

# news from CUASA

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## BOVEY COMMISSION

BY OCUFA

In Bette Stephenson's speech to the legislature on December 15, 1983, it is mentioned that "[c]ontinued restraint in public sector spending is necessary to facilitate the province's recovery". She continues by saying that the operating grants to universities will be "consistent with this policy".

This is not a new concept for the university system. Fiscal restraint in the university system did not first come about during the recent recession, nor, as the Minister has indicated, will the universities likely see any sort of recovery. The Government seems to have taken the position that the university system of Ontario will continue to be one of the most poorly funded systems in the country.

The following table and figures illustrate this point very clearly.

Table 1 shows the total operating grants to universities and the total government budgetary expenditures since 1968-69. As can be seen in the last column, the percentage of the government budget that has gone to universities has steadily declined from over 6% to 4.5%. For 1983-84, this means that the university system received \$373.9 million less (in current dollars) than it received in the late 1960s. And this does not take into account the almost 100% increase in enrolments in this same time period!

Figure 1 (Indicator 1 of the Tripartite figures) shows provincial operating grants per student for 1974-75 to 1981-82 for Ontario and the average for the rest of Canada, in 1981-82 dollars. Dividing provincial operating grants by the number of students allows for comparisons among the provinces and across years. This figure shows that Ontario is not only supporting its system less well than in 1974-75, but is also considerably behind the rest of Canada in university funding. Ontario now spends about \$650 less per student in 1981-82 dollars than it did in 1974-75, and about \$1600 less per student than the average for the rest of Canada.

Figure 2 (Indicator 2 of the Tripartite figures) shows the same general situation when provincial operating grants are divided by the provincial population. It can be seen in this figure that the rest of Canada has maintained a fairly steady-state of funding per capita over the last five years, while Ontario has been severely reducing its funding in the same time period. Expressed in 1981-82 dollars, Ontario now spends about \$20 less per capita than it did in 1976-77 and about \$35 less per capita than the average for the rest of Canada. While these dollar values are not large when expressed per capita, the effects of raising funding by these amounts would be tremendous.

TABLE 1

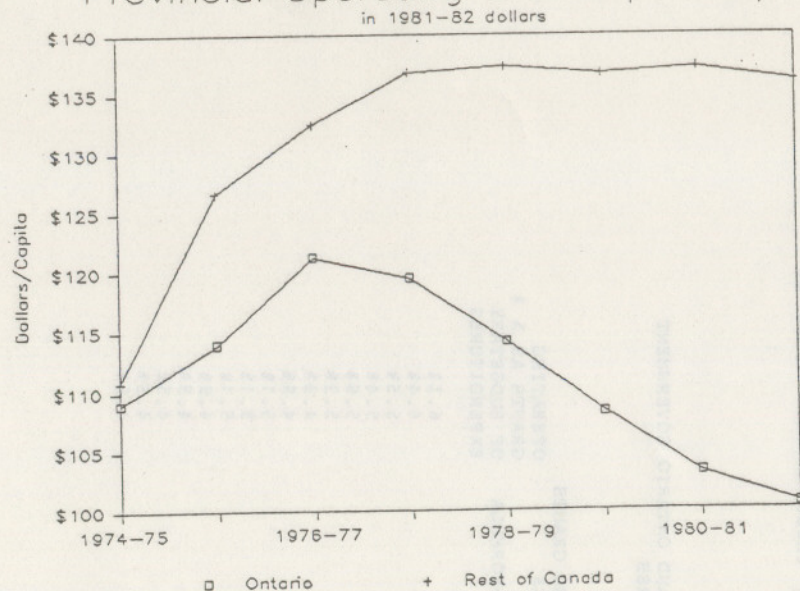
TOTAL OPERATING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES AND ONTARIO GOVERNMENT  
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES

	TOTAL ONTARIO GOV'T BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES (MILLIONS) ACTUAL	TOTAL OPERATING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES (MILLIONS) FORMULA + NON-FORMULA ACTUAL	OPERATING GRANTS AS A % OF BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES
1968-69	\$ 3,595	\$ 220.8	6.1%
1969-70	4,210	270.3	6.4%
1970-71	5,795	319.7	5.5%
1971-72	6,636	358.4	5.4%
1972-73	7,038	397.5	5.6%
1973-74	7,885	419.6	5.3%
1974-75	9,832	475.5	4.8%
1975-76	11,319	554.3	4.9%
1976-77	12,467	637.5	5.1%
1977-78	13,544	689.6	5.1%
1978-79	14,413	738.5	5.1%
1979-80	15,830	775.9	4.9%
1980-81	17,273	832.8	4.8%
1981-82	20,389	918.5	4.5%
1982-83	22,943 (interim)	1,029.8	4.5%
1983-84	24,710 (est.)	1,108.7	4.5%

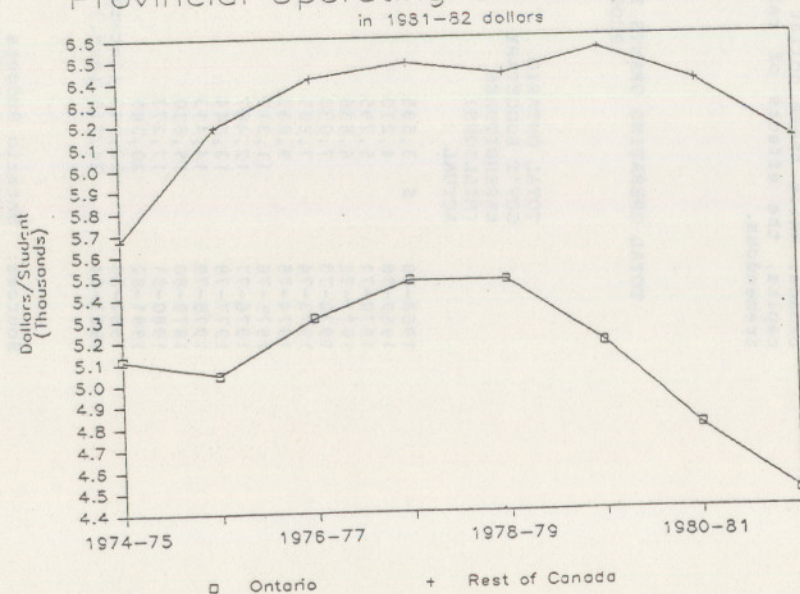
Sources: Ontario Budgets  
OCUA Annual Reports



## Provincial Operating Grants per Capita



## Provincial Operating Grants per Student



Listed below are the program weights used in the Operating Formula for 1983-84. These weights, representing full-time enrolment for two terms, are used to translate full-time equivalents (FTE's) into basic income units (BIU's).

The Bovey Commission will be examining the appropriateness of the program weights in their deliberations. This list is intended to alert you to the current situation and to allow you to evaluate any discussion or proposed changes to the weights.

### FORMULA PROGRAM WEIGHTS - 1983-84

Weight	Programs
1	1st yr. honours Arts, Science & Social Work undergraduate diploma programs all graduate Theology programs (0.5 per term) OISE certificate in Adult Education
1.2	Engineering & Forestry Technology (Lakehead)
1.25	4 yr. concurrent Teacher Education program
1.3	Ontario College of Art
1.334	all undifferentiated undergraduate programs in Faculties of Arts and Sciences at University of Toronto, Scarborough and Erindale College
1.36	Ryerson (1.34 for Base)
1.5	upper years honours Arts Art as applied to Medicine (University of Toronto) Commerce and Business Administration Fine and Applied Arts Law Library Science Physical Education Physical and Occupational Therapy Social Work - upper years only Engineering & Management (years 2 & 4) OISE - Master of Arts
2.	upper years honours Science Agriculture Architecture Education - both elementary & secondary Engineering Environmental Studies Food & Household Science Forestry Hygiene and Public Health Industrial Design (Carleton) Music - both degree and diploma programs Nursing Pharmacy Public Health Nursing - diploma course Engineering & Management (years 1, 3 & 5) OISE Master of Education (without honours degree) Master's - Commerce & Business Administration - Hospital Administration - Journalism - Public Administration



- 2.5 Medical Interns & Residents (3 terms)  
Dentistry Residents
- 3 Optometry (years 2-4)  
Master's - Criminology  
- Education  
- Fine & Applied Art  
- Library Science  
- Law  
- Humanities  
- Mathematics  
- Physical & Health Education  
- Social Sciences  
- Master of Philosophy  
- all specialist graduate diploma courses  
- other graduates (not covered elsewhere)
- 4 Master's - Agriculture  
- Architecture  
- Art Conservation  
- Child Study  
- Dentistry  
- Engineering  
- Environmental Studies  
- Food & Household Science  
- Forestry  
- Geography  
- Hygiene & Public Health  
- Medicine  
- Music  
- Nursing  
- Pharmacy  
- Physiological Optics  
- Psychology  
- Science (Physical & Biological)  
- Social Work  
- Urban and Regional Planning  
- Veterinary Medicine
- 5 Dentistry  
Medicine  
Veterinary Medicine
- 6 All Ph.D. programs
- 7.5 McMaster 3 yr. Medicine Program (years 2 & 3)

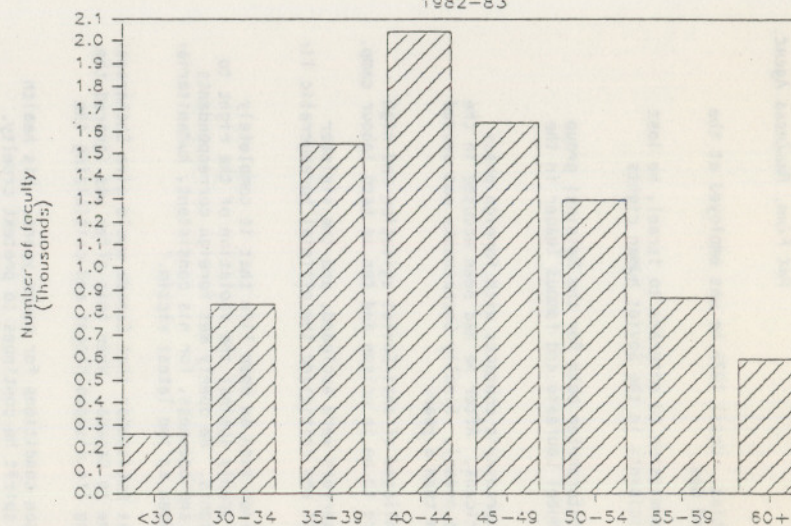
The age distribution of the faculty in Ontario's universities was mentioned in Bette Stephenson's speech of December 15, 1983 as being a clear problem for the system. Specifically, she stated that faculty renewal and replacement would be one of the issues that the commission would be asked to consider.

The following two distributions of the age of full-time faculty in Ontario (Figure 1. 1971-72 and Figure 2. 1982-83) do indeed show that the faculty is aging. In 1971-72 the distribution is very skewed, with more younger than older faculty. This, of course, is due primarily to the large expansion of the system at that time. That expansion came about largely as a result of a political decision to expand the university system and therefore have a more accessible system.

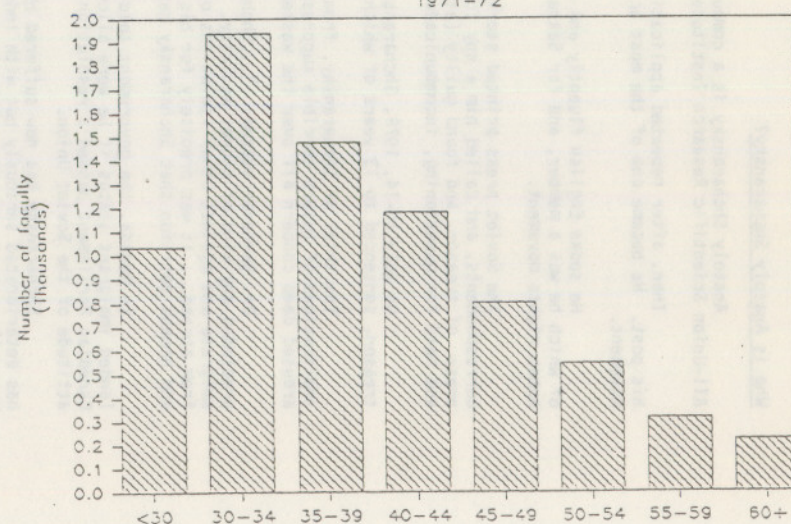
The distribution for 1982-83 approximates a Gaussian ("normal") distribution, clearly showing that the faculty have aged relative to 1971-72. Many predictions have been made regarding the long term effect of this shift in the age distribution, suggesting that a mass of retirements will start in the 1990s. Essentially, the predictions suggest that the age distribution in the 1990s will be roughly a mirror image of the distribution for 1971-72.

If there is no faculty renewal and replacement over the next ten to twenty years, these predictions will come true. The assumption that tends to be made, however, is that schemes must be developed that force people into early retirement in order to halt this trend. In fact, there is no need for such schemes, except on a purely voluntary basis. If a young faculty member were hired to replace every faculty member that retired, the age distribution would remain roughly the same as it is now. Renewal and replacement (i.e., new hirings) are perfectly in order, but this need not entail any drastic measures.

Age Distribution of Full Time Faculty  
1982-83



Age Distribution of Full Time Faculty  
1971-72





## INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN - ORLOV AND SHCHARANSKY

Professor Israel Halperin has written to thank both CUASA and its members for their support of the Campaign - Massera. Not only did the CUASA office provide labour for a massive letter campaign into Uruguay but members of this Association spent several frigid hours in academic regalia demonstrating outside the Embassy of Uruguay in Rockcliffe Park followed by a march downtown.

It is gratifying that this campaign has succeeded and that Professor Halperin - who also suffered frozen hands and feet along with us - has congratulated us on our contribution to the success.

Now, Professor Halperin asks for our support of the International Campaign - Orlov and Shcharansky. CUASA is supporting this campaign and has already written to the Secretary-General of the CPSU with a copy to the Ambassador to Canada. Indeed, CUASA has sent letters on this matter intermittently since 1978. The following information has been provided by Professor Halperin.

Pat Finn, Business Agent.

### Who is Anatoly Shcharansky?

Anatoly Shcharansky is a computer scientist. Until 1975 he was employed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oil and Gas.

Then, after repeated applications for permission to emigrate to Israel, he lost his post. He became one of the most active participants in the Soviet human rights movement.

He spoke English fluently and acted as interpreter both for the Helsinki group of which he was a member, and for Sakharov, the Nobel Laureate and famous leader in the human rights movement.

The Soviet press printed stories of Shcharansky's contacts with foreign press correspondents, and called him a spy for the Americans. After he had been accused in the press of treason, and found guilty (still in the press), finally Shcharansky was seized and held for questioning, incommunicado, for more than a year.

On July 10-14, 1978, Shcharansky was convicted of anti-Soviet agitation and high treason, sentenced to 13 years of which three were to be in prison and ten in hard labour camp.

The trial of Shcharansky, from which observers were excluded, and the sinister implications of future terrible suppression of all who criticized the official bureaucratic line aroused deep concern all over the western world.

Dr. Sakharov stated: "...Shcharansky lived such an open life that it completely precluded any kind of secret activity. He spoke openly against the violation of the right to emigrate and against other violations of human rights. He openly met foreign correspondents from abroad... it was precisely for his boldness and openness, for his consistent, humanitarian and honest position that Shcharansky has been chosen as the latest victim."

In Canada, the government told the Soviet Ambassador that Canada would give Shcharansky landed immigrant status if he were allowed to come to Canada. When this offer was ignored the Canadian Parliament passed a resolution expressing its disappointment and criticizing the attitude of the Soviet Union.

Shcharansky has now suffered brutal prison conditions for seven years. His health has deteriorated seriously but with indomitable spirit he continues to protest cruelty. When all contact with his mother was cut off he went on a hunger strike; he was given forced feeding to prevent the scandal that his death would have caused.

For seven years there has been extraordinary world-wide protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of Orlov and Shcharansky. Francois Mitterand, now the President of France, appealed in vain to two Presidents of the U.S.S.R. to release Shcharansky.

During March and April, 1984, hundreds and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of persons and organizations communicated to the Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. that they supported International Campaign - Orlov and Shcharansky.

Yuri Orlov is a physicist. He was described by the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. as an internationally recognized expert in non-linear focusing electron accelerator technology. In 1968 he was elected a corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

Yuri Orlov was also a fearless exponent of decent behaviour. In 1973 he wrote an open letter to President Brezhnev in defence of Sakharov; he became a founding member of the Soviet group of Amnesty International. He was dismissed from his post.

But Orlov continued such activities. He protested the deportation of Solzhenitsyn. He published abroad an article which deduced that the concentration of power, political and economic, in the hands of a centralized bureaucracy, inevitably leads to the loss of freedom for individuals. In 1976 he organized and led the Group To Assist The Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the U.S.S.R.

In 1977 Orlov was arrested and tried for anti-Soviet agitation. He was denied the right to call witnesses in his defence and not permitted to cross-examine those who were called out to speak against him. When given a chance to speak, Orlov said he was in favour of gradual democratic changes in Soviet society and that his attitude towards the existing order, as it was to any other state system, was one of critical analysis. Orlov received the incredibly cruel sentence of seven years hard labour to be followed by five years of exile.

Individuals, organizations and governments protested. Scientists and their organizations spoke out sharply. Professor Norman Ramsey wrote: "As President of the American Physical Society, I regard both the nature of the trial and the severity of the sentence as serious affronts to human dignity and impediments to scientific progress and cooperation".

Later, in 1980, Dr. Lewis Branscomb, then President of the American Physical Society, wrote: "According to our informants, Yuri Orlov's health has gravely deteriorated during his imprisonment: he is emaciated, suffers from wide spread tooth decay and has chronic headaches. ....American physicists are convinced that Dr. Orlov was unjustly imprisoned for activities which are legal under the Soviet Constitution and protected by the Helsinki Accords."

In December 1979 Orlov attempted to pass outside some new scientific results which he had obtained while imprisoned. Since he had been ordered to stop all scientific thinking, he was punished by confinement, while not doing camp work, to a special cell with reduced rations.

In February 1984, after seven years of terrible prison conditions, Yuri Orlov was exiled to Siberia. For Orlov, in weakened health, the Siberian climate is downright dangerous. The Soviet treatment of Orlov is cruel beyond understanding.

### WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP THE CAMPAIGN?

1. Even if you have written before, write now to:  
The Ambassador (name not needed)  
Embassy of the U.S.S.R.  
(capital city of your country)

and tell him what you think of the treatment of Orlov and Shcharansky.