Neal Watson

Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley condemned imperialistic US foreign policy and says "tyranny and oppression must be removed from the third world."

Appearing in SUB on Sunday before an enthusiastic almost capacity crowd, Michael Manley spoke eloquently and in considerable detail about issues confronting the third world.

A standing ovation greeted the charismatic Manley who said that these were "troubled times" for the Caribbean and Latin America.

Manley, who heads the socialist People's Nationalist Party (PNP) in Jamaica, outlined the historical reasons for the struggles against foreign domination in the third world.

"You cannot separate the third world from the history of modern imperialism," he said.

The Jamaican leader said the legacy of modern imperialism had "distorted the normal growth of economic activity in the third world."

Imperialism has "deprived third world countries of the chance to develop and has laid the conditions for poverty and underdevelopment by creating economic structural dependence," Manley said.

Manley brought the partisan crowd to its feet by pledging to "work and struggle to make independence meaningful."

Reminding his audience that he was not there to discuss Jamaican politics, Manley turned to a treatment of US foreign policy in the region - in particular, the invasion of Grenada.

Saying he was just about alone in his position, Manley declared he absolutely disagreed with the American invasion of Grenada.

Manley said the justifications behind the invasion were not sincere and charged that the invasion represented "cynicism of intention" and "political opportunism" on the part of the invading countries.

The former prime minister said that the arms found on Grenada were defensive arms.

Assassinated Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was attempting to build an army because he was afraid of the possibility of US intervention in his country, said Manley.

Bishop, and other leaders in the third world, aren't concerned with who provides them with

weapons for security, said Manley - only with safeguarding their security.

"You are not worried about who will lend you the rifle," said Manley.

Manley strongly rejected the Reagan administration's contention that by supplying Grenada with arms the Soviets would inspire a communist takeover and ignited the crowd by declaring that "no people have the capacity to lead another into revolution."

This belief is founded on a profound misunderstanding of human nature, said Manley.

"Did the writings of Voltaire drive the Americans to revolution?" asked Manley.

"People are driven by themselves," he said.

Because superpower influence over the third world is so pervasive, Manley emphasized his commitment to the non-aligned movement.

Non-alignment provides a "political umbrella" for the third world to avoid superpower rivalry he said.

Though he was very critical of superpower posturing in the region, Manley paid tribute to Canadian foreign policy which, he said, was "strikingly different than Washington's."

Manley praised Canada's "constructive relationship with the Caribbean."

Despite his declared intention to avoid a discussion of Jamaican politics, the issue came up almost immediately during the question and answer session.

Manley commented on the December election in Jamaica called by Prime Minister Edward Seaga in which Manley's PNP conducted an election boycott.

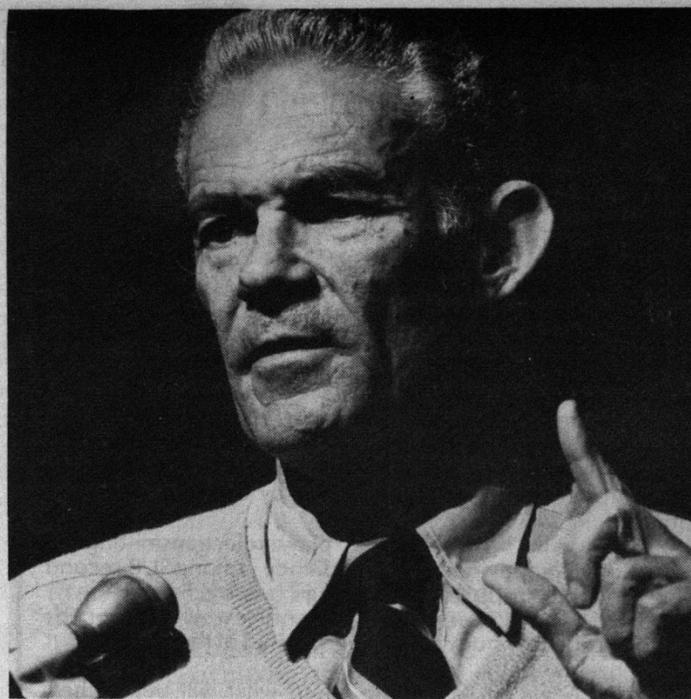
The PNP leader charged that Seaga had broken an agreement not to call an election until voter registration lists had been updated.

According to Manley, to have participated in the election would have been to "legitimize a fraud by consent."

Manley was Prime Minister from 1972 to 1980.

At present, Jamaica is without any official opposition in Parliament, and Manley's PNP conduct their meetings in a local arena.

In an appeal to Jamaican nationalists studying in Canada, Manley conceded the material advantage of living in Canada, but exhorted Jamaicans to "build your inner patriotic spirit" and "consider the glorious challenge of building your own country."



Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Babies for sale - \$50,000

Calgary (CUP) - Calgary will soon start mass producing a new commodity - babies.

The University of Calgary and a local hospital plan to open a test-tube baby clinic in March, despite protest from anti-abortion groups.

The clinic, the third of its kind in Canada, will implant eggs fertilized in a culture dish into women and hope this leads to

pregnancy.

Anti-abortion groups in Calgary and Edmonton, where another clinic may open, object to the procedure because it is "unnatural" and because unfit eggs are destroyed. Edmonton groups hope to prevent a clinic from opening in their city.

Each baby produced will cost an estimated \$50,000.

SUB gutted by fire

A flare-up on the second floor of Students' Union Building (SUB) last Thursday caused minor smoke damage, leaving two SU clubs without an office.

The flare-up, believed to have started between 12:30 AM and 4:30 AM Thursday morning, was caused by a cigarette butt left on a couch in room 234 SUB.

The Accounting Club and the Stock Market Club previously occupied the room and they have moved temporarily to room 232 SUB, an office for Varsity Christian Fellowship, and Campus Crusade

for Christ.

Accounting Club President Michael Hrychshyn says the couch was in bad shape, with stuffing coming out from the inside. He said there was no actual blaze, but there was a lot of smoke.

The smell of smoke is still in the air, despite the fire marshal's orders of sealing the room until further investigation into the flare-up.

Janitorial staff apparently emptied the waste paper baskets from room 234 just before the flare-up.

Pressure forces wage rollback

Unlike the U of A's SU Executive, McGill's Arts and Science Executive Council (ASEC) changed their minds about how much they are worth and rescinded a motion calling for retroactive honoraria.

Pressure from individual students and Presidents of Departmental Students' Associations funded by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) forced the move.

The ASUS collects \$10 from each of McGill's 6000 students in Arts and Science. In 1982-83, the ASUS ended up with a \$8390 surplus, prompting this year's executive members to push for a part of the windfall.

Under the 1983-84 Executive's scheme, last year's President would have received a bonus of \$750 with another \$3830 to split up among the Exec and 12 councillors.

Students demanded to know the reason for the closed session meeting that awarded the honoraria.

Students' reactions to the meeting ranged from alienation by ASEC's responses, to anger resulting from the manner in which the questions were handled.

Thus, the ASEC bowed to public pressure and held a special meeting, agreeing to:

- * rescind the motion to award the honoraria.

- * make efforts to retrieve the money as quickly as possible.

- * strike a committee of three ASEC members, three members of the Arts and Science community-at-large, and one ASEC member to serve as chair.

Repatriation for Miskitos

by Michael Wynne

"I saw Bruderheim farmers, I saw roads, I saw buffalo. I've never seen these before. I saw horses, cows, and pigs bigger than in my country. I saw machinery. I wondered how God has blessed these people, to live in peace."

While not having seen a Bruderheim farmer is no tragedy, the Moravian Minister and Miskito Indian from Nicaragua who mentioned this also said that responsibility comes with peace and prosperity.

"It means you have the responsibility to help others," the reverend Fernando Colomer explained. Colomer spoke Thursday, February 9, at the weekly meeting of the Student Christian Movement, a U of A group formed by the Chaplain's Association.

Bruce Millier, U of A United Church Chaplain, said his interdenominational group invited Reverend Colomer here during his Alberta tour "to get the true information about the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua."

As the Nicaraguan civil war reached its bloody climax in July, 1979, the Miskito Indians, long-ignored in their geographically-isolated lands near the Honduran border got involved in a fight not of their making, but a fight whose results influenced their future.

Thousands of Miskitos fled across the river to Honduras to avoid the violence. After the Sandanista victory, the new government tried to integrate the remaining Miskitos into its new social programs: a literacy campaign, a national health care system, and a public education system.

The new government included representatives from professional organizations, unions, and other sectors of Nicaraguan society, including Miskitos and other native groups. But the Miskito leader turned out to be working with the counter-

revolutionaries ("contras") based in Honduras, and recruiting and-or kidnapping Miskitos for his cause.

"He was later used by the US government in the Red Christmas plot," Colomer said.

The Red Christmas Plot, hatched December 22, 1981, saw contras try to occupy a village, San Carlos, in Miskito territory, declare it free, and ask for international recognition. The village repulsed the attack.

But recurring border attacks from Honduras forced the Nicaraguan government to evacuate villages near the river which divides the countries.

"The border people had to leave their settlements behind and accept evacuation," Colomer said. "Villages where there was fighting asked to move. Where there was no fighting, the people didn't want to go. They wanted to see the fighting first."

In this "complex situation", the Indians are caught between the Sandanistas and the contras, the latter supported by the Honduran and Costa Rican armed forces and the US government. The border area is now a militarized zone.

Now Nicaragua is trying to repatriate the Miskitos frightened or cajoled from their homeland in Nicaragua. Colomer said his people want to return to their ancestral lands, and to escape bad treatment in foreign refugee camps.

"People in the Costa Rican government make much money in the name of the refugees. The contras control the refugee camps there. When security is established (in Nicaragua) the people can come back," Colomer said, requesting peace for the rebuilding of Nicaragua.

"Our revolution is a new process. Most of the leadership is young people, young like you. We don't want war."

LOADS OF IT

*Russians are Red
 Birdies are Blue
 I've slaughtered my pig
 Here's some bacon for you!*

**Valentine Customs
 Around The World... Mill Woods**