

UW'S OPERATING BUDGET TO BE SLASHED BY 35% NEXT YEAR

Faculty members face choice: Triple current student enrolment or face program and salary cuts

Just kidding, but did we manage to get your attention? Perhaps it's time to pay a little more attention to work related issues (e.g., pensions/benefits, salary increases, and more general questions about funding) and acknowledge the efforts of those of the FAUW who have been serving on a number of important committees for your benefit (e.g., Pensions and Benefits, Faculty Relations, Academic Freedom and Tenure).

Plan to attend the Annual General Meeting of the FAUW on Friday, April 2, 2004 at 1:00 p.m. in MC 2017. And better yet, bring some questions or opinions with you. (See notice of AGM at the back of this issue.)

SHOULD CANADA RECONSIDER ITS IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL POLICIES?

Recent events in the Netherlands and Denmark have revealed that a dramatic change in attitude is taking place in European countries that once proudly promoted multiculturalism and a willingness to accommodate refugees. The *Forum* asks its readers whether these reactions are reasonable and whether there is any reason for Canada to reconsider its own policies. (Page 3)

CLASSICAL THEORY OF GRADUATION

It is not so well known that Isaac Newton, while a graduate student at Cambridge, formulated a theory of doctoral graduation. Newton's three laws of graduation may well stand the test of time as his most important contributions to academia. (Page 7)

A PERFECT OPPORTUNITY FOR UW TO SHOW LEADERSHIP

by recognizing and honouring a Canadian who has demonstrated courage in the pursuit of truth. (Page 2)

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EDITORIAL

A perfect opportunity for UW to assume leadership by recognizing leadership

One of the ways in which a university demonstrates leadership is by recognizing and rewarding excellence. Since its inception, UW has exercised this role by honouring many people who have made outstanding contributions to academia and to society in general. Perhaps the highest respects paid to such people have been in the form of honorary degrees approved by the UW Senate and the Hagey Lectures jointly sponsored by the FAUW and UW's administration. Among those honoured have been distinguished researchers, journalists, filmmakers, entrepreneurs and civil servants.

UW could take immediate advantage of a dramatic series of recent events – events that will be permanently etched in Canadian history – to increase its visibility as a promoter of excellence. It could, and should, exercise leadership by stepping forward and being perhaps the first academic institution to honour an individual who has given her country one of the most rare and precious gifts that it could ask for – the truth. I am referring to Canada's Auditor-General, Sheila Fraser.

Of course, very little need be said about the work of this woman. Her name became a household word back in 2002, after the results of her first audit were made public. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Ms. Fraser and her office, Canadians have been presented evidence of fiscal mismanagement and corruption within the federal government, civil service and beyond at a level possibly unprecedented in history. Lest we forget (and how easily many would like to) Canada learned about the “billion-dollar boondoggle” of Human Resources and Development Canada. Ms. Fraser also warned us that the gun registry programme – later revealed to be a totally useless endeavour – would be just as expensive. More recently, she opened our eyes to the “Adscam” sponsorship scandal. And just when we think that the end is in sight, new evidence of waste and corruption comes our way, witness VIA Rail, Canada Post and, more recently, the “Bluenose affair.”

What remains to be discovered in the government's stables is anyone's guess. But whatever it is, it will most probably be traced back to the dedicated efforts of the Auditor-General's office. And her humble response: “Our job is to tell the story. Our job is to lay out the facts. And then people can deal with it as they see fit.” (*National Post* Special Report on Canada's Influential Women – “The Power 50”, Saturday, March 6, 2004.)

The people of Canada clearly owe a tremendous amount

of thanks to Ms. Fraser not only for her diligence but also for her courage in the face of opposition and scorn. She has clearly gone where others have feared to tread, and without even having tenure! Why shouldn't UW take the lead and thank Ms. Fraser on behalf of the Canadian public? After all, if UW's Senate is willing to bestow an honorary degree to a corporate headhunter, then surely it can do the same for someone whose actions will probably affect Canadian history in a positive way for years to come.

Honouring Ms. Fraser will also fit very well with some goals that have recently been expressed at UW. As we have heard in Senate, our administration wishes to see UW's visibility and reputation increased both nationally as well as internationally. It argues that such *image enhancement* will help us attract high quality faculty and students who, in turn, will increase UW's reputation as a major centre of research and teaching, excellence and leadership. And based upon some recent discussions and decisions, UW Senators appear to be in general agreement with this mandate.

UW has a perfect opportunity to honour a distinguished individual and role model – a woman, a wife and mother, a university graduate, chartered accountant and high-ranking civil servant – who has worked fastidiously on behalf of the Canadian taxpayer. In doing so, UW also sends an important message not only to the community but also to its students – referred to by some as UW's most important “stakeholders” – that it values duty, integrity and the pursuit of truth. I am sure that our students would be most pleased at the prospect of holding degrees from an institution that publicly celebrates these rare virtues.

ERV

FAUW Office

Pat Moore, Administrator

Sandy Rung, Assistant

Room 4002, Mathematics & Computer Building

Phone: 888-4567, ext. 3787

Fax: 888-4307

E-mail: facassoc@uwaterloo.ca

Website: <http://www.uwfacass.uwaterloo.ca>

TOLERANT POLICIES OF IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURALISM

Europe reconsiders – should Canada follow suit?

Recently, a remarkable change of mood has taken place in some European countries traditionally known for their supportive philosophies in multiculturalism and providing asylum for refugees. Some articles that summarize the mood swing in Europe, as demonstrated by recent events in the Netherlands and Denmark, have been reprinted below. Paul Stanway of the Edmonton Sun (below) claims that Canada continues to avoid dealing with the repercussions of an overly tolerant immigration policy.

Our question to Forum readers: Are the reactions of European countries, as summarized below, reasonable? Is there reason for Canada to reconsider its policies or do they work well?

We would like to devote the September issue to your replies.

(Reprinted with permission from the Edmonton Sun, from the issue dated Saturday, February 21, 2004.)

EUROPE CONFRONTS WHAT CANADA IGNORES

*by Paul Stanway
Edmonton Sun Freelance*

A demand by voters in western Europe for tighter immigration controls is having a dramatic impact on governments, with half a dozen countries hurrying to overhaul policies which only months ago were considered sacrosanct.

Some of the changes relate to the entry into the European Union this spring of 10 new states, most in eastern Europe and all significantly less prosperous than the existing EU countries. Most EU governments, and voters, were in favour of welcoming Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta into the fold, until it dawned on them that they were about to grant residency to almost 74 million poorer neighbours.

How many of them might actually exercise that right and move? Most countries were sufficiently spooked to invoke exemptions that will block most migrant workers from the new EU member states for between two and seven years. France and Italy have already announced they will maintain restrictions for the maximum seven years, and Germany and Austria are expected to do the same.

Germany, which is home to millions of illegal migrants, has organized a small army of 7,000 new inspectors to man its eastern borders and round up illegals already in the country. (One recent estimate suggests there are 30,000 illegal Polish immigrants working in Berlin alone.)

Only Britain and Ireland have retained an open-door policy, and their governments are being roasted as “reckless” and “naïve” by opposition parties and critics in the media. In Britain the tragic drowning deaths of 19 illegal Chinese immigrants collecting shellfish has expanded this into an intense debate on immigration policy in general.

All over Europe governments are being called upon to justify long-standing immigration policies, which –like Canada’s – place tough limits on legal immigrants, including sponsorship requirements and a theoretical “qualification period” for access to benefits (in Canada, 10 years), yet allow refugee claimants immediate access to the whole range of social services and health care.

The result, predictably, has been an avalanche of refugee claimants. Study after study (in half a dozen different countries) has shown that the vast majority of such claims are bogus, but deporting bogus claimants or tightening controls has had a low priority on political agendas. Or it did in Europe until it became an issue of real concern to the average citizen.

This week, the Dutch parliament voted for the EU’s first mass expulsion of 26,000 refugee claimants who have exhausted the extensive appeals process. They are still living in Holland, illegally, and continuing to draw benefits, because until this week there was no way, and no political will, to send them home.

As in so many other countries, Dutch immigration policy was a sham, a fraud that rewarded those who broke the rules. It served neither legal immigrants and real refugees nor Dutch society. What convinced the EU’s most liberal country that change was needed was its first real immigration debate, prompted by outspoken politician and gay activist Pim Fortuyn, who was assassinated two years ago.

Fortuyn was lacerated by the establishment and Dutch media for questioning immigration policy, but his comments struck a chord with the silent majority and put the issue at the forefront of public debate. As mentioned in this space a few weeks ago, an all-party parliamentary committee was struck to examine immigration policy – and reported in blunt terms that it has been a disaster, for immigrants and native Dutch alike. The government had little choice but to act.

All across Europe, public disquiet is forcing governments to rethink lax immigration policies. Even in Britain the government has put several test cases before the courts (in the hope that judges would do the political dirty work), but with little or no success so far.

Canada's immigration laws have been all rhetoric and no common sense for 30 years, and 9-11 showed they can have truly lethal consequences. But while Europeans seem to have finally awakened to the fact flawed policies benefit no one, we remain on snooze control.

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DANES RESTRICT IMAMS TO STIFLE MUSLIM RADICALS

*by Julian Isherwood
Scandinavia Correspondent
(Filed: 19 February 2004)*

Denmark will crack down on the immigration of Islamic preachers to try to stifle radicalism among its Muslims.

A parliamentary bill does not mention the Islamic faith, but Anders Fogh Rasmussen, the Danish prime minister, has made the target of the legislation clear in announcing restrictions on "foreign missionaries".

It had been "too easy" for them to get a residence permit, he said.

"That is why we are now putting forward new requirements for residing in the country, like the demand that imams and others have an education and that they be financially self-sufficient."

The bill is expected to be passed by parliament within weeks. To cater for the Danish constitution, which bans any form of religious discrimination, the legislation will affect all religious persuasions.

About 30 organisations under the banner of the

Danish Missionary Society reacted strongly to the proposals yesterday, saying the government was "stifling the freedom of religion and thought".

The bill makes exemptions for certain clerics and nuns. "Residence will only be allowed provided that the number of foreigners seeking permits as missionaries or priests is reasonably related to the size of a denomination."

It adds that foreign missionaries must have formal training and a close relationship to Danish parishioners. Foreign imams will have to show that they have a good knowledge of Danish affairs and practices, a rudimentary knowledge of Danish and an understanding of the country's democratic traditions.

"It is vital for the government that foreign missionaries do not, as part of their activities, impart values and views that are at issue with the basic values of a democratic society," the bill says, adding that those given residence permits must prove that neither they nor their families will be a financial burden on society.

"The new law may seemingly deal with all religions, but it is aimed at imams," said Peter Skaarup, spokesman for the nationalist Danish People's Party, which originally called for legislation to curb radicalism.

The bill calls for applications from imams unable to satisfy government officers as to their "dignity" to be rejected and for imams already in Denmark and who are found to have incited to racism or other forms of illegal acts to lose their permits.

The bill says those who make statements which are a threat to others, who attack other religious persuasions, incite to violence or make derogatory statements on the base of colour, religion, race, beliefs or sexual persuasion, will be extradited.

The new laws are expected to curtail seriously the activities of some imams, who have been at the centre of controversy for making statements alleged to be anti-Semitic, or against current legislation. One imam in Jutland recently caused outrage by suggesting that female genital mutilation was good for women. Another made statements considered blatantly anti-Semitic.

Mr Fogh Rasmussen also said the legislation would stop the practice of Muslim parents sending teenage sons back to countries of origin for longer periods to become familiar with the traditions of their parents' homelands.

The legislation will follow a controversial decision in the Dutch parliament this week to expel 26,000 failed asylum seekers and are part of a Europe-wide tightening of immigration and asylum laws.

Denmark already has one of the strictest immigration and asylum policies in Europe and has slowed the number of foreigners seeking asylum and residence to a

trickle.

About 90 per cent of Denmark's population of 5.3 million is Lutheran. Islam is the country's second largest religion with a total congregation of 172,000.

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DUTCH TO KICK OUT FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS

by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in Brussels
(Filed: 18 February 2004)

The Dutch parliament voted yesterday for Europe's first mass expulsion of failed asylum seekers, defying a storm of protest from human rights groups.

Children reared in Holland and settled refugees with stable jobs will be uprooted and deported as the centre-Right government attempts to clear the asylum backlog in one "clean sweep".

Dutch Church groups decried the end of Holland's tradition as a haven for oppressed minorities, while a leading Iranian refugee stitched his eye lids and lips together in protest.

The law goes beyond the rhetoric of Pim Fortuyn, who argued before his assassination two years ago that foreigners already living in the country should be allowed to stay.

Human Rights Watch denounced the policy as a breach of international law, fearing that it could prompt copycat measures across Europe.

In a letter to Rita Verdonk, the immigration minister, it said the move "would signal a serious departure from the Netherlands' historic role as a leader in human rights protection in Europe".

It added: "The Dutch government claims that the proposals are safe and humane. But sending people back to places where they could be in danger not only jeopardises their safety, it is illegal."

The government has granted an amnesty for 2,300 high-risk asylum cases, far fewer than the 8,000 demanded by the Labour opposition.

About 26,000 will be stripped of their asylum benefits and ultimately put on aircraft back home. These include Afghans, Somalis and Chechens facing civil wars or regions where there is no functioning government.

The law applies to asylum seekers who arrived before April 1, 2001, and have exhausted their appeals. While rejected applicants are already being deported from Holland the new move ushers in expulsion on an "industrial scale".

HRW accused Holland of failing to take "evidence of integration" into account and violating the convention on the rights of the child.

The Dutch Council of State ruled two years ago that the convention does not apply to children of immigrants who have no right to residence in Holland, a move widely branded a "dangerous precedent".

The Christian-Democrat/Liberal coalition was in no mood to back down yesterday, blocking all moves to soften the law. While the mass deportation has horrified the soft-Left enclaves of Amsterdam and Utrecht, it has gone down well in working-class areas most threatened by the rising unemployment.

Critics said the new law would prove unenforceable since international rules stopped states deporting refugees who had no documents, or who lied about their origin.

The Justice Ministry admitted that many would have to be let loose on Dutch streets if they refused to accept a free flight home and a repatriation cash bonus after spending a two-month stint in a deportation centre.

"They will become illegal immigrants without any right to benefits. There is nothing else we can do," said a spokesman, acknowledging that they could be drawn into the criminal underworld.

New asylum applications have already fallen steeply from 43,560 in 2000 to an estimated 10,000 last year, but the scale of past immigration – mostly through family reunion – has stirred fears that Dutch society is spiralling out of control.

A parliamentary report last month concluded that the country's 30-year experiment in tolerant multiculturalism had been a failure, ending in sink schools, violence, and ethnic ghettos that shun inter-marriage with the Dutch.

It found that 70-80 per cent of third-generation Dutch-born immigrants brought in their spouse from their "home" countries, mostly Turkey and Morocco.

The consequences of this were brought home after September 11, 2001 when the intelligence service discovered that al-Qa'eda was "stealthily taking root in Dutch society".

Immigrants already make up almost 50 per cent of Rotterdam. Once a Labour stronghold, it became the launching pad for Mr Fortuyn's mass movement, which drew from both Left and Right warning that radical Islam posed a threat to Holland's easy-going liberal values.

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DUTCH RACE POLICY A '30-YEAR FAILURE'

by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in *The Hague*
(Filed: 20 January 2004)

Holland's 30-year experiment in trying to create a tolerant, multicultural society has failed and led to ethnic ghettos and sink schools, according to an official parliamentary report.

Between 70 and 80 per cent of Dutch-born members of immigrant families import their spouse from their "home" country, mostly Turkey or Morocco, perpetuating a fast-growing Muslim subculture in large cities.

The 2,500-page all-party report by the Dutch parliament was the establishment's tentative answer to the critique of Pim Fortuyn, the shaven-headed firebrand who warned that Holland's easy-going way of life was threatened by militant Islam and over-crowding. He was assassinated by an environmental activist two years ago.

While the report praised most immigrants for assimilating and for doing well at school, it attacked successive governments for stoking ethnic separatism.

The worst mistake was to encourage children to speak Turkish, Arabic or Berber in primary schools rather than Dutch. The report concluded that Holland's 850,000 Muslims must become Dutch if the country was to hold together. It proposes cheap housing in the leafy suburbs to help ethnic groups assimilate with the rest of the 16 million population.

The major parties in the centre-Right government dismissed such solutions as insufficient. Maxime Verhagen, the Christian Democrat leader in parliament, said one had to be "either naive or ignorant" not to understand that the policy had led the country into a cul-de-sac.

He said: "Immigrants in the Netherlands top the 'wrong' lists – disability benefit, unemployment assistance, domestic violence, criminality statistics and school and learning difficulties."

For years Holland was seen as a glowing example of multi-ethnic tolerance, making huge efforts to make immigrants feel at home. Funding was provided for ethnic diversity projects, including 700 Islamic clubs that are often run by hard-line clerics.

The simmering resentments erupted two years ago when Mr Fortuyn gave voice to an increasingly fearful majority. The European Union's Racism and Xenophobia Monitoring Centre has catalogued a rash of anti-Muslim attacks, leaving girls too frightened to go out wearing head scarves.

The violence has taken a more ominous turn since the September 11 attacks. The Dutch intelligence service,

AIVD, has warned that the al-Qa'eda network is "stealthily taking root in Dutch society" by preying on disaffected Muslim youth with Jihad video cassettes circulating in mosques, cafes and prisons.

Rotterdam has announced measures to deter more poor immigrants and is closing its gates to new asylum seekers for four years.

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COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Council of Representatives will meet on Friday, April 2 at 12:00 p.m. in MC 2017. Please contact your representative if you have questions or concerns you would like to have discussed. If your department or school does not have a representative, please consider serving in this capacity. The Council meets twice yearly.

Accountancy	Carla Carnaghan
Anthropology	Maria Liston
Applied Mathematics	Kevin Lamb
Architecture	Michael Elmitt
Biology	Marilyn Griffith
Chemical Engineering	Bill Anderson
Chemistry	Guy Guillemette
Civil Engineering	Eric Soulis
Classical Studies	George Robertson
Combinatorics & Optimization	Bruce Richmond
Computer Science	Mechelle Gittens
Drama & Speech Communication	Andy Houston
Earth Sciences	(vacancy)
Economics	(vacancy)
Electrical & Computer Engineering	Jim Barby
English Language & Literature	Victoria Lamont
Environment & Resource Studies	Greg Michalenko
Fine Arts	Robert Linsley
French Studies	Robert Ryan
Geography	Peter Deadman
Germanic & Slavic Studies	Paul Malone
Health Studies & Gerontology	Linda Jessup
History	Karin MacHardy
Kinesiology	Stephen Prentice
Management Sciences	(vacancy)
Mechanical Engineering	Roydon Fraser
Optometry	David Williams
Philosophy	(vacancy)
Physics	Paul Wesson
Planning	Mark Seasons
Political Science	Colin Farrelly
Psychology	John Michela
Pure Mathematics	(vacancy)
Recreation & Leisure Studies	(vacancy)
Sociology	(vacancy)
Spanish & Latin American Studies	Maria Sillato
Statistics & Actuarial Science	Jerry Lawless
Systems Design Engineering	Paul Fieguth
St. Jerome's University	Danine Farquharson
Library	Shabiran Rahman

The author of this article is unknown. The Forum would like to dedicate it to both the Graduate Students' Association as well as to TRACE.

NEWTON'S THREE LAWS OF GRADUATION

Though famous for his seminal work in mechanics, Isaac Newton's theories on the prediction of a doctoral graduation, formulated during his graduate student days at Cambridge, represent his most important contributions to academia.

FIRST LAW

A grad student in procrastination tends to stay in procrastination unless an external force is applied to it.

This postulate is known as the "Law of Inertia" and was originally discovered experimentally by Galileo when he threatened to cut his grad student's funding four years before Newton was born. This resulted in an acceleration of the student's research progress.

Galileo's observations were later perfected by Descartes through the application of "weekly meetings".

Before Galileo's time, it was wrongfully thought that grad students would rest only as long as no work was required of them and that in the absence of external forces, they would graduate by themselves.

First published in 1679, Isaac Newton's *Procrastinare Unnaturalis Principia Mathematica* is often considered one of the most important single works in the history of science. Its Second Law is the most powerful of the three, allowing mathematical calculation of the duration of a doctoral degree.

SECOND LAW

The age, a , of a doctoral process is directly proportional to the flexibility, F , given by the advisor and inversely proportional to the student's motivation, m .

Mathematically, this postulate translates to:

$$age = \frac{flexibility}{motivation}$$

or

$$a = \frac{F}{m}$$

Hence

$$F = ma$$

This Law is a quantitative description of the effect of the forces experienced by a grad student. A highly motivated student may still remain in grad school given enough flexibility. As motivation goes to zero, the duration of the PhD goes to infinity.

Having postulated the first two Laws of Graduation, Isaac Newton the grad student was still perplexed by this paradox: If indeed the first two Laws accounted for the forces which delayed graduation, why doesn't explicit awareness of these forces allow a grad student to graduate?

It is believed that Newton practically abandoned his graduate research in Celestial Mechanics to pursue this paradox and develop his Third Law.

THIRD LAW

For every action toward graduation there is an equal and opposite distraction.

This Law states that, regardless of the nature of the interaction with the advisor, every force for productivity acting on a grad student is accompanied by an equal and opposing useless activity such that the net advancement in thesis progress is zero.

Newton's Laws of Graduation were ultimately shown to be an approximation of the more complete description of Graduation Mechanics given by Einstein's Special Theory of Research Inactivity.

Einstein's theory, developed during his graduate work in Zurich, explains the general phenomenon that, relative to the grad student, time slows down nearly to a standstill.

FACULTY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1:00 P.M., MC 2017
(middle aisle, second floor)

Light lunch provided

AGENDA

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Approval of Minutes of Fall General Meeting, December 3, 2003
3. President's Report – Catherine Schryer (oral)
4. Election Results – Catherine Schryer (oral)
5. Committee and Officer Reports
 - a) Treasurer's Report – Metin Renksizbulut (written)*
 - i) Audited Financial Statements
 - ii) Approval of Auditor for 2004-2005
 - iii) Proposed Mil Rate Change

Motion: That the mil rate be reduced to 3.00 from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, at which time it will return to the current rate of 4.75
 - iv) Budget, Year Ending January 31, 2005
 - b) Academic Freedom & Tenure Committee – Len Guelke (oral)
 - c) Compensation Committee – Metin Renksizbulut (oral)
 - d) *FAUW Forum* Editorial Board – Edward Vrscay (oral)
 - e) OCUFA Director – Danine Farquharson (written)*
 - f) Pension & Benefits Committee – Sandra Burt (oral)
6. Approval of Chair for General Meetings 2004-2005
7. Other Business
8. Adjournment

The minutes of the 2003 Fall General Meeting and written committee and officer reports are posted on the FAUW Website (www.uwfacass.uwaterloo.ca). The audited financial statements are available from the FAUW Office. A copy of all items will be sent to members who attended the last Annual and/or Fall General Meetings; copies are also available from the FAUW Office and will be available at the Annual General Meeting.

The Council of Representatives will meet at 12:00 p.m. in MC 2017.