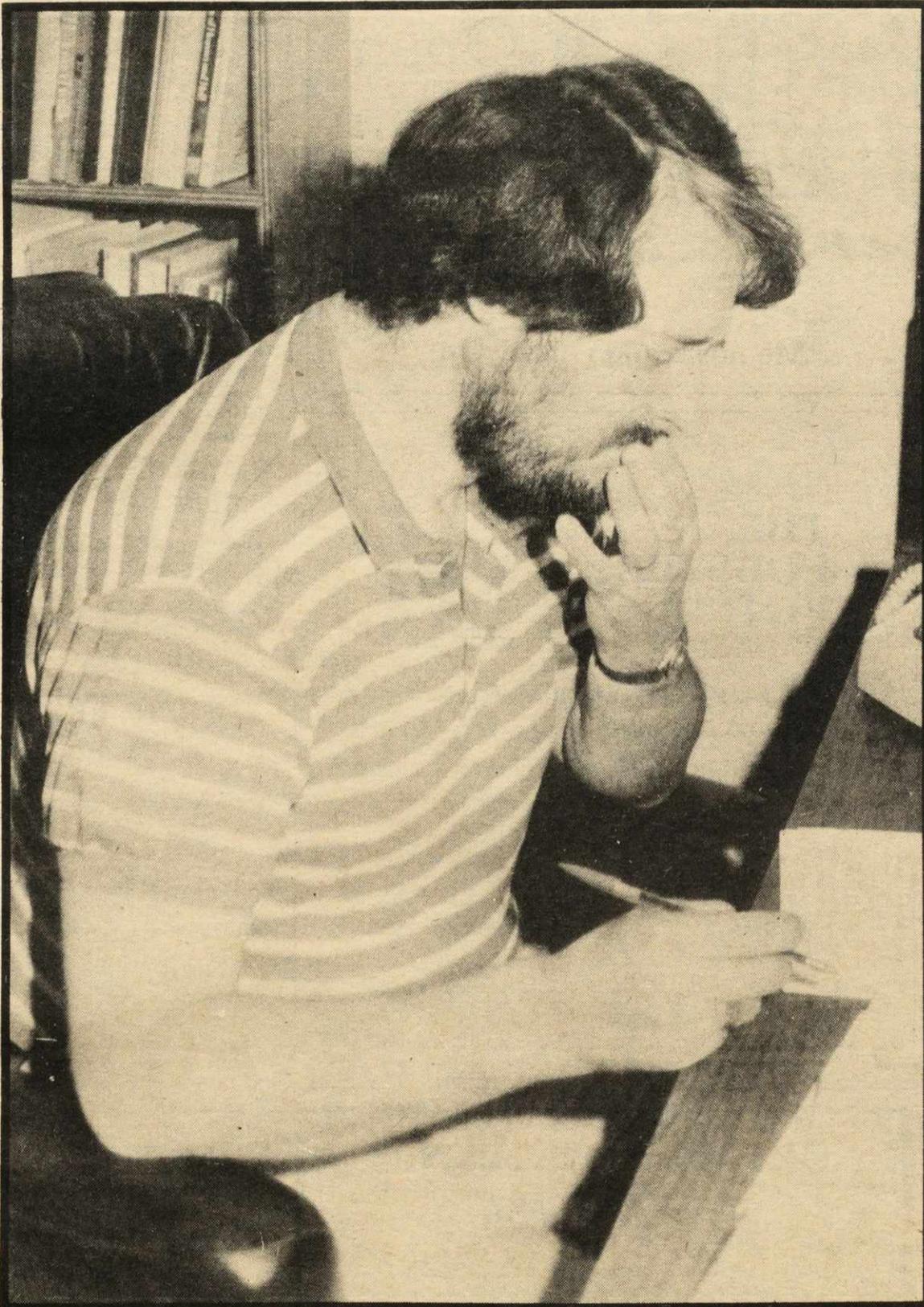


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Tom Sinclair-Faulkner contemplates documentation of recent negotiations between the Dalhousie Faculty Association and the administration. Photo: Peter Katsihtis, Dal Photo.

Dal faculty move to strike vote

By CHARLENE SADLER and SAMANTHA BRENNAN

The Dalhousie Faculty Association is frustrated.

Months of negotiations with the administration have settled few of the clauses in their contract and the faculty association is calling a strike vote.

"I can't see why they didn't settle last June," says Tom Sinclair-Faulkner, a member of the DFA's campus support committee. "The board's team is just not moving fast enough."

Faculty hope that by calling the strike vote they will put pressure on the administration to settle.

The decision to move immediately to a strike vote was made at a DFA general meeting and came after reports from their negotiating team that things were going nowhere in their sessions with the administration.

A successful strike vote would put the DFA in a powerful position, says Sinclair-Faulkner. And he's confident they'll win.

"We're in better shape now than we ever have been before," says Sinclair-Faulkner. He says that more faculty members are taking an interest in the association and attending DFA general meetings.

If the strike vote is successful the DFA can then pursue a wide range of options.

"From my point of view the best actions are those that hurt students the least while still pressuring the board," says Sinclair-Faulkner.

Possible actions for the faculty association extend from boycotting all Dalhousie sponsored events to establishing informational pickets at the university.

"Going out indefinitely is our last alternative."

And Sinclair-Faulkner says he doesn't think that the DFA will have to resort to such drastic methods.

He says the DFA's position is reasonable and people should be able to see that.

The largest issue still unresolved by the negotiating teams is that of salary.

Increases to faculty's salaries are made up of two components—a career development increment and an income maintenance change.

The career development increment refers to an increase based on the assumption that a faculty member's value to the university increases with the amount of time they spend at Dalhousie. This is a lump sum figure and is presently set at \$1000.

The income maintenance change is closer to what is known as a cost of living increase and is a percentage increase.

The Board went into negotiations offering the faculty a zero per

cent increase in the income maintenance change component.

Later they came up to an offer of a 1.54 per cent increase.

Sinclair-Faulkner calls the board's offer "outrageous". The DFA is asking for a cost of living increase in both components of their salary package. They also want a catch-up clause in the contract that would have them making the same in real terms in 1988 as they were in 1978.

"We don't believe the board can't go above two per cent," says Sinclair-Faulkner.

Last week the administration sent a letter to the DFA asking that the "catch-up" clause be dropped altogether from the package.

Two other financial matters also remain unresolved—the faculty pension plan and financial restraint.

The faculty wants their pension plan written into the collective agreement.

The board wants to be able to declare the university in a state of financial restraint with what the faculty calls "insufficient checks and balances."

Sinclair-Faulkner says this could allow the university to be even more financially irresponsible than they are right now.

"One of the reasons we're taking a strike vote is university mismanagement," says Sinclair-Faulkner. "We're not even sure the administration knows how much money they have."

But there's more than just money involved in the negotiations between the DFA and the administration.

The board has proposed a clause in the collective agreement that would make deans responsible for knowing what every faculty member is doing 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They tabled this proposal in April and the issue has not been resolved.

"This makes no sense from either a practical viewpoint or from a point of view of academic freedoms," says Sinclair-Faulkner. He fears this clause would be used to "whip certain faculty members into shape."

The university also wants a percentage of royalties on patents, publishing projects and lecture fees paid to professors. They claim that since some of the work was done on academic time they have rights to the money.

What they are forgetting, says Sinclair-Faulkner, is that professors' publishing and lecturing helps to enhance the prestige of the university.

Brian Crocker, the administration's chief negotiator, says that information about negotiations should be confined to the negotiat-

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Dal boosts economy by \$128 million

By WENDY COOMBER

For those who say it doesn't pay to be a student, put these figures in your pipe and smoke them . . .

A new report released by the university for 1982-83 says Dalhousie is worth \$127,900,000 million to the Halifax economy. This figure includes money spent by students, wages to university employees, and the administration (for outside service bills).

"It is assumed that 95 per cent of the direct income will be received by metro residents," says the report. Students, it goes on to say, spent \$30,200,000 collectively. Each student spends an average of \$6,135—

\$2,070 for lodging, \$1,100 for food, \$880 for personal maintenance (laundry, entertainment, etc.), \$393 for books and academic supplies, and \$192 for local transit.

Out of the collective \$30.2 million spent by students, \$24.4 million goes into housing rents.

Leaving the spendthrift students, the report says the presence of the university in the community resulted in the creation of 5,630 jobs for students, teachers, staff, and administration. Salaries and wages for Dalhousie employees accounted for \$37 million.

Other areas of major spending by the university included \$5.3 mil-

lion for cleaning, food services, security, and contracted services; \$5 million for oil, electricity, water, and taxes; \$3.5 million for interest and bank charges; and \$2.4 million for scholarships, bursaries and prizes.

The benefits to people outside the university come in the form of a type of service centre: Dalhousie Arts Centre attracted 150,000 to its events, the art gallery brought in another 34,000 people, Dalplex facilities were used by 2,500 non-university people, and Dalhousie's summer conference facilities attracted 60 groups between May and August last year.

And everyone wonders why Dalhousie is always overbudget. □