

## Kept under wraps

# Chocolate bars beat lax immigration laws

By SHELLEY RABINOVITCH

Calm in the Central Square Cafeteria was disrupted last Thursday when two or three students inserted their dimes into the candy machine for an all-Canadian chocolate bar, Neilson's Liquid Four Flavour, and instead received stale-looking bars with American "Imported from Canada" labels on them.

A spokesman for Active Vending, the company that owns the machines, was upset by the situation. "We buy our stock from Karry's Vending, Ltd., and all their products are supposed to be Canadian-made. They're a Canadian company." This was the first time the problem with American wrappers was reported, and they promised to look into the matter.

The operations manager for Karry's could not explain the American wrappers. "All our stock is bought in

Toronto, as Neilson's has a plant here.

They send their representative here and we order directly from them. If the candy was stale, though, the Active Vending rep on campus will reimburse people for the bars. We'll reimburse them."

There is no A.V. rep on campus, and the manager of the Central Square cafeteria said he could not refund the dime. However, he did promise to speak to the A.V. repairman about the matter.

Neilson's explained the problem of the wrapper. The domestic one is different from the one used on exports. Occasionally, a new employee will put the wrong wrapper on a product, and it will be sent out in a domestic shipment before it is caught.

The spokesman also said the heat this summer caused the cocoa butter to rise to the surface of the bar, giving it a stale look.

Neilson's apologized and promised to send a carton of fresh products as a refund. "This is quite a competitive business and we don't want our patrons to feel we ignore such complaints. We guarantee the freshness of all our products, and we mean it," the Neilson's spokesman said.

So, if you get a stale-looking bar in a vending machine campus, or if it has an American wrapper on it, tell the manufacturers about it. They seem more than happy to help you.



Chocolate bars in Central Square cafeteria suddenly appeared in American import wrappers, as Debbie Ritchie found out. The error is attributed to a new

employee at the Neilson's plant who accidentally let them slip into a local order.

## Canadian embassy locks doors

TORONTO(CUP)The Canadian embassy in Chile has "locked its doors" to over 250 political refugees seeking asylum, according to Tim Drainin, a member of the Latin American Working Group.

Drainin, speaking at a Waffle educational seminar on the struggle of Chilean people, said at least three of those turned down by the ambassador have been killed. At present the Canadian embassy harbors about 20 Latin Americans. The embassies of Mexico, Argentina, and Panama harbor hundreds.

Drainin learned from an External Affairs official that the Canadian government has accepted only two applicants to emigrate to Canada. The official is reported to have said the government will not offer asylum to "free-loaders".

At the end of the seminar Drainin read a resolution addressed to Mitchell Sharp asking the government to take action to alleviate the plight of refugees escaping persecution. It was unanimously approved by the audience.

The resolution asks the government to open its doors to all Chileans requiring and seeking help; to admit to Canada all those who wish to come; and to provide physical means, such as an airlift, for refugees to reach safety.

The refugees are Chilean leftists fleeing government repression after the Sept. 11 coup that changed the country's leadership from socialist to militaristic.

## Green Bush may take Grad lounge

Graduate students may be forced to pursue their leisure-time activities elsewhere if the graduate students lounge is taken over by the Green Bush Inn for a pub.

Grads expressed concern at the October 1 Graduate Students Association meeting that the takeover would put an end to "doing up, sleeping, and making out" in the lounge. They were also upset by the prospect of having liquor and "snotty-nosed undergraduates" in their midst.

The association executive was criticized at the meeting for the way it spent the \$2,500 graduate student fund last year.

Between 15 and 20 people, including six G.S.A. representatives, attended the meeting.

The Graduate Students Association will meet again Monday, October 15 at 5:45 to hear nomination speeches for the executive. Elections will take place Tuesday, October 16 in the Grad Students Lounge.

## Fetus human from moment of conception-Dr. Dawn Jebb

By SUSAN COOPER

"The Morgentalers today are the price we pay for living in a democracy." Dr. Dawn Jebb told a group of about 20 people at a Pro-Life meeting held in a Curtis Lecture Hall last Tuesday.

Dr. Jebb, an obstetrician and gynecologist at the Women's College Hospital, said "from the moment of conception a fetus is a human being since all the arrangements for its development are there." This, she stated, was not her opinion but scientific fact.

"The mother only provides nourishment and the intrauterine environment. Thirty years ago viability (ability to live outside the uterus) was approximately 30 weeks. It is now as early as 20 weeks and scientists predict in twenty years it may be reduced to 10 or 12. Viability then, as a criteria for determining the humanity of the unborn, is invalid."

Dr. Jebb went on to describe the development of the unborn baby. At 12 weeks, the stage when most therapeutic abortions are performed,

the 2 1/2 inch fetus has all the internal organs of an adult. It curls its toes, sucks its thumb, and kicks just like a miniature baby. At 20 weeks, the maximum age to which the Canadian government allows abortion, hair begins to grow and eyebrows and eyelashes appear.

The various methods of abortion were then described: dilation and curettage which involves removing the fetus with a curved knife called a curette; suction curettage (the most common method) a process involving a powerful vacuum machine; the saline method whereby the fetus is burned to death by a salt solution, and hysterotomy, a miniature Caesarian section. The last two methods are used only after 12 weeks.

Slides were then shown which depicted the results of abortion.

Dr. Jebb then tackled the arguments held by pro-abortionists.

On rape: A true case of pregnancy resulting from a rape is very rare. When it does happen three people are involved: the sexual deviate, the girl who becomes emotionally damaged,

and the developing human baby who is the "only one who is all there. Why kill off the least damaged?"

On the health of the mother: Heart disease and diabetes are no excuse for abortion. We have enough technical means to support the mother safely through the ordeal of childbirth. Possibly the only case where the life of the mother would be in real danger would be if she had cancer of her reproductive organs. On unwanted children: An unwanted child can be turned into a wanted child through the process of adoption. The Children's Aid Society in Toronto says there are twice as many parents on their waiting list as babies. The other alternatives to abortion are foster homes, social agencies and daycare centres.

## Morgantaler trial ruled not test case

MONTREAL (CUPI) — Judge J.K. Hugessen has ruled that the trial of Dr. Henry Morgantaler cannot be argued as a test case of the Canadian constitution and Bill of Rights.

Claude Armand Sheppard, the lawyer defending Morgantaler against six counts of performing illegal abortions, had hoped to challenge the abortion law on the grounds that it is discriminatory and contradicts the Bill of Rights. He claimed women did not have equal access to the means prescribed in the law for obtaining an abortion.

Hugessen also overruled the petition challenging the preferred indictment. Morgantaler must now stand trial without a preliminary hearing. He will be tried in Criminal Court.

Morgantaler has publicly admitted performing nearly 5,000 abortions in the last five years. Defence committees have been formed across the country.

Three members of Parliament have offered Morgantaler their support: Stuard Leggatt (NDP-New Westminster), Peter Reilly (PC-Ottawa West), and Grace MacInnis (NDP-Vancouver Kingsway). Leggatt has a private member's bill before the Commons calling for the removal of abortion from the criminal code.

Morgantaler's trial date has been tentatively set for October 18.

## Future uncertain

# Coup disrupts Chilean students life

By ROBIN ENDRES

This is the first of a two-part interview

Alfonso Grau is a Chilean working on his Ph.D. in metallurgy at the University of Toronto. He was sent here with his wife and two children by the Popular Unity Government of Chile three years ago with the understanding that he would return to his native country when his studies were completed. Since the military coup in Chile one month ago, the future of the Grau family, like that of the other Chilean students in Toronto, is completely uncertain.

In a special interview with Excalibur, Grau spoke of the political situation in Chile before and after the junta, focussing his remarks on the situation within the universities.

During the three years of the Allende government, massive educational reforms were set in motion. Many were implemented; some were in the process of being voted on in parliament when the democratization of education in Chile was halted by bombs and gunfire.

The principal reform within the universities was the democratization of academic structures. Prior to the Allende government, academic positions were appointed. Under Popular Unity, however, "the academic life of

the university was directed by the students, staff and administrative personnel. Heads of departments, faculties and the highest academic authorities were elected by the whole university," Grau said.

An extremely strict curriculum was altered so that students had a wider choice of courses. Education in general became more critical, more geared to the examination of Chile's social problems.

Since prohibitive entrance fees traditionally discriminate against the working class, the Allende government set up special scholarship funds to provide universal accessibility to the universities.

The universities, the government and the trade union movement all provided funds in order to make higher education available to working class youth.

Communist and Socialist students organized into groups which conducted "alphabetization" programmes.

During the school term and summer holidays, these groups went into the countryside and poorer areas of the cities providing literacy training and other skills. Students also did

voluntary work building recreation centres and helping with agricultural work.

The fine arts faculties, particularly music and theatre, were composed of militant leftist students who organized cultural programmes in deprived areas. The watchword among students was "bring the university to the people," Grau said.

Education at the elementary and secondary level was different for different groups. "Private education was powerful and mainly for the upper classes. These schools were run principally by Catholics and Americans. Then there was a public educational system for the working class and some middle class children."

"Allende proposed a Unified National School, which would put the whole system under the same rule with common programmes, including the teaching of social sciences as an important part of the curriculum for high schools," Grau said.

This proposal was strongly resisted by the Christian Democrats, some parts of the military, and the Catholic church hierarchy—although the worker priests were in favour of it.

... to be continued next week