



Students Escape

HALIFAX (CUP) — Although it isn't much of one, students will get at least one break this fall — they will escape the newly imposed 10 per cent tariff on books printed in the U.S. if the books are designated as required reading by a professor.

Finance minister Michael Wilson imposed the new tax on American books, periodicals, computer components and other items in retaliation to the 35 per cent U.S. duty on Canadian shakes and shingles.

The new tax is expected to raise millions of dollars for the federal government from the \$360 million worth of American books that Canadians buy each year.

Most university bookstores order about 50 per cent of their books from the U.S., and most of these are not available in Canada.

Dalhousie University bookstore director Robert Bangs said the new tax is "a dumb move."

"It's not going to affect the American book publishing industry at all. And more importantly, we can't afford to produce the

books they send here, so we would buy them anyway," he said.

The new tariff is going to cost the university some money, however. Revenue Canada is demanding the signature of each and every professor approving each and every book ordered from the U.S.

The additional paperwork will mean higher administrative costs. "It's more work for the professor, and it's more work for us. Someone is going to be picking up the tab," said Don Mosher, bookstore manager at Acadia University, Wolfville.

The tax does not apply to books for educational institutions or libraries, and religious books will continue to be duty-free.

The ten per cent tax will be applied to dictionaries published in the U.S., but not to other reference books.

Many bookstores are participating in the mail campaign coordinated by the Canadian Booksellers Association. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has already received more than 120,000 postcards asking him to drop the tax.



Graphic: The Gaultlet
Illustration: J. Williams '85

'86 Terry Fox Run A Success

The 1986 UPEI Terry Fox Run was once again a great success. One of the main reasons for this was the entertaining and inventive participation by all. At exactly 2:00 pm the ribbon was officially cut by President Eliot and the fifty-five participants were off. The finisher in the bike category was Rob Brown in 22 minutes and 30 seconds. For the runners

the number one guy, representing the Men's Basketball team, was John Barr in 38 minutes and 59 seconds. Close at his heels were Donald Moffatt and Glen Collard. The first female runner to finish, third overall, was Patti Murphy. Congratulations to the UPEI Hockey Team who once again showed their winning spirit by participating. Special apologies

from Check Point one to the two bikers from the team who went the extra mile and faced the Killer Airport Hill only to have to turn around and get back on track. Special thanks to all the Vet students who showed great interest and enthusiasm, not to mention one of their professors, Ameer Singh who also went the distance. Many thanks to John, Sue,

Candice, and Robert who diligently sat in an ash in and pushed shopping carts courtesy of K-Mart. An interesting twist to this year's run was the individual who travelled the course via his thumb and hitchhiked around the route. On the more inventive side John Hennessy trekked the 9 kilometers backwards. A big round of applause and a

very special mention to the gang from Marion Hill who went above and beyond the call of duty by towing and pushing the official UPEI Terry Fox automobile around the course. Thanks to everyone who participated and helped out. Hope to see you all next year! Note that money can either be dropped off at the S.U. Barn or at local banks.

Higher intelligence all depends on your connections

Research conducted by a psychology professor at the University of Toronto's Scarborough College points to a direct relationship between the size and number of synapses and intellectual development. Synapses are the meeting points where information is transferred from one brain cell to another. Ted Pettit's work suggests that intellectual ability increases as the number of syn-

apses, and the size of the synaptic junction, increases. His research also indicates that the number and size of synapses can be increased with use during a person's lifetime. In his experiments, which involve the use of chemicals to stimulate adult brain activity, Pettit observed significant changes in the size, shape and number of synapses — changes which parallel those seen during brain development. Pettit believes that larger synaptic

contacts allow information to be transmitted from cell to cell with greater ease. It is this improvement in information transfer that leads to a probable increase in intellectual capability. In related studies, Pettit has been looking for linkages between synapses and children who have Down's Syndrome or who have been exposed to lead. He has discovered that during development the synapses of

children with Down's Syndrome do not increase in size at the same rate as those of healthy persons. Exposure to lead, he found, reduces both the number of synapses in the brain and the brain's capacity to form new synapses. Pettit is currently exploring the significance of calcium in synapse development in Down's Syndrome and lead-exposed children. His focus on calcium is based on work con-

ducted by other researchers which suggests that the use of calcium is disrupted in children whose mental ability has been impaired. High levels of calcium have already proven beneficial to lead-exposed children. For those with Down's Syndrome, the problem is more complex because the neurons of the brain may be incapable of utilizing externally-supplied calcium.