

University News

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Dalhousie University

Oct. 1, 1971



Prof. Lowry

Juvenile,
family court
structures
inadequate

Sweeping changes recommended

Sweeping changes are recommended for Nova Scotia's juvenile and family courts, and for legal aid related to those courts, by Dalhousie Legal Aid Service.

"Benign Neglect: A report on the need for legal aid and law reform in the family and juvenile courts in Nova Scotia" was published earlier this week by the Dalhousie service.

The voluminous report, commissioned as a research project by Hon. Allan E. Sullivan, Nova Scotia Minister for Public Welfare, contains six main sections totalling 106 pages, a preface, a summary of recommendations, and nine appendices.

The main sections are on the juvenile court (and this is broken down into four-sub-sections), the family court, the need for legal aid, legal aid delivery systems, and the cost of legal aid.

Among the main recommendations:

The physical plant of the courts in Halifax and Sydney is hopelessly inadequate.

Support services are utterly inadequate.

More judges are needed.

More research is needed.

A watching committee should be established.

The press should be admitted to family and juvenile courts, but identities should not be published.

Dispositional facilities in juvenile matters are completely inadequate.

Lawyers should be consulted in court planning and be involved in court administration.

More in-service training of court staffs is needed.

Lawyers should be available to indigents.

Probation services should be strengthened.

And, as far as legal aid is concerned:

The need for legal aid is at an intolerably high level, it should be financed by the provincial government, and law students should be used.

Means tests should be applied.

The Dalhousie Legal Aid Service's report is the result of two seminars conducted in February this year by Mr. Sullivan with students engaged in legal aid activities at the law school. The minister asked the service to undertake a research project during last summer in the family and juvenile courts, with the following objectives in mind:

The establishment of an effective and efficient legal aid system; to investigate the need and cost of legal aid in the courts; to evaluate the role of law students in such legal aid systems; and to submit proposals for law reform.

A proposal by the service was approved and in the summer, additional funds came from the Opportunities for Youth program and four more students augmented the two already working on the project. The courts in Halifax and Sydney were used in the study, which was headed by Professor David R. Lowry, assistant professor of law and director of the service.

Series starts Oct. 15

BENIGN NEGLECT: A report on the need for legal aid and law reform in the Family and Juvenile courts of Nova Scotia, was released earlier this week by Dalhousie Legal Aid Service

University News has decided to publish the report almost in its entirety in the form of a series of full-page articles and comments.

Publication of the series begins in the next issue of University News on Oct. 15.

Arts centre major asset to community

The Dalhousie Arts Centre, beginning its first full year of operation, is a much greater asset to Halifax than many people seem to realize, says Dr. Henry D. Hicks, president of the university.

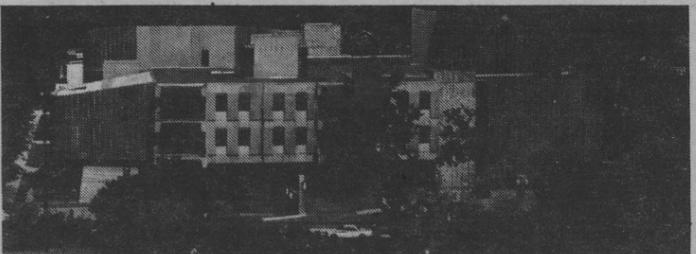
The rich, varied and comprehensive program, especially in music and art, that would be available to the university community and the general public during the next year was of exceptional quality and interest, said Dr. Hicks.

"The Arts Centre and its program can only serve to strengthen the position of Halifax on the arts map of Canada in much the same way Neptune Theatre and the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra have done," said Dr. Hicks.

"While the Arts Centre is primarily an addition to the teaching resources of the university, we are anxious that its Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, its Sir James Dunn Theatre, and its art gallery, should, whenever possible, be available to the general public and to the cultural life of this community and this province."

But, as Dr. Hicks said at an informal press reception earlier this month when the year's program was announced, it was regrettable that the city generally did not realize or appreciate what a first-class asset the Arts Centre was.

It was interesting to note, he said, that when plans were made to build a community college in Sault Ste. Marie, the city had immediately offered a substantial donation towards the



cost; at Saint John, N.B., when the University of New Brunswick decided to locate a campus there, the city donated the site and the services to the site.

Dr. Hicks also recalled that some time before he became Chancellor of Dalhousie, Lady Beaverbrook had shown interest in building a community arts centre for Halifax, but for some reason the project had never gone forward.

"We are glad that Lady Beaverbrook, through the Sir James Dunn Foundation, of which she is president, did make a contribution (\$500,000) to assist us in building our Arts Centre."

"It seems to me that when we do have facilities that are of

direct benefit to the community at large, we should stop being modest about them.

"The Arts Centre and its public program is one such facility. Our dental clinic which provides an essential service to many people in the city and, more recently, to dentally neglected areas in the province, our extra-curricular legal aid service, charitable projects by students and staff, research in all manner of subjects that can benefit not only the community but mankind—all of these are contributions which Dalhousie makes to the community. We are fully conscious of the University's role and responsibilities as a good corporate citizen," said Dr. Hicks.

Dalhorizons:

Past half-way mark

With nearly three years to go until the official end of the five-year capital fund-raising campaign, Dalhorizons has raised \$6,041,424, more than half of the target of \$11,100,000, it has been reported by A. Irvine Barrow, general chairman of Dalhorizons.

Dalhorizons is the volunteer organization formed just over two years ago to help the university to raise funds for an \$80,630,000 capital construction program.

In his latest progress report, Mr. Barrow said that a total of 1,620 gifts worth \$6,041,424 had now been received.

See also page 3

Meanwhile, nearly 50 per cent of the 12 projects in the Dalhorizons building program have been or are almost completed.

The Arts Centre (\$5,110,000), housing the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, the Sir James Dunn Theatre, and the Art Gallery, as well as the departments of Theatre and Music, workshops and offices, is now in the process of being occupied and the finishing touches are being added.

The departments of Oceanography, Psychology and Biology are almost settled in their sections of the \$18,750,000 Life Sciences Centre as construction comes to an end.

The student accommodation project took an unexpected turn, for the better, earlier this year. The university had intended to start from scratch to put up a new residence, but when Fenwick

Place, the 33-storey apartment building in Halifax, became the victim of the general contractor's bankruptcy at the end of last year, the university was able to acquire it for \$5,000,000.

Although not finished yet, the building is being occupied by students who otherwise would have had a difficult job finding accommodation in town.

Continued on Page 8

Inside

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| COMMUNITY relations | 2 |
| HIGHWAY deaths | 3 |
| TUBERCULOSIS treatment | 4 |
| STUDENT news | 5 |
| BULLETIN board | 8 |



FIRST SUNDAY concert 7

OPINION

The anonymous author of the editorial below says Maritimers are too modest. Having witnessed the expansion of Dalhousie's medical school from cramped and ancient quarters in the Forrest Building, through what is now the George A. Burbidge Pharmacy Building, to the skyscraping Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, he is aware of the increased opportunities, and thus productivity, provided by the growth of medical facilities in the Halifax area. Since such growth, he says, is often taken for granted by the public, the students and even some faculty, he penned his thoughts on the importance and benefit of the medical school and its Tupper building, which was Nova Scotia's major Centennial project in 1967.

The best - east of anywhere

Graduates in medicine from Dalhousie University have always enjoyed the assurance of having taken their training at a school long respected for the quality of its teaching.

Dalhousie has had the responsibility for training doctors and dentists for the entire Atlantic region and has fulfilled this responsibility, in spite of rather serious limitations in space and facilities.

The construction of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building ushered in a new era in both teaching and medical research. This building, together with the Clinical Research Centre, the Pathology Institute and the many fine teaching hospitals, has made Dalhousie one of the very finest medical centres.

This opinion, which has been advanced by many distinguished medical scientists who have visited the school, represents unbiased and unsolicited assessment. It is also noteworthy that many of the new medical schools now under construction in various countries are incorporating many of the ideas and facilities which are to be found in the Tupper building.

Medical research at Dalhousie has been greatly accelerated by the new facilities and equipment which the staff now has at its disposal. Indeed, a great deal of the research now being conducted here simply could not have been attempted without the sophisticated instrumentation now in use in the various research laboratories. Excellent research programs are in progress in virtually every branch of medical science. External finance support for these programs will exceed one million dollars this year.

Since funds available for medical research and indeed for research in general are not unlimited, the research worker finds himself in a very competitive profession. However, this situation ensures that the projects which receive continued financial support are those that have been judged by national granting bodies to be of the highest calibre. It is a source of satisfaction indeed that research publications by members of the Faculty of Medicine are appearing with increasing

frequency in the best medical journals in the world.

It should be emphasized that the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building is not just a magnificent edifice — a high rise monument to even higher taxes. Rather it is a sound investment in the education of our youth in the health professions and a guarantee that the ceaseless search for improved diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease will continue.

Those whose responsibility it has been to guide the destiny of the medical school have shown great foresight and dedication to the advancement of medical teaching and research at Dalhousie. Their exhausting efforts have acquired for this university a medical centre of which everyone in the area can be justifiably proud.

It is a most unfortunate fact that these provinces have long suffered from a poor image. We are understandably sensitive to criticism, but rather apathetic when it comes to actively combatting it. This is difficult to understand, when we have such excellent ammunition.

It has long been recognized that our educational institutions have supplied highly trained young people to other areas — quite out of proportion to our population.

This export of talent is, of course, unfortunate in many ways. However, perhaps we should take considerable pride in the benefits that others have received from the injection of good maritime stock into their communities.

I, unfortunately, cannot claim to be a native Maritimer. Although an "Upper Canadian" by birth, I do feel that after 22 years in Halifax, I can at least lay claim to landed immigrant status.

It has always seemed rather sad that we who live in such a beautiful part of this country rather hesitatingly use that well-worn expression that we have here "the finest such and such — east of Montreal".

Why be so modest?

Just for a start, let us state that, in the Maritime provinces, we have one of the finest medical centres — east of Vancouver and the finest people — east of ANYWHERE!

The university and the community:

More than peaceful co-existence needed

It should be obvious, but often isn't, perhaps because too many people take too much for granted, that a large, active and progressive university cannot help but be an integral and important part in the life of the surrounding community.

It may be less obvious, but it's true nevertheless, that such a university also plays a major role in the community, and in some parts of the world a university may well be the mainstay of a community.

What would Oxford and Cambridge be well known for if they didn't have their universities? The same might be asked of Wolfville and Antigonish here in Nova Scotia; they surely owe a great deal to Acadia and Saint Francis Xavier universities. In Halifax, there would be a tremendous void if the city did not have King's, Tech, Saint Mary's, the College of Art and Design, Mount Saint Vincent and Dalhousie.

Real and abstract

The very presence of a university which has many activities in, for or related to the community must, of course, help to enhance the stature of the community.

In addition to the substantial economic benefits accruing to the community at large from the existence and presence of a large university, plus the real and abstract advantages of having a university as a cultural centre, an originator of ideas and as an opinion leader, the main function of a university must not be overlooked.

This is the education of undergraduate, graduate and professional students, of prime importance to the community, the region and the country. For as business and industry are constantly keeping abreast of scientific, technological and sociological changes, the demand for properly educated talent is also increasing; universities must respond to such challenges, in both teaching and research.

Diversified

In the case of the latter, the primary task of the university is still basic research, although expediency has forced the university to share with private business and governments applied research, especially in the natural sciences.

At Dalhousie, research work is expanding and becoming more and more diversified; many of the research activities, particularly in science, medicine, and the social sciences, have or will have a bearing on everyday life, and in these and other research activities, commerce and industry can obtain the technical and scientific knowledge they may need to help to solve local, regional, national and even international problems.

In recent years, universities have come in for their share of criticism from both within and without. But, unlike the automobile industry's Ralph Naders who seem to do their homework before going off on their crusades, much of the criticism directed at universities is sadly uninformed or miserably misinformed. Of course universities are not perfect; only a fool would claim they were. But then, who or what in this world is

perfect?

It should be remembered that it took a war to change the character of the modern university. To a large extent the 1939-45 war marked the end of the adolescent nature of student life. It also marked, again to a large degree, the end of the "ivory tower" concept which had

By DEREK MANN

developed between 1918 and 1939, a period in which some universities became protected and introverted communities.

More mature

With the end of the war in 1945, the subsequent baby boom, and the resulting increase in the enrolment — an enrolment which is still some years away from levelling off — of older, more mature and graver students, student activities and government generally took on more of an adult character than previously. As a result, life at university was such that the university took its place as an

active, functioning unit within the community surrounding it.

Dalhousie is just one of many universities which has been compelled to expand in recent years. Its expansion and the resulting inconvenience and disruption to its neighbours has been under attack.

Notice beforehand and apologies during and after construction are never enough for some people, but the only alternative would be the decision not to expand. Yet that would be tantamount to closing the door to thousands of qualified students seeking university places.

Elsewhere

Remember as well that Dalhousie, unlike universities in some other parts of Canada, does not have powers of expropriation. Property owners therefore do not have to sell when the university wants to expand. And in defence of expansion, it might be argued that Dalhousie occupied its present site long before land on the peninsula area of Halifax

Continued on Page 8

Thank you, Dalhousie

Notwithstanding the comments made by President Hicks on Page 1 and the viewpoint offered in the main article on this page, Dalhousie does have friends.

The reproduction below is an editorial that appeared in The Dartmouth Free Press last week.

The Arts Centre at Dalhousie University opens on November 19. After a preview last week, we have no hesitation in greeting this new addition to Nova Scotia's cultural resources with open arms. After all the crabby skepticism in the public prints about the worth of some of these university buildings — including the Arts Centre — it is for once in order to dispense unqualified praise.

As President Hicks said in his formal remarks before the preview, the provincial government was less than generous in its support of the Centre, the original funds for which came from the estate of Rebecca Cohn, for whom the auditorium is named. Lady Beaverbrook contributed money too, and the theatre in the building is named after her first husband, Sir James Dunn. Furthermore, as the President went on to say, Halifax and Dartmouth have not been notably friendly to or supportive of Dalhousie — not to the extent that a city like Windsor or Peterborough in Ontario supports and appreciates its local university. The Arts Centre is one example of the university itself, through its independent initiative, winning for the community and the province a valuable facility which we would otherwise have had to do without.

At one stage, the University Grants Committee was approached for money with which to finish off the Centre — in other words, the university asked the province for the necessary funds. At that time, due in part to a poor presentation of its case by the Dalhousie delegation, the provincial people got the idea that the Arts Centre was going to contain a lot of "frills", and until this impression was corrected they were reluctant to kick in the required sums.

It is important to understand that although the Centre will be the setting for public cultural events, it is given over in large part to teaching purposes. There are acoustically suitable rooms for music practice, and there is a theatre which will be used entirely for teaching. True, these are expensive and even lavish premises to extend to students. But we have never accepted the argument "Who'll use it?" or "Who'll use it properly?" as an adequate excuse for withholding such amenities. If that teaching theatre produces even one great Canadian director, actor, or playwright, it will be worth the cost a thousand times over. And apart from the possibility of nurturing genius, a great many more ordinary people are likely to be enriched by it.

Unlike the Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts just opened in Washington, which is at best controversial and at worst, as one critic called it, "a Valentine candy box," the Dalhousie Arts Centre is not an extravagant memorial. Even from the outside it looks like a place that people will use, and this gives it a special kind of dignity.

University News

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GENERAL NEWS

Highway accidents major epidemic

By ROSELLE GREEN

During the year 1970, Nova Scotia had 14,190 reported motor vehicle accidents, which resulted in 3,597 persons being injured, 219 deaths and damages totalling \$8,250,000.

In the light of these figures and those supplied by the other provinces in the region, the Division of Continuing Medical Education at Dalhousie undertook to sponsor a symposium on highway accidents, not only for medical doctors who treat the accident victim, but for other agencies that are closely associated with traffic and accident problems.

Among those represented at the meeting were officials and advisors from the health and highways departments for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Paul Cudmore, assistant dean of Dalhousie's medical school and a member of the

faculty of medicine's continuing education team, said that the medical profession must show leadership not only in the care but in the prevention of highway accidents, along with other agencies that are now working in the same field.

Epidemiology

Dr. Peter Gordon, professor and head of the department of preventive medicine at Dalhousie, and the initial speaker at the symposium, referred to highway accidents as "our major epidemic disease", and of the three major factors involved in this epidemic (the driver, the vehicle and the road) the young

adult driver is unquestionably the major culprit.

Using 1970 data supplied by the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Nova Scotia Department of Highways, and 1969 information from the Nova Scotia Hospital Insurance Commission, the magnitude of the problem was driven home.

Of the 14,190 accidents in this province, 82 per cent were attributed to the driver and 86.5 per cent of all damages (over \$8 million excluding hospital and medical care, drugs, loss of wages and productivity, etc.) was attributed to the recklessness of the driver.

About 42 per cent of all drivers

involved in accidents were between the ages of 20 and 34 years of age.

Deaths due to internal injury topped the list with almost one-half of all non-fatal injuries being attributed to general shock with cuts and bruises.

On admission as in-patients, the most frequent primary diagnosis is in the fracture-head injury-laceration categories and the most specific diagnosis is the potential disfiguring and disabling injuries.

Vehicle Design

According to Ernest Pass, director of highway safety programs for Nova Scotia, if a collision cannot be prevented, then the next step is to ensure the best possible safety features in vehicle designs to reduce injury.

The objectives of injury-reducing vehicle features in a crash environment, said Mr. Pass, should include such things as a protective shell around the passenger, features to restrain the occupants within their seat

and reduce interior contact injury, and features for rapid means of exit.

A crash prevention system can also reduce the demands of the driver task. Mr. Pass suggests improved vehicle handling to produce better vehicle control, enhanced driver vision, improved capacity for seeing and communicating with other drivers on the road.

Road Factors

The road construction program in the province, in addition to providing an adequate network of transportation, has been geared to improvement — improvements — directed towards the reduction of multi-vehicle accidents, and extended to improvements to reduce the number and severity of single vehicle accidents.

Kenneth O'Brien, traffic control engineer with the department of highways, told the symposium that the implementation and study of other safety features are now underway in such areas as lighting at interchange exits, guard rail installations, four-lane highways.

While finance is a major factor in all of these developments, the highways department staff is on a constant watch for the best possible types of highway safety, through continuous planning, construction, signing, maintenance and all other aspects of highway engineering.

Driver Factors

Just as Mr. O'Brien comments were aimed at concrete attempts to prevent the first accident, so too were the points expressed by Dr. S. F. Bedwell, Halifax neurologist.

Driving is not a right, it is a privilege, he said and furthermore it should not be referred to as a "highway accident problem" but a "highway crash problem", with predictable and correctable causes.

In Canada, more people die from car crashes than from all the infectious diseases and cancer combined and what is more significant is that the majority of drivers over-rate their driving ability.

The driver must be alert, and in full possession of his faculties to cope with the deluge of environmental information on which he is betting his life.

Driver health can be divided into four areas: vision, physical impairment (fatigue and boredom, deafness, alterations in consciousness), emotional status, and drug use and abuse (smoking, alcohol, sedatives, antihistamines, tranquilizers, barbiturates, amphetamines).

Ambulances

Just as there must be more concern over prevention of highway accidents in general, so too must there be more public knowledge and more public support for better ambulance service and care at the scene and in transit to hospital.

There are many problems associated with effective treatment of accident cases and Dr. R. F. Scharf, director of emergency, at the Victoria General Hospital and the concluding speaker at the symposium confined his remarks to the subject of ambulances.

He called for better designed and fully equipped vehicles, up-to-date communication and dispatch setups in co-operation with existing community services (police, fire), and fully trained ambulatory attendants, working out of regional medical centres.

"This is Dalhousie" on display

"This is Dalhousie" — photographs, letters, calendars, yearbooks, the memorabilia of years is on display in the showcase exhibition in the main lobby of the Killam Memorial Library.

Among the exhibits is the first copy of the first yearbook dated April 11, 1927, in which the optimism expressed for the future in sharp contrast to the tone of the editorial in the most recent Pharos.

There is also a copy of the first Gazette dated Jan. 25, 1869; a bound volume of sessional examination papers of 1889/90, and two calendars, one for 1865/66, the other 1867/68, both of which include that year's examination papers. The actual calendar section in 1856 was 12 pages long.

Original letters of the Board of Governors of 1848 show that among the members of the board that year were Hon. Joseph Howe, Hugh Bell and William Young.

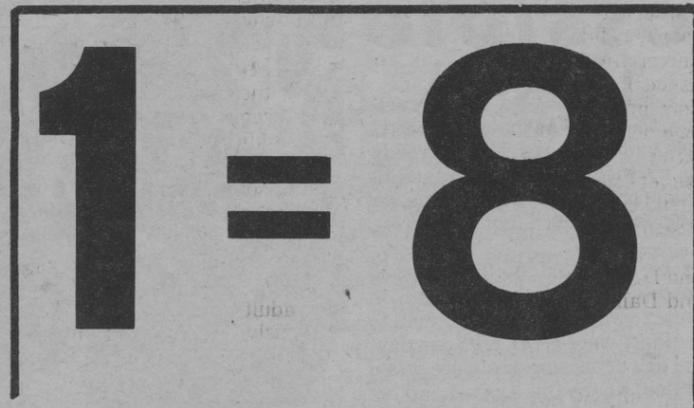
Pictorial exhibits include maps, postcards and photographs, ranging from a photo of the six-man senior class of '81, to Jensen sketches of the present buildings and the ground plan for future expansion.

The oldest item displayed is the "Halifax College" Letter Book containing beautifully hand-written copies of correspondence predating the actual inauguration of the College.

The first is a copy of Lord Dalhousie's letter of Dec. 14, 1817 to the then Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Bathurst, proposing that the Castine Fund be used to found a college along the lines of the University of Edinburgh "where classes are open to all Sects of Religion, to Strangers passing a few weeks in Town, to the Military, to young men of the law, in short to all who choose to devote an hour to study in the forenoon."

Such a college, it was suggested, would "prove immediately beneficial to this young country."

The exhibition will remain open until Oct. 8, during the hours when the Killam Library building is open, Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to midnight, Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. to midnight.



One equals eight may be bad mathematics but it makes good sense when every dollar contributed to Dalhousie will provide eight dollars worth of facilities.

The five-year Dalhorizons building program was designed to enable the university to put up \$80,630,000 worth of buildings to accommodate more than 8,000 students by the mid-70s.

The Dalhorizons target is \$11,100,000, of which just over \$6,000,000 has been raised in two years, but government agencies can provide up to \$65,530,000 in capital assistance.

This is the message — that 1=8 — that potential donors, big and small, are being told by the Dalhorizons volunteer organization. Cards which have been sent to alumni and potential donors show the progress already made in the building program, and how contributions are worth eight times their face value.

Research Commission to visit Oct. 12-15

The AUCC Commission on the Rationalization of University Research plans to hold a public hearing at Dalhousie Oct. 12-15.

The visit will be a day and a half in duration with final time and place to be announced later.

The commissioners, Dr. Louis-Philippe Bonneau and Dr. J. A. Corry, will receive written or oral statements from students and faculty and conduct discussions about research in the university.

The terms of reference for the commission, as given by the

AUCC, have been circulated to deans, directors of schools and institutes, chairmen and heads of departments and the secretary of senate.

Questions concerning the hearings may be directed to Vice-president MacKay, Vice-president Stewart or Dean Langstroth.

Any individual or group proposing to make a formal presentation should advise Dean Langstroth.

Management program planned

A Management Development Program comprising special courses, seminars and workshops for top executives, middle and senior management in the Atlantic region will be offered during the 1971-72 season by Dalhousie's Advanced Management Centre.

The Centre, in response to requests from the business community has developed this season's programs in three distinct series to meet the needs of managers with different levels of skills and knowledge.

The first series consists of a number of two-day seminars on such themes as collective bargaining (Oct. 26, 27); management by objective (Nov. 16, 17); problem solving and decision making (Nov. 23, 24);

retail management (Jan. 20, 21); communications (Jan. 26, 27); computers and systems (Feb. 24, 25); effective promotion (March 22, 23); leadership (April 19, 20); and venture capital and the entrepreneur (April 26, 27).

These seminars are at an advanced level and are primarily for participants who have had a number of years of management experience.

The second series will offer a number of sessions designed to examine the management function. The major emphasis here will be on accounting (Jan. 12-14); marketing (Feb. 2-4); people (March 1-3); and production (April 5-7).

The final series consists of three one-day seminars to be given in February. These are

entitled Small Business Management Seminars and are designed for entrepreneurs and managers of small operations.

Arrangements have also been made for a five-part television series on specific management concepts for March; an outstanding management expert to serve as guest lecturer at the annual Business Conference in May; and a new seminar entitled Labor Relations in Action, which is also slated for May.

In addition to the management development program the centre serves the management community through its special research projects, in-company training courses, program referrals, library and consulting services.

Beckmann subject of lecture

The noted German expressionist painter Max Beckmann will be the subject of an illustrated lecture in the new Dalhousie Arts Centre Oct. 5 at 8:30 p.m.

The lecture, sponsored by the Dalhousie Art Gallery, will be given by a former friend and student of Beckmann's, Professor Walter W. Barker, Head of the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N.C.

Beckmann, considered one of the major figures of German 20th-century painting, came to North America in 1947 and settled in St. Louis, where he continued to paint until his death in 1950 at the age of 66.

It is this last, American period of Beckmann's life which has been the subject of Professor Barker's research. Professor Barker sees this period in Beckmann's life as "an important one that saw the flowering of one of the giants of Modern Art."

"He met the difficulties of adjustment, new language, disruption, and ill health during this time with resourcefulness, courage and creativity."

MEDICINE (Research)



Dr. Douglas Russell

Research program started at Kentville Sanatorium



Students at the Public Health College in Gondor, Ethiopia, lining up for Dr. Russell's test.

Better treatment of TB, leprosy possible

By MARY BURBIDGE

Better ways of treating tuberculosis, and possibly leprosy, in underdeveloped countries may result from a study done in Ethiopia last spring by Dr. Douglas Russell of the Biochemistry Department of Dalhousie's Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Russell started this work at the Nova Scotia Sanatorium in Kentville. Patients with tuberculosis are treated there with a daily dose of the modern drug isoniazid, known as INH.

The body gets rid of INH by making it inactive by means of a liver enzyme. Patients can be divided into two groups, the "rapid inactivators" who get rid of the drug quickly, and the "slow inactivators" who take longer. This difference is part of a person's genetic makeup.

Dr. Russell's interest lay in the methods used to determine to which group a patient belonged. The existing methods were time consuming and cumbersome, involving intravenous injection of the drug followed by analysis of blood or urine samples by means of complicated instruments.

These methods were not suitable for use on large numbers of people or under primitive conditions.

After six months, during which Dr. Russell brought back samples from Kentville to be tested in the Tupper Medical Building, he developed a simpler way of determining to which group a subject belonged.

He checked his results by testing volunteers in the Department of Biochemistry.

In this test, the subject was given a pill containing the drug INH three times in one day. On the following day a urine specimen was analysed. The test depended on matching the colors of solutions by eye only, not by instruments.

The chemicals and apparatus required for a large number of tests could be contained in one suitcase, making field work much easier.

Tuberculosis is a severe problem in underdeveloped countries, and where there are no sanatoriums, attempts have been made to develop what are called "intermittent therapy regimes."

Under this system a patient not in hospital is given a large dose of INH each week, instead of the daily dose used in western sanatoriums.

It has been found that this intermittent therapy is successful with the "slow inactivators", but much less so with the "rapid inactivators."

The "rapid inactivators" develop resistant strains of the TB bacteria more quickly, and have a larger relapse rate than the other group. Therefore, it is valuable in underdeveloped countries to know to which group a patient belongs.

Dr. Russell decided to use his newly developed method to investigate members of the Amhara tribe in Ethiopia. TB is widespread among the Amharas, as is leprosy, which affects about three per cent of the population.

Leprosy treatment is similar to that for tuberculosis.

PROGRAM IN ETHIOPIA

With his wife Sonia as his assistant, and with the help of Derek Miller of the International Biological Program in Ethiopia, Dr. Russell began work in Gondar, a town of 30,000 people in the centre of Amhara region.

The Amharas are culturally and politically dominant in Ethiopia, although making up less than half the population.

They live mainly in small isolated villages of mud huts, and raise a primitive kind of barley which is fermented and made into a sour bread, the staple of their diet.

They eat only small amounts of meat and no

fresh vegetables, and according to Dr. Russell, are not so much malnourished as undernourished.

Since the villages cannot be reached by roads, leprosy is treated by medical groups travelling from village to village on mules. The extent of the tuberculosis problem is not known, but it is agreed that it is severe.

The first group to be tested by Dr. Russell consisted of 80 volunteers from the local jail in Gondar. The prisoners (who were kept chained to each other by the ankles) were given pills one day, and on the following day urine samples were taken to a public health clinic where Dr. Russell and his wife analyzed them on two feet of laboratory bench, using water carried from their hotel.

The results showed 80 per cent of the group were "slow inactivators", a higher proportion than in any other population studied in the world.

However, Dr. Russell felt that the prisoners, though not actually diseased, were probably undernourished, and that this might have influenced his results.

He therefore conducted further tests on well-nourished healthy students at the Public Health College of Haile Selassie I University in Gondar. The results obtained from these volunteers were nearly the same as from the prisoners.

The conclusion was that the once weekly INH plan should work well in treating the Amharas; about 80 per cent of the afflicted population should respond to it.

In an underdeveloped country this statistical approach to the treatment of a widespread disease is necessary.

There is an interesting link with leprosy and its treatment in this area.

Leprosy is now treated with a drug called dapsone (DDS), which is inactivated in the same way, by the same enzyme, as INH.

"Slow inactivators" of INH are also "slow inactivators" of DDS. The routine leprosy treatment is a large weekly dose of the drug as it is for tuberculosis, and thus this survey may give a guide to the correct treatment of leprosy cases.

With this experience behind him, Dr. Russell hopes to simplify the test procedure even further so that less space and equipment is required, making it possible to carry out tests in more isolated places.

At present, using his method, two people can analyse about 25 specimens in an hour.

This work is also significant for the treatment of TB in North America.

At present, North American patients are given a single daily dose of INH. The medical staff then watches for reactions such as headaches and dizziness.

Such symptoms occur in "slow inactivators" who, since they do not get rid of the drug quickly, have higher levels of it in their systems.

Patients with side effects are put on three small daily doses instead of one large one.

With this simple test, it could be determined, on admission to a sanatorium, to which group a patient belonged and the patient could be put immediately on the correct regime of INH.

Dr. Russell's work has been supported by the Faculty of Medicine Research Fund and the Medical Research Council of Canada.

As a long term project Dr. Russell hopes to investigate the enzyme which inactivates INH in the liver, and determine the enzyme's function when no INH is present.

He will also undertake studies to see what other compounds this enzyme will act upon, and perhaps from this find out how it operates in a healthy individual.



Members of the Amhara tribe, selected by Dr. Russell because of their high incidence of tuberculosis.

General anaesthetics: no cause for alarm

While alertness is always needed, there is no undue cause for alarm in the use of some general anaesthetics, according to Dr. A.K. Reynolds, a cardiovascular pharmacologist with the Faculty of Medicine.

In papers published in the American Journal, Anaesthesiology and in the Canadian Anaesthetist's Society Journal, Dr. Reynolds and his colleagues, J.F. Chiz and Dr. A.F. Pasquet have reported new observations on the action of methoxyflurane (Penthrane) and halothane (Fluothane) on the heart.

One of the most important findings was that both of the agents have a profound depressant effect on the pacemaker of the heart. In the case of methoxyflurane, this effect occurs with relatively low concentrations. Using highly sophisticated electronic recording techniques, the researchers studied the effects of the anaesthetic agents on single cells of the pacemaker.

Dr. Reynolds says a few cases of loss of activity of the primary pacemaker of the heart have been reported in clinical literature. His studies on pacemaker cells reinforced his suspicion that this probably occurred far more frequently than reports indicated.

"This is understandable, since loss of activity goes unnoticed unless an electrocardiogram is monitored continuously. In the normal healthy heart, depression of the primary pacemaker need not be a serious complication. The reason for this is that when this event does occur, secondary pacemakers take over the duty of maintaining the heart beat," said Dr. Reynolds.

The phenomenon of pacemaker

migration under the influence of the anaesthetic compounds was found to be completely reversible; this means that when the giving of the anaesthetic was stopped, the pacemaker of the heart recovered completely and resumed its normal role, usually within a few minutes.

With the single cell recording technique employed by Dr. Reynolds and his associates, an accurate assessment of the extent of pacemaker depression could be made. It was surprising to find that at the height of pacemaker depression, the cells were inactive and inexcitable; they did not even respond to electrical stimulation.

Dr. Reynolds said he would not condemn the use of the anaesthetics on the basis of his findings. "These are very useful anaesthetics and, at the moment, it is doubtful if better anaesthetic compounds are available."

The anaesthetics he studied have been extensively used for years. Their safety records were good, and there was no undue cause for alarm.

But Dr. Reynolds did urge alertness on the part of anaesthetists to the possibility that loss of activity of the pacemaker of the heart may occur and he questions the value of dosing high concentrations.

"The ideal drug for producing anaesthesia does not exist and probably never will. The search will continue for better anaesthetics but in the meantime, intelligent use of the ones available and awareness of any undesirable properties will certainly minimize the complications associated with the pharmacological actions of the drugs."

STUDENT NEWS



The Alumni Association held its annual dinner for the Student Council last week. Among those in attendance were, left to right: Bob Mohn, graduate student

representative; Andy Watt, law student representative; Judge Sandra Oxner; Bruce Irwin, director of alumni affairs. (Harrison/Seed)

Student offers course

Shirley Ladbrook, a B.Ed student with a major in English will use her past training in English extra money, while providing what appears to be an exciting learning experience, by offering a speed reading course to interested students, adults and children.

Classes will run for eight weeks with one three-hour session per week. Enrolment is limited to 25 students and classes are slated to begin in early October.

A young lady, bounding in energy and ingenuity, she has been in the past, assigned the task of instructing an 11-year old class at the Dartmouth Academy, and a 12-year old and senior group at the Halifax Grammar School, in the art of speed reading.

The reading course she offers, will enable participants to at least double their reading speed and to increase comprehension as speed increases.

Among the other features of the course are development of skills in study methods, research scanning and reading techniques.

The kinds of reading materials that can be applied by this method include fictional, historical, biographical, scientific and socio-economical reading materials.

Instructor Ladbrook says that a minimum of one hour's homework each night is required during the duration of the course.

Reasonable rates have been set for the eight-week session with a lesser amount levied for interested students and children.

For further information call 422-2714 after 5 p.m.

DMDS will try to break barrier

Dalhousie Musical and Dramatic Society — the student theatre group — will be going out to the community this year in an effort "to break the psychological barrier between the university and the community," says director Ray Pierce.

Plans include television-oriented workshops, high school theatre workshops and possibly achieving liaison with groups in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

Within the university, DMDS hopes to present plays and

organize a radio acting company, the latter using Dal Radio and, it is hoped, CBC facilities and personnel.

Dave Jones, society president, who is also chairman of the Nova Scotia Drama League, says that the DMDS will also be involved in the annual one-act play festival to be held this year at Mount Saint Vincent early in November.

Three major stage productions are scheduled for the year — a drama, a musical and a comedy. Readings and rehearsals are already underway for the society's first production, Erwin

Shaw's anti-war play "Bury the Dead", to be presented Oct. 27-31.

Workshops on voice and speech, make-up, lighting and choral work started during the last week in September.

Other programs outlined by Jones include a children's theatre, with a touring production and workshops at the elementary level and lower; and workshops in contemporary dance with instruction in technique by professional choreographer Jackie Moriarity, which it is hoped will lead to the forming of a professional troupe.

The original society, Dalhousie Glee and Dramatic Society was virtually on its last legs about a year ago, but the production of "Inherit the Wind", a financial and artistic success, served to unify and redirect the group.

Renamed the Dal Musical and Dramatic Society, and with a wider and more ambitious program for '71-72, there seems to be no reason why this year should not be the successful beginning of many important and worthwhile things at Dalhousie and in the local community.

Communication needed-Smith

As the university population grows, so do the problems of student government.

Student union president Brian Smith feels that more, and improved, communication could go a long way to solve the problems as well as create a greater awareness of the role of student government.

"A difficult situation presents itself this year as the number of students grows to over 7,000. The most serious of these problems is the relevancy of student government, and the difficulty of communicating student union policy, the reason behind these policies and the feedback from the members of the union affected by these decisions.

"The avenues for this necessary communication are present on our campus. All students have faculty representatives on the Student Union Council of Students and I urge all students to attend society meetings, passing on their thought to the reps, thus enabling the council of the whole to be informed on the pulse of the constituents.

"With this transfer of information, relevancy can be achieved and maintained.

"Please do not hesitate to contact one of the union executives as we depend upon you for an increased awareness. As well, the door of my office is open and I welcome students who desire help in any area of campus life to drop in and discuss said problem.

"The policy I adopted during last term of visiting the residences and societies will

continue throughout the year and at anytime welcome fellow students to come and talk to either myself or any member of the executive or council."



Brian Smith

New nursery director for children's centre

The University Children's Centre in Peter Green Hall, the married parents' centre, has a new Nursery Director, Miss Freda Hjartarson.

A native of Winnipeg, she graduated with a BA from the University of Alberta at Edmonton, where she majored in psychology.

After graduation she spent eight months in Germany studying clinical psychology while working as an elementary school counsellor. This was followed by a two-year period in Edmonton working in rehabilitation medicine and six months in clinical work in London, England.

During the next two years, Miss Hjartarson, returned to Edmonton where she earned her master's degree while gaining further experience at a centre for the study of mental retardation and a learning disability clinic. Her experience also includes teaching clinical psychology.

Before taking up her appointment as nursery director in the children's centre she spent the summer teaching a course in Early Childhood Education at Dal '71 Summer School.

Miss Hjartarson's recreational interests are skiing and sailing — perhaps accounted for in part by

her Nordic background. Both her parents were Icelandic.

The university's children centre located at 1094 Wellington Street, was established for the purpose of providing a proper alternative environment in which to grow and develop, for children who will be spending some of their most formative years outside the traditional home environment.

The nursery offers supervised outlets for a child's creative abilities, while acting as a buffer in the delicate transition from home to community environment.

Open daily from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. the nursery day is divided into three periods — 9 to 12 noon, 12 to 2 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. — and parents may take advantage of one or all the daily programs.

Babies are accepted from 6 months of age, and may remain until they are five years old or placed in Grade Primary. Student parents have priority but should places be available, the children of faculty and non-students will be accommodated.

For full information and fee schedule call 423-6902 or write to The University Children's Centre, Halifax Students Housing Society, 1094 Wellington Street, Halifax.

Red tape brings complaints

After only three weeks in office, Ombudsman Ian Chambers and his assistant, Steve Aronson are finding that, as they anticipated, there is enough red tape and bureaucracy in certain areas of the university to warrant student complaints.

Appointed earlier this month for a trial period of a year as the university's trouble-shooters and investigators, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Aronson had in their first two weeks in business had eight complaints on each of which they had to spend a "reasonable" amount of time.

In addition they had a goodly number of inquiry-complaints which they were able to refer to the appropriate university office for clarification or solution; these they have kept no check on, other than to note that they were referrals.

Of the cases that took some time to handle, about 60 per cent involved problems encountered by students during registration week. Others involved graduate studies and a student loan.

Conditional registration granted

Because of delays in the processing of student loan application forms outside the university, registration assistance is being made available to those who have received or will receive Canada or provincial student loans.

Conditional registration is being granted by the university business office, but while payment time to students producing evidence of a forthcoming provincial loan has been extended, penalties for late payment will still be enforced.

A penalty of \$5 per day, up to a maximum of \$35, commencing on the first business day following the regular registration day, will be charged. To all accounts outstanding beyond Oct. 1, an additional charge of 8 per cent interest from Oct. 1 will be added.

Interest from Oct. 1 of a provincial loan is delayed, penalty charges will be waived for students producing evidence of a forthcoming loan and paying fees from that loan prior to Oct. 29. But all students paying accounts after Oct. 29, even though they may have evidence of a forthcoming loan, will be charged the maximum \$35 penalty and 8 per cent interest from Oct. 1

ATHLETICS



Mal Patterson running.



Tom Cross tackling.

Hockey coach turns author

Gerry Walford couldn't find a good text book on hockey, so he did something about it. He wrote one.

Walford, the hockey coach and assistant professor of physical education at Dalhousie University, is pleased with his first effort as an author and so is his publisher, The Ronald Press Company of New York.

Ice Hockey — An Illustrated Guide for Coaches is hot off the press and covers every phase of the coach's job, on and off the ice.

"There were no real good text books on hockey available ... only a few good pamphlets, but none covered all phases of coaching," said Walford.

The personable Dal hockey coach is a native of Sudbury, Ont. He attended the University of North Dakota where he received a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in physical education. He later attended Ithaca College where he received his Master of Science degree in physical education.

CO-CAPTAIN

While attending the University of North Dakota, Walford was a member of the 1959 North Dakota hockey team that won the NCAA championship. In 1960-61 he was co-captain of the North Dakota hockey team. He later coached high school hockey at several points in Minnesota. He came to Dalhousie in 1965.

Walford started writing his book in 1963 while he was coaching in Minnesota. "It started as a pamphlet, but as I worked on it, I realized there were too many important points on coaching to produce anything but a full scale book."

FOUR SECTIONS

The book is comprised of four major sections which supply advice on everything from the "basics", through advanced training techniques, to the question of training and injury prevention.

The 269 page book contains about 200 "show how" photos and line drawings, with the overall result that Ice Hockey not only tells what should be done but shows how at the same time.

Walford stresses that the book "is an instructional manual and contains little coaching philosophy."

Since each coach's methods are, in many ways, dependent on his personnel, coaching methods are presented "so that a coach can choose the variation of a basic system that he thinks is best suited to his particular need."

An example of this is the description of both man-to-man and zone defence.



Gerry Walford

"What particular defence I favor is not important, what is important is that a coach can assess both methods and apply that which is best suited to his personnel and style of play," said Walford.

EVERY LEVEL

The net result is a book which contains something for every coach at every level.

An important part of the book is the section on conditioning. "Personally, I don't believe in conditioning programs that strengthen only certain parts of the body, so I have tried to present a complete conditioning program."

The book should prove to be a valuable addition to all high school and university libraries as well as a manual for coaches at other levels and the hockey fan in general.

It is interesting to note that Ice Hockey — An Illustrated Guide for Coaches was published in the United States.

SATISFACTION

"I was in contact with a number of Canadian publishers," said the Dalhousie coach, "but they did not think there was enough interest in such a book, so I went to Ronald Press and they were confident that the book would be of considerable value as a hockey textbook in the United States."

Walford doesn't expect to get rich from the publication of the book, but feels it will fill a void and it did give him a measure of self satisfaction.

But Walford is not resting on his laurels, he has already started work on a second book which will go into the techniques of skating.

In addition to his teaching, coaching and writing, Walford is also a golf pro ... a busy man, indeed, is Gerry Walford.

Football team meets Mount A

The Dalhousie football Tigers open their 1971 Bluenose Football Conference schedule at Studley Field Saturday afternoon against Mount Allison Mounties.

The Tigers go into their first conference start after a split of two exhibition games against Royal Military College and Bishop's University.

The Dick Loiselle-coached Tigers looked impressive in a 28-1 romp over RMC at home, but were blitzed 43-10 by Bishop's in a game at Lennoxville, Que., last weekend.

While the loss to the Gaiters was meaningless as far as league competition is concerned, physically it was a tough defeat for Dal. A number of players were injured in the game and coach Loiselle has been forced to juggle his line-up for tomorrow's contest against Mount Allison.

A number of players will probably be going two ways as a result of injuries sustained by key personnel.

Two of the bright spots to date for the Tigers have been running backs Mal Patterson and Bud Snow their ability to find the openings will be the key to victory for Dalhousie.

The Tigers and Mounties met in an abbreviated pre-season controlled scrimmage a few weeks ago in Sackville. Tempers flared on a number of occasions during the contest forcing an early termination of the

scrimmage, because of this, both clubs are expected to be up for the game.

The Mounties dropped their first league start, 20-0 to St. Francis Xavier. Other opening week BFC games saw Saint Mary's trounce defending champion UNB 31-7 and Acadia down UPEI 13-10.

On Oct. 9 the Tigers travel to Fredericton to meet UNB and are at home to the UPEI Panthers Oct. 16.

The Dal soccer team, under new coach Tony Richards, made its debut last week, defeating UNB 2-0 and then losing to Acadia by the same score. The next two Dal soccer games are Oct. 6, at home against Saint Mary's, and Oct. 9, when the Tigers visit the University of Moncton.

The Dal cross-country team made an impressive debut last weekend at the Truro invitational cross-country races. The Dal team captured first place team honors in both the senior mens and senior womens divisions.

The Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association field hockey schedule opens this afternoon when the Dal Tigerettes play host to the University of New Brunswick. Game time at Studley Field is 4 p.m.

New swimming coach hopes for big splash

The Dalhousie swimming team has a major handicap — no swimming pool. But an asset on the other side of the ledger is the university's new swimming coach, Nigel Kemp.

Kemp, who joined the School of Physical Education staff this fall, is a determined young man whose goal is to raise the standard of competitive swimming at the university, pool or no pool.

The team has been allotted one hour a day at the Centennial Pool which is far from the optimum for a university swimming team, "But we'll make do the best we can and endeavour to secure more time there or elsewhere," said Kemp.

The new coach is unaware of the team's personnel or capabilities at this point in time. The training program will begin in about a week.

"But, we are going to have a swimming team, and we are going to work hard," he said.

A native of England, Kemp obtained his master's degree in physical education at the University of Oregon this year. He has an extensive background in competitive swimming and coaching.

He has taken part in a number of international competitions as a member of the British swimming team; was a finalist in four

events in the 1965 World Student Games; was a member of the British Universities Athletic Union water polo teams for three years; coached swimming for four years in Britain and was player/coach of the University of Oregon water polo team.

Looking at the coming year, he has made it clear that all berths on the team are open. He hopes to have a nucleus of 10-12 swimmers both the mens and womens squads.

Kemp is an advocate of a flexible training program. "It must be designed to fit the needs of each individual's personal requirements."

In swimming, probably more than any other sport, competitors peak and retire at an early age. Many world records are held by very young swimmers, the main reason being that they begin training at such an early age and consequently, quit earlier.

"Personally, I prefer to coach older swimmers, because they are physically more mature," said Kemp.

While swimming is basically an individual sport, "the emotional and team involvement at a university makes swimming at that level rather unique."

The new coach is also hoping for a rather unique year for the Dalhousie swimming team.

Get in shape!

If you don't feel physically fit, the School of Physical Education is offering the chance to do something about it.

The school has started its second lunch-time physical education program conducted by Richard Beasley.

Any member of the Dalhousie

faculty, administrative or clerical staff wishing to join in 45 minutes of an enjoyable variety of physical activity is welcome to sign up for the classes. Registration closes Friday, Oct. 8.

The group meets at 12:35 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Cost for the course \$5.

THE ARTS

The arts in October

Dalhousie University Art Gallery/ Venetian Prints of the 18th Century, including works by Canaletto, Tiepolo, and Piranesi/ Colonial Portraiture/ Drawings by Philip Sultz/ Photographs of Peggy's Cove by Lawrence Weissmann.

1. Friday to 24, Sunday/ Pier One Theatre/ Two One Acts: "Keep Tightly Closed In A Cool Dry Place" — Megan Terry/ "The White Whore and the Bit Player" — Tom Eyan/ 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$2.50 (students \$1.50).

2. Saturday/ Lighthouse in Concert/ Sponsored by Dalhousie University Student Union/ Cohn Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$3.00/ \$4.00.

3. Sunday/ Dalhousie University Sunday Concert Series/ The Festival Winds/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, 3:00 p.m., Admission Free.

4. Monday/ Atlantic Symphony Concert Series/ Dubrovka Tomic, pianist, "Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4"/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$3.30/ 4.40/ 5.50/ Students one-third off, or by subscription.

5. Tuesday/ Lectures on Art/ Walter Barker, "Max Beckmann"/ Dalhousie University Art Gallery, 8:30 p.m. Admission Free.

7. Thursday/ Dalhousie University Film Society/ "Stone Flower", dir. Alexander Ptushko (USSR, 1946)/ McInnes Room, S.U.B., 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

10. Sunday/ CBC Sunday Concerts/ Antonin Kubalek, violinist, Charles Reiner, piano accompanist/ Neptune Theatre, 3:00 p.m., Admission Free.

13. Wednesday/ Mount Saint Vincent University/ Seton Academic Centre Opening, Commemorative Concert, Claude Frank, piano, with the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra/ Seton Academic Centre Auditorium, 9:00 p.m., Admission: \$3.00/ 4.00/ 5.00/ (students half).

14. Thursday/ Mount Saint Vincent Art Gallery/ Opening Exhibition, Contemporary Canadian and International Artists/ Seton Academic Centre, 7:30 p.m.

15. Friday/ Bill Deal and the Rhondeis, Complete Norown Revue/ McInnes Room, SUB, 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$2.00/ 3.00.

16. Saturday/ John Hammond, in Concert/ Seton Academic Centre Auditorium, Mount Saint Vincent University, 8:00 p.m., Admission: \$4.50.

17. Sunday/ CBC Festival/ Gary Karr, Double Bass/ Neptune Theatre, 3:00 p.m., Admission Free.

20. Wednesday/ Mount Saint Vincent Film Society/ "Girl in Black", Seton Academic Centre Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

20. Wednesday/ Dartmouth Community Concerts/ Thomas Christian, violin/ Prince Andrew High School, 8:30 p.m., Membership: \$8.80; (students half).

21. Thursday/ Contemporary Dancers of Winnipeg/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Dalhousie University, 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$2.00/ 3.00/ 4.00/ (students half).

22. Friday/ Contemporary Dancers of Winnipeg/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Dalhousie University, 8:30 p.m. Admission: \$2.00/ 3.00/ 4.00/ (students half).

24. Sunday/ Dalhousie University Film Society/ "Don Quixote", dir. Grigory Kozintsev (USSR, 1957)/ Oxford Theatre, 2:00 p.m.

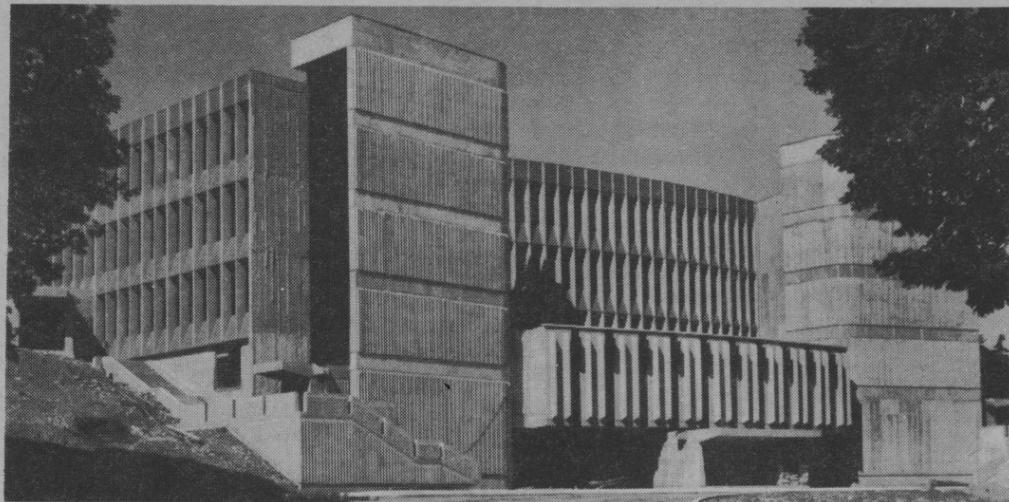
25. Monday/ Atlantic Symphony Concert Series/ Tsuyoshi Tsutsumi, cellist, "Saint — Saens Cello Concerto No. 1"/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Admission: \$3.30/ 4.40/ 5.50/ (students one-third off or by subscription).

26. Tuesday/ Lecture on Art/ Douglas Hill, "20th Century Sculpture"/ Dalhousie University Art Gallery, 8:30 p.m., Admission Free.

27. Wednesday/ Halifax Community Concerts/ John Aldis Choir/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Subscription: \$9.00 (students \$5.00).

31. Sunday/ CBC Festival/ Arthur Ozolins, Pianist/ Neptune Theatre, 3:00 p.m., Admission Free.

31. Sunday/ Special Atlantic Symphony Concert/ Featuring the James Davis Group, Premier Performance of "time did emit cool dense cities" and Bach, "A Musical Offering"/ Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Admission: TBA.



The new Seton Academic Centre

Gallery feature of Seton Centre

Seton Academic Centre, the imposing new building on the Mount Saint Vincent campus, has been designed to cater to the growing need for improved educational and cultural facilities in Nova Scotia.

One of the special features incorporated in the Centre is the art gallery which boasts exhibition and storage facilities of the highest standards, meeting those set by the Canadian Museum Association and the National Gallery of Canada.

The art gallery will be officially opened by Education Minister Peter Nicholson on Oct. 14. This ceremony will form part of the five-day long program of events marking the opening of the Seton Academic Centre on Oct. 13, at which Premier Gerald Regan will officiate.

Mrs. Margaret Crompton, director of the gallery, describes its aims as being "...to emphasize Canadian art and to encourage Maritime art."

"We want to stimulate and encourage individual talents and to offer them a creative outlet," she says.

The gallery will have a permanent collection of predominantly Canadian works and will also operate a succession of changing exhibitions throughout the year. Periodically it will show exhibitions of the works of international artists.

Future plans include courses in arts and crafts for both students and adults in the gallery's studio workshops and a public series of films, lectures and seminars on arts subjects.

The gallery's main exhibition

area has 165 running feet of wall hanging area, 136 running feet of moveable panel hanging area and, by means of eyelets imbedded in the ceiling, can also display free-hanging exhibits.

The facilities, which allow a wide range in the size and type of gallery shows, will be further extended by equipment to be installed later this year providing facilities for 'electric art' and 'film as art' exhibitions.

The mezzanine gallery area, which has been designed to accommodate smaller shows, is located above the main display area.

Highly sophisticated environmental control systems have been installed to prevent damage or deterioration occurring in all areas of the gallery where works of art are stored.



Festival Winds open series

Dalhousie University's Sunday afternoon concert series, free and open to the public (with a baby-sitting service), opens Sunday at 3 p.m. with a concert by the Festival Winds of New York in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

The Festival Winds is a chamber group of flute, oboe, two clarinets, bassoon and French horn, performing selections from the large repertoire for chamber winds that has developed since the 18th century.

The group was basically founded in 1947 when its predecessor, the New Art Wind Quintet, was born. From that time through 1959 the ensemble performed more than 500 concerts in North America.

As of 1959, the original five members, feeling the limitations of the repertoire for quintet only, decided to expand the group to make possible the performance of a more varied repertoire.

Since that time, they have developed a unique repertoire of

music for from four to nine soloists, have premiered many new as well as eighteenth-century works in North America, and have performed repeatedly in such distinguished series as those at New York City's Lincoln Center, and the Library of Congress in Washington.

The great Baroque composers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries — Vivaldi, Handel, Telemann, Bach, Couperin — wrote a great deal of chamber music for the flute, oboe and bassoon, while the invention of the clarinet in the late 1600's brought the development of the classical woodwind quintet of flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and French horn.

During the next 100 years, much music was written for these combinations. Haydn and Beethoven each produced a substantial amount of wind music while Mozart is the most outstanding and prolific of 18th century woodwind composers;

his wind repertoire includes some of his finest work.

The 20th century has seen something of a rebirth of woodwind chamber music, notably among such composers as Schoenberg, Hindemith, Poulenc, Barber, Janacek and Villa-Lobos.

The Festival Winds concert Sunday in Halifax will present music representative of many of the trends in wind composition since the eighteenth century:

Michael Haydn, Divertimento for flute, oboe, bassoon and French Horn;

Francis Poulenc, Sonate for two clarinets (1918);

Elliott Carter, Quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and French horn (1948);

Mozart, Divertimento for two clarinets and bassoon;

Leos Janacek, Youth Suite for flute, oboe, clarinet, French horn, bassoon and bass clarinet (1924).

the bulletin board

SATURDAY: OCTOBER 2.

SUB CONCERT — "Lighthouse" — 8:00 p.m. Cohn Auditorium, Dal. Tickets:—\$3; \$4. Call 424-2298; Central Box Office, Arts Centre.

SUNDAY: OCTOBER 3

DAL UNIVERSITY CONCERT — 3 p.m. — Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Free. "The Festival Winds."

MONDAY: OCTOBER 4.

LECTURE — School of Library Service—9 a.m.—Killam Library Auditorium—Eric Moon, president Scarecrow Press Inc., "The View From the Editorial Chair".

OCEANOGRAPHIC SEMINAR — arranged by Bedford Institute—3:30 p.m. — Dr. Wm. Henderson, dept. of chemistry, University of California, Berkeley.

SENATE COUNCIL MEETING — 4 p.m.— Senate Room, A. & A. Bldg.

NOVA SCOTIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE MEETING — 1st ordinary meeting of season — 8:15 p.m.—Rm. 101, Dunn Science Bldg. — D. S. Fensom, Biology Dept., Mount Allison University, "Can You Take the Pulse of Parsnips?". All interested persons cordially invited. Council meeting at 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY: OCTOBER 5

ART FILMS — lunch hour series — 12:10 p.m.— Arts Centre — Klee Wyck (Emily Carr): Kathe Kollwitz.

STUDIO WORKSHOP — 7 p.m. — Seton Academic Centre, Mount St. Vincent — first workshop in Ceramics, 8 week series. Details from Mount.

ART LECTURE — arranged by Art Gallery — 8:15 p.m., — Arts Centre — Walter Barker, "Max Beckmann".

WEDNESDAY: OCTOBER 6

EXHIBITION — Killam Memorial Library Special Collections — Douglas Cockerell Collection of Fine Bindings from the Wm. Inglis Morse Collection. — runs until Oct. 23.

PHYSICS SEMINAR — 4:15 p.m.—Rm. 101, Dunn Science Bldg. — Dr. M.A. Edwards, University of New Brunswick, "Go in and out the membrane: potassium exchange in cells and some radiation effects".

GRACE FAMILY NIGHT — 8 p.m. — Grace Maternity Hospital — sponsored by Dal and the Grace: for expectant parents.

THURSDAY: OCTOBER 7

FILM SOCIETY — 7 and 9 p.m. — McInnes Room — The Stone Flower (USSR 1946) Dir. A. Ptushko.

N.S. MUSEUM OF SCIENCE TALKS — 8 p.m. — Robert Doyle, Costume Designers. \$1.50 students: \$3 non-students.

FRIDAY: OCTOBER 8

CHEMISTRY SEMINAR — 11:30 a.m. — Rm. 215: Chem. Bldg. — Dr. J. Nasielski, Brussels — "Photochemistry of aromatic and organometallic compounds."

JAZZ AND SUDS — 9 p.m. — Green Rm: SUB — Dal I.D. necessary: space limited.

SATURDAY: OCTOBER 9

SUB CHAMBERS — 9 p.m. — Cafeteria: SUB — \$1.50 with I.D.

SUNDAY: OCTOBER 10

ART FILM — 3 p.m. — Cohn Auditorium, Arts Centre — Civilisation Series.

MONDAY: OCTOBER 11

Thanksgiving Day — University closed.

TUESDAY: OCTOBER 12

ART EXHIBITION OPENING — Art Gallery in Dal Arts Centre — Venetian Prints: Etchings by Canaletto etc.; Colonial Portraiture; Drawings by Sultz; Photographs of Peggy's Cove by Weissmann.

ART FILMS — Lunch hour series — 12:10 p.m. Arts Centre — Kenoujak; The Offset Story — free.

WEDNESDAY: OCTOBER 13

PHYSICS SEMINAR — 4:15 p.m. — Rm. 101: Dunn Science Bldg. — Dr. R. E. Meads, University of Exeter.

SETON ACADEMIC CENTRE OPENS — Mount St. Vincent — 7:15 p.m. Official Opening — 9 p.m. Claude Frank and Atlantic Symphony Orchestra.

THURSDAY: OCTOBER 14

N.S. MUSEUM OF SCIENCE — talks on Nova Scotia — George MacLaren, Chief Curator of History — 8 p.m.

FRIDAY: OCTOBER 15

CHEMISTRY SEMINAR — 11:30 a.m. — Room 215, Chem. Bldg. — Dr. C.W. Allen, University of Vermont.

SUB CONCERT — 9 p.m. — check location with 424-2298 — Bill Deal and the Rhondels (complete Motown review, period costumes, etc.) \$2.

JAZZ & SUDS — 9 p.m. — Green Rm. — Dal I.D. necessary.

SATURDAY: OCTOBER 16

OKTOBERFEST — from 2:30 on—Football Game followed by 'fest' in the SUB Victory Dance at 9 p.m.—McInnes Rm—\$2 and ID.

Women's Club prepares for season

Interior decorating is one of four interest groups organized for members of the Dalhousie Women's Club for this season. Bridge, books and cooking which have been popular in the past will once again be offered this year, as well.

Membership in the organization is extended to all women associated with Dalhousie University or whose husbands are affiliated with such institutions as King's College,

Mount Saint Vincent, Nova Scotia Tech., Maritime School of Social Work, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, National Research Council, Bedford Institute, Nova Scotia Research Foundation and the Fisheries Research Board.

Executive officers for this year are: honorary president, Mrs. H. D. Hicks; president, Mrs. D. Ryan; past-president, Mrs. M. J. Kirby; vice-president, Mrs. John Gardner; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. John Hamer and mem-

bership, Mrs. G. F. O. Langstroth.

Co-ordinators for the interest groups are: Mrs. Alexa McKay, bridge; Mrs. Sally King, books; Mrs. G. B. Jeffery, cooking; Mrs. R. H. Bingham and Mrs. F. W. Lovely, interior decorating.

Membership fee for the year is one dollar and inquiries about enrolling in any of these interest groups can be made through the vice-president, Mrs. John Gardner at 423-2347.

Past half-way mark

Continued from Page 1

The Central Services Building (\$5.2 million), containing a thermal plant which will eventually eliminate the need for other boiler plants on campus, and the engineer's department and other offices, is in operation, and the renovation of existing buildings is continuing.

The Dalhorizons Management Committee, meeting during the summer, agreed on plans for a comprehensive reassessment and continuation of

the campaign during the coming year.

Further efforts in personal canvassing across the country will be undertaken, and under the organizational direction of Alumni Affairs and Dalhousie Fund director Bruce G. Irwin, a number of the Dalhorizons volunteer groups will be revitalized.

Both general chairman Barrow and the university president, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, are encouraged by the progress of the campaign.

Dr. Lancour completes visit to Dal library

Dr. Harold Lancour, Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, and at present on a sabbatical year, has just ended a two-week visit to Dalhousie University School of Library Service where he assisted with plans concerning Dalhousie's application for accreditation of the Library School's program with the American Library Association.

Dr. Lancour, whose grandfather was a French Canadian from Trois Riviere, was born in Duluth, Minnesota, and graduated with a BA from the University of Washington in Seattle. He earned his Master of Library Science and Doctor of Education degrees from Columbia University.

In 1961 he started the School of Library Services at University of Pittsburgh, where Professor J. C. Harrison — now Director of Dalhousie School of Library Service — was associate dean until taking up his current appointment early this year.

Dr. Lancour has been a library consultant for many years conducting surveys on libraries, library education and book production in many parts of the world. Editor, writer and a regular contributor to

professional journals, he has held office in many organizations including the New York Public Library, Cooper Union, U.S.I.S. Library in Paris, France, and taught at the Army School for Unit Librarians in Paris and Oberammergau and the University of Illinois, before taking up his present position.

Dean Lancour became interested in Canadian Library activities some years ago. He was asked to comment on developing interest in the establishment of a school of library service in the Atlantic provinces as far back as 1955 when he was the principal speaker at the 50th anniversary of McGill School of Library Service.

"Dalhousie has now established an excellent foundation" says Dr. Lancour, "very good facilities and a strong administration and faculty. But the school needs to expand."

While visiting the campus he lectured to the beginning class in Library Service and at a meeting

sponsored by the Halifax Library Association in conjunction with the Library School, he spoke on "The International Library Consultant," illustrating his talk with slides taken during previous visits to Africa.

More than peaceful co-existence needed

Continued from Page 2

became scarce.

There is no doubt that if Dalhousie, now 153 years old, were being established today, it could look only outside the peninsula area of the city for a suitable site. But since it would be rather difficult to uproot buildings and move them now, there can be no divorce between university and city.

More than peaceful co-existence, a mutual toleration of each other, is needed. University and community must live and work together happily and cope as best they can with the inevitable tiffs that crop up, and are overcome, in any sound marriage.

Another criticism is that universities are to blame for, or should do something about, the many problems facing today's world.

As President Hicks said in a television interview during the summer, "we (the universities) do not admit that we can take on

and cure all the ills of society."

Only microcosmic

To follow this line, higher education should disclaim responsibility for what it has not brought about or what it should not be expected to control. Most of today's serious problems never did originate in universities, nor are they even within the latter's power or bailiwick to deal with; they emerge from difficulties generated by and throughout society generally.

Therefore the campus is only a microcosmic reflection of the difficulties, and, unfortunately, one that attracts attention because of the large congregations of young people, some of whom may be regarded as radicals.

Universities must make and repeat these points bluntly and fearlessly, not as a means of evading responsibility but as one of fixing it clearly and calling on the public to shoulder its share of the task of providing remedies.

PEOPLE and PLACES

Dr. Jacques Nasielski, Professor Extraordinaire, Service de Chimie Organique, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, is visiting the Chemistry Department until Oct. 15, under the Government of Canada cultural exchange program administered by the Canada Council.

Dr. Nasielski is giving a series of eight lectures on various topics in physical-organic chemistry to graduate students and faculty of the chemistry department, and two departmental seminars.

The lectures are held on Mondays, in Room 328 of the Chemistry Building at 11:35 a.m., and Tuesdays, in Room 214 at 1:35 p.m., with the exception of Monday, Oct. 11, when the lecture for that day will be re-scheduled probably on Wednesday, Oct. 13.

A play for children by David Farnsworth, Assistant Professor

in the Departments of Theatre and Education, entitled The Service de Chimie Organique, King, The Sword, and The Dragon, was performed as part of the summer season at the University Theatre in Manchester. Professor Farnsworth was also active in the National Youth Theatre in London's West End, where a summer company of students performed a repertoire both of classic plays and plays created from their own improvisations.

Dr. Reinhold Benesch, professor of Biochemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York, was guest of the university's Faculty of Medicine from Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.

Professor S. Swaminathan of the mathematics department visited Prague, Czechoslovakia to participate in the Third Symposium on General Topology