

Math shifts to Archives building

By LEANNE SCOTT and SUSAN LUNN

TWELVE YEARS AGO THE Dalhousie Math department was moved "temporarily" to the basement of the Killam library. Now after many years of inadequate space, the department is in the process of being relocated to the old Archives building.

The move was initiated by the demands of the department. Dr. Ken Dunn, head of the Math department, says the library was never considered an adequate facility since it was designed to house books rather than computer equipment and teaching rooms.

Another factor in the decision to move is the need for expansion of the library's own facilities. Dunn says the move was timely for all concerned.

The initial process of the move consists of the reconstruction of the interior of the Archives building. Offices and classrooms are being built to accommodate students and faculty.

The basement of the building is also being renovated to house a Research Computer Centre, Math Learning Centre and an undergraduate student lounge.

Dunn says all serious construction should be completed by the end of September.

"The faculty is sick of the mess," says Dunn, "although it looks messier than it is." Despite this, Dunn says he has heard no major complaints about the situation. "The department seems to be extremely happy to have their own building," he says.

Dunn says he is personally overjoyed with the new facilities and is willing to put up with a few minor inconveniences. He says he is very pleased with the help given to the project by Jim Sykes, Dal director of Planning and Management. "Jim has been a great help in many ways," says Dunn.

Nigel Higson, a graduate student in the Math department, says he views the situation in a different light.

"No blackboards, no phones, no lights, no windows and no access to the building at night," Higson lists as his main complaints. Higson says the constant noise of drills and jackhammers has driven many students home to do their work.

"It's a step down in the world for students, but the rest of the department is thrilled to bits," says Higson.

Some members of the department are bearing up to the situation with humour. One remark repeated frequently in the past week is "We're no longer known as the Dunn building, but the undone building."



Local people load 'Tools for Peace' for Nicaragua; counter to President Reagan, who would rather ship weapons of war.

UK students fight differentials

By BILL MITCHELL

CHELTENHAM, United Kingdom — Problems faced by international students are not limited to Canada, as indicated by the situation in the United Kingdom.

The August report of the Commonwealth Secretariat shows the number of Commonwealth students in the UK to be down 16,000 from the same month in 1984.

But the most alarming figures, according to the report, were concerned with students from underdeveloped Commonwealth countries.

The reduction in the number of these students in the UK is being blamed on the introduction of a full-cost fee system by prime minister Margaret Thatcher five years ago. Since the introduction of the new fee system, the number of foreign students in Britain has declined by 30,000 because fewer can afford a British university education.

Both the Commonwealth Secretariat and the National Union of Students (NUS), a British version of the Canadian Federation of Students, are critical of Thatcher's belt-tightening measures. At a summit in Cyprus last year, Commonwealth education ministers sought an expansion of student mobility and exchanges.

NUS, on the other hand, describes the Thatcher attitude as a "little England" policy, a policy which ignores the welfare of

other peoples.

"The policy is one that is based on prejudice," says Phil Woolas, president of NUS. "The implication is that Britain is becoming more isolated from the international education world."

Many education experts in the UK and Canada share the view that education and training is the best form of aid that can be given to less-developed countries. Access to high-level training in the industrialized world is essential to the development of these countries because such training is not available at home.

The Thatcher government, however, says it is doing something to increase the chances for a Commonwealth student to study in Britain. It has created 6,000 new scholarships over three years, at a cost of 48 million (about \$92 million). While the scholarships have created a slight increase in the numbers of Commonwealth students in the UK this year, it is feared the benefits will be offset by a five percent increase in foreign student fees to come next year.

"It does not help the colleges or the students to be prohibitive in access," says Woolas.

Although still not so harsh as Thatcher's in the UK, differential fees for visa students in Canada are steadily increasing, raising similar fears of reduced access. This year in Nova Scotia differentials have gone up by 24 percent over 1984.

Nicaragua

Continued from page 1

As well, the group is focusing on three cross-Canada campaigns to highlight the crucial need for certain items in Nicaragua. They are a blanket drive, to highlight the need for blankets for victims of Contra attacks; a pencil drive, to highlight the need for educational supplies, and a light bulb drive to highlight the effects of the American trade embargo.

"Some of these things might seem trivial, but when you consider that in Nicaragua a shortage of lightbulbs can shut down a hospital, they are critical," says Buckles.

"All three are education campaigns as well as material aid campaigns. Aid by itself is not enough. We have to educate people as to why we are sending the aid," he says.

Buckles says since the local group was started in 1984, they have raised \$20,000 in cash and in kind.

The donations came from such diverse locations as Cheticamp, which donated fishing supplies, to Guysborough high school, which donated three gym bags

full of pens.

Tool For Peace was founded in 1979 in the United States. In 1981, the organization set up a branch in British Columbia and in 1983, the organization gained a national focus and offices were set up across the country.

Since its inception in Canada, the group has raised over \$2.5 million nationwide, says a Montreal representative.

Buckles says that once packed, the items are sent by truck to B.C., from where they are shipped to Nicaragua. Once there, they are distributed by the Augusto Caesar Sandino Foundation (FACS) to priority areas, which include areas heavily affected by Contra attacks.

Buckles chose Nicaragua because it is a model for development in the third world.

"It was a combination of anger toward the U.S. and recognition of development in Nicaragua," he says.

"It's a concrete way of helping Nicaragua that's more effective than letter writing," says Colleen Edmonds, one of the volunteers.

Security

Continued from page 1

"I do recognize that there has to be fiscal restraint, but I think there should be a study of what is necessary for human protection, rather than a concern for equipment," says Parpart.

I'm concerned about the theft rate; the theft of personal articles is the most common offence on campus," says Keeping.

Blewett says the personal safety of students on campus is more important.

John Graham, the vice president of university services, wants to trim inefficiency from all departments, including security. He says if the university has to cut services, non-academic areas will be the first to feel the effects.

"Academics are the reason the university is here," says Graham.

"We want to encourage students to participate in campus events and sports yet we can't provide the security to protect them," she says.

The department employed 40 students for "special" campus events, last year, including Super Subs and sports.

Susan Brown, a recent D.S.U. addition to the university's security committee, says not having a night guard for Life Sciences especially concerns her.

"It's incredibly infuriating to see that security means protecting equipment from danger," says Brown.

Keith agrees. "When I was a student I worked late night at the Life Sciences building. I would never have stayed there after dark if there hadn't been a guard there," she says.

Keeping says a guard was originally posted at Life Sciences because of "the sensitive nature of the building, and the high number of students who use it."

"But when it came down to the crunch and something had to be cut, it was the logical one to go. It was either that or take out the

actual patrol of campus," says Keeping.

Lois Corbett is Atlantic Bureau Chief for Canadian University Press.

University pressures student paper

WINNIPEG (CUP) — The University of Lethbridge threatened to close down the university's student newspaper recently if the paper published the name of a professor three students had accused of sexual harassment.

The paper ran the story with the professor's name blacked out, after getting a threatening letter from the U of L administration.

"We got a sharp lesson in the merits of autonomy," says *Meliorist* editor Sue Ward. The *Meliorist* is independent from control by the U of L students council.

The administration told the *Meliorist* not to publish the name of the professor or the professor would sue the paper for libel, Ward says.

"We were on solid legal ground," Ward says. "We had people ready to testify in court for us, but we can't afford a lawsuit."

But the threats went further than that. "The Board of Governors sent us a letter as we were going to press that said 'the board recognizes that the publication at this time might have consequences that would necessitate the review of arrangements between the *Meliorist* and the Board of Governors,'" Ward says.

See "Pressure," page 4