

# Financial constraint discussed at Dal Senate

by C. Ricketts

Program and course elimination will be a reality for Dalhousie students in the next five years, if Monday's special meeting of Senate is any indication.

In his opening comments for the special meeting called to discuss the imposition of financial constraint, university president Andrew MacKay explained why he took the initiative. "Under these circumstances, no other place (than the office of the president) can take the initiative," he said.

Some members of Senate criticized the administration for its lack of protest at the provincial government's "shabby treatment" of Dalhousie and the Atlantic Institute of Education. Lax efforts by the Administration to find sources of funding other than government were also criticized.

Professor Braybrooke of the Philosophy and Political Science departments said "The posture of the administration should be one of continual loud protest." He added there was an internal and external crisis in the management of the university and every reduction would cost in real terms of academic excellence.

MacKay said he hoped a reasonable projection for the budget might be achieved through the reduction of staff. He hoped it would occur "only through non-renewal of appointments...and contracts."

The intent of imposing financial constraint is to review programs, services and operations to ensure resource allocation to "phase development of programs needed and phase down programs no longer needed," said MacKay. Decisions

should take into account programs in the region, particularly in the area, and be modified in coordination with other institutions so student programs are not entirely eliminated.

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Student union president Peter Rans said students were concerned that the definition of a core curriculum would "prioritize which courses will be kept or cut". He asked if financial priorities will draw up a "hit list" of courses to be eliminated.

University VP (Research and Academic) Dr. G. Klassen responded that the intent of financial constraint was not intended to

draw up a "hit list" and would use the "Roles and Goals statement" with regards to classes. He did say, however, there was a need to prioritize classes.

"The Roles and Goals for Dalhousie in the 80's" is a statement of goals for the university which MacKay revised and distributed in March this year.

MacKay used the University of Michigan as an example he said Senate should follow when deciding on priorities of programs in light of diminishing financial resources.

The University of Michigan cut a "quite distinguished" nursing program for about 800 undergraduate students, simultaneously augmenting its graduate program in nursing "to make it something," MacKay said. This was due to limited financial resources and better nursing

programs being available elsewhere in the state. Michigan also reduced medical school admissions, then channelled \$3 million towards building a new medical science centre, he added.

The Senate was assured at intervals throughout the meeting it would be asked for advice, comments and recommendations regarding which programs the university should concentrate its resources on and to define priorities. However, an earlier motion to accept Atlantic Institute of Education students was passed by Senate on October 15 to be accepted only in part by the Executive of the Board of Governors.

Religion department chair Tom Sinclair-Faulkner had amended the motion brought before the Senate to include a clause condemning the provincial government for closing the Institute. MacKay was asked during the discussion if the motion would in fact be taken to the Board of Governors. MacKay replied it already had been brought before an Executive meeting of the Board, where it was passed, omitting Sinclair-Faulkner's amendment.

MacKay said the Executive had questioned him on that particular amendment and had asked him to return it to the Senate to "see what they want to do with it". He thought questions on the handling of the recommendation were "irrelevant to the discussion" at the Senate meeting. Later MacKay said he would communicate the Senate's reprimand to the government.

Ensuing comments from Senate members inferred the Board should be compelled to accept what the Senate has recommended.

Other Senate members criticized the informal and unstructured discussion format. Professor Renner indicated a need for some sense of what the meeting was about. Another professor wanted more concrete details so there might be a more productive discussion of the issue.

Senate Chairman Alistair Sinclair reminded Senate the meeting was not a debate but a meeting to exchange information and begin discussion of financial constraint matters. No motions were entertained at the meeting.

Professor Kennedy said the lack of structure in the meeting "leaves a lot of fuss". He was concerned that all discussion would disappear into committee once the Senate had finished with its "symbolic rumbling".

Another procedural complaint arose after Sinclair, also chair of the Academic Planning Committee, reported on the October 21 meeting of the committee with the president and the administration. An agreement was then reached that the committee "should be informed and its advice sought" on internally funded appointments up until the December 20 deadline for recommendations to the president's office.

Professor Graham reminded the committee it should report to Senate, and not to the Administration, before any actions were taken or decisions made.

The meeting closed at the usual 6:00 p.m. time after two hours' discussion.

# Dr. Linus Pauling and the peace movement

by D.G. Campbell

"The aim of the peace movement is not to simply eliminate nuclear weapons but end war in the world," said Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Laureate for Chemistry (1954) and Peace (1962), in a speech at Dalhousie this week.

Dr. Pauling spoke at a panel discussion on Monday night at the Dal SUB on Canadian issues in the peace movement. Other panel members were Dr. Paul Kapan, Dalhousie Political Scientist Dr. Ron Hever, and Peggy Hope-Simpson, a representative of Project Ploughshares, a prominent peace organization.

"Everyone has the duty to get the world out of the fix we are in," said Pauling. "There is an insanely large stock-pile of nuclear weapons equal to 10,000 times the amount of all the bombs dropped during the Second World War and enough to kill the world's population 150 times over."

Dr. Pauling distinguished himself as a chemist early in his career, receiving his Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology in 1925. After winning the Nobel

Prize for Chemistry in 1954, he became interested in stopping the testing of nuclear weapons, writing the book, "No More War!" in 1958.

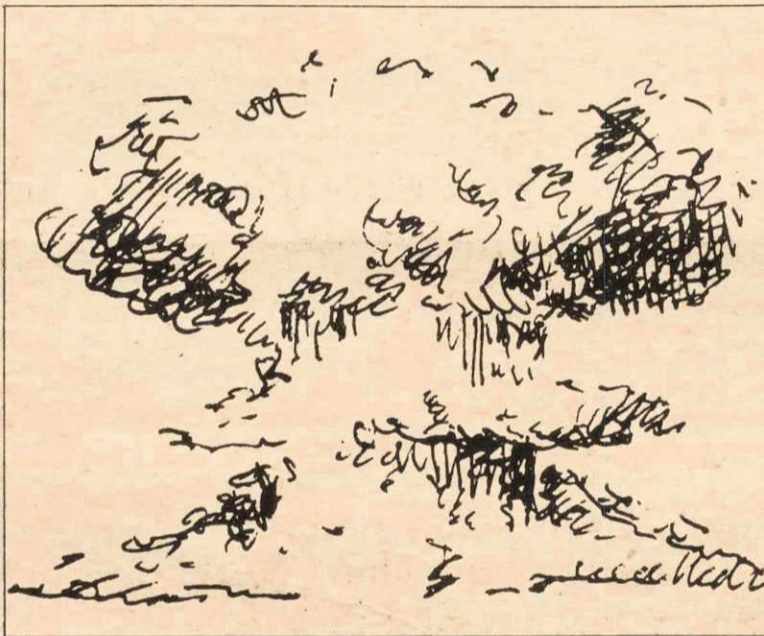
He eventually won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1962 for his role in causing a U.S.-Soviet treaty partially banning such testing.

"The resources of this world should be used for the benefit of the human race and not to make other people miserable," said Dr. Pauling. "We have to eliminate war before the human race is eliminated from the world. The chances increase daily that this will happen," he said.

Dr. Pauling said although students should spend their time working towards their degrees and not getting involved with politics, "they still have a responsibility to demonstrate and march in the mass movement for disarmament."

Pauling said that judging from the speeches he had heard, Canadian issues in the peace movement were complex.

Speaking on the future of the Canadian peace movement, Dr. Paul Kapan said "We can't wait for the intellectual or political elite to



solve our problems. Without the general population's support of eliminating nuclear weapons, we are in danger of sliding into a nuclear war."

Kapan said the aim of the peace movement is not to mold other societies like our own but to secure survival for ourselves and our children.

Western countries can influence American military policies, said Kapan, but he thought in order to do so, a firm stand must be taken by Canada.

"Canada should work to become a nuclear-free state," he said. "Rallies and demonstrations should be held, electoral pressure placed on all levels of government, and civil disobedience should be aimed at industries producing components for nuclear weapons in Canada."

Dalhousie Political Scientist Dr. Ron Hever added his voice to the call for disarmament.

"Through arms control the world can be made safer but more significant steps must be taken," he said.

Hever said he supported the arms control agreements for what they have attempted to do and because they consolidate political

differences and improve relations between countries.

Hever supported the Canadian government's role in world arms control, saying "It has to receive more recognition for the credible activities it has fostered from the peace movement."

"No nuclear weapons should be in Canada or transported through this country," he said. "Our airspace and coastal waters should be denied to the U.S. in both crisis and routine situations."

The third member of the panel to speak was Peggy Hope-Simpson, who said, "Believing our feelings and perceptions as if they matter is the threshold we cross (leading) into opposition to nuclear weapons."

"Time is short," she said. "It is possible to influence those in power but we will need a people's detente if we are to achieve disarmament."

Hope-Simpson added that, "Military spending is costly and uses up valuable resources. We must not simply be satisfied with the end of nuclear weapons and the switch to conventional armies, for this is equally wrong."

# College faces shutdown?

TORONTO (CUP) — Cutbacks are starting to claim entire institutions as victims.

The Nova Scotia government announced in August that it was withdrawing nearly \$1 million in funding from the Atlantic Institute of Education, forcing it to close.

Now Hearst University College, Ontario's only full-time franco-phone institution, is on the brink of bankruptcy.

Hearst College, an affiliate of Sudbury-based Laurentian University, is located in the Northern Ontario mining belt. It offers degree courses for 250 students, off-campus teaching and research geared to the North.

The college administration is projecting a \$250,000 deficit by April — 30 per cent of its budget. It may miss payroll in October if the provincial government does not

guarantee a loan from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

University director Raymond Tremblay said the college needs the loan to continue offering its three-year arts program, most of which is offered in French. He said the government has ignored Hearst College's unique role in providing higher education to francophones in Northern Ontario.

The provincial government is considering amalgamating all of Laurentian University's affiliated colleges. But education minister Bette Stephenson said the government is waiting for a report from a fact-finder appointed to examine the university's financial situation.

"Everyone recognizes it is serious, particularly if the bank decides it will not be cooperative," said Stephenson.