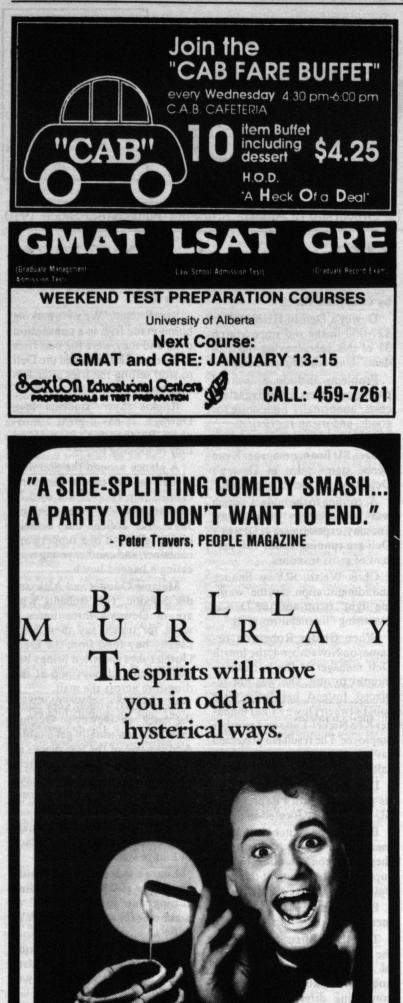
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## **Deli disappointment**

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just to clean up the mess." Prices don't appear to be a problem.

Though some items cost more this term than last, Dewey's prices are comparable to other food outlets on campus. Both Dewey's and the Power Plant sell sandwiches for \$2.95 each, while l'Express sells sandwiches ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.95.

Some of the deli customers say long line-ups are a problem, but others admit that long line-ups are a problem everywhere in the mall.

Ritchie says separate line-ups were tried but it proved too confusing.

Tom Wright, former SU business manager, originally proposed Dewey's institute a deli service in the spring of 1987.

"HUB Mall was happy to see us institute food service to compliment our alcohol service," says Wright. However, preliminary discussions regarding a potential menu for the proposed deli eliminated the possibility of selling hamburgers and fries.

The installation of the deli counter in September 1987 eliminated three tables that used to provide income for the pub portion of Dewey's. Also, the separation of the kitchen and the serving area resulted in costly double staffing.

So while l'Express has benefitted from the closure of the SUBway food outlet (daily sales are hovering around \$2,000 per day) Dewey's Deli has struggled with revenues of \$1,000 per day — well under the \$1,200 per day projected in the spring budget.

Dewey's Pub has enjoyed a profit of over \$43,000 since April 1 of this year.

With over \$70,000 spent on renovating Dewey's "it would be difficult to shut down the deli operation without giving it more of a chance," says Ritchie, adding, "I don't know whether it (setting up the deli) was a good idea, but I'm curious why these problems were not foreseen."

## **Delegates** speak

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countries get out of debt," Osunsade said. Inherent in the IMF's loan policy are guidelines to debtor countries for a more efficient use of resources, protection of vulnerable groups of society (usually the poor) and recognition of the interests of other countries. These concepts are central to the U.N.'s ideal of "Sustainable Development."

"As we see it the world's financial institutions must see the world's economy as one economy," Osunsade said. Development and the use of the world's resources must proceed in such a way that their use by future generations in all countries is not jeopardized, explained Osunsade. "We do not want future generations to inherit a world that is, in totality, worse off than today."

The decisions to make loans, and all IMF policy, is made by a 22 member executive board, of which Canada controls one seat. This translates to a large measure of power in the IMF, as about half of the seats are shared by more than one hundred developing countries. The reason for this is that the IMF employs a system of weighted voting, Osunsade explained, with the wealthier industrial countries paying much larger subscriptions and receiving heavier weighting. These include Canada, the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

In addition to providing loans in aid of the developing countries, the IMF has become a kind of international safeguard for the world economy. "In the last fifteen years, the world currency system has been very unstable, with currency values floating up and down," said Osunsade. "The IMF oversees the way currency is managed by each country, to ensure that their actions do not negatively affect themselves, other countries and the world as a whole."

In fact, the IMF has full-time "desk officers" that study Canada's financial situation daily. "If the value of the Canadian dollar is out of line [too inflated or too low], these officers inform the federal government, very confidentially so as not to generate speculation and to avoid an ad-

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verse feedback effect on public opinion," Osunsade said.

Another aspect of the IMF's "safeguard" role is its restructuring of debt. Countries like Brazil and Peru, with massive foreign debts, have made threats of incomplete repayments. "In order to ensure that the world financial system is orderly," Osunsade explained, "The IMF helps mediate relations between debtor countries and their creditors. In the (unlikely) event of a cutoff of repayment, the world financial system would suffer very serious consequences. There would be a run on the creditor banks, a devaluing of their stock, and these would have ripple effects all through the world financial system. This would be

Osunsade added that the IMF is also concerned about the deficits of developed countries like Canada and the United States, with debts of about \$30 billion and one trillion dollars respectively. "These countries are very important in the world economy, and their accumulation of debt increases interest rates, the cost of borrowing money, worldwide. The cost of a developing country's debts goes up, and they can least afford this."

bad for everybody."

"Instead of being tied up in these deficits, we feel this money could be better used elsewhere, in poor countries to improve health care and social programs, to modernize the economy. The U.N. lists 22 countries where the income per head is less than \$210 per year, where basic needs, especially food, are not met sufficiently."

Osunsade closed the interview with a more positive statement, giving glowing pride to Canada and its people. "The Canadian non-governmental organizations, the business community, and the student body [of universities] have a strong sense of concern, of a common cause for the world. It's a fine example of good neighborliness."

In a world economy that is becomingly increasingly integrated, the attitude of the Canadian government has been "more positive than those of other industrial countries," according to Osunsade. "The Free Trade agreement with the United States is a very positive development, and we welcome the public expression of support for freedom of trade. It sets a good example to other countries, encouraging freedom of payment and trade."

