

Dr. Olivieri published her results without the permission of Apotex. She believed it was unethical to hold back her findings and soon faced the consequences of her actions. She was demoted by the hospital after Apotex complained, although a public outcry eventually restored her position.

McGill Professor Malcolm Baines, from the Department of Microbiology and Immunology, believes it is incumbent upon academic researchers not to sign

contracts that unduly bind them in what they can and cannot do.

Nevertheless, the pressures of the university and granting agencies are considerable.

"It's almost being forced into a deal with the devil in some cases," said Baines.

Donations by corporations and other private sources made up 48 per cent of the operating budget at McGill last year.

Consequently, it is less dependent on big businesses than many other Canadian universities.

Still, 15 per

cent of the McGill's funding comes from corporations. Two-thirds of this is earmarked for research.

In principle, McGill is supposed to only accept industry research contracts that are truly research and not humdrum work that should be done by industry professionals. Also, contracts are never signed if the final word on publication is not given to the University.

These mechanisms, however, are never airtight. McGill does not see all clinical research contracts and the

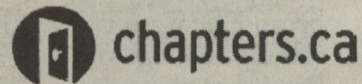
University does not have a handle on its "employees" the way the private sector does.

It is very easy for professors to sign

contracts without authorization from the university. It is also reasonable to assume that the corporate presence on the Board of Governors and in other areas of the University - Sony has a seat on the Music faculty's curriculum committee - could threaten

academic work at the university.

Ottawa anticipates a surplus ranging between



\$65-\$100 billion over the next five years. If funding for post-secondary education increases, a slight reversal in the commercialization trend is possible.

Academics would receive more from granting agencies, but they would still be expected to collaborate with companies on their

research.

"I think that a university has to be able to serve the broadest community possible. It is moving towards serving the most powerful of the community: the corporate and wealthy sectors," said University of Manitoba Professor Neil Tudiver.

"We will lose a key resource of a democratic society if this continues. Without independent, autonomous monitoring of industry, industry is free to do what it wants." END

Thomson, one of the organizers, explains the goals of the group.

"We want U of T to take responsibility for the way its clothing is being made," Thomson said.

SAS recently presented a draft of a code of conduct

to U of T's Governing Council. The draft is based on the ILO's labour standards that apply to factories and homeworkers all over the world, such as living wages, safe working conditions, and the right to form a union.

The draft code also demands the disclosure of factory locations. Currently the sources of U of T clothing are kept secret.

"We demand that they tell us in which factories U of T clothes are being made," said Thomson. "No more secrets! The code demands that the factory location must be made public."

The code of conduct is in the midst of being reviewed by U of T administration. It will then be presented to the Governing Council meeting for possible ratification.

"We'd like to see U of T to play a

leadership role in adopting the first code of conduct in Canada," said Thomson.

He adds his group is particularly critical of the university's Vice-President (Development and University Affairs) Jon Dellandrea's, who Thomson says has been inactive on the issue.

Dellandrea was in San Jose on business and could not be reached for comment.

But Barbara Dick, associate director of Alumni Relations and speak-

ing on behalf of the U of T administration, recognizes sweatshops are a growing national and global concern. She maintains, however, that time is needed to deliberate on the issue.

"I suppose with any new policy, senior leadership has the responsibility to thoroughly consider it," Dick said. "[But] it is not surprising that it is taking time. It is the responsible and reasonable thing to do."

Dellandrea was more emphatic when he spoke with The Varsity, the largest campus paper at U of T, last

July.

"I myself would feel very uncomfortable wearing things made in a repressive work environment," he declared.

But while he was clear on how he felt, he was less clear about what, if anything, should be done.

"How do you consistently evaluate a manufacturer over 14,000 kilometres away?" he asked.

Some critics believe this is a valid question when the evidence shows we are unable to evaluate manufacturers in our own backyard. END

