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MONTREAL / THE GAZETTE : 10/6/81

# Group on Third World not sure of approach

OTTAWA (CP) — A former Conservative cabinet minister has been hired to head a \$1-million project designed to help this country turn its "collective psyche" to problems of the Third World.

David MacDonald, minister of communications in the brief government of Joe Clark, will preside over the new secretariat of the Couchiching Institute of Public Affairs of Toronto, the group announced yesterday.

Partly funded with \$500,000

from the federal Canadian International Development Agency, the secretariat will help correct the "astounding" absence of information among Canadians of world problems, Kurt Swinton, the institute's president, told reporters.

Swinton, MacDonald and Quebec author Jacques Hebert, a director of the new secretariat, were unable to detail any specific approaches.

"We have all sorts of ideas, we have all sorts of plans, but they're only half-baked," Swinton said.

MacDonald, a United Church minister, said Canada cannot avoid being caught up in relations between the Third World and industrialized countries.

Other money for the secretariat will come from Ottawa's International Development and Research Centre and a private foundation.

Asked what the secretariat will specifically do with its \$1 million, MacDonald replied: "I think that's the \$64 question."



**DAVID MacDonald**  
Heads secretariat



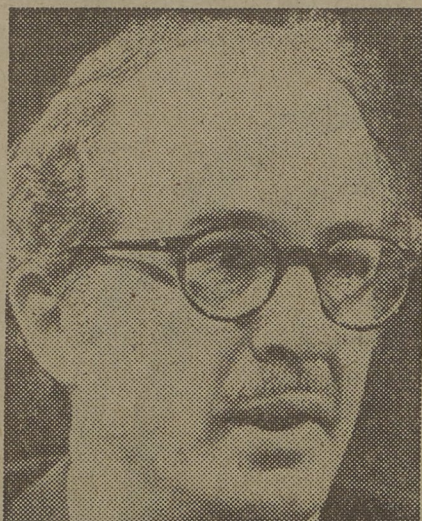
X Gazette 10/06/87 X

# Reagan's man gets the nod for Africa

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Senate yesterday confirmed President Ronald Reagan's choice of Chester Crocker as chief U.S. spokesman for African policy. Confirmation came despite last-minute charges he leaked secret administration documents about South Africa.

The Senate voted 84-7 to confirm the former Reagan presidential campaign adviser as assistant secretary of state for Africa — a nomination delayed for 85 days by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), one of the chamber's most conservative members.

Crocker, approved unanimously by the Senate foreign relations committee April 27, worked for Ronald Reagan's campaign as chairman of the African policy task force.



CHESTER CROCKER  
Nomination delayed

## Only one remains

With Crocker's confirmation, only one key regional state department official remains to be approved. He is career diplomat Thomas Enders, designated as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Enders, a former ambassador to Canada, apparently faces no opposition.

Enders told the foreign relations committee on Monday that the administration will seek to "bring back to Cuba" the cost for promoting the "Sovietization" of the Caribbean and Central America through "an extraordinary covert war."

Helms, who put a legislative hold on Crocker because of perceived ideological differences, delayed the confirmation vote when he accused him of leaking U.S. documents on policies toward South Africa.

The vote followed a minor controversy 24 hours earlier over whether Helms had lifted his "holds" on both nominees. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker thought he did; Helms said he had not.

But they met off the floor Monday afternoon and the vote was scheduled after Baker said his discussion with Helms bridged the "misunderstanding."

Helms had also put a hold on the nomination of Meyer Rashish, under-secretary of state-designate. His confirmation vote is scheduled for later this week after he again appears, at Helms' request, before the foreign relations panel today.

Rashish will be questioned about the sale of U.S.-made pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

## New Yorker

Crocker, 39, was born in New York City and is a graduate of Ohio State and Johns Hopkins universities. From 1976 to 1981, he was director for Africa of the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

He worked for the National Security Council during the first Richard Nixon administration and was a senior adviser on African policy to the Republican National Committee.

# Soviets to get extra amounts of U.S. grain

LONDON (UPI) — The United States agreed yesterday to allow the Soviet Union to import an extra 6 million metric tons of American wheat and corn by Sept. 30 and "reasonable" amounts for the rest of the year.

The purchases, to be made "without further consultations," are in addition to 8 million tons the Soviets were allowed to import annually since January 1980 when the U.S. imposed an embargo in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The current five-year agreement between Washington and Moscow expires Sept. 30.

Seeley G. Lodwick, U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, said this week's negotiating session was the ninth during the five-year pact but the first since October 1979.

He described the agreement as an "im-

portant first step in normalizing grain trade with the Soviet Union following Reagan's action to lift the partial embargo last April 24."

Under terms of the agreement, the Soviets were required to buy at least 6 million tons of U.S. grain — half wheat and half corn — in each of the five years and could buy an additional 2 million tons. Those amounts were not disturbed by the partial embargo.

Lodwick said both sides agreed to seek early talks in pursuit of a new agreement.

Before imposition of the embargo, the United States shipped the Soviets 25 million metric tons of grain a year.

The Soviets made up the difference after the embargo by buying grain from Canada, Argentina and Australia.

An agreement signed between Moscow and

the Canadian government last month calls for 25 million tons minimum to be imported during the next five years.

© And give us our daily Bread "

© For even the great Powers need to eat.

© So do we ! True U.Branth

If Soviets Boycotted Grain from U.S.A — They would starve !  
Most inhuman !! True U.Branth

# Soviet psychiatrist gets hard labor

Baltimore Sun

MOSCOW — A Soviet psychiatrist who spoke out against the use of psychiatry and mental hospitals in reforming political dissidents has been sentenced to seven years hard labor and five years internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation, according to sources.

Anatoly Koryagin, 42, received the maximum sentence requested by prosecutors in his trial in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, the sources said.

## Examined patient

In an interview last January, Dr. Koryagin said he had examined a Soviet worker, who had been confined to a mental hospital for disclosing information on working conditions in the Soviet Union, and had concluded that the worker was completely sane.

The worker, Alexei Nikitin, had been put in a mental hospital after he told Western correspondents about conditions in the Ukrainian mining city of Donetsk.

Dr. Koryagin was psychiatric adviser to the dissident Committee to Investigate Psychiatric Abuse in the Soviet Union, all of whose five original members are either in jail or in exile.

## Arrested on train

In the interview last January — in which he told of pressures on Soviet doctors to make politically inspired psychiatric diagnoses — Dr. Koryagin said he himself was expecting to be prosecuted as well.

He was arrested in February while travelling by train to Moscow and has since been confined in Kharkov.

According to the sources, Dr. Koryagin was charged with possessing and circulating anti-Soviet material and with "oral agitation."





Fausto Ponti: Program a surprise

## Convicts surprise members

(Continued from Page 1)

members argued about letting the prisoners end their jail terms at the Y.

"I've been a member for 28 years and I think it's a disgrace," said a 75-year-old lawyer, who refused to give his name.

"I discussed it with six of my friends here this morning," he said, "and only one thought it was a good idea. It shouldn't have been done without the membership being advised."

His companion, a 67-year-old chartered accountant and Y member for 40 years, disagreed. "I think the administration here is responsible," he said. "If it had called a general meeting, there would have been all sorts of crap flying around. It was a justified decision and I support the program."

Like his friend, he wanted to remain anonymous. "We're professional people and we don't need the publicity," he said.

Ken is one of the Y's "inmates." He has been there since early May and will finish his sentence in July. Aged 23, he got a 16-month sentence for "fighting some cops."

"I've learned to control myself now," he said, "and I'm getting a job."

### Correction

## Cigarette not marijuana

A caption, accompanying a photograph of four Westmount High School students, which appeared in *The Gazette* last Wednesday, incorrectly claimed the students were handling a marijuana cigarette.

The cigarette was not marijuana.

The Gazette regrets the error.

# Iraq sought Canadian uranium

(Continued from Page 1)

routine metal working job. Eldorado wanted to ship 25,000 pounds of depleted uranium scrap to Ashtabula, where the American company would form it into long rods that could be later machined into "fuel pins for a subcritical assembly."

Elaine Hemby, an NRC official in Washington, was curious about the

application. "That doesn't tell us much," she told her supervisor, Neal Moore. To find out more about the "subcritical assembly," she telephoned RMI. Four days later, the company called back to say it had learned from Eldorado that the "subcritical assembly" was actually in Iraq.

According to NRC files, RMI

amended its export licence application on Aug. 29 to say the fuel pins would ultimately be delivered to the Iraq atomic energy commission's nuclear research centre at Tuwaiha, near Baghdad. The company withdrew the application a month later.

Reached in Ottawa, Eldorado nuclear official David Smith said a West German company had ex-

pressed interest in buying depleted uranium without specifying the ultimate user. He identified the company as NUKEM, a West German firm that specializes in making nuclear reactor fuel pins and coating them with aluminum.

"We satisfied ourselves that this material was not going to be used for weapons purposes, but to make sure, we contacted our government," Smith said.

Last Sept. 8, Canada's atomic energy control board also rejected an export licence after learning that Iraq was the ultimate purchaser. It was unclear whether the U.S. and Canadian authorities communicated with each other on the application.

Moore said yesterday: "It is true that if you took uranium-238 and put it in a nuclear reactor under the proper conditions, you can convert it to plutonium."

Plutonium, used in atomic bomb cores, is created when neutrons strike atoms of uranium-238 and begin their transformation in-

## We'd do it again, Begin says

(Continued from Page 1)

House for their first full-scale discussion of the Israeli action.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan had received a letter from Begin about the operation.

The Arab League called an emergency foreign ministers' meeting in Baghdad tomorrow to discuss a response to Israel's attack.

The United Nations Security Council will meet Friday to hear Iraq's

complaint that Israel committed a "grave act of aggression."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi summoned Arab diplomats in Baghdad to urge that their countries "stand firm in the face of the Zionist enemy's aggressive policy."

The Soviet Union denounced the air strike and claimed U.S. leaders were "direct accomplices."

The official Soviet news agency Tass said the attack was "an act of gangsterism" inspired and financed

by the United States.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson summoned Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne to condemn the raid and express France's shock at the death of the French technician.

Iran, which has been at war with Iraq since last September, condemned the Israeli raid as "a United States conspiracy, carried out by its regional accomplice, the Zionists who occupy Jerusalem," the official news agency Pars said yesterday.



# The Sunday raid that shook the world

## How Israel's air force wrecked Iraq's N-plant

By THEODORE STANGER  
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

JERUSALEM — This time, as the American-built F-15s and F-16s rolled down the runway at Etzion airbase in the occupied Sinai, it was for real.

Over the past months, the Israeli pilots had been training for a mission that was kept a secret from all but a handful of Israeli decision-makers, a mission calculated to destroy a French-built nuclear reactor outside Baghdad.

The take-off came at mid-afternoon of a hot Sunday, and the Israeli jets quickly entered Jordanian airspace because Etzion is just 10 miles from Jordan's border.

Every phase of the air attack was carefully planned, although it turned out later that the Israelis were acting

on the basis of some mistaken intelligence reports by attacking on a Sunday.

"The exact flight path is a secret," said Israeli air force commander Maj. Gen. David Ivri. "We had many training exercises. We used models (of the target). A number of models were constructed. Many planes were tried. We had to solve problems concerning range, refueling."

The first problem that the Israelis encountered was that of detection. By flying over Arab airspace, the Israeli fleet was exposing itself to enemy radar installations. Theoretically, detection in Jordan could mean that Iraqi defenders would be ready by the time the Israelis reached Baghdad.

Ivri and other Israeli military men so far have refused to answer specifi-



Israeli leader Menachem Begin defends raid yesterday.

ics of how they avoided detection, if indeed that were the case. Low-altitude flight is the classic means of avoiding ground radar.

The Israeli strike force probably resorted to this ruse, but it also had an advantage in using the newly delivered F-16s, a slight, light craft designed by General Dynamics, to offer the lowest radar profile possible.

Many radar-watchers apparently cannot spot the F-16 immediately and in some cases, not at all.

Another theory is that the Israelis did not worry overly about ground detection. They may have flown in separate formations and hoped that Arab forces would not have time to pass on a warning of impending attack. Communications in the Arab

world often are difficult, lines of communications within an army such as the Iraqi force can sometimes bog down.

In any case, the flight time to Baghdad from Etzion probably did not exceed 60 minutes by much. It also emerges now that the American-operated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes on loan to Saudi Arabia did not detect the Israelis. They are thought to have been out of range.

The Israeli planes were streaking eastward, and, according to some press reports, the pilots chatted in Arabic to throw off any radio monitors. Arabic is the second language of many Israelis, and this would not have been difficult. However, the Israeli military has not confirmed the report.

Shortly after take-off, Prime Minister Menachem Begin called a special meeting of the Israeli cabinet at his home in Jerusalem. It was 5 p.m., and the anxious ministers were to be kept informed of the progress of the mission.

After 10 or so minutes of flight time over Jordanian territory, the planes entered Saudi airspace, according to another published report here. This northern tip of the Saudi kingdom is desolate land, and the Saudis do not maintain effective radar coverage of it, military analysts in Israel believe.

Next came the Iraqi border itself, with about 250 miles remaining to the target site. Here, the Israelis probably benefited from a number of factors:

- Iraq does not fear attack from its Saudi neighbor, and consequently this border is the least protected by radar or anti-aircraft batteries.

- The Iraqis have been busy on their eastern front fighting a slow-burn war with Iran for the past eight months. The Israelis, in effect, were coming in through the open back door.

After a long flight, every pilot faces the problem of homing in on the actual target. The months of practice and dry runs probably proved invaluable in locating the town of Ashtar, about 12 miles south of Baghdad. Once in the vicinity, each Israeli pilot certainly knew the profile of the target like the back of his hand: The huge domed Osirak reactor that resembles, ironically enough, the St. Sophia mosque in Istanbul.

Ivri said the Israeli forces used ordinary bombs to hit the reactor, and denied reports that they fired "smart" missiles, which use lasers and electronics to zero in on the target.

The attack was carried out by nine planes, according to press reports here. However, not all planes actually attacked. Some probably were used as lookouts and one pilot filmed the whole attack in color.

The Iraqis fired at the low-swooping Israeli planes with anti-aircraft guns but they did not send off a single ground-to-air missile, said Israeli Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan.

The final word came from Ivri, the air force commander.

The mission came off so well, it was almost routine. After the planes returned to Etzion, he said, "the day

## U.S. cries foul, but may be secretly relieved

By JIM KLURFELD  
Newsday

WASHINGTON — The immediate U.S. reaction to the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor was condemnation. But in the long run — according to some officials — the bombing may bring a sigh of relief: The nightmare scenario of nuclear proliferation in the Mideast at least has been delayed.

The angry reaction from President Ronald Reagan's administration was genuine, from all reports. The stunning surprise of the Israeli raid at once places in jeopardy the hope that the dispute over Syrian missiles in Lebanon can be defused. It makes moving ahead with a peace process in the Mideast even more difficult. And, maybe most worrisome of all to the administration, it places the United States in the position of aiding and abetting a military operation that has humiliated an Arab state.

"There is a predisposition in the

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Arab world to think in terms of conspiracy," one administration Mideast expert said.

"No matter what we say or do, there are going to be Arab officials who just are not going to believe that we did not help plan this operation or have foreknowledge of it."

The Reagan administration is particularly disturbed because it has been trying to build a Mideast policy based on a greater degree of Arab-Israeli co-operation against the Soviet Union. Monday night, high-level officials feared that the raid had doomed that policy.

The strong American reaction to the raid and the state department's commitment to report to Congress

on possible violation of the Israeli-U.S. arms agreement are part of an attempt to demonstrate that the United States does not condone the Israeli action, according to officials. And by making an issue of the use of American military equipment, the administration is trying to demonstrate to the Israeli leaders that if agreements are violated there could be damaging consequences for future arms sales.

Officials were especially angry because they believe that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin timed the raid to get the greatest political advantage in the Israeli elections June 30. Many also are afraid that the raid will jeopardize the mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is shuttling between Israel and Syria in an attempt to settle the missile dispute. Why the raid could not have been delayed until after the elections is a major question voiced by American officials.

Israeli officials calculated that

the negative consequences of their raid were more than outweighed by the prospect of an Arab nation possessing nuclear weapons. Mideast experts pointed out that even other Arab nations might be more relaxed now knowing that the Iraqi nuclear capability has been delayed. Iran, which is currently at war with Iraq, and Syria, with whom Baghdad has been unfriendly, were threatened by the Iraqi nuclear program.

What is so frightening about the spread of nuclear weapons among Mideast nations is that the balance of terror that so far has prevented either the United States or the Soviet Union from using their nuclear arsenals will not prevail there. In the superpower confrontation, a degree of stability has been achieved: each side knows that even if it completes a successful surprise attack, the other side would have enough weapons to retaliate in a devastating manner. But that balance does

not exist, for instance, in a situation where there are 100 million Arabs and 3 million Israelis.

"If Iraq was producing nuclear bombs and they gave some weapons to somebody like Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy, do you think he would not use the weapons?" one official asked.

"The caution that has marked Soviet-American nuclear relations will not necessarily extend to regional conflicts. If there is a silver lining to this whole thing, it is that it reminds everybody that the proliferation of nuclear weapons is a dynamite situation and that we must try to do something about it."

But attempts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons have not been successful. Although former President Jimmy Carter made that a cornerstone of his foreign policy, he was not able to convince West Germany to cancel a nuclear reactor deal with Brazil or France to stop programs in Iraq.



*Phela laba bakwa Israel baumanyene ne S Africa; nangazo lezo zama Bomba - Uma Sawa! Tactic of attack similar to attacks on ANC bases Mozambique & Botswana (Ngata)*

# Israeli raid to ignite new arms race?

By SAUL FRIEDMAN  
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — The Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear plant has touched off fears in the Reagan administration and among arms experts of a renewed and dangerous race among smaller nations to develop nuclear weapons or keep potentially hostile neighbors from getting the bomb.

(Israeli jets Sunday attacked and destroyed a nuclear reactor being built at a site near Baghdad. Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, in justifying the raid, said that by September the reactor would have been capable of producing materials for use in an atomic bomb. He noted that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had said the reactor was being built for use "against Israel alone.")

A White House source said the administration decided belatedly to react strongly to the Israeli action partly because "it could set a dangerous precedent."

## A proliferation?

Without mentioning other nations by name, he added, "What if another country with or without a nuclear capability decided it wished to prevent its neighbor from getting nuclear weapons?"

Richard Betts, an expert on nuclear proliferation for the Brookings Institution, noted that India, which has exploded a nuclear bomb, has been concerned that its old rival, Pakistan, is close to developing nuclear capability.

Similarly, Taiwan is close to developing the ability to build nuclear weapons as insurance against nearby China, which has been a member of the nuclear club since 1964.

Thus, said Betts, rather than discourage the Iraqis and others from

building nuclear weapons, the Israeli raid may have "highlighted how important it is even for little nations that feel they are alone and threatened to have a nuclear weapons capability."

Marsha McGraw, associate director of the privately financed Arms Control Association, noted that Iraq still was several years away from obtaining the necessary technology and nuclear materials to build a bomb.

"The fact that Israel acted proves that even a long-range threat poses a strategic nightmare to regions and to countries in which there are one or two powers which may be achieving a nuclear weapons capability," she said.

"Are we to see the same sort of rivalry between Brazil and Argentina? Black Africa and South Africa? Israel and other Arab countries?" she wondered.

A Reagan administration source, a career expert in the proliferation of nuclear weapons, acknowledged that Israel may have succeeded in destroying the nuclear capability of a potential enemy.

But the source added, "Israel may have also given the rest of the Arab world more incentive to obtain their own nuclear weapons."

Aside from the United States, the nations that acknowledged having nuclear weapons are the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and India, which exploded its bomb in 1974.

Despite restrictions against weapons production, imposed by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and a U.S. law banning the export of nuclear weapons materials and technology, there is evidence that Israel and South Africa now may be capable of building nuclear weapons.

And government publications have



Israeli aircraft such as this F-16 took part in the raid into Iraq.

listed more than two dozen other countries that could be able to detonate a nuclear weapon within a decade.

It is considered unlikely that many of those nations — including Australia, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden or Switzerland — would, in fact, build a bomb.

But there are others, whose geopolitical situations are less secure,

that might produce weapons. They include Taiwan, Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, Libya, and Pakistan.

In a replay of the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union for a nuclear balance, nations such as Pakistan sought the bomb because rival India had one. And India has stepped up its development of bigger weapons because Pakistan has a nuclear program.

The Carter administration sought to curb the shipment of equipment, technology and nuclear materials to smaller nations. But Pakistan, in effect, went to the nuclear black market, experts in the field said, setting up dummy corporations to buy parts needed for a nuclear plant.

Sen. John Glenn (Democrat, Ohio), a sponsor of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, which bans the United

States from exporting nuclear weapons material and technology, acknowledged that France, which helped build the Iraqi plant, and the Swiss have exported sensitive nuclear technology.

And the Soviets have helped build nuclear plants in communist nations that could manufacture the plutonium that could ultimately be used for weapons.

Despite the leaks of technology and nuclear materials that have made it difficult to put the proliferation genie back in the bottle, Glenn maintains that the Non-Proliferation Act and the Carter administration helped slow the spread of the bomb.

But so far the Reagan administration has taken a more benign view. Indeed, during the election campaign, Jimmy Carter charged that Ronald Reagan had suggested that if other nations want nuclear weapons it's no business of the United States. Reagan denied having said that.

## Supply materials

Nevertheless, Sen. James A. McClure (Republican, Idaho), chairman of the U.S. Senate energy committee, suggested the United States should supply its friends and potential allies with nuclear materials.

Most experts outside the United States government who are concerned about nuclear proliferation said the Reagan administration has put a low priority on the problem.

The administration has not yet organized the staff within the U.S. state department or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to monitor the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities.

But Betts said of the Israeli raid, "This could give the issue a shaking up in the administration."



### Good idea, bad start

The downtown branch of the YMCA deserves public understanding and support for its new program to serve as a halfway house to 69 young men making the transition between prison and the "real world".

But the branch's staff and board of directors were seriously remiss in not telling the public, the police or city council about this potentially useful program, which gives prisoners help and counselling in finding day-time jobs.

Now that, as was eventually inevitable, the news has got out that the program exists, there is of course legitimate concern — particularly among the Y's 4,000 members, including those who use it for exercise and daycare.

It is true that Quebec's Ministry of Justice put extraordinary time constraints on the Y. The ministry asked it only in mid-April to undertake the program — and the first ex-prisoners walked in on May 5. The Y says that in the press of organizing the program from scratch, the task of informing the community was overlooked.

Still, the failure of both the ministry and the Y to inform and consult appropriate parties is irresponsible. This is not another pottery class but a shift in the character of the YMCA and of the neighborhood. The local police station's director has reason to be furious that he learned of this only in yesterday's *Gazette*.

It would be most unfortunate, however, if this were to jeopardize this pilot pro-

gram, which is due to conclude at the end of June. The program is well worth experimenting with and, if successful, keeping.

Too often one thinks of the Y largely as a place to lift weights. Here, surely, is a program fully in keeping with the original purpose of the Young Men's Christian Association: the "improvement of the spiritual condition of young men..."

This program gets young men away from the discouraging environment of prison. It seeks to give them a positive attitude toward themselves and to help them get jobs. And it does so cheaply — no other facility exists so close to the main job market and with its own cafeteria and staff. The Y estimates the two-month program will cost taxpayers only about \$100,000.

Here is the private sector offering a subsidized social service at a cost far cheaper than government could.

One of the 69 "guests" has been arrested for burglary in a nearby house and one has been sent back to prison for having drugs and lock-breaking equipment in his room. But Y director Al Hatton says no members have complained of missing items.

These points may reassure the public:

- The young men occupy only about one-fifth of the rooms at the Y and use the gym and pool only at off-peak hours.
- The guests are not hardened criminals but persons about 18 to 22 who have committed non-violent, non-sexual crimes.

This program merits a chance.

### Police strikes are intolerable

Police in Quebec, whose duty it is to protect the public, do the public no favors by pressing for the right to strike.

At their convention later this month in Trois Rivières, municipal police throughout the province will consider demanding the right to strike, which they are now denied by law, as an alternative to the present system based on binding arbitration. Several Quebec mayors are already on the record, as opposing this step.

The right to strike should not be regarded as an absolute one, available uniformly to all employees. Any society is asking for trouble if it gives people in vital services — police, the military, fire protection, health care, to name the most obvious — an unqualified right to walk off the job.

A police strike attacks the very heart of an orderly society and makes it impossible for people freely to go about their normal affairs. Such a strike means that the police can neither solve the normal run of crimes nor deter would-be criminals. The absence of police is an invitation to society's yahoos

to commit crimes they wouldn't even consider under normal circumstances.

The memory of the arson, rioting, looting, and a death that the illegal 1969 Montreal police strike brought in its wake is still fresh in this city.

This pattern of social breakdown is being repeated in Halifax, where police constables began a strike May 29, just as it was in Saint John where police walked off the job and so opened the door to a night of lawlessness May 26. That police strikes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are legal in no way makes the anarchy they precipitate any easier to tolerate.

Police have their legitimate grievances from time to time, just like any other workers. In return for denying them the right to strike, police must be assured that arbitration will deal with these grievances fast and fairly.

Let the police at Trois-Rivières propose better arbitration procedures if they will, but not the right to strike.



### Separatism a risky business

Separatism comes in many guises. One of its more lunatic current manifestations is in St. Paul, Alta., which has just declared its flying saucer landing pad an international republic and has invited intergalactic tourists to visit it.

The town went ahead despite the external affairs department's refusal of permission to authorize the Republic of St. Paul, or Stargate Alpha.

St. Paul has been getting sporadic publicity for its concrete landing pad ever since it built the thing for centennial year. The parking lot for flying saucers was first dreamed up by the local Chamber of Commerce, a good tip-off that it was designed more as an attraction for ordinary human

tourists than for Martians. But declaring the landing pad to be an "international republic" is risky business.

What, one wonders, will St. Paul do if Martians or Alpha Centaurians ever turn up to take possession of their territory? Everyone knows how awkward it can be when a guest takes literally the invitation to "Stay as long as you like." If one has been unwise enough to give the guest the deed to the house, one is in real trouble.

St. Paul presumably does not think there are in fact any Martians to take up its invitation. But many North American Indians at first did not believe white men existed, either. Look what happened to them.

### Procreate but educate

The Quebec government is stubbornly attempting to force the growth of the infant population. At the same time it is deliberately stunting the growth of the schools and universities the new babies will need a few years down the road.

This wildly contradictory course of action is not the enlightened family policy the government claims it to be. At best it is short-sighted, self-defeating and demeaning to women. At worst it is a massive, cynical con job on the whole population.

The government has millions of dollars to spend on a passel of programs to get women out of the labor force and into the labor wards, to reward them for staying home and having babies. It is offering low-interest home mortgages or outright grants for families with young children, and tax breaks for single-earner families. The promised special allowance for mothers with children under six will alone cost \$185 million next year.

But the government cannot find the extra \$75 million Quebec universities need this year to meet their costs. Surely some of that "natality" money would be better spent on guaranteeing the educational future for Quebecers. The government's brutal financial squeeze, restricting grant increases to about half of what is needed, makes it almost impossible for universities to maintain, let alone improve, the present quality of university education.

The effects are already showing. This week McGill University, facing an estimated deficit of more than \$15 million, announced it may have to shut down most services on Fridays during the summer months because of sharply reduced government grants. McGill has already put a freeze on hiring and on purchase of books and equipment. Library hours, cleaning services and hospital teaching have been cut back.

Other universities are in the same fix. Concordia and the Université du Québec à Montréal are even worse off.

If this restrictive policy continues, standards of education will quickly decline. The new generation of government-induced infants could find themselves short-changed at 20, with fewer educational opportunities than their parents have.

That may not be what the Parti Québécois government really wants. But that is what it will get if it doesn't stop treating Quebec women like brood-mares, paying more and more to produce children and less and less to educate them.