

Terrorists do not recognize limits

by Neal Watson

If we were effectively concerned with terrorism in the west, we would "refuse to take sides, except the side of human civilization," said Dr. Carmichael of the political science department speaking on Friday.

In a recent Political Science Undergraduate Association sponsored forum, Dr. Carmichael considered the justifications behind terrorist activity.

Professor Carmichael defined terrorism as acts by groups or individuals that have rejected the authority of the state and that "inflict violence upon innocence" in order to terrorize others.

There are two perspectives that must be considered in assessing terrorism said Carmichael. One is that terrorist acts are so evil that they cannot be justified. The second holds that all human beings must be prepared to commit violence to retain respect or uphold human commitments.

Describing himself as a "political philosopher," Carmichael said, that as a result of the preceding perspective, we must ask ourselves the question, "is civilization working?"

In this context, the "apparently unintelligible violence" of the terrorist can be understood in human terms.

Carmichael went on to address the conventional policy of most states in dealing with terrorism whereby, it is emphasized, we must take a "strong stand to discourage terrorism."

Saying he had a "philosophical salt shaker to pour skepticism" over this notion, Carmichael asked if there was any evidence to support that proposition.

When asked about the Israeli raid at Entebbe to rescue hostages as a pragmatic and successful precedent for dealing with terrorists, Carmichael did admit that Entebbe had emerged as the "paradigm of a successful operation." However, Carmichael cautioned that by accepting violent rescue as policy, you are

"buying a whole set of ideas." "Short-term response is long-term pain," he said.

Carmichael questioned if the raid at Entebbe was for the long-term security of the state of Israeli or for the short-term gain of the Israeli government.

Violent rescue from security forces is dramatic but unnecessary said Carmichael. Violence is not odious because it is perpetrated by terrorists said Carmichael, it is "odious because it is odious."

Despite the "expedient" point of view of law-makers in dealing with terrorists, Carmichael insisted that "you always have a choice."

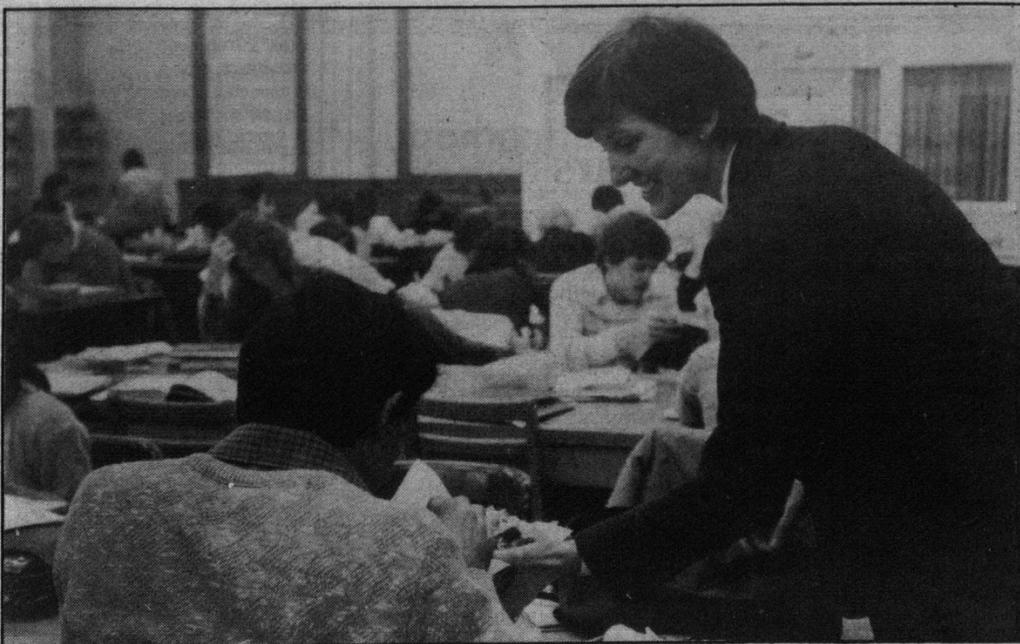
Although he was questioned about terrorism in Lebanon, Chile and other areas of the world, Carmichael said he was "reluctant to pass judgement on who should live or die in another part of the world." Because we can afford the luxury of taking sides, we are in no position to judge said Carmichael.

We are negatively influenced by the "network" usage of the term terrorism that defines a terrorist as someone who "engages in violence that we do not agree with."

"The more we take sides," Carmichael said, "the more we fuel the terror." Carmichael said his policy of not taking sides was "completely pragmatic."

The terrorist has rejected civilized society and "insists on being God" said Carmichael. In civilized society, the citizen must accept limitations on his rights if the society is to survive. The terrorist refuses to acknowledge these limitations.

What we must remember if civilized society is to function, Carmichael asserted, is that what the individual owes as "human being takes precedence over what he owes as citizen."



Librarians in Rutherford South are giving candy away to thank students for their co-operation while library orientation was held in the Study Hall. Normally orientation is held in Rutherford North, but this term the asbestos removal in Cameron meant the serials acquisition unit had to be moved to Rutherford North; orientation in turn had to be moved to the Study Hall. Library instruction will be back in Rutherford North next term.

photo: Tom Hub

Canadian aid humanitarian

by Cheryl Parsons

"Nearly two-fifths of Canadian bilateral aid goes to Asia - India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh being the main recipients," said Dr. Bacchus, Director of the Centre for International Events and Development.

Bacchus opened the IDC sponsored forum "Asian Perceptions of Canadian Aid" last Friday.

Three noted speakers were on hand to represent three areas of Asia.

Dr. Gorind Agrawal, professor and Executive Director of the Centre for Economic Development at Tribhuvan University in Nepal, spoke about the problems of South Asia.

"South Asia has the largest concentration of world poverty," he noted.

Agrawal said huge wastes of human and natural resources are preventing South Asia from achieving national self reliance.

A major problem he cited is lack of regional cooperation. "There is a great deal of suspicion in South Asia; relations with India are not very good," said Agrawal.

"But," he added, "despite political suspicions, economically we have to get together." He referred to wheat and tea sales and the arms race in India.

Agrawal believes Canada should think of South Asia in terms of a region instead of considering each of the seven countries separately.

"A liberal policy should be taken," he suggested. "There should be some equity so that every country gets the benefits."

He felt that energy, water and forestry were the main areas of resource development that needed Canadian assistance.

He concluded, "there is a humanitarian touch in Canadian aid. I don't believe they are only concerned with trade and the controlling of communism."

The second speaker, Dr. Fang Xiao, Deputy Director of the Department of Interim Cooperation in Science and Technology in the People's Republic of China, spoke on Canadian-Sino relations.

He perceived them to be very good, citing various political visits and educational exchanges.

The main scope of Xiao's talk was not so much aid, as Canada's role in scientific and technological development.

"We must depend on the development of science," Xiao said. "We have a long way to go to catch up with world advanced levels."

He summed up, "China places great importance in foreign cooperation with Canada and looks toward long-term cooperation."

The final speaker was Dr. Mochtan Naim, Chairman of the

Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Andales University in Indonesia.

He described aid in terms of quality as opposed to economic and technological surface needs.

Economic and technical assistance are not enough. Alone, they are as cold as the Canadian weather."

Naim suggested that aid is given solely to prevent countries from becoming too poor to trade.

"An ethical question is at stake," said Naim. "Do you create rivals when you help poor countries become strong?"

He questioned whether it might not be beneficial for the strong, developed countries to keep the poor, poor.

Naim looked towards a "global community. Aid is often too cold; there is no affection, no family touch," he commented.

"There is more than just foreign aid at stake - there is the human side. We all share the same Earth."

The three men are on a two week speaking tour of Canada.

Says Naim, "development assistance alone is not enough."

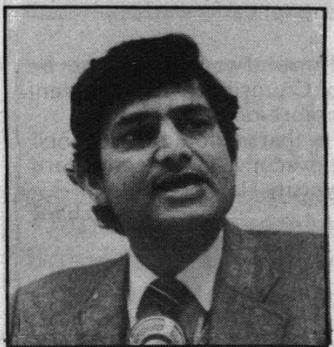
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Agrawal speaks about South Asian poverty

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Committee needs input

The Law Review Committee needs input to establish a philosophy of student discipline the University will support. Students are encouraged to read the code and respond to P.M. Plaskitt, Secretary, Campus Law Review Committee, 2-5 University Hall, or to Ann Befus, Academic Commissioner of the SU by 31 January 1984.



Dick all heart

Advanced Education Minister, Dick Johnston, announced Thursday that over 4,390 Alberta post-secondary students have received scholarships this fall totalling in excess of \$6.6 million from two programs of the Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund: the Alexander Rutherford Scholarships for High School Achievement and the Louise McKinney Post-Secondary Scholarships.

Alexander Rutherford Scholarships have been awarded to approximately 3,660 high school graduates who are attending post-secondary institutions this fall. The total value of these awards is over \$4.2 million.

These scholarships are given on the basis of high school academic achievement in grades 10, 11 and 12. To be eligible, the students must obtain an 80 per cent average in five designated subjects.

The grade 10 portion of the scholarship is \$300, the grade 11 is

\$500 and the grade 12 portion is \$700, bringing the maximum individual award for this scholarship to \$1,500.

Only 730 students have received Louise McKinney Post-Secondary Scholarships totalling over \$2.4 million. These scholarships are awarded for academic excellence at the post-secondary level.

Scholarships are valued at \$3,000 at the undergraduate level and \$6,000 in faculties such as medicine, law, dentistry, veterinary medicine and optometry.

The Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund was established by the Government of Alberta in 1981 with an endowment of \$100 million from the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund.

Since that time over 12,100 high school and undergraduate students have received awards totalling in excess of \$17.9 million under the Alexander Rutherford and Louise McKinney Scholarships.

Gateway Newswriters
Meeting in Room 282 SUB, at 3:30 Thursday
afternoons.