

# Education Abroad

by Marsha Smith

Have you ever taken for granted the fact that your education is free, at least up to university level?

Ernest Likalamu, an economics student at UPEI, gives an insight into the structure of the educational system in Kenya.

Free education is available only until you have reached the age of seven. After you have completed this first stage, which is

called "Class One", you go on to Intermediate. This is a four year program in which you take a varied number of courses and have to write an examination when the fourth year is completed. High school is the next step in the education system, which also consists of four years. In both Intermediate and High School you have to pay fees to attend.

After completion of High

School you have a choice of either joining the work force (where you work for low wages), or going on to the next stage which is Upper High. Upper High is a two year program and when this is completed you are ready to attend university.

These schools are all government schools but you have to pay to attend them (except Class One). There are also private schools but only for the high school level. The price is high but there is some restriction as to how much they can charge.

At the end of each semester there is a celebration

which is called Term End Party. There are a number of competitions in which the children can display their athletic accomplishments to their parents. Afterwards, drinks are served and they have a party. The purpose of this function is to show the parents how their children are progressing.

Previously, Ernest attended University in Montreal, where he was studying commerce. Ernest decided to switch from Concordia because he felt he needed a changed atmosphere, one that is more adaptable to his needs.

## Physicists as Sinners

Robert Oppenheimer, the scientific coordinator for the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, once said: "...the physicists have known sin; and this is a knowledge which they cannot lose." Remarks such as this raise the question of whether and to what extent scientists should be responsible for the application of their research in matters of defence.

According to Mario Bunge, professor of philosophy with the Foundations and Philosophy of Science Unit at McGill, science itself does not play a large part in weapons design. "The people who work on nuclear arms...are technologists, not physicists. The development of arms involves only applied research." Scientists working on defense contracts are called upon in their capacities as consultants or engineers, rather than as scientists.

As an example, Bunge refers to the Jason Division formed by the Pentagon during the Vietnam War. "They had at least a dozen Nobel Prizewinners, including men like Dellman and Wheeler, who, for a good consulting fee, advised the Pentagon on the design of new weapons. But this was not scientific knowledge which they used. They used their talents and skills. In effect they worked as engineers."

As for the ethics of this kind of venture, Bunge says, "I think that human beings in a democratic society should not put their ingenuity, their skills, in the service of destruction — no matter what field they work in. Everyone should work for peace, for disarmament."

The scientists working on the atomic bomb did not intend it to be used for such destructive purposes, according to Bunge. "Truman used the bomb against the advice of the scientists...Japan, several weeks before the bomb was dropped, asked the U.S. for a settlement. But their request was ignored. It was ignored because this presented Truman with a great opportunity for showing the world who was master. Many scientists were against this. For example, Einstein, Niels Bohr, Weiner, and others reproached the government for its action in a publication of *The Bulletin of*

*the Atomic Scientists* in order to alert the public to the dangers of nuclear war."

The misuse of the atomic bomb highlights the vulnerability of the scientists' position in deciding how his research or skills should be applied in national defence. According to Bunge, "The scientists are not usually...listened to. They do not have a lobby in Canada."

Because scientific publications are all available to the public, scientists can place no restriction on the uses to which their findings are applied. For this reason Bunge believes there should be a lobby for scientists, as well as scientists who sit in Parliament.

"But there is a prejudice about (scientists becoming politicians) here. Anyone who does this damages his scientific reputation. I think this comes from the old Greek prejudice that learning must be pure, that it is a corruption to mix it. There can be no corruption of science, but there can be a kind of a prostitution of it, for example, by using one's skills for destructive ends. The good scientist can serve his country and his fellow scientists by actively avoiding putting his skills to these ends."

There has been a great turnaround since WWI, when (according to R. Gilpin in *American Scientists and Nuclear Weapons Policy*) Rutherford refused to aid England in the war effort, saying that his discoveries about the atom at that time would "eclipse the importance of war." Due, in part, to those discoveries, the threat of nuclear war now shadows all endeavors, scientific or otherwise. Scientists cannot work isolated from and unhindered by world events — because of their escalating concern as citizens. Bunge identifies this concern saying, "There can be no victory in a nuclear war." "But," he adds, "the solution does not rest with the scientist. It is the citizens who should address the political system...Responsibility (for nuclear disarmament) rests with the people...There should be more personal participation in politicians."

## overrun by mutant bunnies

(ZNS)—And you thought "The Creature that ate New York" was just a movie.

The British Magazine "Undercurrents" reports that giant rabbits are plaguing the British nuclear industry. "These dreaded creatures — immune to poison, as big as hares, and bold as brass—are running amok at British nuclear fuels LTD's

Capenhurst enrichment plant and at the adjacent electricity council research center."

The superbunnies are munching on the grass at the disposal site and seem to be thriving on it, the magazine says. "The only way of getting rid of them is to get in a rifle-toting assassin to carry out a cull every year or two."



**DISCOTHEQUE NIGHTLY**  
9 P.M. - 1 A.M.

<p>MONDAY NIGHT IS <b>ROCK NIGHT</b></p>	<p>TUESDAY NIGHT IS <b>STUDENT NIGHT</b></p>
--	--

STEAK ROOM  
11:30 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.  
with  
DAILY SPECIALS

THE "INN OUT OF THE SUN" GAMING ROOM  
1 - 7 Monday to Saturday  
POOL                      PINBALL

189 KENT STREET  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.      Phone 894-4291

Farmer George.

FEEDING STUDENTS & FACULTY AT "STUDENT" PRICES!!

SELECTIONS FROM THE MENU INCLUDE :

- Delux Burger Plate...\$2.35
- Fish & Chips.....\$3.25
- Chicken Cacciatore...\$4.10

The KING'S HEAD Lounge Features:

- "English Style" Pub
- Largest Selection of Beers on P.E.I.
- Reasonable Bar Prices Every Night!

Located in COURT MALL (Please Use QUEEN STREET  
Entrance for after Mall hours)      Telephone 892-8287