



DAL News

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A group of geology students loosen up with a snow-ball fight just before they write an exam. (Carlos photo)

Productivity team alternative to layoffs — Shaw

The alternative to the "productivity analysis" by Ritchie and Associates would be to cut jobs, says Robbie Shaw, vice-president, finance and administration.

Shaw told *Dal News* that "if Ritchie and Associates were not here we would be looking at across-the-board cuts of several hundred thousand dollars."

"Dozens of jobs" would have been lost because non-academic departments have cut spending to the point where salary budgets would have to be chopped.

Earlier, Shaw told Senate that when the administration decided to go ahead with the analysis, "we said there won't be layoffs." But, "people's jobs will be declared redundant and people will be moved around to other departments."

"We're conscious of the fact that there's an effect on morale, but if we don't have this kind of analysis we would have to (begin) arbitrary layoffs."

Shaw told Senate that Ritchie and Associates are looking at ways to "tell how productivity can be increased with fewer people or how more can be done with the same amount of people."

"We could eliminate services to academic departments," but that would mean layoffs and fewer available services. As it is now, "the physical plant is deteriorating before our eyes."

Shaw also told Senate that Ritchie and Associates could be paid between \$500,000 to \$900,000. However, the cost

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Unions fear recommendations could lead to lay-offs

Four unions representing 1,600 Dalhousie staff and faculty met before Christmas with Vice-president Robbie Shaw to discuss the efficiency study carried out by Ritchie and Associates.

Another meeting is scheduled for today (Jan. 8). The unions are concerned that Ritchie's recommendations will lead to layoffs.

"It was useful," Patrick Kelly, president of Dalhousie Staff Association, said of the December meeting. "I think it was constructive."

Kelly would not discuss the details of the discussion because, "I haven't had a chance to do a post-mortem yet." He said it ended on a positive note.

He said the unions can accept a review and assessment of their position at the university. But they don't want to shoulder more than their share of the restraint burden.

"We feel there are ways money can be saved without cutting the salary budget right away."

Shaw called the discussion positive and agreed with the need for more communication between the administration and the university's employee groups. He said that "from the beginning" he assured unions that staff cuts would be handled through attrition.

CUPE representative Florence Logan missed the pre-Christmas meeting but will arrive prepared for today's discus-

sions. She said her union is concerned because the University of British Columbia offered employees the same assurances when Ritchie and Associates arrived there but workers were laid off

anyway.

Dalhousie Faculty Association and Union of Operating Engineers representatives could not be reached at press time.

Royal Commission urges sweeping changes

Higher tuition, entrance exams, core curricula, a revamped student loan system and a provincial council on higher education are among the 115 recommendations made in the long-awaited report of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Post-secondary Education.

The commission, headed by Truro businessman Rod MacLennan, released its report just before Christmas.

The report says that Nova Scotia universities are on the verge of a "quality disaster," and recommends dramatic increases in tuition and changes in curriculum.

Students "should assume a larger share of the cost of their instruction," the report says. The commission recommends tuition increases to cover 50 per cent of the "instructional costs" as compared with the current 30 per cent. The

fee hike would be phased in over five years.

In addition, students should pay "differential fees" to reflect the differences in program costs. For instance, students in arts or commerce programs would probably pay less than students in medicine or other professional programs.

The commission wants the province to drop the bursary program in favor of an Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF). The EOF would loan, and not give, money to students who "demonstrate a need for financial assistance" with repayment "contingent upon future income."

The report also calls on the provincial government to "harmonize" post-secondary financing with increases in

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LETTERS

STUDENT-TEACHER RATIOS DON'T TELL WHOLE STORY

In the December 4th issue of *Dal News* you reported that Vice-president Robbie Shaw had said to a meeting of senior administrators and departmental heads that Dalhousie continues to have "the best student-teacher ratio of any university in Canada" (your quotation marks). The report continued by comparing Dalhousie with Queen's University which, it was claimed, had "the best ratio in Ontario." I assume that in both cases "best" is intended to mean lowest (most academically favourable). Having spent some of the past term teaching a class which uses the largest lecture theatre in the Life Sciences Centre, yet with students spilling onto the stairs, I was a bit surprised. I therefore checked University Yearbook (Marquis Publishing Co.), which publishes limited statistical data on North American universities. According to the latest edition of this yearbook of about 50 institutions in Canada bearing the title University, Dalhousie ranked about 12th in terms of the ratio of full-time students to full-time faculty (where the first ranked has the lowest ratio). Using the same source, of about 19 universities in Ontario, Queen's ranked about 8th. While these statistics suggest that students at Dalhousie enjoy a relatively favourable ratio, Robbie Shaw's statements appear to exaggerate our situation.

I am particularly concerned with the implication, which might be drawn from your report, that this overall ratio has significance to the individual department heads who were being addressed by Robbie Shaw. Imagine a university with 1,000 students and 100 teachers, giving a student-teacher ratio of 10:1. Now consider the effect of dividing the university into two faculties, with 50 students to 50 teachers in one faculty and 950 students to 50 teachers in the other faculty. Clearly the effective student-teacher ratio is not 10:1 since for the great majority of students it is 19:1. Dalhousie biology students who sit on lecture theatre stairs, or worse, cannot even enter classes because there is insufficient space and equipment in laboratories, well know that whole-university student-teacher ratios are ineffective measures of the in-class situation.

I have little doubt that part of Robbie

Shaw's purpose in publicizing Dalhousie's student-teacher ratio has been to encourage departments and their staffs to be willing to accept greater numbers of students into their programmes in order to improve the capacity of Dalhousie University to obtain operating funds. It would not surprise me to find that there are parts of this university which can expand without concomitant budgetary expansion, but there are others which cannot and we should not blunder into wholesale expansion on the basis of a misleading unrefined statistic of doubtful verity.

Martin Willison
Biology Department

SALARY INEQUITIES STILL EXIST

The DWFO was pleased to note your comments on the importance of improving the status of Dalhousie's women academics in the November 6th issue of the *Dal News*. We believe, as you do, that some progress in this respect has been made in recent years, but we also see the necessity which you mention of attaining "a better balance between women and men in academic appointments; and a greater number of women in senior positions both academic and administrative. For example, at present there are only four women full professors in the Faculty of Arts & Science, and no senior administrators.

You also spoke of the need to "deal effectively with perceptions of unwarranted differentials on salaries between women and men, which continue despite our efforts to address these through collective agreements." While we acknowledge the importance of perceptions, we do not believe in this case that the problem you refer to lies simply in perceptions. In the last two years several women faculty members have documented actual inequities, and one was obliged to argue her case at great length before there was any move to address the injustice. Accordingly, as we see it, there is a need to deal with actual differentials in salary, promotion, and tenure, and not simply with perceptions of possible differentials.

We are happy to see Dr. Sue Sherwin's appointment as Advisor on Academic Staff Relations to Vice-President Sinclair. We hope that her appointment will be accompanied by a thorough study of gender inequities in salary, promotion, tenure and appointment that still exist at this university.

The correction of these inequities is all the more important considering that, as you point out, women students now outnumber men at Dalhousie. It is unfortunately still the case, however, that despite these larger numbers, women students are still underrepresented in graduate programs. As Dr. Judith Fingard has emphasized in Senate and on many occasions, one of the chief causes of this underrepresentation is that women students lack female role models to encourage advanced study. Women students encounter few women professors, especially in the sciences, and it is little wonder they are not encouraged to attempt to become professors themselves.

Jane L. Parpart,
President, DWFO
Judy Hayashi,
Vice-President
Marjorie Stone,
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Joan Harbison,
Secretary



PRESIDENT'S NOTES

Reassessing Higher Education

The long-awaited report of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Post-Secondary Education warrants thorough study as the year 1986 begins.

Only a limited number of copies of the Report are available and until a further large-scale reprinting those copies available to Dalhousie have been provided to Deans, officers of Senate, student officers and to reserve desks in the university's libraries. A summary of the report, including its 115 recommendations, was published as a special insert in *The Chronicle-Herald* and *The Mail Star* on Dec. 21 and for the moment that may be the most useful accessible document for members of the university community.

The report is important. All of us concerned with higher education at Dalhousie and in the province will have to treat it seriously and we should prepare to comment on it to the Minister of Education and to the Premier. Within the Dalhousie community we should seek to develop an institutional or university view that can be carried to government, which now has the task of considering what action, if any, to take on the recommendations made by the commissioners for government action.

The long report deals with many matters of importance in its six major chapters. The first is an introductory overview of the historic development of post-secondary education in Nova Scotia. Then there are three chapters on the universities dealing in turn with Issues of Quality, Finance and Co-ordination, followed by chapters on Occupational Education and Continuing Education, both of which have some implications for the universities.

This brief commentary cannot fairly treat the full report or even the most significant recommendations concerning the universities. These relate to the purposes of higher education, the standards expected of students especially on entry, a core curriculum in the secondary schools and in the first two years of baccalaureate studies, accountability of faculty, financing and tuition fees, the role of Nova Scotia universities in providing educational opportunities for out-of-province students from elsewhere in Canada and from abroad, and the co-ordination of university programs in the Nova Scotia institutions. Some of the recommendations would serve the universities well, others are more questionable, and some, in my view, would serve neither the universities nor the province well at all.

Specific recommendations will be more fully treated in discussions within the university and in the wider community, I would hope,

before action on them is taken. For now I would record some personal impressions of the underlying philosophy of the report.

It is very critical of universities in the province, and who are our own best and worst critics will find echoes of our own criticisms, as well as those of others. We shall have to deal with many of these criticisms more directly. Yet one would have hoped that the commission would also have given recognition to the great accomplishments of the universities in this province and of the important role they play in human, social, cultural and economic development.

The role of the universities is treated collectively with little recognition of the differentiation in programs and purposes that already exists among the institutions. That role is perceived primarily as a teaching role and the purposes of university education are narrowly conceived if the commission's recommendations on admission requirements and a core curriculum that would require nearly two years in all baccalaureate degrees are taken literally. Obviously we would all support the objectives of the recommendations, that students be better prepared and that they develop the basic skills and background of a true liberal education. Yet if these recommendations are taken literally, there would be substantial costs which are not recognized at all. For example, how many teachers of English would we need at Dalhousie to provide the two full courses the commission recommends for the entering class at Dalhousie, now more than 2,400 each year? Nor is there recognition of the likely necessity for all baccalaureate programs to extend for a minimum of four years, perhaps five for honours in many disciplines especially in the sciences or in professional degrees if the core curriculum recommended were adopted for all bachelors' degrees. Again, the objective of the commission — a broadly based education for those pursuing university studies — is one we would generally share but the particular concept of a baccalaureate degree proposed seems to ignore the 20th century trend to specialization, a trend that is largely the result of the "explosion" of knowledge and in this information age that trend is not likely to be reversed in any developed country.

The report's recommendations on tuition fees, on loans replacing bursary funds for student aid, and on the role of universities in Nova Scotia in educating students from outside the province seem to ignore the place of our universities in the context of

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DAL NEWS

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Psychiatry prof named top teacher

Dr. Patrick Flynn loves to teach, and his students know it. The 340-member Interns and Residents Association of Nova Scotia recently named him Dalhousie medical school's best teacher.

Flynn, a Halifax psychiatrist, has honed his teaching skills during more than 20 years of teaching undergraduate medical students, nursing, engineering and graduate medical students, teachers, social workers and practising physicians. He attributes his success to his ability to show "sympathy with them and lots of good humor. It's very important that students get the message that you are interested in them."

This wasn't the first time students recognized his superior teaching skills. In 1976 undergraduate medical students named him teacher of the year and, three years ago psychiatry residents presented him with an award he's especially proud of. Among themselves they made and framed a "special certificate of spectacular status" which named Flynn a life-long resident in psychiatry. As director of psychiatry residency training at Dal for 11 years, they noted his "unquenchable lust for life and learning, and his consistent ability to treat trainees as fellow humans."

Dr. Allan Cook agrees. He's a psychiatry resident who calls Flynn "a pleasure to work with. He works efficiently and is always considerate of the residents. He recognizes their need for reading and leisure, and has a good understanding of the people he works with."

Flynn, who directs the psychiatric consultation service at the Victoria General Hospital, spends two hours every day with the two residents assigned to him. The residents, who spend six months with Flynn, discuss the patients they saw the previous day, their diagno-

sis and their management.

Medical school teaching doesn't always have the same glamor attached to it as research or patient service, but Flynn says he is pleased that the new medical school dean, Dr. Jock Murray, puts strong emphasis on good teaching. "Teaching has to have a certain kudus," Flynn says. "It has to come up." Murray calls Flynn "one of our most committed, excellent teachers."

Flynn, 57, grew up in Wexford, Ireland, the oldest of eight children. He suggests that his ability to teach may stem from growing up in a big family.

He followed his father's profession and became a pharmacist in Dublin in 1951 and developed a special interest in medicinal chemistry. In 1957, he graduated in medicine from the University College in Dublin, interned in England and as a result of his interest in psychotropic drugs from his days as a chemist he decided to pursue psychiatry.

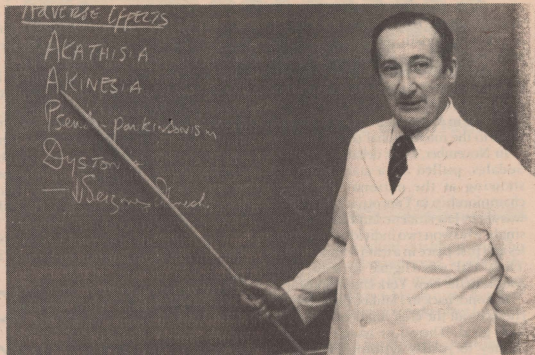
After two years at a psychiatric hospital in St. John's, Nfld., he completed his residency training in Halifax in 1962.

Before returning to Dalhousie 20 years ago he worked with the research development division of a private drug firm in England, and helped to develop an anti-depressant and an anti-psychotic drug. Flynn, who is soft spoken and personable, took the job to increase his skills in clinical drug trials.

"I wanted to get some idea of how drugs are designed to start certain processes and to work at removing the side effects," he says.

During the next decade with the late Dr. Robert O. Jones, head of the psychiatry department at Dal, he conducted a number of clinical trials on psychoactive drugs.

Flynn's special area of interest is ill



Dr. Patrick Flynn delivers a lecture.

in the field of drug therapy. Cook remembers his classes from his days as a medical undergrad. "He provided focused practical information on a wide variety of drugs." Flynn collaborated on a drug manual which Cook calls "a very useful reference."

Although Flynn spends more than half his time teaching and conducting research, he does see patients in the intensive care, medical, burn and the kidney transplant unit of the VG. "I run a kind of a consultation practice." He doesn't have his own practice outside the hospital.

But he helps other psychiatrists and sometimes sees their patients at a weekly clinic at the Dr. Robert Clark Dickson Centre. He also spends a half day each week in consultation at the Nova Scotia Hospital in Dartmouth and the Lane

Building of the Camp Hill Hospital.

For the past two years Flynn—who is married with one son, Michael, interning in Alberta—has taken part in a Dalhousie, McMaster, University of South Florida winter symposium for Canadian doctors in Florida. He discusses such topics as "a new look at anxiety states in office practice," and he has been such a hit that he has been asked to go back.

As part of Dal's continuing medical education program he travels the Maritimes to such spots as Newcastle, N.B. and Glace Bay, N.S. to update physicians on various psychiatric-related subjects. He enjoys it. "I like to get out of the ivory tower," he says, sitting in his small 9th floor office in the VG. Flynn is called on to deliver the sessions about five times a year. "I'm sort of popular," he says.

Cuba book scoops rest of academic world

Spanish professor John Kirk and Professor Sandor Halebsky of Saint Mary's University scooped the rest of the academic world by putting together the first book to look at Cuba 25 years after Fidel Castro came to power.

Cuba: Twenty-five Years of Revolution, 1959-1984 looks at Cuba's social, cultural, economic, political and foreign policy changes and examines the country in general.

It's not a dry collection of facts and figures.

"It was written for the general public as much as it was for a classroom," says John Kirk. "The writers are experts in their field."

Getting 25 writers together might sound difficult, but Kirk says it took very little time, as academic books go.

It started just over two years ago when Kirk and Halebsky sat down one day and decided to take a look at Cuba on the 25th anniversary of Fidel Castro's rise to power. No one else had compiled such a text. They contacted a New York publisher, Prega, who greeted the idea with enthusiasm. Rather than ask contributors to do vast amounts of new research, the two decided to seek out people who were experts on various aspects of Cuba, present and past.

How did two professors from Nova Scotia convince people to contribute to a book on Cuba?

"Mainly, we were cheeky. We wrote them and asked them to contribute," Kirk says. "Twenty-five of the 27 people they wrote to responded with chapters — by deadline. Two couldn't contribute because of other commitments.

Kirk, a respected scholar in the field of Latin American studies, contributed a chapter on the state of religion in Cuba.

With funds from the publisher and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Kirk visited Cuba twice. He talked to priests, nuns and pastors — "I really had to pull to get the information out of them" — and he spent a lot of time in the Jose Marti National Archives. There were also some problems convincing the Cuban government and the church to help, but

a letter from Halifax Archbishop James Hayes and Kirk's own reputation helped ease the way. Kirk's previous book on Cuban national hero Jose Marti was well-received in Cuba.

What Kirk found is a Catholic church that is tolerated, although hardly popular. Less than one-half of one per cent of the country's 10 million people practice any form of religion. However, those who do, Catholics in particular, have experienced tremendous change.

The Church before the revolution

was not popular either. Writes Kirk: "As a result of missionary expansion in Cuba, there were 609 evangelical (Protestant) pastors as compared with 723 Catholic priests by the time of the revolution, although they ministered to between only 150,000 to 250,000 people."

Because both churches were based outside of Cuba (the Catholics in Spain, the Protestants in the U.S.), there existed a "general disinterest in religion (and) a lack of respect for the clergy."

Kirk's chapter deals mainly with the changes in the Catholic church, which, after the revolution became embroiled in a conflict with the Castro regime.

At first the Catholic church supported Castro, but then misread the bearded leader, "not realizing that Castro's plan was that rarity in Latin American politics — a true social revolution," Kirk writes.

All of a sudden there were many "Catholics" urging the church to take a stand against land reform and other "Communist" reforms. These "Catholics," or "urban bourgeoisie" as Kirk labels them, were out to protect their own interests. In the end, thousands fled to Miami, including many clergy, and the church was stripped of its temporal power.

Between 1962 and 1969, writes Kirk, Monsignor Zacchi kept the church from disappearing entirely, by encouraging the church to accept Castro's reforms. Zacchi's efforts paid off.

By the Seventies Cuba had restored relations with the Vatican, and 100 young Cubans were ordained priests between 1970 and 1980.



Dr. John Kirk (Watson photo)

Army captain to pay debaters' trip

Four members of Dal's debating society are in New York this week at the world university debating championship. In an odd twist of events, they have a retired Canadian army captain from Dartmouth and his fascination with a one-time governor in Africa, to thank for getting them to the international competition.

In November, Dal's debating society, Sodales, pulled off a star-spangled showing at the national debating championship in Vancouver. The team was led by law student, Ian Hanoomansingh, who won two individual categories and first-place in a team competition. Thus, Dal was eligible to send four people to the New York championship.

But once back in Halifax, the debaters checked out the club finances. It didn't look good. There just wasn't enough money to justify sending even two people to a one-shot international competition. Team members put their suitcases away and Hanoomansingh decided it was as good a time as any to retire from debating.

Enter former army officer, Donald C. Denison, a 59-year old captain who read the story of Sodales' dilemma in *Dal News*. Denison just happened to be looking for an event worthy of funding as the kick-off for a trust fund he's organizing. Sodales fit the bill perfectly. Unknown to the then disappointed members of the debating society, they were to become the first recipients of the yet-to-established Guggisberg Foundation of Canada.

Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg was born in Cambridge, Ontario in 1869. He later served with distinction as a surveyor, soldier and administrator in Europe, Ghana, Guyana, Nigeria and Singapore until his death in 1930. In Ghana, where Guggisberg was governor for eight years, the little-known Canadian is considered a national hero — he laid the foundations that led to organized

education, the first hospital, the first deep water harbor, the first college and more.

Denison, who also spent time in Ghana, says Guggisberg is considered the Norman Bethune of that country.

Fascinated with Guggisberg's accomplishments, Denison started the legal proceedings necessary to set up the Guggisberg Foundation. Its purpose will be to foster understanding and co-operation between the people of Canada and the countries Guggisberg served.

Referring to the Dal debaters, Denison says supporting those students "is

exactly what Guggisberg would have been interested in doing." Along with a primary objective of the relief of poverty, the advancement of education is to be a cornerstone of the Guggisberg Foundation.

With the foundation still in its formative stages, there is no money in the Guggisberg coffers. Thus, the almost \$3,000 necessary to register the Dal debaters at the competition and to fly them to New York came from Denison's own pocket. He hopes to recoup the money, probably from the proceeds of a March 6 dinner being

planned as the official debut of the Guggisberg Foundation.

Once on its feet, Denison hopes donations to the Guggisberg fund will net about \$2 1/2 million.

Meanwhile, Sodales president, Tim Daley, says he's "extremely delighted, almost bewildered" at how things turned out. Team members are going against 60 other teams to determine the world's top university debaters and Daley says they'll be doing their "very, very best." It's likely Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg wouldn't have had it any other way. —June Davidson

Two scholars appointed to named chairs

Two eminent scholars have been appointed to named chairs at Dalhousie.

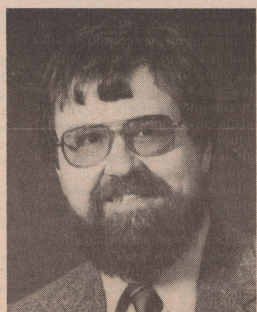
Dr. Peter Waite has been named McCulloch Professor of History and Dr. Wallace Geldart has been named A.C. Fales Professor in Theoretical Physics.

Waite first came to Dalhousie as a lecturer 35 years ago. Since then he has written a dozen books, most recently *The Man from Halifax, Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister*.

A colleague has described him as "one of the last of the great old generalists among Canadian historians."

Waite received his Bachelor of Arts degree and Master's from the University of British Columbia and his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Toronto.

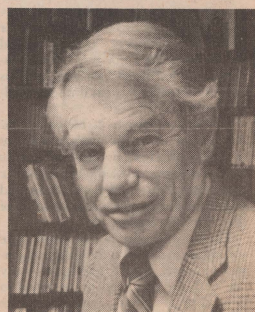
Geldart, who chairs the physics department, joined Dalhousie after two years as an assistant professor at McGill University, in Montreal. He holds a BSc (Hon) in physics from Acadia University and a PhD from McMaster



Dr. Wallace Geldart (Carlos photo)

University in Hamilton, Ont.

He's been a visiting post-doctoral fellow with the National Research Council in Saclay, France, visiting professor in



Dr. Peter Waite (Nichols photo)

Sweden, Italy and the United States. He's delivered lectures and seminars in countries including Brazil, Poland and Denmark.

Glazov wins Rhodes Scholarship

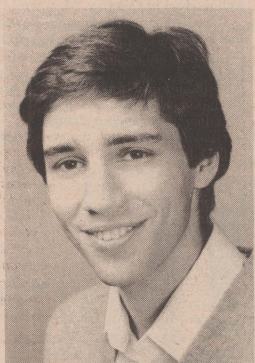
For Greg Glazov, the prospect of winning a Rhodes Scholarship has been a life-long dream. Early in December, that dream came true.

Glazov, a soft-spoken 23-year old, said he was "struck half-dumb" when his father telephoned him at a friend's house to tell Greg he had been awarded a prestigious Rhodes Scholarship. "I was on cloud nine for the next week," Glazov laughed.

Still describing his reaction as "ecstatic" weeks after the news, Glazov repeatedly broke into wide grins explaining he was having trouble "trying to keep my feet on the ground."

Glazov graduates this spring with a double major in biology and classics from Dal and King's. The Rhodes Scholarship then jets him off to Oxford for three years of philosophy studies leading to a Master of Arts degree. Future plans could see him pursuing more philosophy studies in Germany, Israel or Chicago with the ultimate goal of teaching the history of the philosophy of nature. Such are not the plans of the average 23-year old. But then, Rhodes scholars are not average people.

Fluent in Russian and English and a student of German, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, Glazov says he didn't expect to win the Rhodes based only on his academic marks (he carries an A average). Somewhat modestly, Glazov says his fervent interest in philosophy may have helped. "Everybody else (being consi-



Greg Glazov

dered for the scholarship) wanted to be either a doctor or a lawyer. I'm different in that way." The difference unveils itself after only a few moments conversation with Glazov. This blue-jeaned, casual-looking student is a thinker well beyond his years.

The maturity of thought sprouted in childhood, developed through the family's "traumatic" departure from Moscow in the 1970s and continues to blossom as Glazov plans his future.

He attributes his earliest philosophical questioning to fairy tales. Glazov says he read volumes of fairy tales as a child — Chinese, Persian, Scandinavian, French, Russian. Such stories led the astute youngster to believe "the world has a moral foundation, there are moral aspects to the world, good triumphs, evil doesn't."

Fairy tales and myths are lacking in American society, Glazov says. "This is where American society is a flop. They expose kids to *Romper Room* and *Sesame Street*. Whereas in Asia, you're exposed to fairy tales and morals."

The questioning and detailed thinking followed Glazov through his youthful years in Russia. "There were always people at our house who were thinking people and were considered criminal by the government. It became very important to philosophically work out whether there is a meaning to human life and a foundation to human dignity. It became very important to determine why I believe in things."

His devotion to the beauty of human life only complements the other realms of Glazov's lifestyle. Considering himself very sociable, he says he has "friends from all over the place—farmers, fishermen, monks, people who work in stores, dissidents in Russia."

The engaging thinker is very active in the church. He's a past-chair of Dal's Newman Society—a Catholic organization that integrates university studies

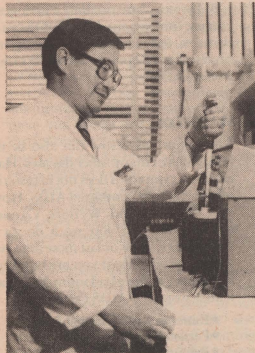
with development of the individual's personality. The group raises money to support needy families in India, organizes lectures and film showings on moral, ethical and religious topics and plans religious retreats. Glazov is also active in community church activities—helping the parish and working with elderly people.

Prior to his university days, competitive sports grabbed a healthy share of Glazov's time. With the increased workload, he now plays squash, soccer and exercises for recreation.

Asked about the future, Glazov says with no uncertainty that he wants to contribute to society. "My dream would be to do something for education and for schools. I would love to introduce fairy tales as compulsory curriculum in primary grades." He flashes a warm smile. "It's a very small thing but I think it's an important thing."

At 23, Greg Glazov, the son of Drs. Yuri and Marina Glazov (Greg's father teaches Russian at Dal), has, in some ways, experienced what many people won't in a lifetime. He has questioned his thoughts more than many people care to and has come to firmly believe in what others often let slip away in the rigors of daily life. "I have a certain knowledge that life is fragile and can be tragic." After a pensive pause, he says there's not enough time to be "mindless or to take our freedom for granted." —June Davidson

Dal doctors use cyclosporine to treat diabetes



Dr. Meng Tan (Carlos photo)

Insulin injections for some newly diagnosed diabetics might be eliminated, if an international study involving Dalhousie can prove the anti-rejection drug cyclosporine A is effective in treating one form of the disease.

Dr. Meng Tan, head of Dal medical school's endocrinology division, is one of four Dalhousie doctors who have begun their part of the study. There are seven Canadian and five European research teams. The Medical Research Council of Canada is funding the Canadian portion of the study.

Winter is the "diabetes season," with the majority of new type one (juvenile onset) diabetes cases occurring between October and March.

Tan speculates viral infections may bring on diabetes in people with a susceptibility to the disease. His group needs 10 to 15 new diabetics to volunteer during the next four months. Three people have already agreed to participate.

Volunteers must be between the ages of 16 and 35 and cannot have been taking insulin injections for more than six weeks. Each volunteer will be monitored for one year.

Insulin is produced by the beta cells of a healthy pancreas. Diabetes develops when insulin production is reduced or stops completely. Type-one diabetics have been shown to produce antibodies against their own beta cells. Cyclosporine is being tried because this indicates

diabetes is caused by a defect in the auto-immune system.

A pilot study in London, Ontario, in 1982 showed 55 per cent of diabetics given cyclosporine within six weeks of the onset of type-one diabetes required little or no injected insulin. Once they were taken off cyclosporine, however, they needed standard insulin injections.

Cyclosporine only worked with patients treated within six weeks of diagnosis. If the drug treatment proves successful, nobody knows whether it would have to be administered for the rest of the patient's life.

"The benefits of using cyclosporine have to be weighed against the risks," says Tan. "The big question is, 'are the side effects of cyclosporine worse than the complications from the disease.'"

Diabetes can only be controlled — not cured — by insulin injections. Severe diabetes causes heart, kidney and eye damage and can lead to limb amputation due to poor blood circulation.

The biggest problem with cyclosporine is that it can affect kidney function but, as doctors are becoming more familiar with its use, that drawback is being minimized.

Cyclosporine has proved a boon in transplant medicine, decreasing risk of rejection of kidneys, hearts, livers and other organs. Older anti-rejection drugs were as powerful but weakened patients' immune systems so much that even minor infections became major problems.

Doctors will inform all volunteers in the trial of possible cyclosporine side effects. Half will get cyclosporine and half a placebo. Neither patients nor attending physicians will know who receives the placebo.

Even those on placebos will benefit, by having a team of diabetes experts monitoring their condition. Dr. Sonia Salisbury and Dr. Allan Shlossberg are the other diabetes researchers on the team, while Dr. Allan MacDonald is the immunologist.

"In the early stages, diabetes sometimes goes away for a few months but it always comes back," Tan says. By comparing patients receiving placebos with those receiving cyclosporine, researchers will be better able to consider how often remission of type one diabetes occurs naturally when they do their calculations. —Ed MacLellan

Flasher and thieves roam the campus

Dal security has called in the Halifax Police Department to investigate at least seven reports of a male flasher on the Studley Campus.

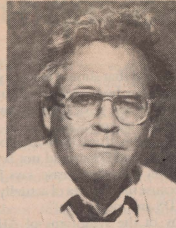
The flasher has been seen near the Arts Annex, Shirreff Hall, the old gym, the King's College gym, the Life Sciences Centre and the Development Office. Max Keeping, director of traffic and security, says the incidents happen both during the day and in the evening.

Meanwhile, thieves continued their rampage through the campus before Christmas, taking a VCR, credit cards and over \$1,000 in cash. Keeping reiterates his warning that purses and wallets should be kept locked up or on one's person.

Security caught one thief as he tried to escape through Dal's underground mechanical tunnels. A fourth-year Dal biology student triggered an alarm in the tunnel system when he fled with tools belonging to a member of the mechanical maintenance crew. Halifax police arrested the student, who pleaded not guilty at his arraignment. His trial is set for May.

Security also turned in a man charged with armed robbery and assault. The man had been sitting in a parked car in the Fenwick residence underground parking garage.

Because of the sudden increase in crime on campus, Security will hold two afternoon seminars later this month for faculty, staff and students.



HARRY BRUCE

Pity the poor engineer

You occasionally hear about an imposter with no medical qualifications who survives for years by dishing out prescriptions, setting broken bones, and blithely welding his scalpel on the bellies of the unsuspecting. We may harbor secret admiration for the bravado of such frauds, particularly when it turns out their "patients" regard them as excellent MDs, but we all know the right place for them is behind bars.

But anyone — no matter how abominably he or she wields a pen, typewriter or word-processor — may claim to be a freelance writer without risking punishment. Your local paper takes Joseph Blowhard's letter-to-the-editor about, say, the history of Groundhog Day, or the evils of seat-belt legislation; elevates it as a page-seven think-piece; and, in a footnote, defines Joe Blow as a freelance writer.

Authors of marmalade recipes, tips on Japanese flower-arranging, and loving accounts of childhood experiences in Lower Big Middle Tracadie suddenly present themselves to the world as freelance writers. Such people, the grist of countless writers' workshops and seminars, used to irritate me. I've been accused of being "elitist" in this matter, and the charge was accurate. I believed *freelance writer* was a proud designation, and that those who claimed it before they'd earned it were debasing noble currency.

Now, I've mellowed. Fraudulent freelancers do no harm. They never get a chance to sever someone's artery, for instance. Moreover, my beef was petty compared to what's happened to *engineer*. Real engineers construct military works, build roads and bridges, make engines, or work in chemical, electrical, or mechanical engineering. Most attend universities for years to earn their professional qualifications. But what's an *advertising engineer*, *cost engineer*, *patent engineer* or *sales engineer*?

Engineer, it says here in my *Dictionary of Euphemisms and Other Doubletalk* (1979), is now "a vastly popular title for elevating the status of occupations of all sorts. (It) has been reported in more than 2,000 combinations."

The dictionary then lists *automobile engineer* (mechanic), *casement-window engineer*, *custodian engineer*, *dansant engineer* (agent for nightclub entertainers), *dry-cleaning engineer*, *educational engineer* (school principal), *exterminating engineer* (rat killer), *footwear-maintenance engineer* (bootblack), *publicity engineer*, *recreation engineer*, *vision engineer* (optician), *wardrobe engineer* (someone who tells you what clothes to buy), and *window-cleaning engineer*.

The abuse of *engineer* has been so relentless that even the highly conservative *Concise Oxford Dictionary* now shamelessly lists *human engineer* as "person with special skill in treatment of human problems." The sarcastic *Dictionary of Euphemisms and Other Doubletalk*, however, says a human engineer is merely "a kind of psychoanalyst."

The author of this dictionary is Hugh Rawson, but for his *engineer* article he relied heavily on H.L. Mencken's classic *The American Language* (1937). More than half a century ago, Mencken wrote about "a bedding manufacturer who first became a *mattress engineer* and then promoted himself to the lofty dignity of *sleep engineer*. No doubt he would have called himself a *morpician* if he had thought of it."

"A beautician 'bursts forth' as an *appearance engineer*. In an Atlanta department-store, the *News Record* found an *engineer of good taste* — a young woman employed to advise newly married couples partitioning the furniture department, and elsewhere it unearthed *display engineers* who had been lowly window-dressers until some visionary among them had made the great leap, *demolition engineers* who were once content to be house-wreckers, and *sanitary engineers* who had an earlier incarnation as garbage-men."

Mencken's list ranges from the *deborning engineer*, who attends to frisky bulls, the *feed-plant engineer*, *household engineer* (presumably a housewife), and *lace engineer*, but I think the prize goes to his *hot-dog engineer*. You need not even be human to be an engineer. Rawson says that during racial troubles in Alabama in 1963 police used dogs as *crowd-control engineers*.

This thing is catching. *Freelance writer* no longer sounds sufficiently dignified. Any hack or hobbyist can be one. From now on, I'm a *prose engineer*. Wait'll you see my new business cards.

LAW LIBRARY RECEIVES \$17,000 TO REPLACE CRUCIAL SERIES

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) has awarded the law school \$17,000 to replace a series of law reports destroyed in the law school fire last summer.

The law library will help purchase Butterworths' reprint of the official

reports, the main series of English case reports from 1886 to the present.

"As much as any single series of case reports could, this series embodies the common law which Canada has inherited from the United Kingdom." Immis Christie, the law school dean, told SSHRC president Dr. William Taylor,

No cases of AIDS reported on campus

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) continues to gain notoriety as one of the continent's greatest health concerns but Dr. Joe Johnson of University Health Services says there's no need for panic.

Johnson says, to his knowledge, there have been no reported cases of AIDS on campus. Some people have visited health services concerned that they have contracted AIDS, but Johnson says that's not uncommon given the current media hype about the disease.

"Of course people come in worried, the same way as when they have a pain in the chest, they might wonder if they're having a heart attack," Johnson says.

Johnson is concerned that the media may be contributing toward a public panic about AIDS because of the extensive print and broadcast coverage about the disease. He says there's no reason for the general public to be obsessed with fear of AIDS.

"Really, the only way to catch AIDS is either by being transfused with infected

blood — and that should be pretty well ruled out now because the Red Cross is testing all blood — or through various forms of sexual contact."

People who think they're showing symptoms of AIDS should not be convinced they have the disease, says Johnson, because the chances of actually having AIDS are "negligible."

Many of the symptoms of AIDS — such as extreme and persistent fatigue, persistent fever or night sweats, significant weight loss unrelated to dieting, persistent diarrhea — can be indicative of a number of other illnesses.

If an individual is experiencing any of those conditions, Johnson suggests a physical examination. "If you're feeling that way, there's usually something wrong," he says and a physical can often detect the problem. "If it is AIDS, the sooner you face up to the reality, the sooner you can get on with it."

Johnson also points out that people who fear they may have contracted the AIDS virus should remember that even a positive test does not mean they have

"full blown AIDS."

Anyone who is concerned about the disease or has fears about it should contact Health Services, says Johnson, where an individual can be tested for AIDS and can receive more information.

However, Johnson says there's no need for a routine testing of the population to attempt to detect AIDS, noting that such a procedure would not only be extremely expensive but would pose a number of moral questions.

To date, there have been seven diagnosed cases of AIDS in Nova Scotia. — *June Davidson*

PRECAUTIONS

Medical experts and scientists suggest the following precautionary measures to reduce risk of contracting or spreading AIDS:

1. Reduce your number of different sexual partners. Be cautious in selecting partners for casual sexual encounters. A person can be an AIDS carrier without showing any outward symptoms.
2. If you are a male homosexual or male bi-sexual engaging in anal intercourse, use condoms to avoid exchange of body fluids.
3. Avoid tissue damage during sex. Ask about the health of your partners.
4. Your resistance to any disease can be lowered if you don't take care of your-

self. Exercise, get adequate rest, eat properly, and reduce stress wherever possible.

5. Do not share needles or syringes if you use intravenous drugs; AIDS can be transmitted via contaminated paraphernalia. (Reprinted from *Western News*, Oct. 85)

SYMPTOMS

The symptoms below can also be the symptoms of many other diseases. Having these symptoms does not necessarily mean you have contracted AIDS. However, Health and Welfare Canada recommends that you see a doctor if symptoms worsen or last more than two weeks, particularly if you are in a high risk group, or have had intimate contact with a suspected AIDS carrier.

- Extreme and persistent fatigue
- Persistent fever or night sweats
- Persistent diarrhea
- Significant weight loss unrelated to dieting
- Harsh dry cough
- Easy bruising or unexplained bleeding
- Thick grey-white coating on tongue or throat
- Recent, slowly enlarging purplish or discolored lumps on top of, or beneath, the skin; the inside of the mouth; nose or anus

IMPROVED TESTS DEVELOPED TO CHECK UNBORN BABIES LUNGS

A group of Dal researchers has developed improved accurate tests to determine if an unborn baby's lungs have developed enough to withstand induced premature birth.

"Where our work is most important is with pregnancies which have to be interrupted," says Dr. Margaret Oulton, who heads the research team. "You don't tamper with a normally developing fetus."

When possible, labor is delayed until lungs mature but if, for instance, a mother is diabetic, she is seldom allowed to go to term, Oulton explains. It has been observed that for some unknown reason, the life of the fetus of a diabetic mother becomes jeopardized as the pregnancy nears term.

But respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) can be a big problem for a premature newborn baby, and the condition is still a major cause of death in developed countries.

Babies born prematurely run a grave risk of having too little surfactant — a substance that prevents the air sacs from collapsing — on the membranes of the air sacs, and they cannot live unaided. The lack of surfactant is a potentially

lethal condition known as RDS.

One important advance in approaching the problem has been to identify a fetus at risk. When fetal lungs are mature but early delivery must be considered, doctors have accelerated the production of lung surfactant. In some European centres and in a couple of Canadian hospitals, obstetricians have tried to prevent RDS by administering artificial surfactant preparations to the infant, with varying degrees of success. Artificial surfactants are not used in the Maritimes.

The Dal group has identified the surfactant fraction in amniotic fluid. The fluid contains a variety of secretions from infant and mother. The group's major achievement has been to isolate secretions that reveal the precise stage of lung development.

The secretions are phospholipids, and during pregnancy, their proportion changes in the amniotic fluid. They increase in quantity later in the pregnancy, and towards the end of lung development, a new phospholipid appears, signifying lung maturity. "Once that's there, the baby will be all right," Oulton says. — *Barbara Hinds*

EAYRS APPOINTED TO ORDER OF CANADA

Dal political science professor James Eayrs, author of a landmark military history, has been appointed Officer of the Order of Canada.

Eayrs's five-volume *In Defence of Canada* is considered the authoritative work on post-1914 Canadian foreign policy. He is a former co-editor of the *International Journal of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs*.

Eayrs, 59, is Eric Dennis Professor of Government and Political Science. He moved to Halifax in 1979 after teaching for many years at the University of Toronto.

His appointment to the Order of Canada, the country's highest distinction, is the latest accolade for Eayrs, who also has a Governor General's award for non-fiction to his credit.

In 1984, he received the \$50,000 Canada Council Molson Prize.

The Canada Council jury that

selected him for that award hailed him for his evaluation of Canada's role in world affairs. The jurors, referring to his work on *In Defence of Canada*, said "We are honoring a man for prodigious productivity and scholarship, of new and exciting interpretation, who has rewritten our history of international relations."

Eayrs, who is now researching a book on Canada and the Korean war, is still a busy scholar. He will go to New Zealand in 1987 as William Evans Visiting Professor at the University of Otago and as a Commonwealth Prestige fellow, appointments which will run concurrently.

Eayrs has some first-hand experience with the Canadian military. He served in the navy near the end of the Second World War.

In his multi-faceted career he has also written a syndicated column and in the early 1970s hosted *Weekend* the CBC television public affairs program.

ATLANTIC UNIVERSITIES WANT A 5.3 PER CENT FUNDING HIKE

Universities in Atlantic Canada want a 5.3 per cent increase in university funding this year to offset the effects of inflation.

The Association of Atlantic Universities (AAU) is asking for the establishment of an \$8 million fund for non-salary items to partially make up for past funding deficiencies.

The AAU which made its recommendations to the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) criticized the funding recommendations the MPHEC made last year. The MPHEC recommended a 4.5 per cent increase while universities had hoped for a 10 per cent increase.

Although university enrolments have increased by more than 30 per cent in the Maritimes over the past six years, provincial governments have granted no increases in funding in real terms with inflation taken into account.

As a result, Maritime universities receive \$1000 per student less than they did six years ago. An additional \$50 mil-

lion would be needed in the current year to return funding to the 1970-80 level.

The AAU says it does not want to increase tuition fees for 1986-87 by more than the rate of inflation, but adds it may have to if government grants are again inadequate.

Meanwhile, the association's national counterpart, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, has spoken out against Ottawa's plan to limit increases in federal transfers to the provinces for the support of post-secondary education and health.

David Johnston, president of the 79-member association, has warned that any further erosion of university funding could have "severe long-term effects on Canada's social and economic well being."

The Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Canadian Federation of Students has also opposed current federal plans to cut transfer payments to the provinces.

LISMER'S LATER WORKS EXHIBITED AT GALLERY

Last month the Dalhousie Art Gallery opened the *Canadian Jungle: The Later Work of Arthur Lismer*. The nationally touring exhibit will run until Jan. 26.

The 95-piece exhibit focuses on the large body of work done by Group of Seven artist Arthur Lismer following the dissolution of the Group in 1932.

Although his earlier paintings are well-known to Canadians, this exhibit represents the first in-depth look at the more than 30 years of work Lismer did after members of the Group went their separate ways.

The exhibit includes paintings of Quebec, the great rain forests of British

Columbia and many canvases of Nova Scotia.

The exhibit is the second in a series examining the post-Group of Seven work of some of the most prominent members of this famous Canadian Group.

Dennis Reid, curator of Canadian Historical Art at the Art Gallery of Ontario, looks at Lismer's later work from a new perspective and successfully demonstrates that these largely unknown canvases, many of which have never been exhibited before, form the crowning achievement of Lismer's career.

Dal takes a leap in staff training

Before Claudine Lowry joined Dalhousie last winter the university offered little in terms of staff training and development. Now that's changing.

In the past year she has organized 22 courses for more than 400 staffers on such subjects as the university secretary, employment interviewing and making meetings work. Plans are under way for workshops in time management for administrative staff and stress management and productivity for members of the Dalhousie Staff Association. Lowry runs programs for both the DSA and the administrative group.

There's a big demand for such programs as supervisory training. For the first course, 25 applicants were accepted but now 65 more names are on a waiting list.

With many Dal people who have completed the first series of courses, "we are now beginning a new stage in our development of in-house training," says Lowry, who co-ordinates staff training and development. "We can follow up on things."

For Lowry, who is currently completing her PhD in adult education at Dal, it's a good step. "It's making the job more rewarding. We can build on, follow up and generate more ideas to develop new workshops."

From January to June, participants who have completed a workshop can take part in a series of two-hour weekly follow-ups for 10 weeks. Each week



Claudine Lowry (Carlos photo)

they'll tackle and discuss a particular issue.

So far, participants seem to appreciate the workshops. They take the attitude that "Dal is doing something for us. The administration is demonstrating that they care about us as employees." And for participants facing some problems on the job it's comforting to know that they're not alone. They tell Lowry, "I

didn't know so many people are faced with the same situation."

The workshops give employees the chance to discuss their situations with colleagues on campus.

Karen Solomon, a secretary in the development office, liked the way last summer's secretarial workshop was conducted. She got the chance to "think about things you normally take for granted." In the communication segment participants learned the importance of "thinking before you speak" and how to get ideas across in group discussions without running the show. "I felt quite positive about it," she says, about the workshop. "They should have more."

Terry Taylor agrees. She's a library assistant in the science library and provides information at the circulation desk. At "service is your job description" in November she picked up "hints to follow through with" and had plenty of time to engage in discussion with people on campus encountering common problems. Because she works on a computer terminal behind the reception desk, she discovered she wasn't establishing eye contact with the students she was serving. Now she makes sure she looks directly at them which makes the job easier for her and more pleasant for those who see her.

Taylor adds that it's helpful to get away from the job to think about how they're doing and how to improve.

When you're on the job you're too busy for that.

The level of discussion at the workshops has impressed Lowry, and she's often pleasantly surprised by the high calibre of the employees when put in a workshop environment. "I see them differently. There's a great deal of potential in this person," she'll tell herself.

Lowry says she's been able to offer top-flight programs without paying top dollars because she's used herself — she teaches sociology at Mount Saint Vincent University and has taught at Dal and Saint Mary's — and other Dal people as workshop volunteers. The volunteers have come from the administrative side but she'd like to see faculty help out, too.

Staff training, which is part of personnel/payroll services, needs funding which will have to come from external sources. A staff person whom Lowry will share with research services will help to locate appropriate funding sources that staff training can tap.

Dalhousie has become the only Atlantic region university involved in staff training and there are only about 10 other Canadian universities with positions similar to Lowry's. But she'd like to see Dal and other local universities pool resources and work together in staff training. She's not smug about Dal's progress in the field. "We're making a very good beginning but it is a beginning." —Roma Senn

Dal: A changing university

In case you haven't noticed, Dalhousie has changed over the last few years — even over the last 20 years. It is still changing, slowly in some areas, quickly in others. And it will continue to change.

That was the message a group of middle and senior administrators received at a training and development session organized late in November by Staff Training and Development.

Most of those there knew, of course, about many of the changes, and particularly about those in their own areas. So the day-long session turned out to be one of information-imparting and gathering rather than one of training.

But, as someone once said, "Information is power," so the session was valuable.

From the post-mortem — the evaluation — came a number of worthwhile comments, among them the need for everyone to communicate more and for more similar follow-up sessions, perhaps on a regular basis, with the university's top brass.

But as Vice-president Robbie Shaw said in his opening, Dalhousie is difficult to manage because it is at an in-between size — not small enough for the president and the v-ps to get involved in everything, not big enough to permit a totally decentralized management system.

Reading between the lines of the comments of several of those at the session, more cohesion and co-operation between non-academic (administrative and service) staff and academic (teachers, researchers) are needed. One comment in the evaluation confirmed that: Let's get away from the 'them and us' relationship.

Vice-president Robbie Shaw, whose comments on "Our Evolving Univer-

sity" formed the introduction for the day-long session, said that while "changing" and "evolving" were appropriate words, Dalhousie was not alone.

"It's no different at other universities, which have the same problems we have," he said.

For example:

— Computers are causing incredible change. "We are a little behind other universities, but we are improving quickly. The whole university is now looking at the business school, where computers are being used increasingly in teaching, and saying 'Hey, that looks good...'"

— "The new administrative computer will change the way we do business on an hourly basis. In two years or a little more, all of us will have on our desks a personal computer, and most of our mail will be done by that machine."

— Projections two years ago that enrolment would begin to drop were wrong. "Faculty-student ratios are changing and some class sizes are doubling, in Arts and Science."

— The biggest single change has been the impact of research. "For every dollar in research money that we attract, we must spend another dollar (on overheads, etc.)."

— In our own management of the university, we have constant change and, in sum, all the changes and the evolution are made more complex by the decision-making process.

"The role of Senate as the academic program decision-making body is changing. Senate is now involved in policy, space and planning, and the tendency of the academic community to want to have some input will continue.

"The Board of Governors is broadening its wings, getting interested in more things, and the board's staff relations committee wants to get involved now in preparation for the next round of negotiations (with Dalhousie Faculty Association). The Student Union is becoming more and more involved in other activities and the Alumni Association's board of directors is also more active."

"All of that demonstrates why we have had a thrust in personnel development. There is recognition that we have failed in any form of training for staff, and we are not unusual among universities. But we are now ahead of other universities in (non-academic) staff training and development."

Public relations director Marilyn MacDonald, who spoke on "The University in the Community," remembered that a dozen years ago a U.S. sociologist who addressed the Encounter sessions on planning and development, said: "Halifax wants progress without change."

Over the past 20 years, "it has been difficult for people inside and outside to adapt to the idea that this is no longer a little provincial college. It has become difficult for them to cope with the concept that Dalhousie is a large corporate citizen."

"Dalhousie is a landlord, a major factor influencing real estate. It is also a purveyor of services — the Cohn, recreation, continuing education, and so on, so the university is expected to be more accountable for what it is doing."

"But with increased visibility has come more vulnerability."

"Dalhousie is also worth — or was in 1982-83 — \$127.9 million to the economy of Nova Scotia. Yet as one's size increases, resentment rises and we have

had to cope with some of that resentment.

"At the same time, in the last 10-year period, with the exception of 1982-83, Nova Scotia has had the highest per capita spending on education in the country. We haven't done all that badly in comparison with other universities, even though we are — provincially and federally — facing large deficits."

"We are now fighting for our fair share of the money pie and it's all a question of priorities: road repairs, social work, health, UIC — they are things people can relate to. When one considers losing a great health envelope against post-secondary education, the arguments become very difficult."

"There is no clear end in sight for an easing of our financial burdens — no white knight is going to ride in and rescue us. So we will continue to press for government dollars and we will expand our role in private fund raising. Dalhousie will acknowledge that it must do more with less, that it will continue to get its act together, so that it can have a track record that shows it can cope with its problems."

"But there is support for universities. In British Columbia recently, most people agreed in a poll that the quality of education there was threatened by government cutbacks and that they would be willing to pay more in tax dollars for education."

Dr. Fred Wien, director of the Maritime School of Social Work and a member of the Senate academic planning committee, talked about "Broader University Initiatives: The Academic Component."

Three or four years ago, he said, there was not much in place in the way of academic decision-making. "It was

(continued on page 12)

Student housing: 1/2-million dollar loser becomes winner

by John W. Graham, Assistant vice-president

Dalhousie has an enrolment of about 10,000 (8,000 full-time, 2,000 part-time) students. It provides about 2,000 of them with accommodation. The supply of university housing has remained static over the past 10 years but enrolment has increased so that today about 26 per cent of the student population can be accommodated, compared with about 30 per cent in 1973-74.

One thousand students are in traditional residences, where three meals a day are included in the fee. About 700 students are in apartment-type accommodation and the remainder are in 50 smaller units, mostly houses which the university has adapted into single family housing to meet the rising female enrolment. (In 10 years, the women student population has risen from 42 to 48 per cent of the total student body and total enrolment has increased by more than 2,000.)

It is also important to note that 10 years ago, the housing sector at Dalhousie was in disfavor with all segments of the university community. The students objected to having to pay the highest residence fees in the Maritimes; the Business Office objected because the per capita loss on residence operations was the highest in the Maritimes (total loss: more than \$400,000 a year); faculty objected because they saw housing siphoning off funds which (they thought) should have gone to support academic programs.

During the decade under review events took place that shook the economic foundations of universities: rapidly escalating energy costs, runaway inflation causing rapid increases in wages and salaries, a general trend of prices chasing costs and normally losing.

From this, one could reasonably expect things to get worse financially rather than better.

What happened in the housing sector at Dalhousie to turn a half million dollar loser to a half million dollar winner in such troubled economic times?

Many things happened, mostly changes in housing policy during the decade and most of them had a beneficial effect on the financial picture in the sector.

Many policies which had financial implications had really been aimed at social conditions with financial implications. This theme was important and

led to the conclusion that those of us trying to solve financial problems were trying to attack the symptom rather than the disease.

But more of that later. Let us see what happened in the three housing sections.

The Apartment Problem:
In 1972 Dal bought a 33-storey apartment building (Fenwick) for use as student housing. The building accommodates about 700 students and is a 15-minute walk from the campus.

Dal adapted the apartments to two-bedroom units which were furnished for three students and four-bedroom units which were furnished for five students. In addition, some bachelor units were not furnished, and six floors of apartments were rented as conventional, unfurnished family units.

So there was a variety of accommodation but we were not really sure who we accommodated. Students applied individually for accommodation and the management assembled groups of three and five to round out the occupancy.

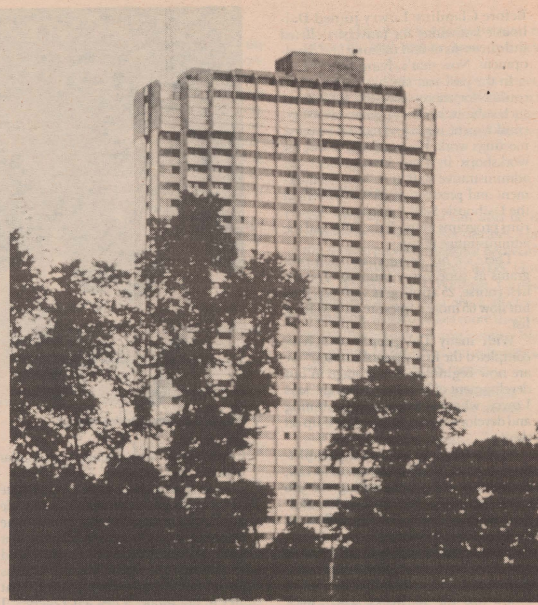
Analysis of the finances showed we had a large vacancy rate, which led to an unfavorable variance in revenue, and we also had high repair costs which indicated we had vandalism. In addition, we had to pay full civic taxes of over \$100,000 a year.

Financially, things were bad and getting worse. Despite a shortage of accommodation in Halifax generally and an over-supply of applicants who wanted to live in the building, the vacancy rate increased from 10 to 15 per cent in two years.

Why the paradox? We did an analysis of who lived in the building and found that most tenants were single men, many of them in their first year at Dal; in other words, teenagers, many of whom were away from home for the first time. The analysis also showed that during the academic year many of the five-person units had large vacancy rates and some units accommodated only two students.

Sure, they began with five, but in short order the low man on the totem pole would be pushed out of the unit so that each of the remaining students would each have his own room. Even then, the people were not compatible and others would leave because the social conditions were not acceptable. So the large vacancy rate resulted from a social problem.

While we had every right to fill the vacated bed you can well imagine the



Fenwick Place

reception a young fellow would get when he knocked on the door and volunteered as your new room mate. In fact the newcomer was not welcome and got the message very quickly. The same kind of problem was also evident in the three-person units.

But what was the solution? We looked further and to our surprise found that many of the people who left the apartment building went to traditional residences. This was the opposite of what we wanted. We envisaged a new student from out of town living in a traditional residence for a year or two while he or she found out how to manage away from home, and then moving into an apartment as they matured and wished to make more decisions on their own. Ideally they would move into the Halifax community in their final year, so the umbilical cord would be cut with as little pain as possible when the student went out into the real world.

Our flow, then, was in reverse, and something had to be done to correct it and get students to move into housing in the proper order to allow for increased decision-making as the student matured. This was an educational element in housing and we were not making good use of it.

The solution: We reasoned that we were not very good at putting together units of three and five people who could spend the year together in harmony, so we thought that perhaps the students themselves would be better at it. We also believed that our prime source of students should be those who had lived in our traditional residences the previous year and we therefore imposed quotas for the traditional residences that allocated half the places to first-year students, a quarter to second-year students and the remaining quarter to professional, graduate, foreign and senior undergraduate students. This had the effect of forcing senior students out of the residences and into the apartment building, and since the students probably knew each other, they could form

their own groups.

In 1975-76 we accepted applications for accommodation in Fenwick only from groups of students, not single applicants. At the end of the year, we found that we had solved the problem of the three-person unit vacancy rate but we still had problems in the five-person units. A further study showed that in those units the double room — there were three single rooms as well — was the Achilles heel. So we proposed that those units be converted to accommodate four students, each with his own room and we decided that four students would pay the same rate as the five had done. The students were positive about the proposal so we eliminated 50 beds. It worked. The four-person units became the most popular in the building and the units stuck together, eliminating our vacancy rate.

By this policy we had increased our occupancy during the academic year by about 40 students and we had accomplished it by removing 50 beds — surely a paradox.

Better still, we had improved our financial position, but there was still too much vandalism. To counter this we decided to increase the number of women in the building. How? We appealed to Mount Saint Vincent University: "Send us your girls." And they did. We also encouraged families with children to live in the building to create a family atmosphere and so that those riding the elevators would see there were children and the start of an environment which would discourage false alarms, missiles descending from many stories up and a general unsavory atmosphere.

The increased female representation and the family environment went a long way towards solving the social problem and suddenly the apartment building became a good place to live.

As soon as this happened we lowered our maintenance costs, increased our summer revenue and almost eliminated

the vacancy rate. So, in solving a number of social problems, we also solved our main economic one as well as a secondary one, that of civic taxes.

Because the building was not on campus, the city insisted we pay full taxes. This was done, but we argued that the function and not the location of the building determined its taxability. The assessment appeal court agreed, so the taxes decreased a remarkable \$100,000 a year. In the end, we turned around the bottom line in 10 years by \$386,000 — in our favor.

The traditional residence problem:
During the same period we had a high level of consumer dissatisfaction, particularly in the men's residences, and this was evident in the vacancy rates, high food costs and maintenance costs, which included a good deal of vandalism. We had the highest residence fees in the region and the biggest losses, the worst of both worlds.

A costly range of services were supplied to the roomers in our residences; they received maid service twice a week and the maids were supported by many cleaners and other service personnel. Unionized porters, for example, manned the front desk of Howe Hall 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They were expensive to employ and holiday pay and overtime (when sickness caused a staff shortage) compounded the problem.

And the porters had not "ported" in years — they were really information and security people. They had become unproductive and nobody had really noticed.

This was the inflationary period when wages outstripped prices and each

year the residence operation was worse than the year before. We also had a mood among the residents: "I do not give a damn," unfortunate because it described the residence as a social problem at best and as a type of zoo at worst. It also created real financial difficulties. Revenues were lower than they should have been because of vacancies and the inability to turn the units into productive summer operation. Vandalism raised the maintenance costs, consumer items such as paper were wasted and utilities — heat and power — were abused by windows being left open and lights on. Waste of food also led to higher costs, and cleaning costs were increased because no one would pick up after himself.

The reasoning went something like this: "I am paying all of these people to do this work and as I am paying the highest fees in the region I should get the best service and do the least myself." This is a negative and self-destructive attitude and one that could not be allowed to continue.

Food: We found we had one of the highest food costs in the country with lots of waste, customer dissatisfaction — as expressed by food fights — dining room vandalism and expensive kitchen maintenance.

For years we had contracted out our food services, and the administration, namely the Business Office, had called tenders regularly and had awarded the contract to the lowest bidder. No input was sought from the consumers and even the dean of men was seen as a person to be concerned with behaviour and not with the finances of a residence.

ROYAL COMMISSION URGES SWEEPING CHANGES

(continued from page 1)

federal Established Programs Financing (EPF) transfers.

Nova Scotia universities should receive operating grants at a level equal to the Canadian average based on the level of "full-time equivalent" student attendance, the report says.

Quotas on out-of-province students are also recommended, specifically if the other provinces or the federal government do not provide the money to cover the costs of educating students from their jurisdictions.

In the areas of research funding, the commission wants the provincial government to review its support of, and formulate a policy for, research and development in the province. As well, the province should ask the federal government and federal granting agencies to provide funds for the indirect costs associated with research grants — costs currently covered by general university funds.

Fundamental to many of the commission's recommendations is that Nova Scotia universities should be seen as "forming a provincial system (in which) the plans and priorities of each university should (recognize) the plans and priorities of the system as a whole."

With that in mind, the commission calls for the formation of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education, an autonomous body to be "endowed with executive authority and discretionary powers over funding, . . . to ensure that university planning, programming and resource allocation are performed in the context of a provincial system." The council would, however, "respect the autonomy" of universities in the areas of

The financial affairs rested with the Business Office and it played it close to the vest, rarely telling anyone anything other than that the students were fortunate that the rest of the university subsidized them, so they were getting a good deal. But the students felt nothing could be further from the truth. They were right.

Universities had long thought little could be done to lower food costs because they were beyond their direct control. But this is just not so. Food costs amount to about one-third of total residence expenditures and must be controlled like any other expenditure.

There was also a hidden cost: in changing catering companies, the newcomer would also ask for new equipment and we calculated the cost of changing from one company to another at about \$40,000.

So, how could we reduce food service expenditures and increase consumer satisfaction? A contradiction in terms? No.

We began discussions with the residents and determined what services could be cut and the price tag associated with each one. As an incentive to the consumers it was agreed that 50 per cent of the savings on any service would go towards holding the line on residence fees.

The porter and maid services were discontinued and other services curtailed. Savings were significant. Residence fees were not increased for a time, while fees of other universities exceeded ours. More important, the consumers felt they were part of the process and were getting a good deal which in turn

led to a decrease in vandalism and lowered some of our other operating costs. The total effect has been dramatic.

We also worked in conjunction with our caterers to reduce food costs. In the residence dining rooms we collected and exhibited food that had been wasted. We involved student leaders and explained how they ultimately paid for wasted food and how they could reduce their own residence fees by more efficient use of the food service. Food committees were established to help us and the consumers rather than the university selected the caterer. Meanwhile the university asked the caterer to reduce its administrative costs, with our help where needed. Baking, previously done in three buildings, was centralized with significant productivity gains. The purchase of new equipment increased productivity.

In the Student Union Building, renovation reduced the old cafeteria line and the service operated as a number of fast food outlets. This greatly effected profitability. Food service there went from a loss of \$50,000 in one year to a profit of \$50,000 the next. More important, consumer satisfaction was high.

All these changes meant the company could hold the line on price increases, and this again held down our residence fees and the consumers benefited.

Today, Dalhousie operates on a co-operative basis with residence students who play a meaningful role in the decisions which affect them. While not a new concept, this has been the key to success in improving business efficiency as well as the social climate in our housing sector.

effort to ensure opportunities for the full-time employment of younger academics and other recently qualified graduates."

It also recommends that doctoral students and "certain" professors be taught how to teach. Attendance at a teaching course, by professors, "could be made a qualification for continued appointment or tenure."

The commission would like to see periodic reviews of academic performance, with faculty members' teaching and research methods "fully and fairly assessed."

"These reviews should include an annual review and a more complete review during contract renewal, consideration for tenure or promotion and, in

general, once every five years. Unfavorable reviews should result in disciplinary measures."

The commission's report suggests the formation of the Department of Manpower and Occupational Education, created from existing sub-departments.

The report also says universities should recognize continuing education courses as "an integral part of their mandate." A co-ordinating agency would ensure that courses described as continuing education are offered appropriately to adult students. Universities should consider introducing three-to-five-year programs for part-time students, ending the universities' "strict adherence to the academic year." — Stuart Watson

PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ALTERNATIVE TO LAYOFFS

(continued from page 1)

will equal savings due to changes made in the company's productivity analysis.

That's part of the contract, Shaw said. The university has a written guarantee that Ritchie and Associates fee would come from areas where savings are made. The budget would not be affected.

Shaw said the consultant's work is "extremely comprehensive." In most cases, analysis and implementation will take from nine months to a year. And, unlike many consultants who just study and make recommendations, Ritchie

"insists on being there to implement any changes."

Psychology professor Marcia Ozier asked Shaw who would receive a report. Shaw replied that there would be "no reports as such."

"It's a systems analysis. Everybody participates in the process. Each area has its own analysis." Shaw said Ritchie and Associates will expand their study to include additional areas on campus, including the president's office. — Stuart Watson

1973-74	Traditional Residences	Apartments	Houses	Total
Students	1,000	700	300	2,000
Less	\$168,141	\$185,487	\$50,701	\$404,329
Less per capita	\$168.14	\$264.98	\$169.00	\$202.16
1983-84				
Students	1,000	700	300	2,000
Gain	\$240,838	\$201,000	\$44,583	\$486,421
Gain per capita	\$240.84	\$287.15	\$148.61	\$243.21
Financial results				
Sub-sector	1973-74	1983-84	Change	
Apartments				
Traditional Residences	-\$168,141	+\$210,838	\$408,979	
Houses	-\$50,701	+\$14,583	\$95,284	
Totals	-\$404,329	+\$486,421	\$890,750	

You don't have to suffer with back pain

Professor Jan Prsala knows all about back pain. He's suffered with it for 30 years. But he's found a way to keep it under control.

About five years ago he devised an exercise program that he says can actually improve the shape of an unhealthy spine and provide permanent relief so long as the back-pain sufferer performs the exercises faithfully.

Prsala, who teaches in the School of Recreation, Physical and Health Education, runs "the healthy back program" every week at Dalplex for two hours.

Exercisers begin with a 10-minute workout and work up to 30-40 minutes, which Prsala recommends they keep up daily at home. After a few months with the program, exercisers can reduce their daily workouts to about five minutes. The workout includes hamstring stretches, shoulder and abdominal exercises. "The abdominals and legs must be strengthened," he says.

During the routine, participants use a back exerciser, a wooden strap-attached board, which strengthens the back muscles, the buttocks and the legs.

Before starting the program, participants must get a doctor's referral, and Prsala does a posture evaluation.

Using a flexibility curve, a rubberized wire, he can measure the shape of the spine. Healthy backs have a much larger upper back (thoracic) curve than lower (lumbar). "An 80/20 ratio is magnificent," Prsala says.

But back-pain sufferers have an increased lumbar curve at the expense of the thoracic curve which increases the stress on the spinal tissues, especially in the lower back.

The problem is caused by poor posture, and many people have it. Prsala estimates that 70 to 80 per cent of the population suffers from back pain at some time. Those afflicted can be fat or fit, young or old. People who work in bent over positions like dentists and carpenters tend to develop lower-back problems. High-heel shoes can cause problems too because they increase the lumbar-sacrum angle.

About 400 people have passed through Prsala's program.

Prsala, a native of Czechoslovakia, has been active as a competitor in a range of sports including volleyball,

gymnastics, track and field and downhill skiing and as a coach but he still developed back problems. Nobody helped him much with his problem. But he knew people with similar problems who were exercising and benefiting from them. "Over the years I developed certain exercises and they helped me immediately."

He tried them on his friends and students with good results and decided to study the subject further. About five years ago he began a study to compare a control group with an experimental group using his exercise program. All of the participants had been recommended by a doctor and had suffered back pain for more than two years. He followed the patients for two more years and is now in the process of preparing an article on his results.

"They're amazing," he says. "The study group improved significantly more than the control group." The control group experienced much more pain while the study group had improved in flexibility and spinal curve shape.

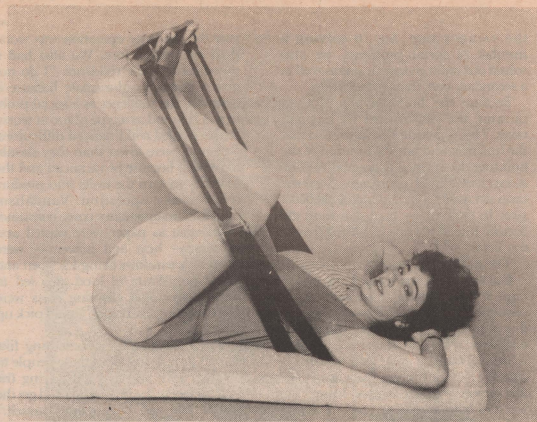
Prsala wants to share this information with other health professionals. He'd like to see local physiotherapists use his program with patients. Although some physiotherapists send patients to him, he hasn't been able to convince any physiotherapist to actually use his program.

Two physiotherapy clinics in the United States use the program as a result of Prsala doing a sabbatical in Tacoma, Wash., three years ago.

He also hasn't had much success in selling doctors on the program. That's probably because there's nothing in the medical literature to say that back pain can be helped by exercise. But as far as Prsala is concerned "there's no better alternative."

Prsala suggests our unhealthy lifestyles have contributed to the widespread back problems but he has some preventive advice. "My dream is that these exercises could be introduced in the school gym class and they would become a part of everyone's daily routine, like brushing your teeth."

Prsala, 55, is a good advertisement for the program. He recently spent a day chopping wood, a feat he couldn't have done before he developed his routine. "I'm getting older but my back is getting better." —Roma Senn



Margot Gee demonstrates the back exerciser.

Exporting book a hot seller

Although *Excellence in Exporting* might not muscle past the autobiographies of Jean Chretien or Lee Iacocca on the best-seller list, the Dalhousie-written book is moving quite briskly.

The 70-page book has been "very popular" with business and trade people, as well as with universities, says one of the authors, Philip Rosson, acting director of Dalhousie's Centre for International Business Studies. With Mary Brooks, Shyam Kamath and Donald Patton, he studied traits common to 27 Canada Export Award-winning companies.

The international business studies team produced the book for the Department of External Affairs and International Trade Minister James Kelleher recently unveiled it in Toronto. Its press run of 12,500 English and 5,000 French copies may soon be depleted.

In the book they say that a well-designed product and solid service organization is just the start. Successful exporters must also have harmonious management-employee relationships, a commitment to exporting and the ability to find and secure niches on the international market.

One executive said it is essential to hire local people to do the selling in a foreign market.

Rosson's team surveyed companies such as Spar Aerospace, the company that developed the Canadarm for the space shuttle. Spar won a Canada Export award for securing a \$125 mil-

lion (U.S.) contract in 1982 to provide Brazil with South America's first domestic communications satellite.

Another successful company is Rock-o-Matic Industries, the world's largest manufacturer of equipment for removing rocks from fields. The Saskatchewan company started as a family-owned business in 1961 and made \$4 million in export sales in 1982. Two-thirds of its exports went to the Soviet Union, with the rest divided among Australia, France, Saudi Arabia and North America.

"It's a real, shining example of the fact Canadian firms don't have to be located in major centres to succeed," Rosson says.

Another winner on the export market is Shaver Poultry Farms, which had been attempting to break into the Chinese market since the 1960s. This ultimately led to a 1979 contract to supply poultry breeding stock to the world's most populous nation.

Other firms mentioned in the book run the gamut, from producers of nuclear power plant simulators, to a Prince Edward Island company that produces decorative leather facing for eyeglass frames.

To win the contract for the book, Rosson's team had to know how to market itself.

"It was nice to beat out universities like UBC and Western," says Rosson who says the book has gained a lot of good publicity for the centre. —Ed MacLellan

Tests developed to determine CF presence

A recent breakthrough in cystic fibrosis research means that women at risk of having a baby with the disease can now have a CF test as early as eight weeks into the pregnancy, says Dr. David Cole, a pediatrics professor at the medical school.

Such women would have the option of making an informed choice as to whether to continue the pregnancy. To date, if parents know they are carriers, through having had one child with CF diagnosed, they play a lottery each time they have a child, Cole says.

He was commenting on the recent discovery in Toronto of a cystic fibrosis marker in the DNA of CF sufferers or carriers of the disease.

The CF test will probably not be used to screen all infants at birth but may be used to test newborns at risk. It's greatest value will be in pre-natal diagnosis.

Nova Scotia families were directly involved in the research of the group at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. Families across Canada with and without CF took part in the project.

—Barbara Hinds

Children with spina bifida may be bell-wethers

A group of children with spina bifida who had adverse reactions to the use of plastic medical devices in Toronto may be bellwethers for other so-far-recognized cases in Canada.

Dr. Barry Zimmerman, director of the allergy division at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, discussed the possibility during a visit to the medical school last month.

The children involved had been born with an abnormality in which the arches of the lower vertebrae had failed to fuse during their development with consequent damage to the spinal cord. They are paralyzed from the waist down and incontinent. To gain some bowel control, they received an enema each morning.

The five-year program, Zimmerman said, made a wonderful difference to the children who he described as bright, happy and intelligent.

Earlier this year, doctors used a new type of enema kit and four of the children had strong reactions. Their

symptoms included swollen lips and hands, swollen feet, severe itching and lethargy.

Three more children had similar reactions after using the new kits. Doctor suspected the plastic end-pieces of the kits when one child had an immediate adverse reaction when a new end-piece was tried with a kit that had been used without harm for some time.

"We considered chemical toxicity," Zimmerman said. When the hospital approached the U.S. supplier, it got the run-around until it got concerned about a possible law suit.

Doctors discovered that the plastic end-piece was made for industrial purposes in the Far East and imported into the U.S.

The parts were releasing small molecules of aldehydes and aromatic components in the process of daily enemas, and even if the end-pieces were not the absolute cause of the children's reactions, the released molecules should not have been there. —Barbara Hinds

Profs helped Macdonald Commission

The Macdonald commission, like it or not, has sparked lively national debate on such issues as free trade, Senate reform and funding for post-secondary education.

Five Dalhousie professors co-ordinated research for the commission and several other Dal profs wrote and researched sections of the wide-ranging report, which was released in September.

Then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau set up the "Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada in November 1982. Former Liberal finance minister Donald Macdonald headed the commission which had a \$21.7 million budget and three years to complete its work.

Political scientists Gil Winham and Denis Stairs co-ordinated research on three topics, including "The Politics of Canada's Economic Relationship with the United States." They had 13 writers, mainly university professors or professional consultants, working with them on their part of the report.

Law professors Clare Beckton and Wayne MacKay co-ordinated research on "Institutional and Constitutional Arrangements."

Peter Aucoin of the political science department co-ordinated research on "Party Government and Regional Representation in Canada" and two other topics.

MacKay and Beckton's group tackled recurring Canadian federal issues — such as special status for Quebec, the treaty-making process, reform of the supreme court and the constitutional amending formula — as well as the role the courts will have in defining the new constitution.

MacKay says a volume they wrote on the constitution and the courts has attracted much interest from lawyers, judges and law schools.

"The rigidity of the amending formula, requiring the assent of seven provinces representing half the country's population, means that the courts' interpretation of the charter will be an important way of 'keeping the constitution current.'"

Aucoin's group looked at Senate reform as a means of improving regional representation in the central government. His section recommended, among other things, a Senate elected on a proportional basis, with a six-month suspensive veto. Aucoin says it's too early to tell whether the government will act on their suggestions.

The Macdonald commission made its biggest splash with the recommendation that Canada pursue free trade with the United States. Even research coordinators Winham and Stairs disagree on the issue, although that doesn't prevent them from amiably discussing their personal opinions.

Opponents of the Macdonald commission recommendations have overplayed the sovereignty issue, Winham says. The report said free trade would be neither a panacea nor a disaster for Canada.

"Government protection allows inefficiency," says Winham, adding that Canada is on the road to economic disaster unless it can compete in the world marketplace. Tariff removal won't prompt multinationals to close Canadian branch plants because it's not easy to move investments or facilities.

"There are areas in which some might leave but in no sense would it be a widespread phenomenon."

He said companies such as the Canadian branch of Westinghouse have shown they can aggressively expand to compete internationally. If a tariff were the only reason for a plant to be in Canada, inefficiency would probably force it to close eventually.

On the down side, some pharmaceutical companies might have to shut down. The Americans would have a strong argument against Canadian government assistance for the timber industry and fisheries.

Winham is not advocating total free trade. He says the the Canada-U.S. auto pact shouldn't be tampered with and agrees with supporting Canadian culture.

"We will have to take inventory of the ways in which free trade will be of

advantage and disadvantage to Canadian firms." Canada has liberalized many international tariff laws through negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with no harm done to the economy.

Canada would not be doomed to a future of selling raw goods, he says. We don't just export rocks and logs. Processed woods, paper and processed steel are some products shipped to the U.S.

"The good producers, such as North-ern Telecom and Bombardier, have been forced by protectionism to open plants in the United States," says Winham, who thinks the debate is as much about deregulation as free trade. "It would be better if those plants could remain in Canada, instead of exporting jobs to the U.S."

Using another example, he says Moosehead Breweries, already successful in the U.S., is in favor of free trade to break down interprovincial barriers that keep the company out of the Ontario market.

Denis Stairs, on the other hand, is wary of free trade, although "I agree a lot of the rhetoric about sovereignty is extravagant. It's very easy, when concerned with national autonomy, to get carried away."

Too much hyperbole is heard, with some arguing against free trade to protect their own interests, instead of those of the country.

But there are too many intangibles, he says. No one can prove free trade will help the Canadian economy. "It's not a verity, but a question mark."

Subsidies for regional development could be affected. Any Canadian public policy that increases Canadian production costs would be opposed in Canada; a policy lowering Canadian production costs would be opposed by the Americans.

"I'm not sure I share the view that the economy will fall into serious decay if we don't have open trade with the United States."

Tariff removal may have political costs. Canadian provinces won't be able to use selective tariffs and other incentives to attract business. Stairs admits it

can be argued such incentives sometimes don't make good business sense.

But it's easy to have a free market economy if you're big. Free trade would tend to favor large, rather than small producers.

If Canada uses the same system as the U.S., workers will be expected to move where the jobs are. As a result, capital and labor go where they are most efficiently deployed.

Certain Canadian communities could not survive without government aid.

"I'm not sure if that's the kind of country we want. Part of our civility as a nation is that we accept the cost of sustaining communities."

Before agreeing that Canada has to drastically change course, "I need more evidence of impending economic disaster."

Despite their divergent views, Stairs and Winham agree discussion on Canada-U.S. trade prompted by the Macdonald commission is a positive development. —Ed MacLellan

POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMINARS

The political science department features the following seminars in January:

"Soviet Nuclear Strategy," 12:30 p.m., Jan. 8 in the political science lounge, Arts and Administration building. Speaker: James Mellon, political science doctoral candidate.

"Conventional Arms Restriction in Europe," 12 noon, Jan. 15 in the political science lounge; A and A building. Speaker: Barry F. Lowenkron of the U.S. State Department Policy Planning Staff.

"Non-alignment in the 1980s, and some comments on Canadian-Yugoslav relations," 3:30 p.m., Jan. 16 in the political science lounge; A and A building. Speaker: Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Canada.

"Strategic Minerals," 3:30 p.m., Jan. 31, political science lounge; A and A building. Speaker: Rob Heubert, political science doctoral candidate.

RESEARCH

Over the next few months I will use this space to comment on various research related topics which may be of some interest to the Dalhousie community.

Few topics elicit such mixed reaction as that of overhead or indirect costs normally associated with research grants and contracts. The fact that overhead costs do not accompany the grants provided by the three major research councils (Natural Sciences and Engineering, Medical, and Social Sciences and Humanities) has undoubtedly contributed to the present financial difficulties of many Canadian universities. But overhead costs accompanying contract research hold some hope of providing much needed discretionary funds to many parts of the university.

In 1984-85 Dalhousie received \$21 million in research funding. About \$11 million came from the three major councils. In the United States that amount disbursed to a university would carry a minimum additional 50 per cent or \$5.5 million, which the university would use to offset the various indirect costs associated with the funded research. Here at Dalhousie the additional overhead cost is zero despite the fact that indirect costs still exist and must be paid — usually out of general university funds. In other words, the more successful we are at obtaining research grants (and Dalhousie ranks third in the

country in receipt of NSERC awards judged on per capita eligibility) the more costly it is to the institution. I am not suggesting that universities are at fault or that they should reduce their research activities but rather that the federal system of research support is wanting. This is widely recognized across Canada and has been supported by at least three major reports during the past two years, and the recent Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Post Secondary Education. Hope remains high that we will see a change soon but for the moment we must live with it.

Contracts, unlike grants, do pay overhead or indirect costs at rates which vary depending on the contractor. For example, the Canadian International Development Agency pays 40 per cent of all salaries and services, whereas the federal Department of Supply and Services recently raised this level to 65 per cent of salaries. Grants let an individual exercise considerable intellectual latitude in pursuing some research goal over the length of the grant, while a contract usually explicitly defines the task to be performed and the means to that end. At Dal, for example, contract research includes consultation by social scientists and humanists on social problems, drug trials by medical researchers or an attempt to answer a specific industrial problem by a natural scientist.

Currently Dalhousie has two policies concerning overhead expenses: Contracts signed within the departmental framework result in a fifty-fifty split of overhead expenses between the university and the department. The departmental half can be spent at the discretion of the chairperson, permitting considerable flexibility in departmental activities. The university's half is then split further between general university funds and redistribution funds to encourage research and development. In the United States normally all overhead expenses bypass departments and go directly into university budgets.

A second policy recently established for institutes and centres gives those units two-thirds of all overhead expenses — one-third immediately and one-third following dispersal from a redistribution fund into which they have contributed. This policy differs from the previous one in that it recognizes that institutes and centres receive little direct support from the university and therefore exist much more precariously. Redistribution accommodates budget vagaries without recourse to university funding.

For the moment the subject of overhead costs is two-edged: contributing to our difficulties but also providing incentive and potential flexibility in funding.

Dr. Bob Fournier
Assistant vice-president (research)

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

(continued from page 2)

Canada. More than that, recommendations for quotas on out-of-province students whose costs are not met by their home governments or students themselves would turn our backs on an historic role of universities in this province. They would ignore in large part the regional role of many programs in Nova Scotia, especially at Dalhousie, and they ignore the economic benefits derived from the service to students who must each year spend more in this province on fees and living costs than is spent to support their educations.

Two other threads underlie many of the commission's recommendations: one is a financial view that Nova Scotia now spends all it can afford on university education, the other is that universities need to be more accountable and more efficient and that this can be ensured by a new provincial agency, a Council on Higher Education. The former may well be a political reality we must come to live with, though not with-

out debate about the relative merits of other public expenditures. The latter thread, that a new agency, named by government, should have "executive powers" to ensure universities operate as the agency decides, would do much to limit the autonomy of institutions that the commission insists should be preserved. There would at the very best be a new balance between the public and the universities and the mechanism, a provincial agency, would not be significantly different from the MPHEC unless government were prepared, as it has not been in the past, to leave all decisions and discretion, except for the annual decision on the amount of funding, to an intermediary agency.

The commission had a very difficult task and many of its recommendations would assist universities and the province. But there is much ground for debate before decisions with long-term implications are made, and future columns will discuss some major issues.

DAL: A CHANGING UNIVERSITY

(continued from page 7)

quite diffuse. Senate wasn't really making academic decisions. That wasn't surprising — money had been readily available in the Sixties, but as the money dried up, it became apparent there was some need for academic planning.

"We set out two or three years ago to put academic planning procedures in place. Now the idea that academic programs should be reviewed by external examiners from time to time has been adopted. Also, some ideas about academic priorities are being pulled together at the faculty level and they will be discussed by Senate after Christmas."

Wien also said that limited additional money was now available to some departments through the Development and Redistribution Funds.

But, he added: "We need guidance from the faculty for the administration as to the directions of a department or school. The planning process must be participatory. If we widen the pool of

people in the university who know the issues and are prepared to take some responsibility for the solutions, it is a positive sign.

"We also have the opportunity to plan some specific priorities, one university-wide one being our ability to accept more part-time students. The implications of all this for administrative staff? It will give them a clear sense of what the academic side is indicating its priorities to be."

Other speakers were Val Traversey, co-ordinator of operations in the office of the president ("Internal Responses"); John W. Graham, assistant vice-president ("The Immediate World of Administrators" — his presentation was the Dalhousie housing case study; see accompanying report); and Catherine Blewett, president of the Student Union ("Broader University Initiatives: The Student Component").

Twenty members of the administrative staff attended the session.

The Honorable W.H. Dennis Memorial Prizes

for Literary Compositions in English

Cash prizes: \$200 and \$100 prizes for a poem or collection of poems; \$150 prize for an essay; \$150 prize for a prose short story.

Candidates for these prizes must be registered as full-time undergraduate or graduate students at Dalhousie University.

Deadline for entries is January 31, 1986.

Contact the English Department for more information.



University librarian Bill Birdsall, left, received copies of books written by Dr. Ann Wood and Dr. William Hare who both teach in the education department. Wood's book *Idealism transformed: the making of a Progressive Educator* has been nominated for best education book by the American Educational Research Association. Hare's *In Defence of Open-mindedness* is a sequel to *Open-mindedness and Education*. (Carlos photo)

Cohn will warm you up this winter

The winter line-up at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium will help warm up a few winter evenings.

Symphony Nova Scotia starts the season off tonight with guest conductor Jorge Mester. This is the first of five SNS performances between January and April.

The Just For Kids series continues Jan. 19 with Fred Penner. Upcoming series acts include *The Polka Dot Door* on Feb. 16, *Boogie Man Blues* Theatre New Brunswick Company on March 9 and four shows by Sharon, Lois and Bram on April 5 and 6. Admission to each show is \$5, but you can see the whole series for \$16.

The Cohn's travelogue film series will take you to the Mediterranean, Switzerland, China and undiscovered Europe. The series, known as *Explorama '86*, costs \$16 or \$5 per film. There are reduced prices for students and senior citizens.

Tony Bennett may just leave his heart in Halifax after three back-to-back performances on Jan. 20, 21, 22, his first appearance at the Cohn. Admission is \$19.50; \$2 less for students and senior citizens.

Other big name music acts include a Feb. 1 concert with Murray McLauchlan, Odetta (Feb. 13), the Carlton Showband (Jan. 31), Mary Travers (March 26), Valdy (March 29), Hagood Hardy

(April 5) and the Tudor Singers (March 3).

Dance fans won't want to miss the Jan. 30 performance of the Dancemakers and two shows (Feb. 21 and 22) by Les Ballet Jazz de Montreal.

Another big name coming to the Cohn is William Windom of TV, movies and Broadway. Windom does a one-man show on the works of American humorist James Thurber. Tickets are \$12.50, \$11.50 for students and senior citizens.

And how about Phyllis Diller? The zany comedienne is here March 8 to talk about her husband Fang and much more.

The annual Miss Teen Halifax/Dartmouth Pageant takes place Feb. 4. The winner will go on to Toronto to represent metro in the Miss Teen Canada Pageant in March.

The Men of the Deep, North America's coal miner's chorus, appear at the Cohn on Jan. 15 and the Junior League Follies "Bosun's Call" has a four-day run Feb. 5 to 8.

Later in the season the Cohn features Da Camera (March 7), Break of Scotland (April 4) and Ravi Shankar (April 25).

Tickets for the Cohn's upcoming season are on sale at the Arts Centre Box Office. For more information call 424-COHN.

SENATE ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH

The Senate will hold elections next month rather than wait until May.

Senate passed a motion at its December meeting to change the election date due to possible scheduling problems for new Senate officers. Dr. Russell Boyd, who chairs Senate's committee on committees must receive nominations for chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary of Senate by Jan. 15.

In other business, Senate chairperson William Jones reported that the academic planning process is continuing, with reports still to come from two departments.

During the meeting Prof. Catherine Mezei of biochemistry was elected to the committee on academic administration; Profs. Barrie Clarke and Desmond

Cousens were elected to the selection committee for the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching (both are past winners of the award); theatre professor Alan Andrews was elected as a Dalhousie representative on the Senate of Mount Saint Vincent University; and, Ken Dunn, of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science, was elected to the financial planning committee. Boyd told Senate members that Prof. G.R. Chesley will fill a vacancy on the university tenure panel.

President Andrew MacKay reported that he met with Tom McInnis, the new minister of education, to discuss "outstanding issues" such as the province's \$10 million pledge to the Campaign for Dalhousie. He also hopes for government assistance for a new law building.

DAL FORUM

GIVE US MORE BOOKS AND COMPUTERS, PLEASE

by Alan Kennedy

Members of the English department met Dr. Robert O. Fournier, assistant vice-president (research), recently to identify, among other things, elements that currently make doing effective research more difficult.

Dr. Fournier expressed mild surprise that computers arose early in the discussion and later, that concerns of the department about the library had not been raised before.

The whole of the discussion was friendly, serious and searching and it is not my purpose here to point accusing fingers. Rather there is a general, perhaps systemic, condition in which we take part without understanding that it requires analysis.

Research in a humanities department is not traditionally a high tech affair; it has more of the contemplative, the reflective, about it. We tend not to need expensive laboratories and equipment. We needed typewriters when others needed them; now, like others, we need word processors. We need offices, stationary, modest travel funds and so on. We need opportunities to visit major libraries (and it should be clear that Dalhousie's is not a major library), to visit colleagues to consult about our fields, to spend time in major cultural centres so we can keep in touch with developments in theatre, music, dance, painting and so on.

Like all other academics, those of us in departments of English, music, theatre, philosophy, history etc., are professional technicians of a particular discipline. We are trained to consider our field from the inside and to attempt to convey it to the outside world. But there is no real separation between any one of our areas of focus and the rest of the world (intellectual, social, political, ethical). To teach theatre, one must read, endlessly, in literature, history, sociology, linguistics, semiotics, psychology, and on and on. To teach English, or any other literature, one must be able to attend theatres, operas, experimental theatres.

Some opportunities are available in Halifax, but not enough, and we need to keep in touch with the rest of the cultural world. What we need most are libraries and Dalhousie's, which was once a workable one of acceptable level (and very good in some areas), is rapidly deteriorating as it becomes more difficult to keep it stocked with books and journals that represent new developments in understanding.

Many of us hold the hope that at last we too may find ourselves on-line with major telecommunications networks as our more fortunate colleagues in the sciences have been for many years. We too want to have instant access to colleagues in distant parts. And this is especially true now that our modest financial needs are no longer being met: that is, because it is increasingly difficult to find enough money for travel grants to attend conferences, visit libraries and consult our colleagues.

If we cannot talk face to face as frequently, at least let us talk over the computer networks; let us transmit our research papers to each other overnight; let us conduct electronic

seminars via computer over extended time ranges and distances.

Further, the development of fifth generation computers that make use of declarative programming languages and artificial intelligence ought to entice us further and further into the computer world. A language like Prolog, for example, that seems so amenable to use with language-centred disciplines, may well be of great importance to us. The presence here of high-level programming classes that focus on the construction of grammars and, potentially, of grammar teaching and corrective programs, will involve us more and more as we (re-)educate ourselves. So it should not really surprise anyone (although it surprises even us) that there is an active recognition of the value of computers in the humanities.

Now, some have suggested that it won't be long before the brave new world arrives and all books are available on-line over the computer terminal. I tell you, I don't believe it, but even if it is true, we cannot wait. A gap in the library collection that develops now will never be closed. The damage done to our researchers by allowing the library to wither cannot be repaired.

Somebody is asking too much if he expects us to accept inadequate working conditions, the absence of crucial research materials in the library and expect us to keep ourselves in the forefront of research.

How can it be that no one else on campus, before the English department raised the matter, even mentioned the need to keep the library supported? It is not totally accurate to say the matter has not been raised, but the subject of the importance of the library to research has not been made to seem as important as it really is, with the result that those in charge of the budget process are not convinced that expenditures must be made there rather than in computer development.

If a student, or senior researcher, does not have a computer, it shows. Who notices if a book or two (or eventually more) is not available right now? There are, after all, lots of books.

One member of our department said that one issue of *The New York Review of Books* could easily contain reference to 50 books that a professor of English literature would need to hold in her hands, to investigate, to look through, to evaluate, to read, to re-read. So our needs are extensive, and not inexpensive. But if we need 50 books and only 49 turn up, who suffers? How do we defend ourselves against attrition? We cannot, it seems. And it seems as if the trend to attrition in the library is as irreversible as the trend to the development of computers. Why should this be so?

Let me re-emphasize: I am excited about computer development (and I wrote this on my recently purchased pc) and look forward to yet more exciting openings. But I am troubled by the implications of our choice (our choice as a society). Whatever the possibilities for computer use in the humanities in the future, it looks more and more as though the values that the computer stands for are still primarily the values of the world of

science and industry and business and technology.

The arts cannot divorce themselves from the rest of the world, and if our study is irrelevant to the world of business, that is as much our fault as anyone's. If extensive and skilful, and artful, use of language is crucial to the well-being of society, it has become more demanding for those of us in the humanities to demonstrate that this is so.

We must contend with the marginalization of our disciplines. We must also recognize that the deliberate under-funding of universities, and the deliberate choice to allow libraries to wither, is apparently in compliance with an ideology, and is not merely a rational decision to develop one world at the expense of another.

Research in English literature is still regarded as inessential, as a ves-

tige of a gone world perhaps, as a necessary frill for the time being. It is not sufficiently clear that the crucial element of research into the nature of the construction of meaning and vision in the world (of literature) is an essential social, political and institutional activity.

The task of making that case forcefully, of course, rests with us. What we ask is that the rest of the research community and the budget controllers recognize that there is apparently an active policy (perhaps unreflectingly pursued) of destroying our library, and with the likelihood of the continuance of active research and teaching in the humanities. Until you get all the new books on-line and available at my terminal by network, then give me more computer hardware and software, please, but give me books as well. Give all of us the books as well.

Dal recruiters visited 100 schools in the fall

If there was ever a song written for student recruiters, it's "On the Road Again."

Each year, Dal representatives visit every high school in the Maritimes and this year they have added schools in Quebec, Ontario and Bermuda to their list. Last fall alone, Dal recruiters journeyed to 100 Maritime schools, all in an effort to interest students in coming to Dalhousie.

"We provide them with an overview of the opportunities and descriptions of the community of Dalhousie University," says Bill Courrier, director of admissions.

Courrier, Assistant registrar Terry Gallivan, registrar Mary MacGillivray and Judy Redden, associate registrar journey to Sydney and Yarmouth, Montreal and Ottawa and many places in between. "Occasionally we draft others like (former registrar) Arnold Tingley, (vice-president) Alasdair Sinclair, (alumni affairs director) Heather Sutherland and (student services dean) Ted Marriott."

Dal's recruiters try to hit high schools in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island first, normally in the fall. There's a practical reason for going there first — snow.

One year Courrier was scheduled to show up at a school in a small New Brunswick town. Despite heavy snow, he continued his trip. A shocked but impressed school administrator who was sure Courrier wouldn't show up greeted him at the school. After Courrier gave his presentation, the school closed.

But visiting far-away schools isn't always hazardous duty. Heather Sutherland, for instance, will soon visit Bermuda to meet with students there.

Student recruiting, or high school liaison as it's known at Dal, consists of either visits to high schools or on-campus tours for visiting students.

On-campus tours are customized to reflect the particular interests of the visiting school. For instance, students from a certain high school may be more interested in the science program than in theatre, so the tour would concentrate on the Life Sciences Centre and other science facilities. Dalplex and the

S.U.B., however, are almost always on the tour.

We like to show them the recreational and social aspect of Dalhousie as well as the academic side, says Courrier, because university is more than just classes and exams.

The other type of "tour" is to take Dalhousie on the road.

When a Dalhousie representative goes to a high school as part of a career day, for instance, they may often be one of many universities represented. In some cases, Dal and other university recruiters set up information booths, where they hand out booklets and answer questions. But the preferred selling method is a formal presentation and question period in a classroom. Courrier says this is more effective because recruiters can provide potential Dal students with more detailed information. Quite often Courrier brings along the video "Dalhousie Today."

"The students have usually been primed to take advantage of the fact that there's somebody there who can answer all of their questions about university. Many of them may be shy about asking questions, because they're afraid their questions will be foolish. We try to get across that there are no foolish questions."

Most of the questions concern residence life and scholarships.

Organizing a grand tour of the Maritimes may seem awesome, but the task is eased by some school districts that organize career days on a district wide basis.

There's no such thing as too small a school. "We've visited schools with as few as eight and as many as 200 or more students in their graduating class."

Courrier says it's nearly impossible to measure the success or failure of recruiting efforts, but he knows the information sessions can often influence a student's decision about a university, just by the nature of the facilities and programs offered by particular universities.

Dalhousie, for example, offers many programs unique to the Maritimes and that plays a part in a student's decision on which university to attend. —Stuart Watson

ACADEMIC NOTES

APARTHEID REPUGNANT

High commissioner S.G. Chigwedere told the African Students' Association in Halifax that apartheid is politically repugnant and "totally unacceptable to the civilized world."

Chigwedere called for the total isolation of South Africa. If all major countries stopped exporting goods, arms, ammunition, oil and minerals, denied airport and overflying facilities, broke off all diplomatic and consular relations, withdrew investments, stopped loans and implemented a complete halt to all co-operation with South Africa "the regime would not last long."

ODGEN PRESENTED PAPER ON LAKE CHEMISTRY

During the recent Muskoka Conference, Dr. James Odgen, of the biology department, presented two papers on Nova Scotia lake chemistry of 234 lakes and on fish distribution in those lakes.

Scientists from 15 countries discussed acidic deposition, chemical transformations and environmental effects.

EDEN WINS FELLOWSHIP

Dr. Robert Eden, of the political science department, has won a Constitutional Program Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the United States.

KING'S STUDENT WINS INTERNATIONAL INVENTOR'S AWARD

Seventeen-year-old Arthur Marshall has won an international gold award for a satellite-tracking program he designed for a home computer.

Marshall, a student at the University of King's College, received the recognition for his Grade 12 science fair project, "Circular Orbit Satellite Tracker." He attended Musquodoboit Rural High School.

Marshall won the award from the World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors held in Bulgaria. His work competed with about 4,000 projects from 71 countries.

HALL DISCUSSED VERTEBRATE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Brian Hall, of the biology department, presented seminars and led discussion groups on current aspects of research on vertebrate development and evolution during visits to Case Western Reserve, the University of Chicago and the University of Calgary.

He was also at Memorial University of Newfoundland as part of a four-person committee reviewing the Marine Sciences Research Laboratory.

MED STUDENTS WIN AWARDS

Second-year medical student, Nikhil Rastogi, 23, won a \$300 first prize in the 1985 students' summer research competition in the medical school.

Rastogi's project concerned sulfate transport in the placenta. He observed that sulfate levels are higher in fetal than maternal blood.

Paul MacDonald, a second-year medical student won the \$200 second prize for his work in cardiology.

Second-year student Earl Morrison and third-year Thomas Barnhill shared third prize and \$200. Morrison conducted a survey of patients attending for the first time the clinic for sexually transmitted diseases at the Victoria General Hospital. Barnhill researched the factors that stimulate macrophages' migration in the body's defence system.

RAVINDRA PRESENTED PAPER

Last month Professor Ravi Ravindra, of the comparative religion department, presented a paper on the nature of science during the International Conference on the Unity of Sciences in Houston, Tex.

Next fall he will be one of the two speakers at the Isthmus Institute in Dallas, Texas. The theme of the annual series will be "Determinism or Free Will" in the light of modern science.

SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF CANADA

As part of its public-awareness activities, the Social Science Federation of Canada will start producing this month *Did you know that...? / Le saviez-vous?* a two-minute radio clip on the social sciences as part of its public awareness activities.

The clips will take the form of interviews with researchers working in Canadian universities and related institutions. The program is based in Ottawa, but it will not be Ottawa-oriented. The interviewers, Mildred MacDonald and Marie-José Dancoste, would like to know on an ongoing basis and in advance, of those social science faculty members who will be coming to Ottawa for meetings, conferences, etc. Please write to Social Science Federation of Canada, Did you know that... 151 Slater, Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5H3, or call collect (613) 238-6112.

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS SERIES

The music department's University Artists series continues this month with husband and wife duo Philippe Djokic and Lynn Stodola in recital at 8 p.m., Jan. 23 in the Dunn Theatre.

DISTANCE EDUCATION DIVISION SET UP

Henson College has set up the Distance Education and Educational Technology Division to help Dal faculties and departments set up remote courses. For more information call Katharine D. Rice at 424-2526.

THESIS DEFENCE

Douglas William Roy Wallace of the Oceanography department presented his PhD thesis defence on *A Study of the Ventilation of Arctic Waters Using Chlorofluoromethanes as Tracers*.

Nigel David Higson of the Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science department presented his thesis defence on *Algebraic K-Theory of Stable C*-Algebras*.

In December Fazley Siddiq delivered his thesis defence for his PhD in economics on "The Equality of Wealth and Its Distribution in a Life-Cycle Framework."

David Rodham, of the chemistry department, delivered his thesis defence for his PhD on "The Effect of General Anesthetics on the Order and Phase Properties Membrane Mimetic Systems."

HORROCKS IN TAIWAN

Dr. Norman Horrocks, director of the school of library service, discussed "Future Trends of Library and Information Science Education in North America" at the International Conference on Library and Information Science Education in November at the National Taiwan University in Taipei.

Representatives from the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of China and the United Kingdom attended the conference.

STUDY IN EUROPE

The University of Louvain, Leuven, Belgium, offers complete programs in philosophy for BA, MA and PhD degrees plus a junior year abroad program. All courses are in English. Tuition is 11,500 Belgian Franks (about \$250). For more information write to: The Secretary, English Programs, Kardinaal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.

IMPERIAL OIL RESEARCH GRANT

Applications for Imperial Oil's 1986 University Research Grant program are due January 15. These grants are made available to Canadian universities to encourage research in the areas of petroleum, petrochemical and energy industries. These areas include the fields of environmental, earth, engineering and chemical sciences.

The grants are available to faculty members in support of research work, in areas of interest to the company under their direction and range to a maximum of \$8,000. The program is designed to give students the opportunity to take an active part in research.

Make applications to Co-ordinator, University Research Grants Imperial Oil Limited, 111 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1K3.

COMPUTERS AND EDUCATION

Mary Crowley, of Dal's education department will discuss "Learning With LOGO" at 4 p.m. in room B400 of the Killam Library on Jan. 16. The presentation is the second in the "Computers and Education Series" offered by Learning Resources Services.

WAITE TO LECTURE ON THOMPSON

History professor Dr. Peter Waite will deliver a lecture on his latest book *The Man from Halifax, Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister* Fri., Jan. 17 at 11:45 a.m. in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Killam Library.

The School of Library Service is sponsoring the lecture.

GWYN REAPPOINTED

Dr. D. Graham Gwyn has been appointed to a third term as head of Dal's anatomy department. Gwyn, who joined the Dal medical school in 1974, was educated at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine in London.



With \$1,997 from the Annual Fund, the Theatre department bought a Yamaha sound-mixing board. The students, trying out the device, are, from left, Bruce MacLennan, Steven Crowell and Balon Bockley. (Carlos photo)

PEOPLE

REAPPOINTMENTS

Jeff G. Taylor, lecturer, College of Pharmacy, for two years, effective July 1, 1986.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Vivien Frow, lecturer, Dept. of Theatre, for a period of five months, effective Jan. 1, 1986.

SABBATICAL LEAVE

For the period July 1, 1986, to Dec. 31, 1986:

Lorne J. Amey, Assoc. Prof., School of Library Service.

Steven A. M. Burns, Professor, Dept. of Philosophy.

James E. Holloway, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Spanish. Also holds appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

Ronald M. Huebert, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of English.

John Phillips, Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science.

Edward K. Renner, Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Yaghoob Shafai-Shrai, Assoc. Prof., School of Business Administration.

For the period July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987:

Anthony A. Atkinson, Prof., School of Business Administration.

Walter A. Aue, Prof., Dept. of Chemistry. Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

John A. Barnstead, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Russian.

John R. Baxter, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of English.

Ian C. Bennett, Dean, Faculty of Dentistry.

Robert N. Berard, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Education.

Peter B. Borwein, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science.

T. Keith Clarke, Assoc. Prof., School of Business Administration.

Stanley A. Cowan, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of English.

Ruth Gamberg, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Education.

John F. Graham, Prof., Dept. of Economics.

Nancy E. Jabbra, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Sociology and Social Anthropology.

Robert W. Lee, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Biology.

Thomas H. MacRae, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Biology.

Shinshu Nakajima, Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Ronald K. O'Dor, Prof., Dept. of Biology.

Heydar Radjavi, Prof., Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science.

Chelluri C. Sastri, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science.

Peter K. Schotch, Prof., Dept. of Philosophy.

Jennifer I. Smith, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Political Science.

Victor Tiessen, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Sociology and Social Anthropology.

Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

David R. J. Wootton, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of History.

Marcos Zentilli, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Chemistry. Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

For the period Jan. 11, 1987 to June 30, 1987:

Kathleen Bloom, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Susan E. Bryson, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Albert G. Buckley, Prof., Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computing Science.

John L. Cornwall, Prof., Dept. of Economics.

Roger Dial, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Political Science.

Judith Fingard, Prof., Dept. of History.

J. Stuart Gossert, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Chemistry.

Erwin Klein, Prof., Dept. of Economics. Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

Michael Klug, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of English.

John A. McNulty, Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Bruce R. Moore, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

John T. O'Brien, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of History.

Ravi Ravindra, Prof., Dept. of Religion. Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Dept.

Antonio Ruiz Salvador, Prof., Dept. of Spanish.

Hans R. Runte, Prof., Dept. of French.

Patrick J. C. Ryall, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Geology.

Douglas E. Ryan, Prof., Dept. of Chemistry.

Mary Turner, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of History.

Richard J. Wood, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science.

Myong G. Yoon, Prof., Dept. of Psychology.

Other Leaves:

Elizabeth A. Frick, Assoc. Prof., School of Library Service. Leave Jan. 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

Gerold A. Klassen, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Medicine. Leave July 1, 1986 to Dec. 30, 1987. Also holds an appointment as Professor in the Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics.

Arthur J. Hanson, Director, Institute of Resource and Environmental Studies. Leave Jan. 1, 1987 to Aug. 30, 1987. Also holds an appointment as Prof. in the Institute.

Michael S. Cross, Dean of Henson College. Leave July 1, 1986 to Dec. 31, 1986.

Also holds an appointment as Prof., with tenure, in the Dept. of History.

SPECIAL LEAVE

Nell L. Buller, Professional Librarian 3, University Library. Leave Aug. 1, 1986 to July 31, 1987.

Rainer Friedrich, Prof., Dept. of Classics. Leave July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. Also holds an appointment as Chairperson of the Department.

Thomas P. Carter, Director, Learning Resource Centre. Leave July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. Also holds an appointment as Asst. Prof., with tenure, in the Dept. of French.

RESIGNATIONS

Sunil Nijhawan, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Engineering, effective Dec. 31, 1985.

Monique M. Fitch, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Restorative Dentistry, effective Dec. 20, 1985.

Suzanne M. Knox, Asst. Prof., School of Dental Hygiene, effective Dec. 3, 1985.

Stuart Robinson, Assoc. Dean, with tenure, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and on sabbatical leave Jan. 1, 1986 to June 30, 1986.

Martin D. Regan, Prof., Dept. of Ophthalmology and Dept. of Medicine, Sept. 30, 1985.

CROSS APPOINTMENT

Katherine Cox, Lecturer, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, effective Sept. 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986. Also holds an appointment as lecturer, Dept. of Paediatrics.

OTHER

Robin E. Howell, extension of appointment as Asst. Prof., Dept. of Oral Biology, for six months effective

Jan. 1, 1986 to June 30, 1986.

Bruce A. Wright, Promotion to Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Oral Diagnosis and Oral Surgery, effective Oct. 1, 1985.

L.R. Shaw, continuation of appointment as vice-president (finance and administration) to June 30, 1987.

Pauline Wilson, extension of appointment as lecturer in Outpost Nursing for a further four months, effective Jan. 1, 1986.

TRAVEL CUTS

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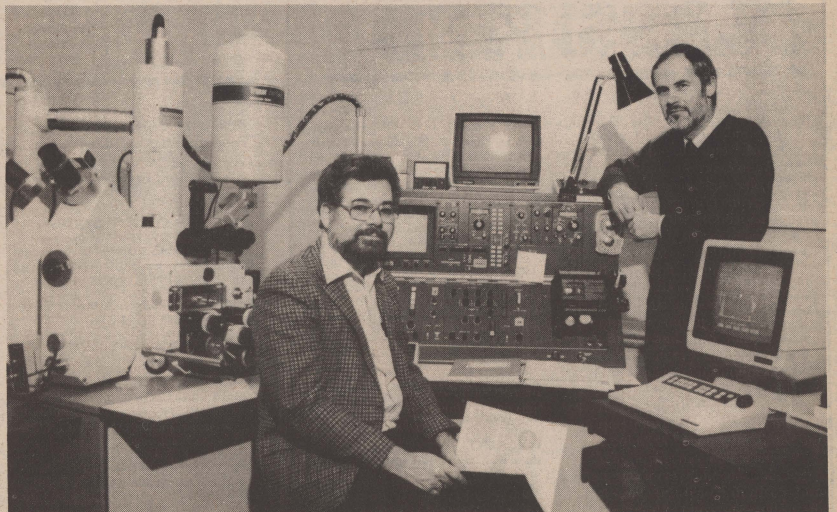
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HALIFAX

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902 424-2054



Geology professor Barrie Clarke, standing, and technologist Robert MacKay show off the new electron microprobe in the electron micro lab. The analytical device, which was funded with a \$3-million grant from NSERC, provides chemical analysis of very small materials — substances with a diameter of one-thousandth of a millimetre. (Carlos photo)



Arthur Lismer's Dock Vista, an oil on canvas board painted in 1945.

CLASSIFIED

If you have something to sell or rent, or if you want to buy something, this space is reserved for you. *Dal News* will list your private classified ad free of charge for two issues. Just mail your submission (please keep it as short as possible) to Dal News, Public Relations, Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3J5. Please include a phone number where you can be reached during the day. Phone numbers will be published only on request. Sorry, we cannot accept placements over the phone. To cancel an ad, call 424-3643. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot assume responsibility for errors. Deadline for submissions is Tuesday at noon, the week before publication.

FOR SALE: 9 X 12 Indo Berber (Moroccan) rug. Thick wool, hand woven, off-white. Appraised \$750-\$900. Asking \$400. 40-inch G.E. stove, very old, very clean, excellent condition, \$195. Fancy doll carriage, excellent condition, \$30. Phone 422-6131.

WANTED: For thesis: First or second year students (over age 40) for interview by mature student about problems and concerns of university life. Call Roberta at 443-3904 (leave message on machine if not there).

FOR SALE: One pair of P155-80R12 all season radial tires with hups. \$60. Two P175-80R13 radio tires, \$15 each. Phone Tang at 424-7060 or 455-2736.

FOR SALE: Hewlett-Packard tape recorder model 3960. Three FM and one direct channel (D.C.-5 KHz, 70 Hz-60 Hz). Speeds to 15 i.p.s. \$2,700. Phone 424-3428.

FOR SALE: Salomon SX90 ski boots, size 325. Excellent condition. \$160 or best offer Phone 425-2422.

FOR RENT: Three bedroom house to share with one or two others. Available immediately. Newly renovated, parking. \$325 per month and share of heat and utilities. Phone Chris at 462-3280 (evenings) or 424-2935 (days).

JOBS

At press time, the following positions were vacant. Members of the Dalhousie Staff Association (DSA) will receive preference during the posting period for DSA jobs. For more information please visit the Staffing and Job Evaluation Office, Room 12, Arts and Administration Building.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Budget Officer; ADM-06 (provisional); Financial Services (Financial Reporting Office); \$29,333 - \$35,987.

Production Manager; ADM-06; Theatre Department; \$29,333 - \$35,987.

Administrative Assistant; ADM-03 (provisional); Office of Research Services; \$19,969 - \$25,514.

Co-ordinator of Government Sponsored Employment Programs/Projects (unclassified); President's Office; \$25,000 per annum; one-year contract position.

Research Officer; ADM-05 (provisional); President's Office; \$25,305 - \$31,959.

DSA POSITIONS

Technician 3 (provisional); Production Lab, Dentistry; \$19,379 - \$23,633.

Clerk-Typist 2; Circulation, Macdonald Science Library; \$13,287 - \$16,204.

Clerk-Typist 1; Order, Killam Library; \$11,515 - \$14,043.

Technician 4 (provisional); Computer Facilities and Operations; \$23,564 - \$28,736.

Technician 3; Computer Centre; \$19,767 - \$24,106.

Secretary 3 (provisional); Continuing Medical Education; \$15,131 - \$18,542.

Administrative Secretary 1 (provisional); Office of the Dean of Dentistry; \$16,980 - \$20,707.