President James Ham says he's greatly encouraged by the Ontario government's recently announced proposal to create and finance corporate research and development and for fostering technological training programs to increase the supply of skilled manpower. The proposed body is to be called the IDEA Corporation (Innovative Development for Employment Advancement).

"Of course there's bound to be a certain skepticism about a major government announcement made in the context of an election," says President Ham, "but if this commitment is fulfilled, it will be an important initiative, reflecting the significance of universities as partners with industry and the government."

The President says the concept conforms with recommendations made a year ago by a Council of Ontario Universities (COU) committee he chaired. That COU brief urged the government to recognize the necessity for Ontario to "live by its wins as well as its resources."

"Given the dramatic uncertainties facing us as we begin the decade of the '80s, with pressing problems in the economy, employment, the environment, national affairs and international relations," said the brief, "the importance of research has never been greater... The universities as institutions have both sufficient physical resources to support the research endeavours."

The brief noted that almost 60 percent of Canadian university capacity for research is located in Ontario, but that Ontario lagged behind such provinces as Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia in coordinating university research activity with provincial objectives and in making substantial amounts of money available for research. To be based in Toronto, the IDEA Corporation will be governed by a board of directors representing the corporate, academic, governmental research and labour communities. It will be empowered to:
- purchase patients and license rights
- enter into joint R & D ventures with the private sector
- monitor and evaluate industrial R & D in Ontario
- coordinate and fund proposed research centres related to auto parts technology, microelectronics development, computer-aided design and manufacturing and robotics, biotechnology and toxicology.

An anticipated side-effect is that the corporation would improve the capacity of universities to respond to the skill requirements of high technology industries by fostering the interchange of staff among universities, industry and the new research centres. To further enhance the role played by universities, additional funding will be provided to purchase modern research equipment for engineering and science. Also, as an added incentive, researchers awarded new or expanded research contracts from industry or government will receive supplementary funding to permit the hiring of technicians and the purchase of equipment.

New funds will also be made available to universities which develop joint programs with the public and private sectors to upgrade management skills. The IDEA Corporation is part of a province-wide industrial expansion program of which the cornerstone will be the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD). The government has announced that $1.5 billion will be channeled into BILD programs over the next five years. The plan calls for funding on the federal, provincial and local levels, as well as from the private sector.

Mediation talks between the U of T Faculty Association (UTFA) and the administration have not produced a settlement but they have brought the two parties closer together on the issue of salary adjustments for 1981-82.

UTFA had been seeking a 17.1 percent increase and the administration had offered a 6.8 percent increase. UTFA reduced its demand to an 11.4 percent increase and the administration indicated it might be willing to raise its offer to an increase of between nine and 10 percent.

On the issue of benefits, the administration held the line on its final offer before mediation while UTFA agreed to modify some of its demands.

"We're still hoping a settlement might occur," says Harry Eastman, vice-president (research and planning) and registrar, "though we have no great expectation that it will.

The most probable next step is that mediator Innis Christie will provide the Governing Council with its final report, setting out our recommended terms of settlement. Deadline for submission of the mediator's report is Feb. 15.

If approved by Governing Council, the mediator's recommendations are binding on the faculty association.

In its 75-page brief to the mediator, UTFA criticizes the administration for failing to "provide a fair presentation of the resources available" and suggests there is evidence that the University is "an extraordinarily wealthy institution with more than enough funds to begin the attempt to pay its faculty and librarians salaries that more closely approximate their worth."

If the salary scales continue to lag behind those of other comparable groups in society, the brief warned, demoralization will increase, there will be an exodus of talented individuals and "the quality of new recruits must inevitably diminish."

The brief charges that the University's budgets consistently underestimate operating results. For example, in the current operating fund for the 1980 fiscal year, a loss of $124,972 was budgeted, whereas the actual result was an excess of $3,494,000, says the brief.

UTFA suggests that the administration's "tendency to underestimate future income" might have something to do with its "poorer record of forecasting enrolments." For example, says the brief, the target for 1980-81 was 37,884.1 FTE, an underestimation of 2.8 percent, which "strongly suggests that the University will enjoy additional unexpected formula income in 1981-82."

When UTFA requested a copy of Wood Gundy reports on pension fund performance, the brief charges the administration's response was "patronizing, patronizing and insulting."

The brief offered a detailed criticism of the administration's presentation of the UTFA request for family access to University athletic facilities, concluding that the alleged out-of-pocket costs are "devolved of credibility" serving "only to hinder the negotiation process."

Finally, the brief suggests that the University could come up with between four and five million dollars to help meet UTFA's salary demands through deficit financing.
Governing Council by-election nominations open

Nominations opened Feb. 4 for the election of a representative of Teaching Staff Constituency IB (Scarborough and Erindale Colleges) to Governing Council. The successful candidate will hold office until June 30, 1982.

This by-election is conducted by the Governing Council under the authority of the University of Toronto Act, 1971 as amended.

Teaching Staff Constituency IB Teaching Staff means the employees of the University, University College, the constituent colleges and the arts and science faculties of the federated universities who hold the academic rank of professor, associate professor, assistant professor, full-time lecturer or part-time lecturer, unless such part-time lecturer is registered as a student, or who hold any other rank created by the Governing Council and designated by it as an academic rank for the purposes of this clause. The Governing Council has designated the categories of tutor and senior tutor as equivalent to that of lecturer for the Governing Council elections. (Lecturers include associates and clinical teachers in the Faculty of Medicine and associates in the Faculty of Dentistry.)

Constituency IB — 1 seat — all teaching staff members who hold their major appointments at Scarborough or Erindale Colleges.

By-election schedule

Nominations open
Nominations close
Announcement of irregular nominations
Filing of corrected papers
Announcement of candidates
Filing of intention to appeal
Appeals completed
Announcement of additional candidates
Mailing of ballots papers
Close of election
Announcement of results
Deadline for receipt of election expenses
Deadline for recount request

Specifications of procedures and regulations are contained in the Election Guidelines 1981, as approved by the Governing Council. Copies of the Guidelines and nomination forms are available at the Governing Council Secretariat, Room 106, Simcoe Hall. Enquiries may be directed to Ross Smith at 978-6576.

and $200,000 in salaries — and a continued commitment of funding to cataloguing.

Brieflisting seemed the least expensive and most acceptable solution. Since the U of T library system started brieflisting five years last spring, about half the existing backlog of unsheveled books has been eliminated.

"It was a way of reducing the uncata-

logued backlog that has accumulated to date and of preventing the library's annual acquisitions from exceeding its cataloguing capacity in the future," Watt says in his report to the library system advisory committee. "It was believed to be the most practicable and least damag-

ing alternative. It is intended as a perma-

nent but a temporary solution to the problem. Titles so listed will not be fully catalogued in the future. A similar conclusion was arrived at independently by a number of other major North American libraries, notably the Library of Congress which has simultaneously embarked on a program of minimal cataloguing for selected titles."

Brieflisted materials appear in the catalogue with the word "BRIEFLISTED", preceded by the first two or three letters of the most appropriate Library of Congress subject classification and followed by sequential numbers according to the order of cataloguing.

The degree of brieflisting varies from one language to another. But seems to be highest in Russian, Arabic, Hebrew, Spanish and Portuguese. The 1,035 titles in English which were brieflisted between May and December last year accounted for about four percent of the total.

Library acquisitions in Roman and Slavic alphabets are checked on arrival against machine-readable ready-made cataloguing information. For about 65 percent of all titles acquired, such cata-

loguing is available, usually within three to six months. (Eventually such informa-

tion is found for 80 percent of English material and 70 percent of material in French and German.) The remaining 35 percent, most of it non-Roman alphabet material, becomes eligible for original cataloguing or brieflisting. Library staff directs high priority material for original cataloguing and route the remaining materials for brieflisting.

In his report, Watt concluded that "the chief danger of the brieflisting system is that its very success will encourage an increasing use of it and a corresponding decline in original full cataloguing."

Indeed, since in future some of the ready-

made cataloguing derived from the Library of Congress will be in version of brieflisting, and since in any case, the use of ready-made cataloguing itself is much more expensive than brieflisting, there is theoretically no limit to the extent to which brieflisting of the library's collections might be reduced through financial pressures.

"Obviously, the library is the first defender of reasonable standards for acquisition and accessibility, and no doubt will insist that at least minimal standards are always maintained. Howev-

er, the library's financial resources are determined by the budgetary priorities of the University as a whole. In order to make fair decisions, the University community must be able to understand the implications of library policy and prac-

tice, all the more so since — as is the case for brieflisting — the consequences are long-term, significant and difficult for the ordinary user to recognize and evaluate in the early stages."

The three-member subcommittee has recommended that the brieflisting project be evaluated in a report from the chief librarian to the advisory committee at the next report be presented annually after that, so that the extent to which brieflisting is used can be regularly assessed.

It is also recommended that in the spring of 1982, departmental, divisional and school library committees and repre-

sentatives from the libraries in the Council of Campuses Libraries submit their responses to brieflisting to the chairman of the library system advisory committee.

Length of time to PhD

A committee has been appointed by the council of the School of Graduate Studies to survey, across the four divisions of the school, the length of time required to complete the PhD and to determine, if possible, the factors which influence this in different departments. The committee has been commissioned to examine the relationship between graduate student support and the length of time to complete the PhD.

The membership of the committee is: Professors R.H. Painter (chairman), Department of Biochemistry (8745); Denton Fox, Department of English (3197); Frances Burton, Department of Anthropology (5471); L.W. Smith, Department of Electrical Engineering (6341); and R.A. Livenesian, Department of Zoology (3500); Susan Lawrence, Institute for History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (6280); Michael Schiff, Institute of Immunology (4119); and Marjorie Kennedy, senior executive officer, School of Graduate Studies (secretary) (5259).

Any faculty, students or alumni of the school may submit information to the attention of the committee or wanting to present a written report to the committee is invited to contact the chairman of the committee, or write care of M. Kennedy, School of Graduate Studies, 65 St. George St. (978-5259) before March 17.
Can mammography reduce breast cancer deaths?

The National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC) is asking for volunteers to participate in a five-year study to determine whether mammography screening reduces the death rate from breast cancer. The $9.5 million study, which began last year, will involve 90,000 Canadian women between the ages of 40 and 59, half of whom will be randomly selected to receive annual breast X-rays over the next five years to identify early signs of cancer. The remaining women will have annual physicals if they are over 50, and fill out questionnaires each year if they are under 50.

Breast cancer is the commonest form of cancer in women, and the leading cause of death in women aged 35 to 54. Research has not resulted in reduced mortality from the disease, and there is no proven approach to prevention. The NCIC is therefore turning its sights to improved methods of early identification, says Dr. Andrew Miller, director of the NCIC's epidemiology unit at the University, and director of the mammography study.

Mammography is the most expensive approach to early detection — currently it costs about $30 per woman screened — and its benefits have never been clearly documented, Miller says.

A study by the Health Insurance Plan of New York that started in 1963 showed that mammography and clinical examinations resulted in a significant reduction in mortality from breast cancer in women over 50, but no such improvement was seen in women under 50.

More recently, at 27 breast cancer detection projects sponsored by the American Cancer Society and US National Cancer Institute, the results in younger women were more encouraging, possibly because mammography technology has improved since the earlier study and because the need for surgical biopsy of questionable mammograms has diminished.

Mammography screening of healthy women may result in a decreased mortality rate of up to 50 percent in both age groups, says Dr. Miller.

In the past, concern has been expressed that mammography programs would subject healthy women to a risk of cancer caused by radiation that might outweigh the benefits of the diagnosis.

Miller says the low dose of radiation now used in mammography is significantly less than in the past. Over the course of the five-year study, the total dosage received will be only slightly less than the dose received in a single breast X-ray five years ago.

The Canadian study will attempt to discover whether mammography in women of both age groups reduces the death rate enough to warrant mass screening. It is sponsored by the NCIC, the Canadian Cancer Society, Health & Welfare Canada, and the Ministry of Health, and the Quebec social affairs ministry.

At screening centres across the country, participants complete a questionnaire and sign a consent form explaining the low radiation risk involved. All receive a physical examination and are taught breast self-examination.

Any abnormalities that appear at any time over the five years will be reported to the woman's physician.

About 4,500 Toronto women have already agreed to participate in the project. Dr. Miller hopes 15,000 area women will eventually agree to volunteer for the study. Anyone between the ages of 40 and 59 who has never had breast cancer and has not received mammography in the past year can participate in the study. The number to call is 596-3972.

Geology assembles team of 13 specialists for first year of 20-year oil exploration studies

by Sarah Murdoch

A team of University geologists has received an $85,000 grant to assist the Canadian petroleum industry in its search for potentially valuable oil sites. The 13-member Basin Analysis group from the Department of Geology is the largest team of geologists ever assembled to lend an interdisciplinary approach to the complicated business of oil exploration.

Project coordinator Professor Andrew Mail says it is probable that the University team will do research for oil concerns working in the Arctic Islands and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"The generation of a petroleum pool is a very complicated process," he says. "Studying the generation, removal, migration and trapping of the petroleum involves about five or six different specialties and it means that geologists really should be studied simultaneously for any given pool to get the complete story out of it."

Some of the multinational oil companies have their own research groups, says Mail, but their work tends to be centred in the US. Further, it is frequently aimed at finding answers to specific questions or solutions to problems as they arise. The result has been a piecemeal approach to geological inquiry in a field that has profound economic implications for Canada.

Traditionally, it has been the geophysicist who, through seismic soundings and other techniques, located petroleum pools, while the geochemists, they are called, have studied the dome-like underground oil traps created by the folding and fusing of rocks over centuries.

Today, Mail says, the more cut-and-dried structures are exploited, oil concerns are paying increasing attention to the "subtrap" or more subtle variations in rock strata. The geophysicist is still of importance and, in fact, the group hopes to include one on the research team, but other geological disciplines are now being studied more frequently in a role to play in studying potential subtrap structures, such as deltas and fossil reefs.

Reefs are composed of fossils which gradually dissolve, creating large voids that, following the recession of necessary channels and temperature changes, are eventually filled with oil. For example, the Leduc oil field, the first large oil field in Alberta, was in a fossil reef. Similarly, as a delta advances out into the sea, the grains of sand get smaller, the porosity of sediment diminishes, and the oil formed over centuries is pushed into the still porous material at the mouth of the delta and protected by a seal of mud or other non-porous material.

Mail says that drilling in the Arctic Islands has revealed the existence of large oil fields that the University's Basin Analysis group would like to study further.

"There's tremendous interest in exploring for subtle traps in these fields. There are all sorts of ideas that have not yet been followed up. We do see sail-trap variations in rock strata. The geophysicist is still of importance and, in fact, the group hopes to include one on the research team, but other geological disciplines are now being studied more frequently in a role to play in studying potential subtrap structures, such as deltas and fossil reefs."

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U of T Health Sciences Committee
The committee will again offer a summer undergraduate program and summer graduate support in the area of
Detailed information and application materials for both programs are available from ORA at 978-2163 or from the chairman of medical
departments. The deadline date for submission is February 27.
Ontario Ministry of Energy
—

The objective of the program is to provide summer job opportunities in energy-related projects. The "Energy Projects" program invites proposals from faculty members interested in selecting and providing studies to be employed in projects dealing with design and engineering projects related to energy conservation, supply and public awareness.
Proposals may be from any discipline and will be of particular interest to those in the sciences, environmental studies or related areas.
The "Research as Development" program invites proposals to be submitted from faculty interested in providing promising students with a summer intern-ship opportunity associated with an ongoing energy-related research and development project. Normally, funding for only one summer assistant per university is available, so that no more than two submissions from one university will be considered by the ministry.
The maximum period of employment under both programs is up to one week.

The ministry’s requirements are quite detailed and further information may be obtained from ORA at 978-2163. The deadline date for submissions is February 27.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment Experience '91
The purpose of the program is to provide employment for students during the coming summer for environmental projects run under the supervision of staff members from universities, community colleges and environmental organizations. The maximum length for projects is 11 weeks, plus one extra week for supervi-sors, but projects of shorter duration are encouraged. The maximum budget for any project is $15,000, but because of an overall cut-back in funding, support costs must be kept to a minimum.
The ministry’s requirements are quite detailed and further information may be obtained from ORA at 978-2163. The deadline date for submission is February 27.

Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Canada Royal Canadian Legion Fellowships for Postgraduate Study in Geriatric Medicine
The purpose of the fellowships is to improve the quality of medical education and medical care with specific reference to geriatric medicine. It is hoped that the fellowships will make it possible for Canadian physicians whose career aspirations centre on this field to acquire knowledge, techniques and experience in a medical centre or centers other than his or her own in geriatric medicine and/or gerontology to enable them to teach upon return from the fellowship period.
The fellowships are open to physicians, preferably between the ages of 30 and 50, residents in Canada, who are either citizens or landed immigrants. Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in one or more regions or provinces and have certification in internal medicine from the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Canada. The fellowships are for periods of one year's duration and carry a value of $25,000 for the 12-month period.
The deadline date for submission is
Review committee for Centre for Study of Drama

A committee has been struck to review the Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama. Members of the review committee are: Professor E.A. McCallough, assistant dean, SGS (chairman), Professor A.M. Leggatt, Department of English; Professor R.S. Nons, Department of Italian Studies; Professor Ann Saddlemeyer, Department of English; Professor Jeanette Savoie, Department of French; Professor M.J. Valdes, Centre for Comparative Literature; Professor Heinz Wierda and Joyda Rueggeberg, Department of German.

Comments or submissions on the centre are invited and should be directed to E.A. McCallough, School of Graduate Studies, 65 St..George St. or to any other member of the committee by March 9.

UC's new dean of men

Scarborough College history professor Jonathan L. Pear has been appointed dean of men and director of residences, University College.

Professor Pear was an undergraduate at Lawrence College and took his PhD at Northwestern University. He has been at Scarborough since 1969 and his special field of interest is European history of the 17th century.

Chaplain sought for Trinity College

Trinity College is seeking a new chaplain from July 1981. The candidate should have an experienced parish priest, by preference, a graduate of Trinity or at least familiar with the college. The chaplain normally is resident in the college, responsible for ministry to the Trinity communities and musically able to continue the present high standards of the chapel services. Applications should be submitted by February 25. Further information is available from: The Provost, Trinity College, Toronto M5S 1H8.

Nominations invited for Alumni Faculty Award

The University of Toronto Alumni Association invites nominations for the sixth Alumni Faculty Award. Previous winners were Horace Krever (1975), the late Douglas Fimlott (1976), Louis Sittinovich (1978), John Polynyi (1979); and Donald Chant (1980).

Selection will be based on: academic excellence, service to the University and contribution to service to the community.

The selection committee is composed of the provost, the president of the U.T. Faculty Association, the president of the Students' Administrative Council, the president of the Graduate Students' Union, the president of the Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students, and representatives of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

Nominations are required by February 20 and should include a resume documenting the qualifications of the nominee. The resume should be drafted to reflect the three criteria of the award. It should be addressed to: The Chairman, Faculty Liaison Committee, Alumni House, 47 Willcocks St.

The award will be presented at a dinner in Hart House April 8.

Second skin

Wounds heal faster with 'skin' developed at biomedical engineering

by Pamela Cornell

A low-cost temporary skin substitute for use in burn injuries, abrasions or burns has been developed by Professor Paul Wang and technician Nimes Sanjii of the Department of Biomedical Engineering. About seven years ago, Prof. Wang began looking for a coating to protect deep wounds from bacteria whose toxins are lethal to human cells. He also wanted the protective substance to absorb excess fluids from the wound while preventing the wound from drying into a scar which would be painful to remove.

He evaluated several synthetic polymers — including silicone, polyurethane and vinyl — and found them unsuitable as temporary skin substitutes because many induce antibody production in mice. So he switched to a biological polymer — low molecular-weight dextran, known to be non-antigenic in humans and already used clinically as a plasma expander.

Wang evolved a chemical process that cross-links the water-soluble polysaccharide dextran with epichlorohydrin in a ratio of three to one. This forms a gel which is reinforced with fine cotton gauze to constitute a membrane about two millimetres thick. "The dermis, slightly tacky hydrogel can conform to uneven contours without adhering too strongly or interfering with gas exchange," says Sanjii. "It absorbs excess fluids and causes essentially no pain, bleeding, or tearing of delicate new tissue."

Existing dressings must be changed at least once a day because of inefficient absorption of fluids and the danger of infection. Not only can Wang's dressing be left in place for up to 30 days, but it also promotes more rapid and effective healing, reducing skin contraction around the wound by 85 to 95 percent to provide a better base for skin grafting.

Laboratory testing has been done on Wistar rats, whose skin physiology resembles man's in every respect except that it doesn't blister when burned. Clinical trials are now in progress, says Wang, and initial observations are confirming the results of his animal study.

The gel used on rats was impregnated with penicillin G, time-released to provide continuous protection from infection. Wang is now experimenting with the controlled diffusion of other antibiotics.

Current cost of the gel reinforced-skin mask is about $10 a square foot for mass production, according to Prof. Wang, and the material is being refined for use as a wound dressing.

The Wistar rat, which now sells for about $5, is to be replaced by Wistar rats with inbred strains of mice, some of which are specifically resistant to various infections. As Prof. Wang points out, "everybody is burning up the rear, but they're ride in there, it's important to solve.

Fiddly the newcomer to the language, eagerly trying to connect the words on the printed page with those heard. inserting into American television (yes, educational channel again), a British-writer turns out to be a low...wonderful and excellently!" the Usonians, with their innermost headways and their distrust of betrayal of the skin, which appear to conform to our conventional image of health, of charity, of mercurials and iodides and public priorities, of vital/usiveness, advantages not to be taken for granted, of salt-lakes and all the effort that went in; 1,400; the world, and the world is waiting for Reagan's udder.

How's the gloom, sometimes it's so bad it's funny. For whom am using, having heard of those caddish, will not cherish the memory, perhaps a piglet or grits about it years to come?"
The effect of dollar devaluation on the University pension plan
A response and recommendations of the University Pension Committee on devaluation

The decreasing value of the dollar is a continuing problem for pension plans. In 1972, the excellent retirement benefits granted to employees on the verge of retirement under the Carnegie Allowances were seriously reduced in value due to inflation and the University created the Pension Committee to address this problem. The present plan

The present plan instituted in 1966 also provided in large part deferred benefit levels based on the then current dollar value of the pension. For future employees, the plan is actuarially based on an assumed constant value of the dollar. The variable is the rate of inflation. A recent three-year average of 1.4 percent per annum was assumed, which effectively reduced the expected value of the pension.

Devaluation

If the dollar devaluation rate had remained at the level of less than two percent per annum, then the present dollar value of the pension plan for future employees would have remained constant as of 1966. However, the devaluation rate over the next five years was approximately four percent per annum. The total dollar devaluation rate over the six years was estimated to be approximately six percent.

The dollar devaluation rate for the University pension plan was determined based on the expected value of the dollar.

Traditional numbers for constant dollar real interest rates are usually quoted as 1.5 to 2.5 percent per annum. The dollar devaluation rate for the present dollar was approximately 1.5 percent.

Devaluation of the dollar

Devaluation of the dollar is a complex process. It involves the interaction of various economic factors, such as inflation, interest rates, and economic policies. Devaluation of the dollar can have significant implications for pension plans, as it affects the purchasing power of retirement benefits.

The effect of dollar devaluation on pension plans

The University pension plan is a defined benefit plan, meaning that the benefits payable to pensioners are determined by a formula based on the amount of contributions paid during the pensioner's employment. The pension benefits are payable for life, and the amount of the benefit is based on the pensioner's earnings and the length of service.

The University pension plan is designed to provide a financial security for its members during retirement. However, the devaluation of the dollar can significantly affect the value of these benefits. The devaluation of the dollar reduces the purchasing power of retirement benefits, which can lead to a decrease in the standard of living for pensioners.

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UTFA hires PR firm to help lobby for better government funding

The U of T Faculty Association (UTFA) has hired a public relations firm to help it convince people thatunderfunding of universities by the Ontario government should be an important election issue.

Duckworth Associates launched the campaign Feb. 4 by organizing a press conference, complete with wine, cheese and open-faced shrimp sandwiches, at the UTFA office.

“We want to try to get the politicians to understand that if the universities go down the tube, it hurts our society,” said Professor John Fleming of the French department.

He and UTFA president Michael Finlayson then outlined their concerns to reporters from Maclean's, the Toronto Star and the campus press.

Students are dropping out of graduate school to take jobs in industry, where starting salaries are higher than a professor could expect to earn after several years on the job, said Fleming. Even if they completed their PhDs, there would be little chance of them finding permanent teaching positions in the University, he added.

“The best they could hope for would be a structurally-limited term appointment. Then they’re people on the fringes, with few if any rights. They have no commitment to their department and no stake in it. That has a debilitating effect on the departments and it’s demoralizing for everyone involved.”

UTFA wants the politicians to acknowledge that provincial grants to universities should be increased by about 15 percent for 1982-83. This year’s increase was 10.1 percent.

Increases over the past three years, said Finlayson, have been eight, 5.4 and 3.75 percent, which he said amounted to a loss in real terms of between seven and eight percent. He added that academics’ salaries are running 10 to 20 percent behind those of government-employed scientists, psychologists and education officers.

While voicing dissatisfaction with the Progressive Conservative government for its policies on university funding, UTFA spokesman said it was too early to say if their association would endorse either the Liberals or the New Democratic Party.

Finlayson would not disclose what Duckworth Associates is being paid by UTFA but said he hoped the investment would result in a more effective lobbying effort than had been mounted by the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA). UTFA withdrew from OCUFA three years ago.

University art committee to develop policy on art holdings

The President has announced the formation of a University Art Committee, as approved by Governing Council, to develop policy on the University and the divisions in the acquisitions, preservation and protection of art holdings. In line with the recommended make-up of the committee, its membership is drawn largely from the divisions with major collections plus two experts from outside the University.

The chairman is Rev. M.M. Sheehan of St. Michael’s College. Other members are: R.M.H. Alway, warden, Hart House; David Buennesi, Art Gallery of Ontario; Professor Lora Carmey, Scarborough College; President G.S. French, Victoria University; Dean B.L. van Ginster, Faculty of Architecture & Landscape Architecture; Professor H.K. Lücke, Department of Fine Art; Patricia McKnight, Trinity College; Professor H.N. Milnes, University College; Elizabeth Philimmon, Royal Ontario Museum; Lois Weir, Erindale College; and Professor R.P. Welsh, Department of Fine Art.

The committee has already begun its work and hopes to have recommendations before the President no later than the end of this academic year. Among the areas being explored are methods of updating and maintaining the inventory of art holdings prepared by Norma Grindal, ways of providing assistance on acquisitions, the development of guidelines on preservation, protection and insurance for the collections, and the desirability of the appointment of a University curator.

Anyone wishing more information on the work of the committee can contact Michael Duflo, secretary of the committee, at 978-4980.

In Memoriam

Barbara McLaren, dean, Faculty of Food Sciences, Jan. 29.

Born in High River, Alta., Professor McLaren received her bachelor’s degree from the University of Alberta in 1930, her MSc at the University of Minnesota, and her PhD at the University of Wisconsin in 1947. She spent six years as associate professor at the State College of Washington before joining U of T in 1953 as professor and head of the household science department. In 1964, she was appointed dean of the newly created Faculty of Food Sciences, a position she held until 1970.

She developed a special protein-free food product for sufferers from abnormal metabolism and also a flour and bread product for celiac children—youngsters with a disease of the abdominal organs.

Professor McLaren was a leader in the movement to promote nutrition among the health sciences. She was among the first nutritionists who were assuring undesirable food habits with now well-known diseases of affluence.

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44 St. George St.
979-2604

Committee Highlights

The Planning & Resources Committee, at its meeting Jan. 19
• approved that the normal grant approval ceiling for research projects in the humanities and social sciences be increased from $50,000 to $100,000, and in the pure and applied sciences and health sciences, be increased from $100,000 to $200,000. The Research Board executive committee had recommended that funding limits for normal approvals be increased because of inflation

• recommended approval of the Policy on Office Automation. All requirements for the lease or purchase of text-processing facilities for both academic and administrative sectors must be approved by the coordinator of University information systems. The policy is intended as a means to coordinate the acquisition and use of word processors at the University and provide divisions and offices with expert advice in the purchase and use of such equipment.

Recent academic appointments

Department of Electrical Engineering
Professor H.W. Smith, chairman, from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1986
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Professor R.D. Venier, chairman, from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1986
Department of Medical Genetics
Professor J.D. Friesen, chairman, from June 1, 1981 to June 30, 1986 and professor with tenure, from June 1, 1981

Faculty of Music
Professor Carl Morey, acting associate dean, from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982; Professor R.A. Falk, associate dean (second term), from July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1984; and Professors R.E. Chandler, Stephen Chenette, R.A. Falk and David Zafer, professor, from July 1, 1981

School of Continuing Studies
Duncan Green, professor, Faculty of Education and director, School of Continuing Studies, from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1986 (Bulletin, Jan. 26)

Department of Industrial Engineering
Professor N.P. Moray, professor with tenure, from July 1, 1981

Faculty of Pharmacy
Professor D.J. W. Grant, professor with tenure, from July 1, 1981

Faculty of Law
Professors D.M. Beatty and E.J. Weitz, professor, from Jan. 1, 1981

Division of Social Sciences, Scarborough College
Professor Ian Parker, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1981

Resignation
Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama
Professor M.J. Sidell, resignation as director, effective June 30, 1981
One of the fiddicities already in the McLuhan saga is the somewhat imprudent question: "What are you doing, Marshall McLuhan?" The world is well aware that he was doing something. There are different versions of just what that something was but there seems to be universal agreement that whatever it was, he was doing it differently.

Marshall was not one to ignore the fiddics; he was more likely to make it more fiddic still. So, in the McLuhan spirit, I will add to the fiddicacy by adding a question of one's own, Bissell, and, with a touch of McLuhan irony, try to answer all three seriously. The additional questions are these: "How were you 'doing' what you were doing, Marshall McLuhan?" and "Why were you 'doing' what you were doing, Marshall McLuhan?"

I am well aware that Marshall would not answer any of the questions—not because he wasn't perfectly sure of the answers—but because he was convinced that to answer them was to disprove first his own fiddic gesture and then the entire frame of the game. He insisted that human perception changed with the invention of print but he insisted more on the abrupt change in perception happening in the age of acoustic space. He was like a voice in the wilderness proclaiming the dawn of a new age and, just a few months before his voice was silenced, he observed about all of us that "we are the primitives of an unknown culture".

Marshall did not exist on the periphery and he was attempting to apply the techniques of the artist to comprehend his vision of the general condition of contemporary man.

But, if he had roots in the distant past, his immediate artistic forbears were men of this century. From Chekhov, he learned to be open to and even relish paradox. Lewis, Eliot, Pound and Joyce opened to him the doors of perception on the poetic process and its role in adjusting the reader to the contemporary world.

During the 60s and 70s—\textit{The international figure, the most widely known Canadian in our time}—Marshall seemed to change. The symposia widened and took on a more formal structure, but the essentials remained constant—dissipatory, dizzy leaps from subject to subject and from area to area, with small probing, questioning, speculative, encouraging. Even telephone conversations with Marshall would cue to miniature sympsia. He had a habit of calling me in the morning (I'm sure many others could tell the same story) often at a time when most of us are just beginning to grope our way into consciousness. There would be no ritual introduction, no opportunity to ease in or break the ice. Marshall would begin with his most recent "prose": "By the way, did you know that the American goes out to be alone and stays in to be social, and that, for the European, it's the exact reverse?" Well, I didn't know, and I would wait for the explanation that was patiently and confidently forthcoming.

If you attended a formal conference with Marshall, the high moments were likely to come right after the opening oration. I recall vividly an international conference to which we were delegates. It was an annual gathering which held itself in London. It was an appropriate setting for Marshall, a Hamlet who knew his own mind, who had no fear of excesses and did not flinch in the defense of his ideas. In the evening a number of us were relaxing in the hotel pub. The conversation turned to the present states of NATO, and an American delegate, who had recently stood at the very summit of the councils of his country, was critical of the Canadian attitude, which he thought was hesitant and hemophone.

Marshall rose to his country's defense. "Canada," he said, "is a land of multiple borders, psychic, social and geographic. Canadians live at the interface where opposites clash. We have, therefore, no recognizable identity. We are suspicious of those who think they have." A cloud passed over the face of the great provost. This was a kind of confession that he had not heard at the meetings of diplomats and that never darkened the famous minds of his great contemporaries. And yet it was the best explanation of the Canadian attitude that I had heard. Marshall's startling generalization, as he repeatedly said, "proves", they were neither true nor false; they were not designed to fit circumstances, but were beams of light that never failed to illuminate some dark area.

Marshall was a humanist in action—a humanist in the great Renaissance tradition, who not only argued that the intellectuals were at the center of...
Marshall and Tom Easterbrook were already close friends when we were all undergraduates at the University of Manitoba in the early 30s. I came to know them both at that time and through their friendship. But shortly thereafter we each went our separate ways until we were reunited at this university in the late 40s, Marshall in English at St. Mike's, Tom in economics and in psychology.

Then in the mid-50s we came together more seriously along with Ted Carpenter in anthropology to plan an application to the Ford Foundation which had just announced a new grant program designed to encourage scholars to break out of their departmental cocoons and undertake a variety of interdisciplinary studies. We submitted a proposal whereby each of us would select four graduate students to work with us as part of an interdisciplinary seminar on "Culture and Communication". Our application was successful and each of our four departments was persuaded to accept student registration in our seminar as the equivalent of a regular graduate course. Then once we had won the agreement of Andy Gordon, the sceptical and proper dean of graduate studies, we were on our way.

By common consent, Marshall was elected chairman of the seminar. He did in his own way to be sure; a way that proved to be extraordinarily effective.

It quickly became evident that the Ford Foundation was right, that interdepartmental barriers were real and very high, that we each spoke a different language, and that we had, consciously and unconsciously, adopted sets of assumptions about the world in general and our disciplines in particular that were wide and on occasion wildly at variance with each other. Marshall became very good at finding ways past flat contradictions, flaring tempers and latent suspicions. During these difficult days none of us doubted him whether we wholly understood him or not.

But thanks to the serious efforts we all made and thanks to Marshall's intuitive capacity to sit on those concepts that fascinated rather than inhibited the cross-fertilization of ideas, we slowly developed a common language and common approaches to problems.

We even learned how to undertake joint research projects, and published them in a journal we founded called Exploration. The seminar met every Wednesday evening, 52 weeks a year for the two-year life of the grant. If you wanted, or more likely needed, a holiday from its pressure-cooker atmosphere, you took it. Or if other responsibilities required your attendance elsewhere you went, but the seminar went on. Marshall missed few if any of its sessions.

I was present on the occasion when Marshall, leading a discussion on TV, standing beside the fireplace in the room the seminar used in St. Mike's, one arm on the mantelpiece and thoughtfully gesturing with the other, first said rather pensively, "well, of course, really, the medium is the message." No blinding lights flashed, no one shouted "Bureka!" but everyone's attention was caught by this unusual if casually made remark.

As he often did with his sudden insights he returned to it during the week, polishing it over and over, and bringing new and current events to the new fascists of the contemporary media which this touchstone had made manifest. The seminar problems of martial concern, the launching pad from which Marshall began his famous "probes", and no spacecraft, no Voyager II ranged farther than he, nor discovered as much.

As many of you here will know, Marshall was as famous among his friends for his sudden, penetrating insights into them and their affairs as he was to the general public to whom his name became a household word as The Medias Man. I remember one such occasion, when he and Corinne were staying with Peggy and me in London, he suddenly asked me, "I like the city, I replied that I had liked it from the start and added that while Peggy liked it too she had rather more difficulty than I in adjusting to it. "Well, you know why that is, of course," he said, and I, puzzled and intrigued replied, "no, I do not know any such thing." Why, Carl," said Marshall, "London is about the same size Winnipeg was when we grew up there and lot's of course it would be easy for you and harder for Peggy who was born and brought up in Toronto."

All of us have our favourite anecdotes, illustrating as they do various facets of Marshall's character. This next one, it seems to me, settles once and for all the controversy stirred up by Marshall's difficult prose style. I once tackled him on the subject directly, asking why the stuff had to be so obscure, so hard even for the interested and intelligent reader, so easy for the superficial and suspicious to dismiss as deliberate deception. "Well, Carl," he said, "I will make to you the same offer I have made to all my publishers. I have tried to be as clear as I possibly can in my writing. If you can make it clearer, you're welcome to try." Again, the public mind does not readily associate a scholarly mind like Marshall's — complete with its ferocious intelligence, daunting erudition, and soaring imagination — with a firmly framed and robust physical stamina. While it is worth remembering that he rowed when at Cambridge, that stamina was even more evident in his mature years when, after a crucely lengthy operation in New York to remove a benign tumour pressing on his brain, his surgeon entered the recovery room and asked, "How are you feeling?" hoping at best for a mumbled word that would show a return to consciousness. Instead Marshall replied, "That depends on what you mean by feeling!" One last tale, told at the risk of trespassing on John Kelly's territory. Marshall was always fascinated by dialogue but at one time he was almost obsessed with the idea, insisting it was at the root of all thought and imagination.

I contested this saying, "How can you of all people speak of dialogue, when so much of what you accomplish comes from your thinking aloud monologues and from your quiet times, when no one is near you?" "Ah but Carl," he replied gently, "one is always in dialogue with God." "This was my friend, faithful and just to me." — D. Carleton Williams

Claude Bissell

D. Carleton Williams, right, and, left to right, Rev. John Kelly, Claude Bissell, President James Ham and Chancellor George Ignatieff.
The need to provide a constant goods pension has increased in recent years. This has been very widely recognized in this University for a long time. It is now a widespread concern in the whole country (Appendix 5).

The best means of determining the level of augmentation is not completely clear. Full indexing to a fixed material standard of living such as the CPI is rarely done because it is a high positive feedback mechanism which encourages increasing inflation. Fractional indexing to a fixed material standard of living lessens the impact of the positive feedback, but is still a positive feedback measure of augmentation and, in addition, it makes no allowance for community changes in material standards of living.

The proper augmentation criterion must allow for changes in standard of living of the whole group and provide some stabilizing negative feedback. To be conservative it must allow for a reduced material standard of living for the whole community and be an influence tending to reduce inflation.

One such system of augmentation is given in the article "Indexing Made Easy" (Appendix 5), which recommends an actuarial cost of pensions on the basis of a real interest return of three percent. This system provides a small negative feedback. Everyone profits when inflation decreases. A similar system was discussed recently in the Financial Post (Appendix 2).

A second and, in our opinion, more direct and less arbitrary system of augmentation, and one which provides a somewhat larger stabilizing negative feedback, is a salary-based augmentation in which all members of a group or organization, active or retired, receive the same economic increment (excluding advancement, promotion or merit increases) which has been used at the University in a somewhat modified form (i.e., less 1.4 percentage points) for nearly a decade and continues to be enthusiastically supported by the faculty and staff. The negative feedback arises from the fact that the pension augmentation is then an integral portion of the economy increases in salary when the latter are being determined by negotiations. It is expected that there would be agreement on the proportion of the contribution to the pension funds of the University, as for example, 2.9% a member contribution. Such an agreement would require that the actuarial surpluses and unfunded liabilities differential from that value would constitute an addition to or subtraction from the salary increment.

The committee believes that the augmentation at the level of the past can be funded using the present actuarial assumptions for the plan but recognizes that other changes as discussed below will require restoration of the original funding levels. For the remaining restoration to the 1966 plan intent, we therefore note the need for some increases in costs.

The committee recommends:

1) That the first year's augmentation be boosted as follows:

   - 1961 $1.14
   - 1962 $1.10
   - 1963 $1.08
   - 1964 $1.07
   - 1965 $1.04

   One 1980 dollar has a value equal to 39.14, 1966 cents.

   - January
   - February
   - March
   - April
   - May
   - June
   - July
   - August
   - September
   - October
   - November
   - December

   Negative values are increases.

   From January 1965 to January 1972, a total of 72 months, only six months showed a decrease in dollar value, and in each of those instances it was 1/8 the short plateau in the general decrease. There has been only one monthly increase in dollar value since.

   * Dollar values from Consumer Price Index.

   People interested in seeing Appendices 2-6 should call Michael Dufek, Personnel and Student Affairs, at 978-4980.

Hart House Gallery Club

Come and join us in the Gallery Club the next time you are staying on campus in the evening. We offer convenience, reasonable prices and friendly service in quiet comfortable surroundings. Enjoy a drink in front of the fireplace and sample our new dinner menu each weekday evening.

Bar service 5-8 pm. Dinner served 6-7:30 pm.

Call 978-2445 for reservations.
Lectures

Monday, February 9
Mozart and Modem Philosophy.
Prof. André Gombay, Philosophy, Scarborough College; Humanities Festival Week. R-3232 Scarborough College. 10 a.m. (Lecture will also be given Feb. 11.)

Poetry.
Jean-Louis Desfèz, Quebec; Humanities Festival Week. R-3322 Scarborough College. 10 a.m. (Please note, lecture will be given in French.)

Plato.
Prof. Paul Gooch, Philosophy, Scarborough College; Humanities Festival Week. R-3231 Scarborough College. 2 p.m.

The Young Friedrich Engels and the British Working Class.
Prof. Adolfe Birke, visiting professor of German and European studies. 179 University College. 4 p.m. (European Studies Committee, CIS, and Goethe Institute)

Tuesday, February 10
St. Paul.
Prof. Richard Longenecker, Wycliffe College; Humanities Festival Week. H-402 Scarborough College. 11 a.m.

Novels of the Mexican Revolution.
Prof. F. R. León, Spanish, Scarborough College; Humanities Festival Week. R-3229 Scarborough College. 2:30 p.m.

Women in the Canadian W ork Force.
Madeleine Parent, Conféderation of Canadian University Students. Festival in Humanities Festival Week. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 3 p.m.

The Origins of the Zapotec State in Prehistoric Oaxaca, Mexico (tracing the development of civilization in Pre-Columbian Mexico).
Prof. Kent V. Flannery, University of Michigan; SGS Alumni Association lecture series 1980-81. Room 205, Faculty of Science Library, 140 St. George St. 8 p.m. (SGSAA and Anthropology (Please note date.)

Wednesday, February 11
British Stereotypes of Italians.
Prof. S. B. Chandley, Department of Italian Studies; Humanities Festival Week. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 10 a.m.

Mozart and Modern Philosophy.
Prof. André Gombay, Philosophy, Scarborough College; Humanities Festival Week. R-3232 Scarborough College. 10 a.m.

Hellenistic and Roman Architecture.
Prof. F. E. Winter, Department of Fine Art; first of four, Victoria College public lecture series 1981. 113 New Academic Building, Victoria College. 4:30 p.m.

What You May Expect from a Psychiatrist in the '80s.
Prof. Vivian Rakoff, Department of Psychiatry, chairman's inaugural lecture. Auditorium, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry. 5:15 p.m.

Thursday, February 12
Religious Determinants in Canadian History.
Prof. John Mac, History, Scarborough College; Canadian Studies Festival in Humanities Festival Week. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 3 p.m.

The East-West Opposition in Social Philosophy of Classical Marxism.
Prof. Michael Vakal, University of Manitoba; Conféderation Centre House. 4 p.m. (Philosophy)

Seminars

Monday, February 9
A New Approach to Medical Knowledge Engineering.
Dr. James Regina, University of Maryland; artificial intelligence seminar. 134 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Ukrainians in Canada as Enemy Aliens: A Case Study.
Lobomyr Luciuk, University of Alberta. St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. 7:30 p.m. (Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office)

Tuesday, February 10
Pattern Formation in Slime Mold Development.
Prof. David Tsuchiya, Kyoto University. 417 Best Institute. 4 p.m. (BDMBR)

Comparative Development and Mineral Deposits of the Transvaal (South Africa) and Hammersley (Australia) Basins.
Prof. Andrew Button, South Dakota School of Mines & Technology. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

Herpescivores, Veneral Disease and Cost.
Prof. Fred Rapp, Pennsylvania State University. 235 FitzGerald Building. 4 p.m. (Virology & Parasitology)

Wednesday, February 11
Economics Unbound: The Problem of Anarhism.
Prof. Stanley Wong, Carleton University; 12th of Law & Economics Workshop series 1980-81. Papers will be circulated week in advance of presentation; author will make introductory statement, discussion and critical analysis will follow. Solarium, Falconer Hall, 84 Queen's Park Cres. 12:15 to 1:45 p.m. Registration for which covers paper and lunch, single session $3. Please note, registration in advance required for single session if copy of paper and lunch required.

Colloquia

Wednesday, February 11
Infrared Magnitudes, HI Linewidths and the Distance Scale.
Prof. Marc Scarpa, Department of Astronomy, University of Arizona. 134 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Astronomy)

Thursday, February 12
Models of Elliptical Galaxies.
Prof. Douglas Richstone, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 103 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 3 p.m. (Astronomy) (Please note day and time.)

The Notion of Equilibrium in Thermodynamics and Grand Unification Theories.
Prof. Max Dresden, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 102 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 4:10 p.m. (Physics)

Friday, February 13
Protoon Transfer between Electro-negative Atoms: Raré-Determining or Not.
Prof. A. J. Krieh, Department of Chemistry. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3:30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 18
Galax! Mergers.
Prof. Scott Tremaine, Princeton University. 134 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Astronomy)

Information and registration: Verna Perrot, Planning to the Law & Economics Program, Faculty of Law, 978-8767.

Thursday, February 12
Dietary Precursors of Neurotransmitters: Fantasies, Facts and Prospects Concerning Their Use in Pharmacotherapy.
Dr. S. N. Young, McGill University. 2173 Medical Sciences Building. 11 a.m. (Nutrition & Food Science)

Receptors for Insulin and Somatotropin in Insulin-resistant Homologous Polyepitopic Hormones.
Dr. Morley D. Homburg, University of Calgary, 417 Best Institute. 4 p.m. (Biochemistry)

Intra- and Extracellular Transport Routes in the Insect Telophosphate Overy.
Prof. Edwin Huebner, University of Manitoba. 432 Ramsey Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Neighbourhood Structure and Community Development.
Marvyn Nivick, Social Planning Council; visiting, Centre for Urban & Community Studies. Life Sciences building conference room, 150 St. George St. 4 to 6 p.m. (Urban & Community Studies)

Friday, February 13
Eden: A Functionally Integrated Environment for Distributed Computation.
Prof. Edward D. Lazowska, University of Washington; seminar; computer systems seminar. 118 McNamara Physical Laboratories. 2 p.m.

Catalus' Poems to Manlius and Allius (16th c.)
Prof. R. J. Terrain, Department of Classics. 144 University College. 3:10 p.m.

Thursday, February 17
Granitoids and Associated Mineral Deposits of North Atlantic Pacific Orogenic Orogen.
Prof. D.F. Strong, Memorial University; GAC past-president medal national lecture tour. 139 Mining Building. 4 p.m. (Geology and Toronto Geological Discussion Group)

Planning a campus event?
A Guide to Events Planning gives tips on organization and procedures for making a success of your event. It lists U of T services and is available from: Public Relations Office, St. George campus, 45 Willcocks St., 978-2103 or 978-2105.
Meetings & Conferences

Friday, February 13
Canadian Perspectives on Flemish and Dutch Culture.
Second Netherlandish Studies conference.
Conference will focus on subjects dealing with Flemish and Dutch culture from a Canadian point of view.
Papers will be read in sociology, politics, literature and the visual arts by staff members from McGill University, University of Montreal, Carleton University and UofT.
All sessions will be held in Alumni Hall, Victoria College.
Two sessions each day.
9 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Registration: Feb. 13, Alumni Hall, 8 a.m.
Registration fee $10, students $3, citizen seniors free.

The Individual in the Modern Technology Society.

Friday, February 13
Panelists: Prof. Stephen Marglin, Harvard University; Prof. Allan Bloom, University of Chicago; Prof. Thomas Pangle, Department of Political Economy; Prof. William Hill, Department of Sociology.
10 a.m.

Panelists: Gordon Thompson, Bell Northern Research; Galen Duncan, Canadian Law Information Council; Prof. Manley Irwin, University of New Hampshire; Israel Switzer, Cable CATV Ltd. 2 p.m.
Medical Technology: Reproductive and Recombinant Genetic Engineering.
Pancists: David Roy, Clinical Research Institute, Montreal; Prof. Bernard Dickem, Faculty of Law; Prof. Barry Hoffmaster, University of Western Ontario; Dr. Ronald Worton, Hospital for Sick Children. 8 p.m.

Thursday, February 19
16th Canadian Symposium on Water Pollution Research.
Sessions will be concerned with waste- treatment, surface and ground water, aquatic chemistry and biology.
All sessions will be held at Victoria College, New Academic Building.
Morning sessions, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., afternoon sessions, 2 to 4:45 p.m.
Registration in lower, New Academic Building, from 8:30 a.m.
Registration fee $50, includes year's subscription to Water Pollution Research Journal of Canada.
Registration fee for students $20; students wishing to subscribe to the Journal may do so by registering at symposium desk and paying $20.
Information and programs, 978-3141.
(Civil Engineering and IES)

Public Notice
University of Toronto, Public Information Meeting
Welmore Hall, New College, 20 Classic Ave.
Wednesday, March 18, 7:00 p.m.

The University of Toronto has applied to the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada for a license to operate a low-level radioactive waste holding facility adjacent to the basement of the McLaughlin Physical Laboratories, 255 Huron Street. It is intended that this facility replace the presently licensed facility at 1 Spadina Crescent and be used to hold low-level radioactive waste from universities, hospitals, government and other licensed users in Metro Toronto, prior to its disposal by approved means.

This meeting will provide an opportunity for members of the public to ask questions and obtain answers from University representatives and regulatory agencies on technical aspects of the proposal and to provide the University and regulatory agencies with knowledge of any public concerns which would affect the licensing process.

For those who wish to attend this public meeting, background information materials are available for review, or may be reproduced at cost, at the following locations during normal library hours:
Circulation Desk, Rotman Library, 4th floor, 130 St. George St.
Circulation Desk, Engineering Library, 214 College St. (former Metropolitan Library) or at
Office of the Vice-President Personnel and Student Affairs, 115 Simcoe Hall, 27 King's College Circle
during normal business hours.
The background material has been submitted to the following regulatory agencies, which will be represented at the public meeting:
Director General, Fuel Cycle Branch
Atomic Energy Control Board
P.O. Box 1046
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H9

Head, Radioactivity Unit
Waste Management Branch
Ontario Ministry of the Environment
135 St. Clair Ave. West
2nd floor
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Director - Central Region
Ontario Ministry of the Environment
135 St. Clair Ave. West
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Director General, Environmental Protection Service
Environment Canada
25 St. Clair Ave. East
7th floor
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2

Director, Environmental Approval Branch
Ontario Ministry of the Environment
135 St. Clair Ave. West
10th floor
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5

Chief, Radiation Protection Service
Special Studies and Services Branch
Ontario Ministry of Labour
400 University Ave. 7th floor
Toronto, Ontario MTA 1T7

Persons wishing to ask questions about the proposal prior to the public meeting should contact:
Dr. E. A. Alexander
Vice-President Personnel and Student Affairs
Simcoe Hall 115
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
Tel: 978-2757

All sessions will be held in auditorium, Medical Sciences Building.
Registration fee: sessions only $15, students $5; sessions and banquet $25, students $9.
Information, Conference on Law and Contemporary Affairs, Faculty of Law, 978-6371.

Governing Council & Committees

Wednesday, February 11
Admissions & Awards Sub-committee.
Board Room, Simcoe Hall 4 p.m.

Wednesday, February 18
Business Affairs Committee.
Board Room, Simcoe Hall 4 p.m.

Thursday, February 19
Governing Council.
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall 4 p.m.

Tuesday, February 24
Committee on Campus & Community Affairs.
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall 4 p.m.
**Events**

**Concerts**

**Monday, February 9**

St. Nicolas.

By Benjamin Britten. Performance by Scarborough College Chorus has been postponed.

**Tuesday, February 10**

Finno-Ugric Musical Traditions.

Roman Tei and chorale group; in series of five lectures and performances, Music of the World’s Peoples. Cutch Chapter House. 8 p.m. Information, 978-6564. (Music, FEUT, Spanish & Portuguese, Middle East & Islamic Studies, South Asian Studies and Community Relations)

**Wednesday, February 11**

Conservatory Strings.

Works by Elgar, Handel, Scarlatti and Warlock; student talent exchange, Royal Conservatory of Music in cooperation with Ontario College of Art. Nora E. Vaughan Auditorium, Ontario College of Art. 4:30 p.m. Information, OCA, 975-5311.

**Thursday, February 12**

Alex Dean Quartet.

Canadian Studies Festival in Humanities Festival Week. Meeting Place, Scarborough College. 12 noon.

Whiskey Jack Quartet.

Thursday noon popular music series. East Common Room, Hart House. 12:15 to 2 p.m.

Chamber Music.

Recital by student performers, Thursday afternoon series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2:10 p.m.

Mitsuko Uchida, Piano.

Program: Rondo in A minor, Mozart; Sonata in C minor (op. 111), Beethoven; Sonata in G major, Schubert. Convocation Hall. 8 p.m. Information, 978-6564. (East Asian Studies, Community Relations and Consulate General of Japan)

**Friday, February 13**

Joel Yuma.

Composer-in-residence at U of T will speak about his music and the music of other Japanese composers; fifth of eight, mini lecture series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m. Admission $1, free to New Music subscribers. Information, 978-3744.

Daniel Lichti, Baritone, and Arthur Janzen, Tenor.

Music Committee, Hart House, in cooperation with CBC. Music Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Orchestral Training Program.

Victor Yampolsky will be conductor, program includes works by Mozart, Prokofiev; eighth of 11 Friday evening concerts by the Orchestral Training Program of the Conservatory. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8:15 p.m. Admission, pay-what-you-can. Information, 978-3771.

**Sunday, February 15**

Complete Mozart Sonatas.

Antonino Kubalek, last in series of four master classes and concerts. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. Master class, 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.; concert 8 p.m. Fees: auditor, class and concert $10; concert $6. Information, 978-3771.

**February 19**

James Anagnoson and Leslie Kinton, Duo Pianos.

Sonata Op. 34/4, Brahms; sixth in Thursday twilight series. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 5:15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

**February 20**

Orchestral Training Program. Steven Staryk will be leader and soloist with OTP Strings, program includes works by Rossini, Vivaldi, Bach and Mozart; ninth of 11 Friday evening concerts by the Orchestral Training Program of the Conservatory. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8:15 p.m. Admission, pay-what-you-can. Information, 978-3771.

**Sunday, February 22**

Martha Collins, Soprano.

Accompanied by John Corevait, piano; program includes works by Brahms, Debussy, Marx and Obradors and Irish folk songs. All proceeds to Royal Conservatory Alumni scholarship fund. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 3 p.m. Tickets, 55, students and senior citizens 3. Information, 978-3771.

Haydn/Shostakovich Series.

Fourth of five concerts presented by Faculty of Music in cooperation with CBC Radio. Rosemarie Landry, soprano; Joanne St. G. Robb, contralto; Gillian Evans, tenor; John Dodigons, bass; Casale Savard, piano. Program: 24 Preludes (op. 34), from Jewish Folk Poetry (op. 79) and Four Romances (op. 46) for Bass and Piano by Shostakovich; Piano Sonata in D major and Four-part Song by Haydn. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m.

Tickets 8, students and senior citizens 5. Information, 978-3744.

**Exhibitions**

**Monday, February 9**

**Bryan Pel, Photographs.**


Hours: Monday-Thursday to 9 p.m.; Friday to 5 p.m.

**Monday, February 16**

**M.S. Yoel,1s & Partners, Engineers.**

Woridi. Wall. Gallery. Architecture Building. 230 College St., to March 5. (Architecture & Landscape Architecture)

**Miscellany**

**Tuesday, February 10**

**Hockey.**

Ladies vs McMaster. Varsity Arena. 7.15 p.m.

**Wednesday, February 11**

**Contemporary Thought Patterns in the Faculty of Music.**

Prof. Michael Viktin, University of Manchester; third in series of lunchtime discussions, "Christianity and Culture and SCMUSC". Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College. 12 noon to 1 p.m.

**Thursday, February 12**

**Hockey.**

Blues vs Brock. Varsity Arena. 7 p.m.

Tickets 8, students 8. Information, 978-4112.

**Saturday, February 14**

**Basketball.**

Blues vs Carleton. Sports Gym. 2:15 p.m.

Tickets 8, students 6. Information, 987-4112.

University of Toronto Bulletin, Monday, February 9, 1981 13
I believe that all public endeavours, including the production of electrical power, should be made as safe as reasonably possible.

All actions carry potential benefits and risks. Using the road has the presumed benefit of getting somewhere, but mechanical and human errors produce risks of being hit by a car, or losing control of one’s own vehicle and being injured. Very rarely are the benefits and the risks weighed in quantitative terms. Generally the risks are felt to be “negligible” — that is, they aren’t seriously considered, but in bad weather conditions people do consciously decide not to take the risk of, for example, driving to the movies. It may be noted that in Ontario 1,500 people (2 in 10,000) are killed each year in some traffic accident and one in 100 injured each year. As half the two-car accidents are caused by “the other chap”, it cannot be claimed that these very significant risks are under one’s own control.

The accident rate is kept down at their present level by education and by vigilance on the part of the public transport authorities. The police presence serves as a deterrent although there is no indication that the police action could be reduced much further, but by measures which society doesn’t appear willing to accept — for instance, by greatly increasing police forces, greatly reducing speed limits, increasing car weights and strengths, or, at the extreme, by prohibiting traffic altogether. The public accepts the current level of risk in return for the benefits of road use, with the probability of an accident being kept as low as reasonably possible — the "reasonably" here being governed by largely social and economic factors.

A more quantitative approach to benefits and risks is taken in buying major items, such as houses. Here the risks are largely financial, but other considerations include, for instance, social ones (the neighbours), and environmental ones, for instance, the possibilities of flooding. At this level alternatives are considered and the pros and cons of other housing taken into account before a decision is made. For items such as power stations, affecting a community, it is used to be the custom, and it is still, in some decisions on cost, that sitting were taken by government and/or the power generating companies. In the present model, no community is supposed to be involved, and for sensible decisions to be made at least a significant fraction of the public, at least a knowledgeable about benefits and costs of the proposed plant, and about costs and risks of alternative schemes.

In the context of electricity generating stations powered by nuclear energy, the public is told much of the risks of such power production, but is told little of the risks of alternative schemes. As their costs are not given prominence by the mass media, I believe that the public is misinformation about energy in general and thus about nuclear energy.

Faced with the stated problem that the Western economy has been based on cheap oil, and that this oil will be unavailable within a relatively short time, what are the alternative courses of action? One extreme would be doing without, and another would be to send in troops to ensure that the West gets what was going at the rate we wanted it. Both extremes would almost certainly result in violence. The costs and risks of a major war arising directly from an international fight for oil, or, secondarily, of civil strife in a major nation, are so great that beside them all the risks of schemes for alternative sources of energy pale into insignificance. But almost every day we see signs of conflict in the most sensitive area of the world oil economy. At the present time two of the oil-rich countries are fighting, this could lead to a major disruption of oil supplies. Alternative methods must be used to buffer the world from problems in the Middle East.

Alternative schemes include coal and natural gas, nuclear fission, fission, solar power (including wind and wood), biomass, tidal and geothermal. None but coal and nuclear fission offers in the least likely to do an adequate job for perhaps 50 or 50 years. Although this is a sufficiently short time that research and development should be carried on now in the other fields, it is such a long time that coal or nuclear power must be used in the interim (except in particularly favoured places where hydro-electric power may still be developed — Ontario is not one of these).

Now coal is, by the standards by which nuclear power is judged, an exceedingly dangerous fuel. It is a killer in its production, its gas emissions and its solid wastes. The death rate due to the use of coal as a prime source of energy in an electrical generating station is estimated to be about 10 deaths per 1,000 Megawatt years (Mw yr) (the energy produced by a large power station each year — Toronto Hydro uses 2,000 Mw yr or so; 1,000 Mw yr if uranium is used). These figures take into account deaths in the winning of the coal or uranium, its transport, processing, usage and the effect of normal effluent, as well as taking into account the possibilities of major accidents. The reasons for the 10-fold difference largely lie in the fact that the same amount of energy much greater quantities of coal have to be dug and transported than uranium (something like a 300-fold difference) — and as the main dangers of both coal and uranium mining are mechanical, not nuclear, the dangers are much greater in the coal mines) and that the gaseous effluents put out by coal burning stations are much more toxic than those permitted (less nuclear stations. The classic examples are the deaths in London in 1952, when, due to an atmospheric condition, the coal effluents were not dispersed. In the County of London, where deaths normally were about 900 per week, 2,500 died in one week. These, if it should be noted, were not potential deaths somewhere in the next 20 or 30 years — they were deaths immediately attributable to the smoke pollution and do not take into account deaths or life-shortening further down the line. In more recent times, it may be noted that the outflow of radioactive material from Three Mile Island in the accident and clean-up may cause one or two deaths in the course of the next 50 years or so, but the replacement of the power not being generated in TMI by electricity produced from coal, will cost some 15 lives every year that TMI is not operating.

Coal is one of course of the prime causes of the acid rain which is having such disastrous ecological effects on our country. The radioactivity released when coal is burnt is also not insignificant. There is concern (and properly so) about the radioactivity tailings produced in uranium mining and milling, tailing ponds in which the radioactive daughters of uranium are collected. It is, however, not generally recognized that since first used, radioactivity trapped in the coal itself is a released. Per unit of electricity, radioactivity released from the coal is only about a 10th of that produced in the uranium milling operations, but on the other hand the radioactivity released from coal is not collected and largely contained, but is indeed dispersed over the urban areas around the fossil fuel power station.

There is a very frightening ignorance in the public about all forms of energy, and the media are doing little to dispel this. The public needs and needs, rapidly, unbiased information on which to decide which form the absolutely essential alternative to oil must take. This alternative will not only have to replace current oil-fired electric generators, but will have to fuel new generators replacing the transportation power and the heating now supplied by oil. If this is not done quickly, we may face that violence that has overtaken reason.

The major question that needs to be answered is whether people wish to avoid a nuclear war by using other fuels and reducing our dependence on oil in the very near future. Assuming that the answer is yes, then the question is what alterations or alternatives will be safest, taking into account the whole fuel cycle, from winning to disposal. People are not getting this information.

K. G. McNeill is a professor in the Department of Physics.
Clarifications on U of T's 'Year of Disabled' initiatives

I would like to offer a number of clarifications in response to your comments on the International Year of the Disabled as reported in the Jan. 26 edition of the Bulletin. First, the study of Library services which was funded last summer by Employment & Immigration Canada was not limited to those for the visually disabled. The final report of the project on Library Services for the Disabled and the University of Toronto is available in my office for anyone who is interested. Second, the "Access to U of T" was formed by SAC or the coordinator of services for the disabled. Rather it is a reorganized campus club composed of students, staff and faculty, both disabled and non-disabled, who created their own organization. Third, the University has applied for federal funding for four projects concerning services for the disabled, one of which would involve hiring disabled students to review the accessibility handbook. No word has been received on whether the application will be approved. Finally, University application forms do not contain notices to help identify disabled applicants. Rather postcards will be included in the supplementary application package, for the student to mail directly to the coordinator of services for the disabled if they wish to make themselves known on a confidential basis.

William E. Alexander
Vice-President
Personnel & Student Affairs

The Silicon Report on the future of the Department of Urban & Regional Planning (Bulletin, Feb. 4) is a recipe for one of the sides in the sad war of mutual contempt that has long existed between planners and their colleagues in other disciplines in this University—contempt for the supposed misdeeds of social science by the planners, and contempt for the alleged inability of the social scientists to contribute effectively to urban theory and practice. Over the years, this latent covert exchange of hostilities has effectively crippled the vigorous exploration of the urban question in Canada's leading metropolis. It is high time that this exchange was brought to an end. It is indeed tragic that Professor Silicon, far from bringing this about, has, by publicly pronouncing his opponents to be dis- reputable, merely prolonged a petty and unnecessary vendetta.

The planning profession, in its substantive mandate, knowledge base and efficacy are as volatile as the cities for which it has responsibility, a fact which requires fluidity in the definition of its conceptual territory. Given the disciplinary alliances and procedures of the Silicon committee, they have adopted the unfortunate—if administratively tidy—myth that planning is social science and must be judged accordingly. How are we to explain his decision not to seek the views of distinguished external scholars from my discipline? The answer surely lies in his response to the anger of our student body last Friday that all Canadian planning schools were weak, and that no program in North America was any better. It is unsatisfactory.

His very conviction shows, in these times of assertiveness from the traditional disciplines, the impatience with which it is possible to rationalize the nemes of the little fish in this University, so much so that he can—God forbid—play havoc even with the laws of the graduateschool. Does Professor Silicon actually believe that the school, or even the University, can seriously contemplate the teaching of report writing and oral presentation to graduate students? Is he aware of the restrictions against involving practitioners in graduate programs, or against the indulgence of private practice by full-time instructors?

So confident is he that he has openly admitted, in defiance of all principles of scholarly explanation, that his review is a "snapshot": a tourist's picture, in effect, of a depleted department, leaderless and awash in the SGS. He must know that, against all our wishes, our curricular and teaching loads were actually halved by imposition a couple of years ago, but he does not say so. Nor has he chosen to expose the events behind the external disruption of the whole MSc(P) program and its objectives, a disruption from which we are only now beginning to recover.

A collection of opinions from rival colleagues and a few hand-picked pratic- titioners is not a review. Only historical and contemporary facts and explanations indicated by objective scholars from the case discipline, can form the material of a review. All were disregarded in an unseemly haste to perform the oper- e de grace and divide what remain of the spoils. Why else were our favourable ACAP and PhD reviews ignored, or the solid comparative statistics on student quality and performance cast aside? As for research, the only well-acknowledged work of Professors Blumenfeld, Scott and Rovens, together with that of other colleagues, cannot be peremptorily dismissed even if, as especially if, it unsettles the exponents of structural theory and practice.

Urban planning is not a social science and it is certainly not sot geography, as the university's policy here shows; a glance at the location of any successful planning school in this continent is sufficient to prove. We are presenting the University with a constructive plan for our future that can be implemented without adding to our shrinking budget, one that needs to be discussed openly. As a preface to this discussion, we must expose the Silicon Report for what it is.
Vice-President — Business Affairs

The President has initiated a search for a person to become Vice-President — Business Affairs in succession to A.R. Rankin.

The Business Affairs portfolio includes finance and accounting, investments, physical plant, administrative services and business information systems. This senior position affords an opportunity to exercise significant influence on the future of the University through the effective provision of Business Services in support of the teaching, research and public service objectives of the University.

Persons interested in this opportunity or who know persons who may be interested are invited to contact the Director of Personnel, R. B. Brown. Public advertising of this position will be initiated shortly.

Magocsi plans Ukrainian catalogue

Professor Paul R. Magocsi, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, has announced plans to publish a catalogue which will survey all Ukrainian holdings within the University's library system. The catalogue will be the first publication of its kind to list a specific subject area at U of T.

It will include publications and articles in all languages that deal with Ukrainian culture, history, literature, politics, law, geography, arts, ethnographies, bibliographies and language.

Prof. Magocsi, who teaches Ukrainian studies and is cross-appointed to the Departments of History and Political Economy, said agreement on the project has been reached between the Ukrainian chair and the University's chief librarian, R.H. Blackburn, and other library departments within U of T.

The Ukrainian catalogue project also includes a board of advisers of Ukrainian and Slavic specialists from the faculty and the library system.

Department of Information Services

Seminar for Newsletter Editors

How to design, write, edit and produce well-read newsletters

March 13, 1981
9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Music Room, Hart House

Seminar leaders:

Laurie Lewis
Design Unit, U of T Press

Mary Martin
Convocation Office, Trinity College

Elizabeth Wilson
Information Services

Attendance will be limited and is open only to editors

Cost — $5 (includes lunch)

Please call 978-2106 to register and send two copies of your newsletter to Elizabeth Wilson at Information Services, 45 Wilcox St., before March 10.