

Doctor calls for a human approach

by Mary Ruth Olson

A crowded classroom. Speaking is a slight figure, his words punctuated with dramatic gestures. The figure is Shuichi Kato: medical doctor turned literature professor and ultimately, literary scholar.

Co-sponsored by a number of departments at the U of A, Dr. Kato recently gave a series of lectures on topics ranging from Japanese society and aesthetics to Japanese politics and economic dynamism.

Following one lecture came the opportunity for an impromptu interview with Dr. Kato, over a beer in Dewey's.

A cosmopolitan, and at ease with words (in at least three languages), Dr. Kato proffered some interesting views on contemporary issues.

He feels, "to save human values in the technological age, the humanitarian approach to the world is important, especially in industrial

and technically advanced nations such as Canada and Japan." (One of his current projects is a book on "humanity vis-a-vis technology.")

Another point on values included the women's movements which Kato "sympathizes with completely." However, he noted that equality is vague — there should be equality in wages and education for example, but the idea of equality in terms of physical differences is "nonsense."

"Feminine and masculine cultures should be developed following their different attitudes but on equal bases," he says.

Kato also expressed his dismay over the current nuclear arms situation.

As a member of the 1945 U.S.-Japan Medical Team researching effects of the atomic bomb on the people of Hiroshima, Kato has experienced first-hand the horrors in the aftermath of a nuclear attack.

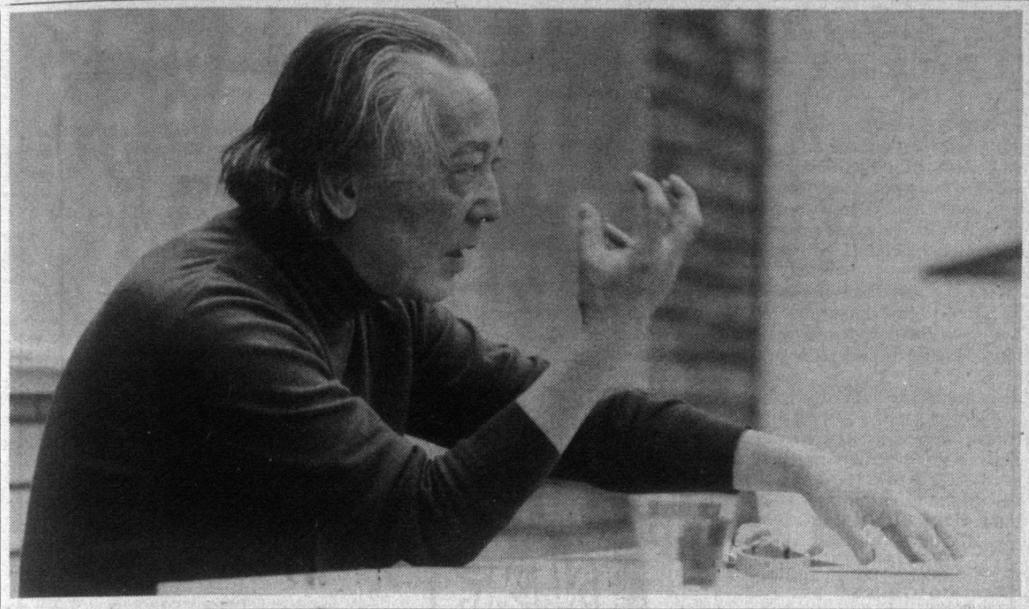
"The nuclear arms race is crazy. It does not enforce peace but instead increases the probability of war," he says.

He noted that there is no experience in nuclear war and the principle of trial and error cannot be applied to nuclear arms.

"The only way to harness, if not stop, the nuclear race is through public pressure," he says.

And on politics? "I am not really interested in politics but politics comes to me," Kato answered.

"Silence is a political attitude — if you are silent then you accept the status quo."



Japanese doctor and scholar Shuichi Kato outlines his humanitarian system dramatically.

Junta attacks Indian peoples

by Dale Lakevold

Government armies in Guatemala murder 40-50 rural Indians each day under a policy that says "all Indians are subversives," said a Canadian representative on the Human Rights Commission of Guatemala.

Mike O'Sullivan, speaking at the University of Regina Oct. 22, called conditions in the central American country "genocidal and a clearly thought-out policy" by the military regime.

The general Efraim Rios Montt regime, which seized power in a March 23, 1982 military coup, targetted rural Indians as possible collaborators with any of the country's four guerrilla groups.

It's a perverse logic that depicts all Indians as guerrillas, said O'Sullivan. "The government has shifted its attacks away from the primarily urban to the primarily rural."

Within three months of the coup, the human rights commission documented 2186 deaths of mostly rural Indian peasants by soldier or civilian death squads linked to the government.

By August 1982, figures from the mass organization Popular Front of January 31 reported 5000 deaths since the March coup.

The organization's bulletin listed specific massacres:

- 42 peasants murdered in the village of Pajumay in the province of Chimateno;
- 200 peasants held in the town of San Miguel Acatan and later machine gunned by soldiers;
- 30 peasants in Yolobojack shot as they fled huts torched by governments troops.

Indians represents 70 percent of

Guatemala's seven million population and until late 1981 they remained politically passive and isolated in rural areas.

With the discovery of oil and minerals on Indian lands, the government began to seize land and violently expel Indians.

And with guerrilla groups also looking to Indians for armed support, O'Sullivan said rural Indians have been forced into an "incredible mobilization" within the last four years.

Before late 1981 the former Lucas Garcia regime was "picking off" government opponents in urban areas, he said.

Alleged opponents included trade unionists, students, journalists or professionals from the urban middle class.

"When I was there, soldiers were beating up people in the streets or extorting money from motorists stopped at barricades."

He said government used the psychological tactic of "disappearance," where an individual would suddenly disappear and the family would not know whether the individual was alive or not.

"That tactic began in Brazil," said O'Sullivan, "and was carried to Chile by (General Augusto) Pinochet."

Presently 30,000 Indian refugees line the Mexican border, while earlier in the year, Indians occupied the Spanish embassy to call for international recognition of their plight.

But Guatemala continues to be touted as a country sympathetic to human rights with a "moderate" government similar to the violent Duarte regime in El Salvador, O'Sullivan said.

American military assistance to Guatemala, suspended in 1977 under

former president Jimmy Carter, may resume under the present Ronald Reagan administration.

He said an \$18 million loan for a rural telephone system in Guatemala, funded through the Interamerican Development Bank, could soon be approved by the US Congress.

Other US economic assistance totalling \$10 million resumed this year.

The Canadian ministry of exter-

nal affairs has not issued statements on human rights conditions in Guatemala since the coup.

But a five-year \$105 million Canadian aid package to central American has been withheld from Guatemala.

On July 1, 1982 the Human Rights Commission of Guatemala delivered a letter to Rios Montt outlining four demands to end violations.

Folksy PC: 'One party rule'

analysis by Mark Roppel

Well, how about that election? It is always a thrill to see democracy at work and I found the Honourable Peter Lougheed's acceptance speech especially moving. What an orator! I felt like bursting into song, "The Lougheed team; The Lougheed team Forever!" Sometimes I can hardly control myself. I don't care if he is short, Peter is one of the folkier guys around.

Now that the Conservatives finally have a good strong majority maybe they can get down to running this country, er... province in a responsible free-enterprise fashion without alot of silly interference.

It wasn't all fun and games though one thing did disturb me and that was the rise of an NDP opposition. Sure they only managed to elect two members but they started small in Russia too. Normally I would be

opposed to such an action, but under these exceptional circumstances perhaps the Lougheed government should consider introducing a bill to ban the official opposition. Some PC's deserving of patronage could be found to fill the two empty seats in the legislature and as competition, Grant Notley could be given a job as a tour guide of something. (How is his French?) Action must be taken before Alberta turns into a pinko outfit like the Gateway.

Another disappointment was the electoral defeat of WCC leader Gordon Kesler, that paragon of Western virtue and intellect. After all, was it not Kesler who first perceived Alberta's above-mentioned shift to the left? Was it not Kesler who coined the phrase "responsible free-enterprise" which Lougheed so quickly adopted? Was it not Kesler who advocated justice and freedom? The media did Gord Kesler in; hopefully the people will see through this conspiracy the next time.

Despite the two setbacks I have outlined, overall the election must be considered a great step forward. It was one party rule that made Albert what it is today; it is one party rule that will allow Peter Lougheed to turn Alberta into the greatest country, er... province in the world.

Tuition to jump 40% over two years bothers president

by Andrew Watts

I would say that it is the kind of rumour that has tremendous basis in truth.

Those were the words used by SU President, Robert Greenhill, when asked of a possible 20% tuition fee increase next year.

Greenhill went on to say that the possible increase in tuition concerns him even more when he considers "the decrease in the quality of education you're going to get."

Says Greenhill, "students are going to be paying 20% more and receive far less in return."

An increase of this amount would be the second big jump in tuition in as many years, bringing the two year total to 40%. This greatly exceeds the Federal Government's ceiling of six and five percent. Yet, according to Greenhill, it is difficult to lobby the Provincial government for a five percent increase because of the "negative implications that would have."

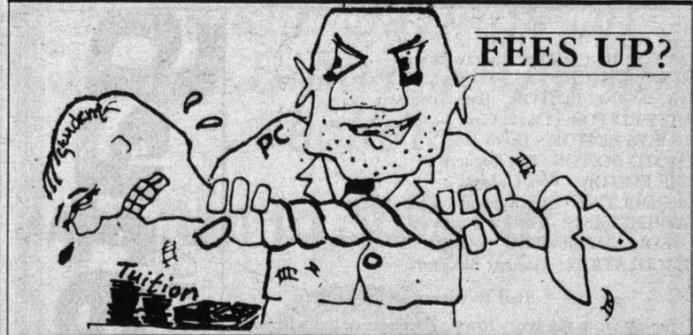
"If we lobby the government for a five percent increase they may impose that on the entire university grants, costs and salaries," Greenhill explains.

When contacted, the associate Vice President of Finance and Administration for the university,

Willard Allen, stated that, "that matter (tuition) has not been discussed much yet."

Allen would not say exactly how much tuition will go up next year, commenting, "there are many alternatives that must be considered with ranges of figures for grants and costs."

The maximum increase in tuition allowable is calculated by multiplying the amount of the increase in the provincial grant of the previous year by 1.5. With last year's grant increase of 14.6%, the maximum fees could go up next year would be 32.9%. However, Allen did say that, "I don't think that it (tuition) will go up by that amount."



Olivia Butti's Diary

Olivia got herself lost in maze of crescents trying to find her polling booth. A search is on.