



Paulette Bunyan, one of the more enthusiastic competitors at this weekend's Forestry Days. She really got her teeth into this assignment.

photo Rick Lawrence

# Managers' program

The Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce at the U of A could be housing and administering a new graduate program in public management if a university request for special funding is approved by Alberta Advanced Education and Manpower.

The proposed program was endorsed at Friday's meeting of the university's Board of Governors (B of G).

If funding — over \$1.5 million for the first five years of the program — is forthcoming, the university will establish a two-year, 20-course program with 15 required courses and five elected courses leading to the Master of Public Management degree.

The public management program is designed to prepare students for senior administrative positions in municipal, provincial and federal governments and for other public enterprises in Alberta, Canada and abroad.

The budget presented by the board's finance committee includes a full-time director/associate dean, two or three additional faculty members and some support staff. Provision is also made for a number of visiting speakers.

According to the board's academic concerns committee, the program would be initially small, with not more than 20 students per year.

"The graduate," says the

final report written by the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce, "is expected to become a successful manager, a competent professional who can pull together principles and people from diverse disciplines."

The faculty says that students will be able to attend much of the program on a part-time basis (the Master of Business Administration degree program is offered in this way now).

"To this end, courses will be offered for the convenience of both part-time and full-time students."

A university program in public administration was suggested by Premier Lougheed's office several years ago.

## Play detente game to win

by Alexandra Milner

"Detente is the only game in town."

These were the words of political science professor Dan Middlemiss at a Friday forum titled *The Death of Detente*.

Middlemiss and professor Max Mote agreed that detente is important to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The current disaffection with detente in the United States stems from public misconceptions of it, Middlemiss said. The White House oversold detente in the States, giving the impression it would end conflict between the superpowers.

The Soviet Union never interpreted detente as an absence of conflict, he said, but as a method of dealing with conflict.

As well, the U.S. strategy of linkage did not acknowledge their decline in world influence and power, he said.

The Soviets did not expect the invasion of Afghanistan to affect detente, because detente to them did not rule out the use of military force.

Middlemiss also said the U.S. used the Soviet Union as a scapegoat to conceal domestic failures.

The Soviet Union, said Mote, needs detente because of its continuing economic decline.

"The Soviet economy shows a steady drop in output, GNP, and growth," he said, "and foreign currency has not improved the situation."

Such a decline always causes political unrest, he claimed, and the Soviet leadership is highly concerned with this issue.

Both detente and the Afghanistan invasion are impor-

tant to the Soviet Union because of its economic problems.

The invasion of Afghanistan was a move toward Iran's oil fields, Mote claimed. Soviet oil production has been declining and the Soviets need new sources badly.

He pointed out that the Soviets are still eager to arrange cultural exchanges with the United States, and Jewish emigration has not been curtailed.

Further, he said, the Soviets need the economic exchange with the U.S. made possible by detente.

## Institute won't study bill

The Institute of Law Research and Reform will not be studying the proposal for the Student Bill of Rights.

The legalistic nature of the proposal does not fall into the Institute's jurisdiction, said Professor William Hurlburt, Director of the institute.

The institute was asked to determine the bill's feasibility in legal and practical terms by the ad hoc committee of General Faculties Council (GFC) executive.

The institute has not any special aptitude to devise

proposals for the bill of rights, Hurlburt said.

The necessary staff involvement would be too much of a drain on the institute's already considerable workload, he added. Other important proposals have had to be shelved so that a few high priority projects can be completed.

The institute has, however, offered to help any organization doing the study.

The ad hoc committee, meanwhile, will continue to search for a body to study a possible bill of rights.

## Advocate

by Colin Wong



Most of us have had a run-in with a professor at one time or another. It could be a dispute over marks, or a disagreement on his teaching methodology. If you felt that you were being treated like a child on some of these occasions, it probably wasn't your imagination.

Professors in many respects are like parents. In fact at one time, English court held that, by virtue of an implied delegation of parental authority, they are quasi-parents. The doctrine, *in loco parentis* ("in place of the parent"), enabled them to exercise the same authority as parents in disciplining and instructing their students.

It also exempted them from legal liabilities so long as they exercised authority reasonably and within the scope of their duty.

Although the doctrine has become obsolete, traces of it can still be found in the attitude of some university officials. This is manifested in the way they conduct their classes or execute their offices.

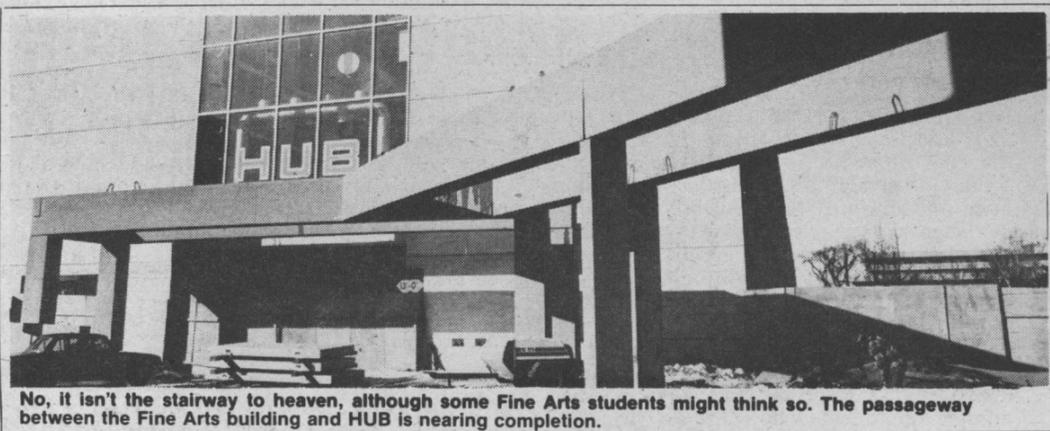
For example, some professors act as though their students lack the knowledge and maturity to decide what is best for them. Hence, we see in some courses professors prescribe every detail required for the courses, from the method students should use in their study, to the attitude they should display.

This in itself is a problem. However, we sometimes receive complaints from students whose professor resorts to coercion or intimidation. What can be done about a professor who embarrasses students with difficult questions or derogatory remarks because he thinks this is the best way to motivate them? Or what about one who always gives long assignments because he thinks they're good for students?

Administrators also demonstrate parental attitudes on occasion. In university regulations sometimes imprecise words are deliberately used so university officials can have a wide discretion to carry out their duties. This practice is based as much on expediency as on the belief student rights need not to be explicitly proclaimed. It is assumed that university officials observe them. It can be called administrative faith, but to the extent that students lack a power base to protect their rights, it is more appropriate to call it paternal faith.

Most university regulations are reasonable, and some of them are designed to protect students against over-zealous professors. For example, under General Faculties Council regulations, instructors must give students a reasonable time to complete an assignment.

But in any event, no rule or regulation could prevent an instructor from treating a university student like a child. Nevertheless, students have a responsibility to present their arguments and suggestions in spite of their professor's attitudes. A sign of being a grown-up is the ability to assume that responsibility.



No, it isn't the stairway to heaven, although some Fine Arts students might think so. The passageway between the Fine Arts building and HUB is nearing completion.

## A little China housed in library

by Brian Bechtel

There's a little corner of China at the U of A — and it's located in Rutherford South.

The Chinese Library Association (CLA) is dedicated to maintaining ties with China in the Chinese language, says Richard Tam, an executive of the association.

At the U of A, that means a library collection of novels, periodicals, music, tapes, poetry and even cooking manuals — all in Chinese.

Tam says the CLA obtains the books through various sources. Besides purchases from the organization's budget, members also donate books.

The association also publishes *Seacademy*, an annual journal in English and Chinese. The journal is a collection of articles stressing the cultural aspects of the Chinese communi-

ty, Tam says.

The association is a non-profit organization funded by membership fees and a Students' Union grant.

Its library collection is located in the study hall on the main floor of Rutherford South.

