

SUB THEATRE ★ MOVIES ★



SUB THEATRE

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY

SHOWTIME: 8 p.m.

\$2.00

for U of A Students
\$4.00 for Non-Students
Tickets Available at Door
½ Hour Prior to Show

Pssst... don't tell the Chef, but Tuesday is:

**ALL YOU CAN EAT
PASTA DAY** at C.A.B. Cafeteria



All you can eat
for only **\$3.99**

Served from 10:30 am-1:00 pm

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Tools for Peace & Change for Children
present

The Nicaraguan Ambassador

SERGIO LACAYO

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Humanities HCL1 U of A

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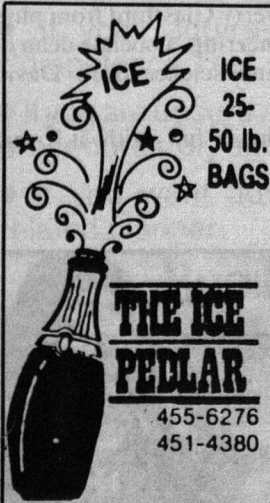


with special guests

Idyl Tea

Friday, February 10, 1989, 7:30pm - 1:00am
at Dinwoodie Lounge

Prices: \$3.00 advance, \$5.00 at the door, no minors, age I.D. required.
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Environmentalist hackles up over "humane" animal trap

by David Gazard

reprinted from the U of C Gauntlet

Recent developments in animal traps have humane societies crying that there is still not enough being done in the fur industry to protect animals.

According to the President of The People Against Cruel Trapping Society, B. Dick Faragini, the recent trap developments will still mean many animals may lie alive for hours, or even days, if the device does not function properly.

The new trap, called the Magnum 120, is an off-spring of the Conibear trap. It kills animals with a scissor-like blow on the skull or spine, and is touted as the most humane trap on the market. Tests have shown that it nearly always kills in less than a minute.

But Faragini says that the Magnum 120, even with its improvements, which include higher powered springs, and a better trigger approach that leaves animals vulnerable, are useless if the wrong type of animal is engaged. "It (the Magnum) is only good on about ten per cent of animals," he says.

Alberta Fish and Wildlife Fur Management co-ordinator Fred Neumann doesn't think so. Neumann says that animals caught improperly die quickly due to the stress they face, and to the cold. "In extreme cold the animals often die of hypothermia in a

short time — about an hour," he said.

Neumann says that the ongoing battle between the trappers and humane societies boils down to what each group perceives to be the definition of humaneness. In response to the charges that the government is not doing enough for the wellbeing of animals, Neumann says that "the government has come a long way already." He cites trap developments, trapper education, trap testing, and education of the general public as being important to the industry. "It would be nice to develop the ideal trap," he says, "but there's a lot of people that have to learn how to use it."

Faragini, however, doesn't believe that enough is being done as far as the fur trapping industry is concerned. He points to the fact that the government has recently reduced funding for wildlife management by 6.7 per cent.

He also thinks that the industry doesn't make enough money for the trappers to justify the suffering the animals incur. The average trapper makes only \$500-\$1,000 a year from trapping before expenses to supplement his other income. "Wiping out trapping wouldn't hurt anyone that much," Faragini says.

Neumann doesn't see this as a viable possibility. He counters with the argument that a thousand dollars goes a long way up north

where most of the trappers live. Neumann also says that the trapping industry brings in over \$7 million for the province annually. He adds that many natives would lose out financially if trapping were to be banned.

But Faragini claims that "less than five per cent of native people even trap." He says that this argument is simply a government justification to keep the industry alive.

"The bottom line," according to Faragini, "is the need to see the reduction in the devices that cause incredible suffering."

Peeper pays with parole

by Kevin Law

A student residence at the University of Toronto has recently been suffering from a rash of Peeping Toms in the showers, according to the campus newspaper *The Varsity*.

Shawna Tackeberry, a second year resident student at University College, claimed to be the victim of three separate Peeping Tom incidents this year. One such incident resulted in a charge being laid.

Toronto architect John Selles pleaded guilty to a charge of mischief over a November 28 incident and was sentenced January 25 to 13 months probation.

Tackeberry said, "He was looking over (the front of the door) into the changing area," as she was about to dress after a shower. "I at least had the towel around me."

She said she reacted angrily, chasing the man down the hall. During the previous two occurrences she froze from fear.

Tackeberry's friends caught Selles and held him for police. She described the shower peeper as "meek looking."

The University of Toronto is located in the downtown core, and, according to *The Varsity* news editor Ian Jack, "doors were not being locked and it was easy to get into the residence without having to pass by anyone."

Security for the residence has been improved recently. Locks have been changed, another building porter hired, and exterior doors are being locked, whereas before the incidents they were often left open.

Fees frighten away foreign students

by Fiorella Grossi

LONDON, ON (ISIS) — Canadian universities are becoming less attractive to international students, a situation that will hurt Canada in the long run, says a report from the Canadian Bureau on International Education.

Of the major countries receiving foreign university students, Canada is the only one that had a steady decline in international enrolment over the past four years.

Last year, this number decreased by 2.2 per cent — 10 per cent at the undergraduate level — while the United States, United Kingdom, and other countries had increases, some more than 10 per cent.

Apart from the lack of international advertising of Canadian universities, the CBIE report, *Where Are We Now*, lists differential fees, four to five times the amount of tuition for Canadian students, as one of the major reasons for the decline.

Since foreign students do not pay taxes, seven provinces have implemented differential fees since the mid-'70s to ensure Canadian taxpayers do not finance foreign students' educations.

A year of education in Canada for an international student can run as high as \$25,000 including tuition fees, rent and other costs of living, according to the report.

"It's in our national interest to have foreign students in our university system," said Colin Stewart, author of the report at CBIE. "Almost like having Canadian embassies around the world."

He expects future cultural and trade relations with Canada will be encouraged by foreign students returning to their native countries.

"Differential fees are perhaps a factor (in the decline) but they're not really anything major," said Mary Cioni, director of research and support of international activities branch at the Ontario ministry of colleges and universities.

Tuition fees for foreign students is more expensive in countries such as the United States, but these countries have not faced an enrolment decline. "The majority of foreign students come from the U.S. and Hong Kong and are used to paying fees much higher than in Ontario."

However, Cioni said differential fees are not in place to act as a barrier. "There fees are higher since educating a foreign student costs more because of the support system that's needed."

Students from developing countries, involved in education exchanges with Canada, are exempt from the differential fees. This policy helped about 1,000 graduate students last year.

On The Wild Side

