

UNIVERSITY NEWS

VOL. 6 NO. 10

DALHOUSIE
UNIVERSITY

JAN. 23, 1976

A.U.C.C. SEEKS EXTENSION OF COST-SHARING

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada wants a two-year extension to the current cost-sharing arrangements between the federal and provincial governments for the financing of universities to allow time for the development of a Canadian policy for universities.

The AUCC put forward its views in a 16-page brief presented in the last week to Prime Minister Trudeau and a number of provincial premiers. By the end of the month, all provincial premiers will have received the brief.

Full report and text of the brief appears in a special section inside, Pages 1A - 4A.

MAINTENANCE STRIKE TO BE AVERTED ?

Dalhousie University was still awaiting word at press time -- last night -- from the provincial government that would avert a strike of about 250 maintenance workers at the university.

The maintenance staff, who are members of Local 1392 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, voted on Jan. 12 in favor of strike action, setting Jan. 28 -- next Wednesday as the

deadline. It is understood, however, that the union cannot go out until Feb. 4 or 5.

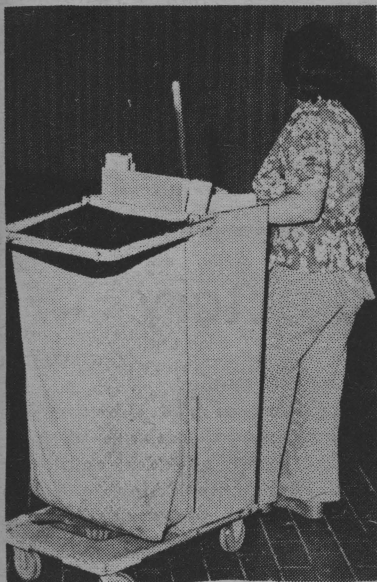
Although both the university and the union agreed on the new contract (which would boost the minimum wage initially from \$2.30 to \$3.20, and then to \$3.45) early in December, the university was not told until Jan. 2 by the federal anti-inflation board that the matter could not be considered because there was no agreement in force between Nova Scotia and Ottawa on the anti-inflation measures.

The university therefore decided not to sign the contract until it had anti-inflation board approval.

Since then, however, the university has made repeated efforts to elicit a response from the government but to no avail, although an assurance was given nearly two weeks ago that the government would respond "in a few days".

Meanwhile, Vice-President W. Andrew MacKay and other senior officers of the university remain confident that a strike will be averted.

The matter was discussed at a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the board of governors, and it is believed that strike-averting strategy was considered.



Not to strike ?

IN THIS ISSUE:

DENTISTRY Firsts	2
SPORT'S future	3
HOLMES - Research	4
STUDENTS & Money	5
LAW - Community	6
BARTENDING	9
ENTERTAINMENT	11

PLUS:

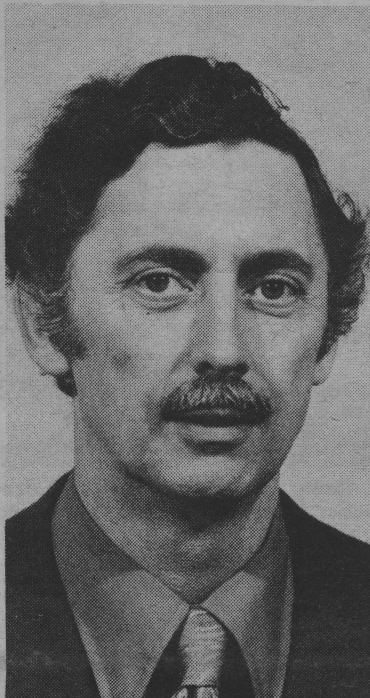
DALHOUSIE
ALUMNI NEWS



APPEARS AS A
CENTRE SECTION SUPPLEMENT.

The myths [and realities] about inflation

By Roy George



Economist George: Important to keep in mind the real dangers rather than the imaginary ones.

If there is one matter which is in the forefront of the Canadian public's mind, it is inflation.

Not that inflation is worse than in many other countries:

In 1974, the year of most rapid inflation for a very long time, our consumer index rose by just under 11 per cent -- virtually the same as in the United States and less than that of France (14%), Britain (16%), Italy (19%), and Japan (24%).

Compared with some South American republics, which are prosperous and growing more rapidly than we are, our inflation rate looks very modest indeed.

Nevertheless, by almost universal consent, inflation ranks as Number One Enemy in Canada (as in much of the rest of the world), having maintained its primacy for at least half a dozen years except for a brief challenge from unemployment.

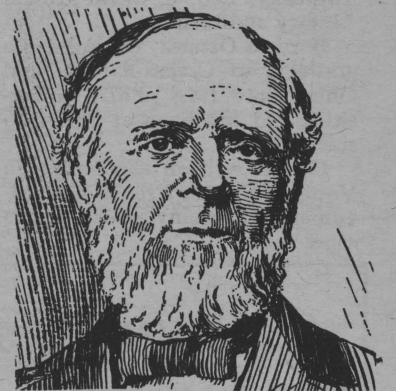
So serious a threat has it apparently become that the Trudeau administration, supported by all provincial governments, has embarked upon a prices and incomes control program which has provoked important sectors of the community, threatens to plunge the business world into a jungle of expensive, near-incomprehensible restrictions and, if it is effective (which is doubtful), distorting or stifling the growth of the economy.

All debate about inflation (and it is also Canada's number one topic of debate) is directed to means of beating it. Almost no one seems inclined to question that inflation is bad.

It seems to occupy the status of sin; everyone must be against it.

But surely we should stop now and again to ask why we are against inflation. After all, fighting inflation by tight money and fiscal policies, or by physical controls is a difficult and expensive business which often results in business slowdowns and unemployment; so we should

Munro Day
Jan. 30



Publisher-Benefactor Munro.

Just under 100 years ago, the fortunes of Dalhousie University were at a very low ebb. It appeared the halls of learning might be closed forever.

But then, in 1879, George Munro the brother-in-law of President John Forrest began a five-year series of contributions to the university. They totalled the then staggering sum of \$350,000.

Munro saved Dalhousie from financial collapse.

Dalhousie's first great benefactor never attended the university. He was born in Pictou in 1825 and studied the printing business for some years.

He embarked on a teaching career in his early twenties and became principal of the Free

THE FUTURE OF SPORTS AT DAL

— Page 3

New style calendars out early

By Allison Berry

Believe it or not, the Dalhousie University academic calendars for 1976-77, all 32,000 of them, were off the press before Christmas and are now being distributed.

In the last dozen or so years, it has usually been late spring before the calendars appeared.

And John Howard Oxley, assistant to the Vice-President (University Services) and calendar co-ordinator, extends his thanks to the "cast of thousands" who played a part in producing the calendar in record time.

(cont'd on p.4)

(cont'd on p.8)

(cont'd on p.2)

Dalhousie University
No. 59
9 C.
POSTES CANADA POSTAGE

Admin. travelling fellowships

For the fifth year, the Association of Commonwealth Universities is offering administrative travelling fellowships for senior/career administrative officers in universities throughout the Commonwealth to visit universities in countries outside their own and study matters of professional interest.

The fellowships are funded by a grant from the Commonwealth Foundation, and in the past four years 47 university officers have received the awards.

The awards from the ACU are worth a maximum of \$2,600, and preference is given to candidates whose own universities are prepared to provide some financial support.

Most of the previous winners have been registrars or registry officers, and six of the 47 fellowship holders were from Canada.

Dalhousie's only fellowship winner to date, information officer Derek Mann, visited a dozen U.K. university information offices in 1974, having been awarded \$1,000.

Deadline for the 1976 fellowships is Feb. 28, and applicants must have the approval of their president or vice-chancellor. The conditions of the competition are available in the Information Office.

Voltaire expert to lecture

Dr. Arnold Ages, professor of classics and romance languages at the University of Waterloo and a specialist in French Enlightenment literature, will give a public lecture at Dalhousie next month on Voltaire and the Classics.

Dr. Ages, whose visit is sponsored by the Department of French, will speak at 8 pm on Thursday, Feb. 5, in the Killam Library auditorium.

Born in Ottawa, Dr. Ages is a graduate of Carleton (BA) and Ohio State (MA, PhD) universities and has been at Waterloo since 1969.

He has written two books on Voltaire and the French Enlightenment, and many articles in the same vein.

Firsts for Dentistry next month

Dalhousie's Faculty of Dentistry will record a number of firsts next month.

For the first time three continuing education courses are being offered in the space of a month, and all three are out of town. For the first time, Cape Breton will be the location for one course, which will be held at the College of Cape Breton in Sydney.

Dr. D.V. Chaytor, chairman of the continuing education committee of the Faculty, is happy. The increase in 1975-76 pro-

gramming by the committee clearly indicated the receptiveness of practitioners in the Atlantic region to continuing education.

First of the courses, Drugs in Dentistry, for dentists, hygienists, assistants and pharmacists, will be on Feb. 9 and 10 at the University of New Brunswick. It is also the first course for both dentists and pharmacists and is offered with the hope that the inter-dependence of the two professions will be enhanced.

The first of a two-part course

on periodontics will be held in Sydney on Feb. 13 and 14; a similar course was held in November in Saint John, N.B.

In co-operation with the Newfoundland Dental Association, the committee will offer a course on extra-oral radiology at Cornerbrook on Feb. 27 and 28. Drs. B. Lilienthal and G. Hinrichsen will discuss techniques and interpretation in addition to presenting examples of abnormalities.



Educators and politicians shared views on the new economic order during round table talks in the Killam Library. (l-r) Douglas Roche; Dr. Gilbert Winham, director of Dal's foreign policy centre; Irene Pelletier; and Andrew Brewin. (John Donkin, A/V Services)

Political scientists meet MPs, discuss international development

Academics from Dalhousie, Saint Mary's and Mount Saint Vincent universities met three federal Members of Parliament last week to discuss the New Economic Order and its implications for Canadians.

The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies organized the round table talks with the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (the co-ordinating body for more than 100 volunteer agencies involved in international development) which is sponsoring the MP's cross

country tour.

The "Third World Watchers", as Douglas Roche (PC-Edmonton-Strathcona) called the political scientists, were the guinea pigs for the politicians. The meeting was the first public appearance for the three in their campaign of increasing Canadians' awareness of "our place in the global picture".

Irene Pelletier (Lib.-Sherbrooke) responded to questioning that "perhaps we should put our own house in order first", saying that the Canadian

Development Agency had the capacity to have impact in the field of Third World development and leaders must not place excuses like the present inflation problems in our own country ahead of concrete co-operative action.

Andrew Brewin (NDP-Greenwood) supported this view, saying there was enough "chaos" in the world without ignoring the needs of developing countries.

Mr. Roche gave a list of things Canadians could do to raise their awareness of world poverty, changing attitudes and goals of existence. Included in the guide: skipping a meal, forming study groups in the community and writing MPs.

CORRECTIONS & APOLOGIES

To: Premier Allan E. Blakeney, a graduate of Dalhousie Law School, Nova Scotia Rhodes Scholar in 1947; Premier Blakeney is still very much at the helm of Saskatchewan, and is not the "former premier", as we listed him in the N.S. Rhodes Scholarship winners on Page 3 in our last issue.

To: Registrar Arnold Tingley, Senate and all others involved in convocation organizing; on Pp. 1 and 12 in the Jan. 9 issue, we used the incorrect source material for this year's spring convocation schedule. The corrected schedule appears today on Page 3.

To: Professor Kenneth A. Heard (Page 1, last issue), who is chairman of the Senate committee considering the composition of Senate and Senate Council. His name was somehow missing from his picture.

Doctoral directory

The Canada Council has announced the release of the 1975 edition of its *Annual Directory of Doctoral Fellowship-Holders*.

Designed to help find jobs for students who are completing their Ph.D. studies under council fellowships, the directory lists the names of 606 doctoral candidates in the humanities and social sciences who are now or will soon be available for employment.

The directory was drawn up from replies to a questionnaire mailed out last March to 810 Council fellowship-holders in their third or subsequent year of

Munro Day Jan. 30

(cont'd from p.1)

Church Academy in Halifax, studying theology in his spare time.

Resigning from the school, he moved to New York and after some years of obscurity and much struggling, he emerged as a publisher of dime novels.

The "cheap books" brought Mr. Munro somewhat dubious fame but considerable fortune. He ventured into real estate later in his life, building the tallest apartment building of the day on New York City's 59th Street. He named it Dalhousie.

In 1881, Dalhousie students asked for an annual holiday named "The George Munro Memorial Day" in celebration of Munro's benefactions.

Today the tradition is carried on and the names of all Dalhousie's many generous benefactors are associated with the holiday. Munro Day, a university holiday, will be celebrated this year on Friday, Jan. 30, and the students have organized three days and nights of winter carnival events and entertainment.

URGENTLY WANTED

Photographs and information on Men's and Women's Basketball at Dalhousie

UP TO 1940

Please contact:
Dalhousie University Archives,
Killam Memorial Library
(424-3651)

DALHOUSIE FACULTY ASSOCIATION

Emergency General Meeting

8 pm, Monday, Jan. 26
Lecture Theatre A,
Tupper Building

Topic: The Strike

Speakers: Vice-President W. Andrew MacKay and William Kelly, CUPE Local 1392 president.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

UNIVERSITY NEWS is published every second Friday between September and May by Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is produced by the Information Office with the assistance of the Graphics Department and is printed by The Dartmouth Free Press.

Inquiries and contributions should be addressed to The Editor, University News, Information Office, Old Law Building, Dalhousie University, Halifax, B3H 3J5. Telephone: 424-2517/8.

Following is the publishing schedule for the balance of 1975-76:

(Because of technical conditions, the deadline for the remaining issues has been brought forward by one day)

11	Jan. 29	Feb. 6
12	Feb. 12	Feb. 20
13	Feb. 26	March 5
14	March 11	March 19
15	March 25	April 2
16	April 7	April 15
17	April 22	May 3-7

60-75 % Sabbatical Salary Approved

The Board of Governors and Dalhousie Faculty Association have agreed on changes in sabbatical leave policy.

Major change is that instead of receiving 50 per cent of salary during a full year's sabbatical leave, members of faculty who are granted leave, will now receive between 60 and 75 per cent, depending on the amount of funds they can raise from other sources, such as outside granting agencies.

In November, the Faculty Association made representations to the Board of Governors, asking that sabbatical salaries be brought in line with most other Canadian and U.S. universities. The board agreed to consider the request, and at the December meeting, after the Faculty Association had agreed on purposes and principles for a revised sabbatical leave policy, agreement was reached between the DFA and the board.

It was agreed that the purpose of sabbatical leave be emphasized by giving more prominence to the reason for sabbatical leave, that is, "in expectation of benefit during future teaching and research from the faculty member's intellectual renewal during leave"; emphasizing that the application for leave include an outline of the program to be followed; stipulating that after leave a staff member is expected to submit a report through his department chairman to the President regarding the program of study and research pursued, and is also encouraged to present the results of his research to an appropriate audience within the University; and stipulating that, in assessing applications for a second or subsequent sabbatical leave, consideration will be given to the academic and scholarly work of the staff member concerned during and since previous leaves.

It was also agreed that financial support during leave be on the following bases:

For an ordinary sabbatical after six years' service, leave for an academic year be supported at from 60 to 75 per cent of salary, and the same ratio apply for support for leave granted to a tenured member of staff for six months after three academic years of service. (For leave granted for six months after six years' service, support would continue at full salary, as is the case now); and

Faculty members would be encouraged to seek support from outside the university on the understanding that such support be compatible with the purpose of sabbatical leave and, further, that income in excess of normal salary plus reasonable research and relocation costs might be taken into account in fixing the portion of salary support provided by the university below 75 per cent.



Prof. Hare

He'll study open-mindedness

What do we mean when we say someone is "open-minded"?

Dr. William Hare, associate professor with a joint appointment in the Department of Education and Philosophy, has been awarded a Canada Council Leave Fellowship to pursue research on the topic of open-mindedness.

He will spend his sabbatical year 1976-77 at the Department of Philosophy, University of Hull, England.

Dr. Hare will examine philosophically the nature and value of the trait of intellect known as open-mindedness, to determine whether or not it captures that attitude of mind which might be particularly appropriate for the educated person to have with respect to claims to knowledge.

He will also examine the possibility that open-mindedness has been identified erroneously with some other concept. This will involve investigating the conceptual relationships that open-mindedness has with neighboring ideas.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN UPDATE

Interlibrary Loan is a lending and borrowing arrangement made between libraries in order to make research material available to the scholarly community.

Now an international network of participating libraries, growing in magnitude and complexity, Interlibrary Loan is a service whose success depends upon the mutual good will and cooperation between Dalhousie and the many libraries on whom we rely.

Most libraries provide the necessary staff and absorb the mailing cost of the ILLO operation without passing on these charges to the patron. (Exceptions to this are costs of photoduplication and loan charges for books recently instituted by a growing number of universities.)

All faculty, students, and staff registered at Dalhousie and engaged in research are eligible to make use of the Interlibrary Loan service; undergraduates are restricted to borrowing material from Canadian libraries only.

Forms for monographic and periodical requests are available at the Information Desks in the Killam and Macdonald Science

Libraries. Requests from patrons in the Social Sciences and Humanities faculties are processed in the Killam Library, those from the Science faculty in the Macdonald.

Patrons should anticipate a waiting period of four to six weeks for material borrowed from Canadian libraries outside Nova Scotia. This time will increase if the material is obtained from the U.S. or overseas.

Faculty engaged in research who anticipate borrowing heavily through ILLO should allow as much time as feasible for both the Killam or Macdonald and the lending library to process their requests.

It is not uncommon for a request to be routed to more than one library before being filled and as a consequence, delays result.

Specific directions for requesting monographic and periodical material, theses, etc. are outlined in library handouts, and may be picked up at the "Information" display in the Killam Library. Information Desk and Interlibrary Loan staff can also answer any questions or assist in filling out the application forms.

Far-reaching proposals on sports soon

Dalhousie Sport and Recreation Council will put forward in the near future a number of proposals which could have far-reaching effects on the sports program at the university.

The council, an advisory committee to the President and made up of student, alumni, student services, faculty and administration representatives, hopes to present its proposals to the President by the end of this month.

In recent weeks, the council has been considering the status of athletics on campus and found that most of the high-exposure sports were not competitive and some were not beneficial to those concerned.

Although it is to recommend sweeping changes, the council is confident that improvements can be made, and it is not advocating that football or any other program be dropped.

The issue came to a head earlier this year. The faculty of the School of Physical Education recognized some of the problems, and submitted to the council a number of recommendations they felt would remedy the situation.

One of the Phys Ed faculty's recommendations was that

"while the school feels football is a viable experience for Canadians, it has become untenable at Dalhousie. Therefore it is recommended that, until the climate changes, football be dropped." Behind the recommendation was the view that any sports program was too important not to be done well.

In a statement outlining its position last week, the Sport and Recreation Council said a uniformly successful athletic program was important to the university.

"There are many benefits to individuals, to the university at large and the community, and the council wishes to ensure that the program is beneficial to all concerned.

"To accomplish this the council is hard at work on specific proposals that it will send to the President in the near future.

"It is clear that the university must entertain massive changes to the operating principles, funding base, facilities and staffing to ensure that its athletic programs are beneficial.

"Because the council is confident that the necessary changes can be achieved, it is not advocating that football or any other program be dropped."

Broderick heads Faculty Women

Dr. Dorothy Broderick of the School of Library Service was elected chairwoman of the Dalhousie Faculty Women at the second official meeting of the campus action group. Professor M.J. Horrocks, School of Nursing, will assume the responsibilities of secretary-treasurer.

An Issues Committee was formed. Working relationships with the Dalhousie Faculty Association and the Canadian Association of University Teachers are to be established in the near future.

Next meeting of the women is 11:30 am, Jan. 27, at the Faculty Club.

Preparing PhDs for industry

The Guelph-Waterloo Centre for Graduate Work in Chemistry, a joint program of the universities, will offer a co-operative PhD program in chemistry next fall to prepare its doctoral candidates for industry.

The program is designed to overcome industry's objections to hiring scientists with PhDs because they are too specialized and are unlikely to be interested in the kinds of research problems that concern industry.

Students will begin the program with eight months of on-campus course work, then work in a selected job for a year and return to campus to research and write a PhD thesis.

CORRECTED Convocation SCHEDULE

We erred in using the incorrect source material for this coming spring's convocations schedule (Pp. 1 and 12, University News, Jan. 9), and duly apologize.

Here is the correct schedule:
May 12, morning (Cohn) Dentistry - D.D.S., Dip. Dent. Hygiene and graduate M.Sc. (Oral Surgery) degrees.

May 12, afternoon (King's) Arts & Science - B.A.'s and B.Sc.'s
May 13, morning (Cohn) Health Professions - B.Sc. (Pharm.), B.P.E., B.N., Dips. P.H.N., O.P.N. and Physio., and Masters' (Pharm. and P.E.)

May 13, afternoon (Rink) Arts and Science - Undergraduate Science, graduate Arts and Science - B.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng. Phys.), M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

May 14, morning (Cohn) Administrative Studies - B.Com., M.B.A., M.P.A., Dip. P.A., Cert. P.A., M.L.S., M.S.W. and Dip. S.W.

May 14, afternoon (Rink) Arts and Science - B.A., B.Mus., B.Ed.
May 17, afternoon (Cohn) Law - LL.B. and LL.M.
May 18, morning (Cohn) Medicine - M.D.

IX - THE --- ? --- EIGHTIES*



By Jeffrey Holmes

Research is where you find it -- maybe

Research and teaching are the traditional activities of the university. ("Public service" is a modern upstart.) And research on research has become a favourite higher education pastime. Study after study over the past 10 years has examined the nature of research and suggested appropriate policies for funding and organization. Almost all the recommendations have been ignored.

Research, like an orange, can be divided several ways but the central split is between basic and applied. Basic research is prompted by simple curiosity. Applied research is the search for solutions to actual or anticipated problems.

The difference is never as sharp as policy-makers or article writers would like. Applied research almost inevitably builds on earlier basic work. And most scientists undertaking basic research are prepared to argue (if they have to do so to get a grant) that basic research almost always has practical results. If you wait long enough.

The true basic researcher, of course, doesn't care if anything practical ever comes out of his studies. But it is no longer politic to propound this principle.

Any example I give will inevitably be assailed from some position on the research spectrum but I suggest that the splitting of the atom was basic research while the development of the atom bomb was applied. It would be a hair-splitting exercise to determine just where basic became applied or how much basic and how much applied research formed part of each step in the development of atomic science between 1930

Mr. Holmes is executive director of the Association of Atlantic Universities.

and 1945. And, pray remember, the concept of the atom goes back to the Greek philosophers.

Governments, especially provincial governments, prefer to fund applied rather than basic research. It is easier to get money to measure Fundy tides than to record folk music in the Annapolis Valley.

This introduces a second division of the orange - cutting across the lines of the first - into "hard" sciences and humanities and social sciences.

Hard science research is more popular with politicians and the press because it may lead to improvements in wealth (e.g. power generation) or health (e.g. a cure for cancer). Humanities research is frequently seen as idle dreaming. Proposals for the study of stressed syllables in Shelley sonnets simmer the scorn of secular scribes.

Part of the problem for the humanities is that science research is usually a more visible process. The public is cynical about the man contemplating his navel (or someone else's) on a tropical beach but is impressed by the researcher gazing, via radio telescope, at black holes in space. The problem for the scientist is that telescopes come much more expensive than navels.

Some softer sciences find public favour from time to time. Economists have replaced Greek oracles as political consultants and are equally adept at giving answers open to interpretation. Social scientists were in vogue during the Sixties' soul-search for a just society. Anthropologists, too, acquired a certain glamour but blotted their copy-books by crowding the Inuit out of their own igloos.

Research has its fashions and the grant-seeker ignores them at his peril. Given the boom in Canadian culture, the wise man studies Milton Acorn, not

Milton; MicMac myths, not Mesopotamian; and Louisbourg, not LaRochelle.

The purist scorns this parochial approach, presumably on the grounds that it is difficult to think great thoughts about things close to home. But provincial governments are showing more interest in channelling research funds into projects with a provincial payoff. Some want the right to veto (or veto) research grants to universities from federal government departments or major federal agencies.

The major granting agencies are the National Research Council, the Canada Council and the Medical Research Council. They have been the subject of a lot of study themselves as the federal government has groped for a research policy during the past ten years.

A major change appeared imminent three years ago when Ottawa established the Ministry of State for Science and Technology and then introduced legislation for the reorganization of NRC, Canada Council and MRC. But MOSST has not become a super science agency and the new agencies legislation seems unlikely to come back before Parliament, after being left on the order paper when the last election was called. The only drastic action has been the freezing, or actual cutback, of federal transfers to the independent agencies, with the consequent loss of research funds in universities. Grant increases had, in fact, already fallen behind the rate of inflation in the early Seventies.

This tightening of funds makes life more difficult for researchers in the smaller universities - which means most of those in the Atlantic provinces.

This gives us another way of dividing the orange, between big research and small.

The difficulties of social

sciences research in the small universities are detailed in a new publication, *Problems of Social Science Research at Smaller Canadian Universities* (a report of a workshop sponsored by the Social Sciences Research Council of Canada).

Factors cited include:

The university puts the accent on teaching rather than on research;

Departments are small, making it difficult to form a research core;

There are few graduate students to act as assistants;

Library resources are limited;

There is a relatively high load of committee work.

These factors reduce the number of research applications, which means less grantsmanship expertise is developed. This has a cumulative negative effect.

The three major Atlantic graduate institutions: Dalhousie, UNB and Memorial are large enough in a number of areas to attract major grants (Dal's current grants run between \$4 and \$5 million a year) but many of their researchers still feel a long way from the Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal research heartland. Most Atlantic professors think the region doesn't get its fair share of grants.

Some Atlantic "handicaps" are in question but there is no dispute about the concentration of private donor agencies in the golden triangle. And researchers in other provinces usually fare better in terms of provincial government support.

Another Atlantic weakness is the virtual absence of industrial or business research in the region, although federal research laboratories do help fill this gap. Halifax, especially, and Fredericton and St. John's enjoy a concentration of university, federal and provincial researchers. This may help to attract major research grants, par-

ticularly in areas of natural strength such as oceanography.

The short-term future of university research funding, though, is not bright. Ecology and other new glamour areas will attract funds but the cost of research equipment and materials has soared in the sciences. And many humanists and social scientists now find the computer a necessary, sometimes costly research tool.

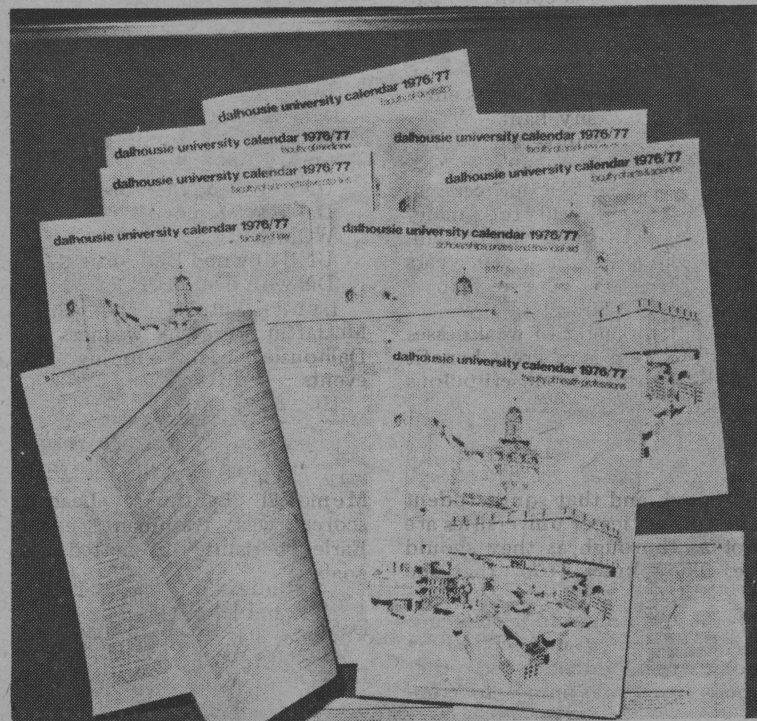
Governments are increasingly concerned that research funds are "wasted" on impractical projects and they only listen to "quality of life" arguments at election time. But scientists will fight attempts to organize research activities on the grounds that researchers must be free to follow their imaginations. Research breakthroughs can't be made to order, they insist, frequently citing the accidental discovery of penicillin.

Yet few scientists are willing to work in labs with leaky ceilings, and with no research assistants to wash up the culture dishes after an experiment. The fact is that most scientific experiments involve repeated trials under precise conditions of measurement, timing or temperature, using sophisticated tools.

Society is increasingly reluctant to pay for esoteric flights of fancy or to fund a researcher between flashes of genius or strokes of luck. To borrow some terms from a current political argument, the next few years will be a battle between the supporters of free enterprise research and the proponents of guidelines for creativity.

*Reader's choice: *Expensive, Exhausted, Exasperating, Expanding, Elusive.*

New style calendars



(cont'd from p.1)

The change in format - from quarto-size booklets with different colored covers for the various faculties to tabloid newspaper size and on newsprint - is also a surprise. This is the first time such a format has been employed, and Dalhousie is among the small group of universities setting the precedent.

The "newspaper" calendar was not designed until October, and copy was processed and submitted to university typesetters in early November. Throughout that month and into December Graphics/Typesetting staff went to work doing the actual physical layout and typesetting on the data. All information was recorded on magnetic tape, which will allow for relatively quick and easy revision. The task of retyping the entire manuscript is eliminated.

COST, FUNCTION

Why the change? Cost, of course, is one factor and an important one. But the main

reason is flexibility and functionality.

There is only one press in Nova Scotia capable of printing a booklet format calendar. Scheduling becomes a big problem. Under the old system, copy deadline for the 1976-77 calendars would have been September, 1975.

The Dartmouth Free Press printed the calendars in less than a week.

CONCURRENT EDITIONS

The tabloid format can be continuously updated to reflect more accurately the situation in the university. The calendar currently available is marked "preliminary". This will be followed with a "revised edition" and, if necessary, a "final" printing. They are for general distribution and should be considered a working document. Designed for guidance counsellors, students and faculty, it's to be USED.

"Sorry, we have exhausted our supply of calendars" will not apply to these calendars. Additional copies can be ordered and

run off within 10 days at minimal cost.

"FORMAL" CALENDARS

Dalhousie will also have a more traditional calendar format. A limited run of bound "institutional copies", printed on white paper, will be produced by reducing photographically the copy from a revised edition of each of the calendars in the spring. These copies are intended for reference texts, archival and institutional purposes.

WHERE TO ORDER

How do you get a copy of a calendar? There are separate publications for the Faculty of Arts and Science, for Graduate Studies, Health Professions, Law, Medicine, Administrative Studies, and Dentistry. The Awards booklet also follows the new format.

For individual orders, contact the Registrar's Office. If ordering in bulk for departments or faculties, contact John Howard Oxley, 5th floor, Killam Library, or call (424)-3601.

Dental students' debts biggest

PROBLEMS WITH LOANS SYSTEM, SURVEY SHOWS



Assistant awards director Tennant.

"A student is considered full-time when enrolled at a specified educational institution in a full-time program of studies at the post-secondary level and whose principal occupation is personal attendance throughout an academic year or semester of that institution." "What is this person's 'principal occupation': working or studying? (In actual fact the student was not attending classes -- thus contravening another part of the G.L.A. definition. But, the university was able to discover this only because the student was in a course which had a small enrollment for the classes concerned, and because of a helpful professor. Ordinarily, professors do not keep attendance.)

"The student has a good income (which was not counted under present C.S.L. rules) and a spouse who is contributing a good salary too. That combined income exceeds \$10,000, yet that student received governmental aid in the amount of \$2,400.

"Both the provincial and federal authorities, unlike the university, deemed the person eligible for funding.

"2. A student who registers in September for the full academic year must be enrolled in 60% of the normal course load for that academic year. If the course has five 6-credit hour classes the student must take not less than 18 credit hours or three 'full' classes. Since there are two terms in the academic year, that minimum course load must not be dropped later in the year.

Now then, another student elects to enroll only for the second term, which is approximately of four month's duration, and to carry a course load of five half classes, i.e. a total of 15 credit hours per week. This student may receive under the rules up to one-half the loan and one-half the bursary. The first student, however, drops from 18 to 15 credit hours for the second

term, and he forfeits entitlement to governmental funding.

"Another registered full-time student had just picked up his government bursary cheque late in January, and then three days later wrote to the registrar asking to be withdrawn. Although he had received \$700 from the government, he had not paid his second installment of fees of \$280.

"Perhaps he was the one who sent a postcard from the Caribbean to the minister who was responsible for student aid.

"Dear Minister, Thanks for the bursary cheque. Wish you were here.

---A Needy Student."

"How can these problems arise especially when so many students complain (some with justification that it is so difficult to obtain adequate funding from the provincial student aid offices)?

"Part of the problem can be placed at the doorstep of both the provincial student aid authorities and the federal Guaranteed Loans Administration. In some cases the university simply cannot obtain the guidance it needs; in others the governmental agencies seem to be reluctant to take a firm stand.

"Part of the problem rests at the universities and colleges themselves. This involves the checking and the endorsing procedures, both of which are part of the certification process.

"According to C.S.L. Plan regulations, students must have and maintain the status of full-time registered students for the duration of the academic year (or semester, where that sessional operation is offered) in order to obtain and retain governmental funding. This requires that the university (don't laugh) knows whether the student is registered at the time that C.S.L. documents are presented for endorsement.

"Who does the endorsing? Judging from the comments of provincial student aid offices, this is a more crucial matter than where or how the endorsing is done.

"...virtually anyone may sign a C.S.L. form and as long as this loose 'practice' is continued the chance of fraud or the chance of error in endorsement is too great.

"At this point the banks enter the picture. Many banks, especially those near university campi, are usually "thorough" and "nonsensical" in their processing; but there are still too many lending institutions and managers who remain -- 10 years after the start of the Plan -- remarkably ignorant.

"An assortment of weaknesses in the system is of great benefit to those who are unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the situation. The 'rip-off artists' know that the regulations are not always clear, are not always enforced, and that some student aid authorities or universities are not as thorough as they should be. They know, too, that the attorneys-general departments are most reluctant to initiate any legal proceedings unless it can be completely documented that there really was intent to com-

mit fraud. While this is admirable from the point of view of justice, it is most frustrating and totally unhelpful in our grappling with the problem of 'fringe-crime'.

"A delinquent student can always plead that 'he didn't know' (this is one place where ignorance of the law is a successful defence) or that 'the authorities gave the money to me and the university confirmed my enrollment, and surely "they" know whether I am eligible.' This kind of student knows also that very loud complaints in the right areas can work wonders in circumventing the rules and, damn it, he is correct. Is it still difficult to understand why many view the present system as one which encourages misuse of funds?

"In fairness I must emphasize that delinquent students are in a minority, but their transgressions are salient and they are not being combated effectively. This tarnishes the image of the whole student aid system in the eyes of those who are the least knowledgeable about it but vital to it -- the public.

"Comfortable it would be to adopt the view that 'It is only the public's money' and thereby avoid considerable hassle which all-too-often is in vain anyway. That I cannot accept. Meanwhile 'the sting' continues."

RECENT RESULTS

Fencing: 2nd Annual Lieutenant Governor's Challenge

MEN'S FOIL Paul Donovan won the gala event and placed second in the tournament; David Green placed third in both the gala event and the tournament.

WOMEN'S FOIL

Barbara Daniels won both the tournament and the gala event; Karen Moland was second in the tournament and third in the gala.

MEN'S EPEE

Gerhard Nehr won the gala competition and finished second in the tournament; Allan Finley won the tournament and David Green placed second in the gala and third in the tournament.

Volleyball

Acadia Invitational Volleyball Tournament Saturday, Jan. 17: Women's Division: Round Robin Event: Dalhousie had a 5 and 0 record; Ceilidh had a 4 and 0 record. Final:

Dalhousie 11; 15; 10
Ceilidh 15; 8; 15.

Swimming

Dalhousie Double Dual Swim Meet

MEN

UNB edged Dalhousie 57-55
Dal beat Memorial 70-42

WOMEN

UNB downed Dalhousie 67-44
Dal won over MUN 72-34

Lynn Sutcliff and Steve McGaffin were big winners for Dalhousie, each winning two events.

HOCKEY

The Tigers made a comeback last weekend with a double victory -- 12-1 and 9-4 -- over the Memorial Beothuks. Leading scorer was freshman centre, Earle Theriault, who netted nine goals.

Men's Basketball

Dal 86 St. F.X. 77

Women's Basketball

Dal 65 St. F.X. 61

In the November issue of The Bulletin, official publication of the Canadian Association of College and University Student Services (CACUSS), Robert D. Tennant, Jr., contributed two research papers.

Mr. Tennant is Assistant Director of Awards at Dalhousie University, a position he has held for a number of years. He graduated in 1967 with an honors baccalaureate from the University of Waterloo.

His recent research studies on different aspects of student life concerned financial matters:

- 1) The cost of an education in the professions at Dalhousie; and
- 2) Canada Student Loans and the problems associated with the plan.

With the permission of Mr. Tennant, University News publishes extracts from his reports.

Cost of an Education in the Professions at Dalhousie University

The figures refer ONLY to those students who approached Dalhousie for financial assistance.

In surveying single and married students who were pursuing dental, law or medical studies at Dalhousie, the purpose was threefold -- to obtain a better idea of the actual order of costs, resources and indebtedness.

students who were assisted by Dalhousie University are summarized in the following table:

1974-75

Year	Dentistry	Law	Medicine
I	19	10	4
II	4	16	17
III	30	20	24
IV	18	N.A.	17
Faculty enrolment	15	20	15

The above figures are approximate only, and are based on the number of students who were included in the survey (i.e. those who approached the university for funding.)

IRREGULARITIES

In one year, Mr. Tennant uncovered \$127,000 worth of irregularities with regard to Canada Student Loans and Provincial Bursaries for Dalhousie students.

In a survey of the range of problems which "rip-off" or "non-eligible" students present when they obtain loans, Mr. Tennant discusses registration withdrawal, unpaid fees, change in study status, improper document endorsement and lack of guidelines.

A few examples:

"THE STING"

"To the public, the amounts of money that are spent each year to subsidize university students must seem substantial if not excessive. And, although there is still a genuine case for further assistance, especially for students in certain more costly programmes (and married students generally), it would indeed be difficult to advocate such funding when there is such "misuse" of monies already available.

"I refer here to the continuing "rip-offs" that infest our student aid programmes, despite the reasonable efforts of many individuals to combat them.

"With a few real cases, let me illustrate the sort of problems with which universities must deal.

"1. A student is listed in the university's student directory as being a 'full-time' registered student. Quite accidentally, it is discovered that that person is also a full-time employee. When the student presented his Schedule I for endorsement, the university declined on the grounds that the student, since he was in the labour force full-time, could not also be a full-time student. In doing so, the university cited a G.L.A. definition:

DENTISTRY

The results show that dentistry is the most expensive program on an annual basis for both single and married students. Dental students tended to have nearly maximum governmental funding, good summer savings and bank loans.

The average dental graduand who is married has expenses totalling approximately \$7,700 and an accumulated indebtedness of nearly \$22,000. The single dental graduand will have had expenses of about \$4,500 per year, and an indebtedness by his final year of over \$11,000.

LAW

Law students, in comparison, had the least expensive course of study. The single students averaged \$3,300 expenses per year. A married graduand with children spent about \$7,000 while his total indebtedness was \$10,186. The single student finished law school owing \$6,552.

Law students seemed to have full loan funding and about half of the bursary. Single students as a group tended to be the least resourceful in having summer savings.

MEDICAL STUDENTS

Medical students' expenses and indebtedness fell between those for students in the other two faculties. As a group, medical students tended to receive maximum governmental funding in loans and about two-thirds of the bursary.

The single student had expenses of upwards of \$4,000 and owed about the same per year. The single graduand, on the average, had an indebtedness of \$12,700.

For married medical students expenses were higher. The married graduand with children spent \$7,583 a year and finished training with \$13,765 indebtedness.

ASSISTANCE, PLEASE

It is a common belief that students who undertake professional studies in dentistry, law or medicine are more likely to come from families with higher income levels. That point was confirmed in this (Mr. Tennant's) survey. The percentage of

Massive government intervention in the economy, and in the regulation of industries in particular, has gone far beyond what it was originally intended to do.

So says Dalhousie Law Professor Hudson Janisch.

The subject, he adds, is rich in history -- regulation dates back to 1908, in the Nova Scotia telephone industry -- and provides a wealth of information for the researcher and the student of law.

For Dr. Janisch, telecommunications holds a special interest.

In the last two summers, on behalf of the Law Reform Commission of Canada, he has spent his time in Ottawa investigating the major procedures of the Canadian Transport Commission, the major federal regulatory agency governing transportation and telecommunications.

In addition, he collaborated with Dalhousie economist, Professor Paul B. Huber, in a Critique of the Provincial Regulation of Telecommunication in the Atlantic Provinces.

Prepared for the federal Department of Communications, the study concentrated on two inter-related parts:

- 1—A legal and administrative analysis of regulation and telecommunications in the Atlantic provinces; and
- 2—An economic analysis of the effects of the regulatory process on the provision of telecommunications in the region.

In a sense, the study demonstrates one of the major purposes of the seminar Dr. Janisch leads at the Law School on regulated industries. A major focus of the seminar is to develop among his students an appreciation of how the law interacts with other disciplines. Emphasis is also on the social and economic impact of the legal process and the importance of flexibility in the legal system.

The economic and social issues are evident in a study prepared by Prof. Janisch's students last year under the title *Issues in Maritime Telecommunication Regulation*. The subjects in the study touched on the behaviour of the mature corporation under regulatory constraints, regulation of utility construction, rate regulation in the cable TV industry, pay telephones and social impact studies, the rationale behind directory assistance charging, the recovery of telephone installation cost: the

alternatives and the company choice.

The collected papers were discussed at a "regulated industries weekend", attended by senior representatives from the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities, the Maritime Council of Premiers, and Maritime Tel. and Tel.

The trend in this field, according to Prof. Janisch, is to greater consciousness of the social implications of telecommunications and transportation regulation. From the lawyer's point of view it means trying to devise a legal system which will:

*Balance the sometimes competing interests of the company which provides the service, and the interests of the consumer of that service;

*Make the law flexible enough to take into account social and economic questions without abandoning its primary commitment to the fairness of procedures and individual rights.

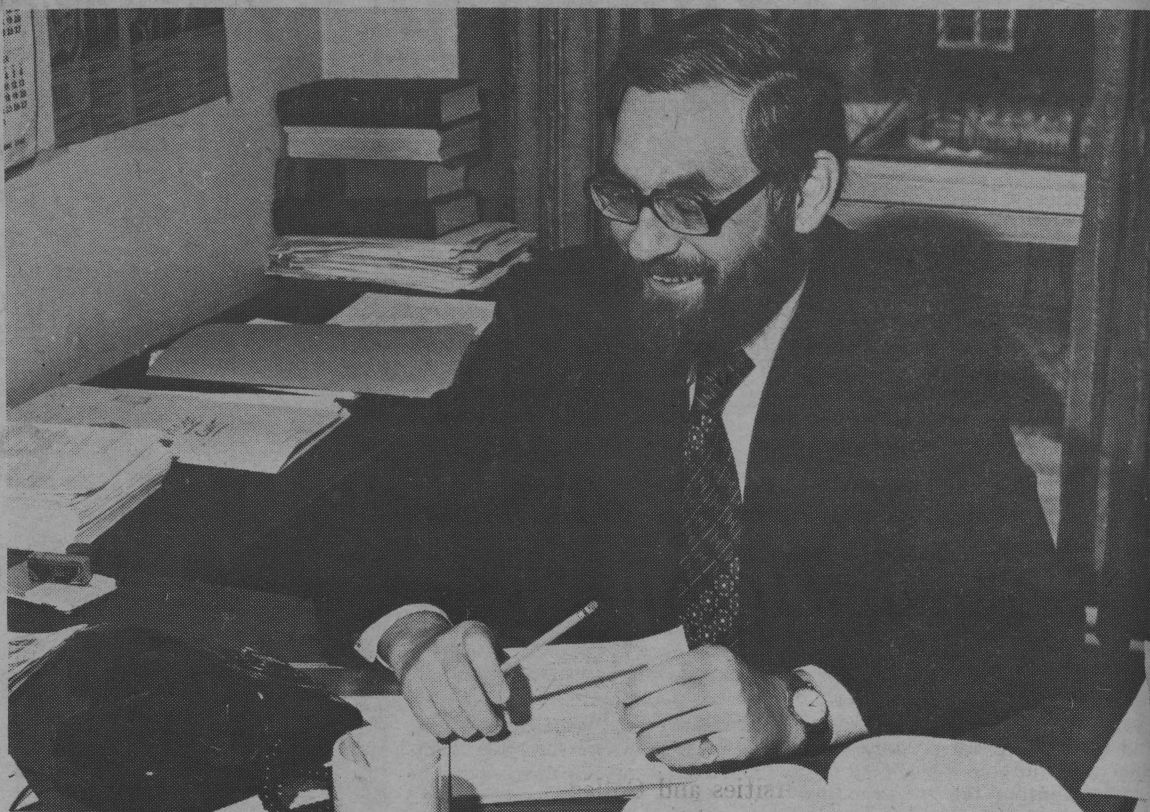
He says the lawyer must help to provide effective, vigorous regulation but regulation that is fair.

The regulated industries course offers several challenges. As its leader, Janisch says the subject is worth studying to observe how the law can create a forum for other processes; how the lawyer can serve as a generalist rather than a specialist by drawing on the various professionals (rate expert, accountant, economist) together.

As a teacher he asks his students to consider the following social and philosophical implications associated with regulation:

1. Although companies often feel threatened by regulation, they must nonetheless exercise their powers with more social awareness, and

2. With the overwhelming spread of regulations, students must ask whether or not this regulation achieves all that it is thought it can. The cost of regulation must always be borne in mind.



Hudson Janisch: Dr. Janisch teaches administrative law and torts and offers a seminar in regulated industries. For the course he has, along with a former student, compiled a 600-page case book with mater-

ials based on telecommunications regulations in Canada.

As chairman of the Faculty of Law's Public Services Committee he and his colleagues have organized a two-day conference, Telecommunications Regulations at

the Crossroads.

Scheduled for Feb. 27-28, the venture has received support from the federal Department of Communications and the four Atlantic telephone companies.

Telecommunications conference Feb. 27-28

Executives from the four Atlantic provinces' telephone companies, representatives from Canadian telecommunications organizations and the provincial Public Utilities Board, general counsel for the Consumer Association of Canada in addition to a business commentator, and an economic consultant will be among the principal speakers at a Telecommunications Regulation conference at Dalhousie on Feb. 27-28.

The conference is sponsored by the Faculty of Law's Public Services Committee in cooperation with the Atlantic-

based telephone companies.

The sessions will examine pricing, costs, consumer protection, the issue of jurisdiction, competition, inflation and regulation.

One of the highlights of the two-day meeting will be the keynote address by Nicholas Johnson, a widely known commentator on broadcasting and telecommunications regulation. Johnson was a former member of the Federal Communications Commission. He is author of numerous publications, including the best seller, *How to Talk Back to Your Television Set*.

Recital given at Yarmouth

Violinist Philippe Djokic and pianist Lynn Stodola, both members of the Department of Music, presented a joint recital last Sunday for the Yarmouth Cultural Concert Series.

They featured works for violin and piano by Vitali, Chausson, Brahms, Wieniawski and Ravel. Miss Stodola also played solo works by Chopin.

German films

The Department of German has organized the following program of German films:

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1976
KATZELMACHER (1968)
Director: Rainer Werner Fassbinder
Cast: Hanna Schygulla, Elga Sorbas, Doris Mattes
German without subtitles.

Wednesday, March 3, 1976
NICHT VERSOHN, 1964/65
Director: Jean Maria Straub
Cast: Henning Harmsen, Ulrich Hopmann, Ernst Kutzinski
German without subtitles.

Wednesday, April 7, 1976
TABU, 1930
Director: F.W. Murnau
no cast
silent film with music and English subtitles.
All films will be shown in the Killam Library Auditorium at 8 p.m. No admission fee.

Conference series: A unique forum

The Law School recently demonstrated once again that, through its conference series organized by the Public Services Committee, it could provide a unique forum in which different disciplines could meet to discuss common problems.

The one-day December conference on Current Issues in Family Law attracted 105 registrants including lawyers, law teachers, family court judges, administrators, social workers, psychiatrists, and representatives from various government agencies.

Active participants from the

law school were Professors Foote, McBride, Ortega and Thomas.

The session on Custody in Divorce in which lawyers and psychiatrists exchanged views as to their roles in custody litigation was of particular interest. Don Oliver represented the view of the lawyer, while Dr. Doris Hirsch, psychiatrist at the IWK Hospital, presented the medical side. Commentators were Dr. Aiden Stokes, psychiatrist from the IWK Hospital and Ronald Backman, psychologist and human relations consultant.

A CANADIAN POLICY FOR UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR FINANCING: A brief to the Prime Minister and provincial premiers

From the Association of Universities
and Colleges of Canada

Re-examination needed

After eight years of comparative neglect or piecemeal consideration, the Canadian dimension of university policy needs re-examination.

Before major changes are made in the financing arrangements, policy objectives must be specified and the division of fiscal responsibilities for achieving these objectives reassessed.

The universities, through the

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, wish to assure that there is a "national university 'voice' to make representations and to be consulted continuously and systematically on all policy issues of a federal-provincial or interprovincial nature affecting universities."*

They are equally concerned that a way be found to bring together federal and provincial spokesmen in a forum to which their "voice" may be addressed.

The need for such a policy is the central recommendation of this brief. Indeed, consultation should begin immediately amongst representatives of the universities, the provincial governments and the federal government with a view to establishing a national policy for universities consonant with the plans of the provincial and regional university systems, AUCC is prepared to initiate these consultations.

Canadian universities in 1975

At the end of the third quarter of the 20th Century, Canada possesses a network of universities that rank high among those of the developed countries of the world.

Its universities have achieved new levels of scholarly excellence while opening their doors to a high proportion of both the 18-4 age group and the population as a whole.

A period of extremely rapid growth, ending as the 1970s began, added new universities and doubled and tripled the enrolment in many existing institutions.

Nevertheless, our universities continue to be dedicated to teaching and research, fostering critical awareness, imparting high professional skills, providing a pool of expertise and specialized competence to society, arousing intellectual curiosity and setting the standards for meticulous enquiry.

Canadians, we believe, hold their universities in high esteem. The critics of the universities, as is proper in an open society, have been occasionally harsh and sometimes penetrating, but woe betide the government that proposes to deprive a Canadian community of its university or a Canadian family of its goal of sending its sons and daughters to university.

Canadian universities have a special character. Very few of them are "private" institutions in the American sense, nor are they state institutions, staffed by public servants, as in so many European countries.

Practically all of our universities receive the great bulk of their funding from government grants. Private funding, especially from fees, has steadily declined as a proportion of operating revenues.

Although in theory, Canadian universities still retain the right to set their own fees, in fact

they accept provincial government guidance on when and by how much fees will change. In recent years, fee levels have remained almost constant.

Again, in theory, each province could create a university system unique unto itself; but in fact the differences amongst universities, as one moves from province to province, are much less striking than their similarities.

Canadians reap great benefits from these constants in university life. Inter-provincial mobility for students is high. The significance of a Canadian university degree can be assessed reliably without detailed knowledge of the institution that awarded it. Professional degree standards are affected, of course, by the professional body into which entrance is sought by the graduate but these standards tend, even when the licensing body is provincial, to be country-wide.

Even in the case of the undergraduate non-professional degrees, the desire to assure that the degree holder may enter the best graduate schools in Canada, Europe or the United States keeps quality closely comparable from one institution to the next.

Variations amongst Canadian universities do, of course, exist especially in terms of the range of programs they offer. Some universities give degrees at the PhD, the Master's and the Bachelor's levels, others at only Master's and Bachelor's levels, still others at the Bachelor's level alone.

The number of professional degree programs differs from institution to institutions.

In each province except Prince Edward Island, however, there is at least one institution that provides PhD programs and professional degree programs in some considerable measure.

The provincial governments'

primary control over higher education has meant that more or less complete systems of university education exist in each province. At the same time, the federal government's responsibility for half the operating costs of this education, paid to the provinces as unconditional grants, has meant that roughly comparable efforts can be made to build such a system in each jurisdiction.

Discrepancies in terms of the scope and meaning of university education from province to province have been further lessened by the development of alternative institutions for post-secondary education: CEGEP's in Quebec, CAAT's in Ontario, community colleges and Institutes of Technology.

These institutions have taken the pressure off Canadian universities to provide the local vocational skills training programs that characterize so many state universities and colleges in the United States. They permit the universities to concentrate on the programs they handle best, those which are clearly at a university level.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the AUCC in its brief of 1973 called for a continuation of the Fiscal Arrangements Act's provisions for cost sharing on post-secondary education. A financing mechanism that had seen Canadian universities through a huge and on the whole orderly expansion was not lightly to be abandoned or seriously modified.

Two and a half years later, both governments and the universities have become more acutely aware of inherent shortcomings in the funding system, but they are not at the point of calling for a precipitous dismantling of the tax transfers and adjustment payments that have served Canadian higher education well since 1967.

Cost-sharing:

TWO-YEAR EXTENSION SOUGHT

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada wants a two-year extension to the present cost-sharing arrangements between the federal and provincial governments for the financing of universities to allow time for the development of a Canadian policy for universities.

In a brief presented this week to the Prime Minister and provincial premiers, the AUCC says that such a policy does not now exist and that there is at present no mechanism for developing it.

The brief urges the identification of centres and programs of excellence in Canadian universities by the federal and provincial governments and the universities. It notes that in many fields, a large number of institutions with small, mediocre programs is a poor substitute for one or two institutions with first-rate programs. The Association also says that more research institutes directed at meeting national needs should be created and those that exist should be provided with the support necessary to foster first-class achievement.

The brief points out that in 1975 the level of university incomes makes it an extremely difficult exercise to allocate funds from general revenues to cover the indirect costs of research. It urges both levels of government to provide their granting councils and agencies with sufficient funds to permit them to pay for the indirect costs, excluding professional salaries, of the research they fund in universities. For mission-oriented research, the brief urges that full costs be covered by granting bodies and that efforts be made to ensure that consistent policies are followed by all agencies involved in the administration of contracts and grants.

The brief was presented to the Prime Minister last week, by a delegation headed by the president of the Association, Dr. Michael Oliver, president of Carleton University. At the same time, copies of the brief were delivered to the provincial premiers via special delivery. During this month, the AUCC is meeting each premier or his representative to discuss the brief. Following is the schedule of meetings that have thus far been arranged:

Jan. 19, Newfoundland; Jan. 20, Nova Scotia; Jan. 22, Prince Edward Island; Jan. 23, New Brunswick; Jan. 27, Manitoba; Jan. 28, Saskatchewan; Jan. 29, Alberta; Jan. 30, British Columbia

The association notes that Canadian universities have had neither the channels nor the opportunity to consult fully with the federal and provincial governments on the kind of national policy that is both feasible and desirable for the last quarter of the century.

Canada is not ready for major changes in the sharing of university costs between the provinces and the federal government because no forum exists for examining and testing the implications of such changes. An orderly examination of the university from the national and international perspectives is urgently needed as a complement to the provincial and regional views.

The AUCC calls for the immediate commencement of consultations between the federal government, the provincial governments and the universities and indicates its willingness to initiate these consultations.

The Association does not believe university policy can be fully considered in the context of discussions on fiscal arrangements.

While the implications of any change in the methods or sources of funding for university priorities would undoubtedly receive consideration, this cannot be expected to be the chief determinant of a policy that must satisfy the crucial test of equity in tax-sharing.

The Association commends the present fiscal arrangement as having served Canada's universities well during a time of unprecedented growth.

It says, however, that the major shortcoming of the arrangement is the resulting regionalization of the country's universities.

Despite the fact the federal government pays to the provinces as unconditional grants half of the operating costs of Canadian universities, the provincial governments are seen more and more as the source or route of university revenues and there is little assurance that Canadian objectives will receive attention commensurate with their importance for balanced university development.

A Canadian policy for universities and their financing

Consequences of funding arrangements

Some of the faults of the existing structure of Canadian universities are the consequence of carrying its good features too far.

It is doubtful whether a centralized jurisdiction over universities could have responded as well to the public demand for broader access to higher education as did the provincial systems which arose during the 1960's.

Since 1967, however, the major portion of the funds received by universities has come from or has been channelled through the provincial governments. Federal funding under the Fiscal Arrangements Act is more and more looked on by the provincial governments as assistance for the operation of provincial universities for provincial purposes.

Some concern has been expressed about direct federal assistance for university research without prior consultation with the provincial governments. Increasingly, too, questions are being raised about limits on enrolment from other countries and from other provinces.

At the same time the universities, seeing the extent to which the provincial governments have become the source or route of their revenues (including the regulation of their fees), have come to focus their attention upon their relations with the provincial governments as their primary interface with government.

The last decade has consequently seen the rapid

development of provincial and regional organizations, as exemplified by such bodies as the Conference of Rectors and Principals of the Universities of Quebec and the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations, and their relative influence compared to such national organizations as AUCC and the Canadian Association of University Teachers has grown enormously.

The general effect of federal funding by unconditional transfers has thus been a provincialization of universities to such a degree that there is little assurance that national objectives will receive attention commensurate with their importance for balanced university development.

The indirect costs of research

Particularly disquieting is the danger that both the research and teaching efforts of Canadian universities will suffer if changes are not made in the methods of financing university research.

In 1969, a report commissioned by the Science Council of Canada and the Canada Council strongly urged that "the federal research councils meet the full indirect costs arising from council-supported research in each university".*

In support of their recommendation, the authors of the committee's report observed "that the provincial grants to universities are geared primarily to enrolment, and cannot be expected to reflect the volume of federally supported research in any given university.

"Accordingly, since each university meets the indirect costs of research out of revenue which does not include indirect cost allowances directly proportional to the volume of federally assisted research, it

can pay these costs only through deliberate budgetary allocations that will entail important marginal sacrifices in other outlays, notably the teaching program, or non-assisted research, or administrative services."

When these words were written, few Canadian universities were in financial difficulties, for enrolment growth was high and fully funded.

In 1975, the situation is quite different. Many provincial jurisdictions have not provided increases in university funding sufficient to cover both enrolment increases and inflation, let alone to permit universities to share in real increases in the Gross National Product.

Allocation of funds from general university revenues to cover the indirect costs of research has thus become a much more difficult exercise.

Physical facilities, library holdings and services and support staff sufficient to permit the best use to be made of grants-in-aid of research are more and more

difficult to fund within constrained university budgets. Either research or teaching must suffer.

The case for increasing the monies available to federal Granting Councils so as to permit them to pay indirect costs (estimated at approximately 35% of direct costs) excluding professional salaries is stronger than ever.

For mission-oriented research, we urge that full costs be covered, and that efforts continue to assure that consistent practices in administering contracts and grants be followed by all federal government agencies.

Increasingly university research is being sponsored by provincial governments. We welcome this diversification and recommend that precisely the same principles guide the provinces' funding and administration of grants and contracts.

*John B. Macdonald et al. The Role of the Federal Government in Support of Research in Canadian Universities. Special Study No. 7 prepared for The Science Council of Canada and the Canada Council. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1969, p.136-137.

Centres and programs of excellence

In another way, a strength of the present structure of Canadian universities has a corresponding weakness. The reliance on the uniformity of Canadian university standards, a consequence of the development of ten university systems, carries with it a danger of insufficient diversity and insufficient concentration of resources to produce true centres of excellence.

L.-P. Bonneau and J.A. Corry in *Quest for the Optimum* (AUCC, 1972) use the example of South Asian studies as an area where excellence can only be achieved if a small number of institutions are deliberately selected on a Canada-wide basis for a concentration of effort.

They comment: "We might well reach a point where as many as ten study and research centres (one per province) will try to hire qualified teachers, will be concerned with the recruitment of students and will buy identical books, competing for those that are scarce.

"As far as we could learn, no one has asked the federal government, nor has the federal government made an estimate of, how many South Asian experts it thinks the country needs."*

This example focusses on an area that will be outside the central core of studies at any Canadian university, but the need for centres and programs of excellence in fields of research and enquiry which are of special national importance is even more pressing.

More research institutes directed to meeting national needs should be created and those that exist should be provided with the extra support that will foster first-class achievement.

In many fields, a large number of institutions with small, mediocre programs are a poor substitute for one or two institutions with first-rate programs.

Even in research, there is no adequate mechanism for making national choices and for concentrating national resources. Using 10 provincial frames of

reference for university specialization may mean total neglect of some fields, proliferation in others. Institutional diversity is curtailed; excellence may be unattainable.

Library development is a special case which deserves attention. Every university must have its library; no university library can develop its holdings and its services to meet every academic need.

Systems of provincial or even regional co-ordination of university libraries cannot be comprehensive enough to assure that balanced, wide-reaching and economical development occurs.

The case for linking provincial and regional library development plans within a country-wide framework is self-evident. Funds for such a Canadian plan are lacking. The co-ordination of computer development and of access to machine-readable data archives present similar challenges.

*Bonneau, L.-P. and Corry, J.A. *Quest for the Optimum*, Ottawa, Ontario, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1972, p.189.

DALHOUSIE

January 1976

ALUMNI NEWS



George Cooper, President of the Alumni Association (and only barely in this picture on the left) seems to have cracked a joke at the Alumni-Student Council dinner. Next to him is Murray Rankin (back on) and at the table to the right is Dr. Carl Dexter. (Tom Mooney, Dal Photo)



G.E.C. "Ted" Brown, chairman of the Alumni-Student Relations Committee, and behind him is Bruce Russell, President of the Student Union.

ALUMNI HOST STUDENTS

It's becoming a tradition.

The Alumni-Student Council dinner is becoming an eagerly anticipated event which both Council members and Alumni Board of Directors circle on their calendars. This year's turnout on October 23 was a most rewarding one with 42 people showing up for a buffet at the Dalhousie Faculty Club. The dinner itself was a success, and the food quickly disappeared while barmen were kept busy for the evening.

But while the students enjoy being hosted by the Board members for the evening, and while each group enjoys meeting the other, it is really an interchange of Alumni-Student ideas which is the purpose of the dinner.

This is the night when the Board gets a chance to find out "what's happening" with this year's students — a chance to see what issues most concern them and to catch up on Dalhousie from the students' point of view. Alumni Board members are involved with Dalhousie in various ways.

The very fact that they serve on the Board shows that they have an interest in their university. As well, they keep up to date at the monthly Association meetings. A number of them serve on the University Board of Governors. Through these associations, however, the view which they get of the university tends to be concerned mainly with its administration and policies. In addition, we all remember Dalhousie as it was in our time and the very real possibility exists that Alumni don't have a chance to look at the Dalhousie which is today's students' world. Dinner night is an ideal chance for

Alumni to look at their university with new eyes.

Of course, the shoe is also on the other foot. This is the students' opportunity to find out what the Alumni Association is all about. Usual questions about the Association are: Just what IS the Alumni Association? What does it do? Who gets to be a Board member? etc.

There is usually a main topic of conversation, and this year the discussion centered around student housing and student aid — the two main areas of concern for this year's Dal student.

From the discussion came the promise of a closer look at the student housing problem. Plans are in the works to meet with the Vice-President who is responsible for housing and with the other university personnel involved. As well, it was mentioned that a formal meeting between the Board and Council might be of mutual benefit.

Both groups seemed to feel that the dinner this year was useful. The mood seemed to be that meetings could be more than just a once-a-year affair and that perhaps this could be the start of a closer relationship between Alumni and the student body.

100th Anniversary Project: Progress Report

In the last edition of the Alumni News (November 1975) we told you a little about the Alumni Association's 100th Anniversary Project.

To mark the occasion, we originally planned to produce a videotape showing highlights of life at Dalhousie over the past century as well as a 100-year year-book.

Over the past two months we have been very busy putting together estimates, interviewing media people, planning a budget, and gathering experts in various fields. Some of this research has shown us

that film is a far better, more suitable and more versatile medium for our purpose. We have therefore made the decision to take advantage of the better quality which colour film can offer the project.

While we have been readying our proposal, we have also been seeking the necessary approval for the project. All of the preliminary hurdles have been passed and now it only remains for the Board of Governors of the University to consider the proposal. This meeting is slated to take place at the end of January.

In the meantime, we are still busily

gathering material. Our own University Archives, as well as the Provincial Archives, are full of photographs, old Gazettes, copies of *Pharos*, etc. but more material is needed. Needed too are suggestions about who to interview, what to include, which highlights must not be missed, etc. The Program Committee welcomes all suggestions from the Alumni about the project. We have been very fortunate in acquiring the services of a number of experts to work on the film and the book, but we hope to have grass roots Alumni input to go with this. This is your project, and we would be delighted to have your suggestions.

INSIDE:

African Studies Centre	3
Campus Notes	5
Dalumni	6
3 New Deans	6

DALHOUSIE ALUMNI NEWS

January 1976



Volume 32

Number 1

The **Dalhousie Alumni News** is the official publication of the Dalhousie Alumni Association. It is published three times a year as a supplement to the **University News** and in the summer in magazine format. It is produced by the Alumni Office, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia with the assistance of the University Graphics Department and is printed by the Dartmouth Free Press.

Editor: Kathleen Roberts.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary President:
President:
Vice-President:
Past President:
Secretary:
Treasurer:
Women's Division Representatives:

Medical Alumni Representative:
Director of Alumni Affairs:
President of Dalhousie Student Union:
Young Alumni Club Chairman:
Nursing Alumni Representative:
Library Service Representative:

Judge R.E. Inglis
George T.H. Cooper
Mrs. Ronald MacDonald
John R. Grant
Mrs. David Mann
Duncan MacGregor Murray
Mrs. Thomas Wintermans
Mrs. D.K. Murrery
Mrs. John Longard
Dr. C. Donald Vair
Bruce G. Irwin
Bruce Russell
Herman Varma
Mrs. David Mann
Peter Glenister

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1973-76

G.E.C. "Ted" Brown
Dr. Carl Dexter
Mrs. Peter Green

1974-77

Mrs. Peter MacGregor
Murrery M. Rankin
W. Struan Robertson

1975-78

Dr. Joan F.B. Cahill
Dr. James McD. Corston
Dr. Byron L. Reid

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1974-76

W. Graham Allan
Dr. Douglas A. Eisner
John R. Grant
Mrs. Ronald A. MacDonald
Mrs. J. Thomas MacQuarrie
Duncan MacGregor Murray

1975-76

Fraser A. Dewis
Gerald A. Mosher

1975-77

Wesley G. Campbell
George T.H. Cooper
Dr. Donna Curry
A. Martin Smith, Q.C.
Dr. Marjorie L. Smith
Ian A. Thompson

Both shortages and surpluses of Grads predicted

Canada faces both shortages and surpluses of new university graduates during the next ten years, according to results of a study undertaken by the Technical Service Council (TSC).

The TSC examined job prospects for graduates with bachelor's degrees in engineering, chemistry, business and commerce.

It predicts that a shortage of new graduates in engineering will continue until 1978. From 1978 to 1985 available engineering graduates will range from 2,900 to 3,300 but demand is expected to plummet to a 30-year low of 1,500 by 1984.

The supply of new graduates with a first degree in chemistry is expected to be over

twice the demand for the next 10 years. Employers are expected to hire graduates from honors courses in preference to the more numerous graduates of pass programs.

A sharp decrease in demand for business and commerce graduates is expected around 1978. The decrease will be caused by a slowdown in population growth.

The TSC study was conducted by Edward Harvey of the University of Toronto and K.S.R. Murthy of Trent University. They used the CANDIDE computerized model of the Canadian economy to project labor demand in 12 major industry groups. The supply of graduates was predicted by projecting the growth of Canada's university-age population and studying trends in enrolment.

MEMORIAL TO WARREN PUBLICOVER



Dover Halifax County

Dalhousie Art Gallery receives donation

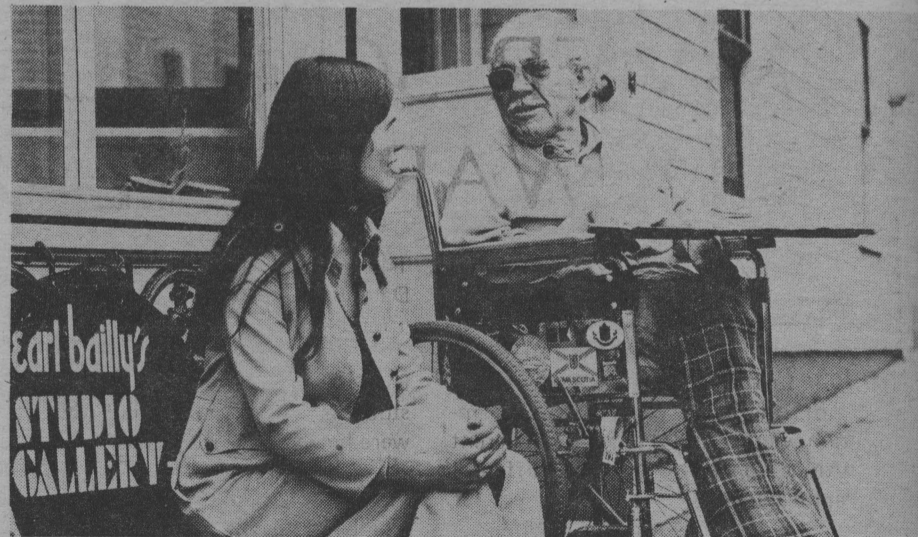
The Dalhousie Art Gallery has acquired a landscape painting by the well known Lunenburg artist, Earl Bailly, thanks to a donation by the Dalhousie Club of New York. This donation was made in memory of the late Warren Publicover, a member of the class of 1925, who was an active member of the New York Alumni and one of those who organised last May's reunion of the 1925 class.

Earl Bailly, a talented and prolific painter, works under most unusual and difficult circumstances. Confined to a wheelchair after suffering polio as a small child, he has overcome the constrictions of paralysis by manipulating paint brushes while holding them in his teeth. The painting, *Dover, Halifax County*, is a

fine example of Bailly's work, depicting a landscape and seacoast scene so familiar to the artist and to Mr. Publicover, who grew up in Lunenburg, a patron and friend of Earl Bailly.

The choice of this work was made by Bruce Ferguson, director of the Dalhousie Art Gallery, in consultation with the artist. Dalhousie University is extremely fortunate in the receipt of this admirable work, which has been added to the permanent collection of the Art Gallery, and grateful to the generosity of the Dalhousie Club of New York.

News Release
Dalhousie Cultural Activities



Landscape painter, Earl Bailly, receives cheque for painting "Dover, Halifax County", donated by Dalhousie Club of New York. The cheque was presented to Mr. Bailly by Mary Evans Assistant Curator of the Dalhousie Art Gallery. (Photo Charyl Wright)

Forecasts of employment by industry show that finance will be the most rapidly growing industry during the next decade, closely followed by government and services. The demand for graduates by the construction industry is expected to be cyclical while that in utilities, transportations and manufacturing will decline slowly.

The TSC says it agreed to finance the study when research indicated that a high school graduate had no way of estimating the job prospects of different kinds of university courses. Similarly, employers could not make plans with assurance that qualified graduates would be available.

Reprinted from *University Affairs*
November 1975

African Studies Centre Opens

A house on Seymour Street is the new home for the Centre for African Studies.

The Centre was officially opened on November 14, 1975 by the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. MacEachen gave the keynote address, while other distinguished visitors took part in the day-long seminar that marked the opening of the Centre. Among the speakers was the new director of the Centre, Dr. P.D. Pillay of the History Department.

African Studies at Dalhousie had its beginnings in the mid 1960's when the Political Science Department instituted a number of courses in African politics. Since then, a widening selection of courses has been offered, and in 1967 the History Department admitted the first doctoral students in African history. In 1969 an ad hoc committee was formed to give direction to African Studies, to bring together those people interested in teaching courses related to Africa, and to promote the study of Africa at Dalhousie. Most recently, in 1973-74, the University offered, for the first time, a BA with a specialization in Africa. There is no graduate program in African Studies as such at Dalhousie, but there are MA and PHD programs directly related to Africa in various departments.

With respect to materials, the Killam Library has one of the best collections on Africa in Canada. In addition to numerous books, government publications, bibliographies and journals, one hundred periodicals and newspapers on Africa are on the library's regular subscription list.

Students specializing in African Studies take courses in history, english, anthropology, political science and economics; the courses are given by members of these departments.



Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan MacEachen, Dr. Hicks and Dr. P.D. Pillay, Director of the Centre, at opening.

Dalhousie is contributing its own share of printed material to the field. The academic year 1974-75 began an agreement between Dalhousie University Press and Longmans for joint publication of the Dalhousie African Studies Series. Already rapid progress has been made towards the publication of the first three volumes.

CHRISTMAS GRADUATES

There was a time when no-one wanted to be a "Christmas graduate". These unfortunates were students who had failed first-term exams badly enough to be asked to leave university.

But times change, and over the years fewer courses at Dalhousie offered Christmas exams. Students no longer needed to drop out as a result of first-term tests and Christmas grads became obsolete.

They're back again this year but the 1976 version is altogether different. For the first time, in January Dalhousie graduated students who finished their course requirements by Christmas time. These students no longer had to wait until May to receive their degrees.

One of the reasons for the new rule is the changing nature of the university student. Increasingly, students are attending college on a part-time basis. Housewives take courses when they can; people work and attend school both on a part-time basis; and more students receive credits from summer school. (See article, this page) All of this results in larger numbers of students who find themselves in September of their last year with two or three

credits left to take. Rather than use a whole year to get these credits worked off, more are electing to take an equivalent number of half courses and finish up their studies at Christmas.

Along with the decision to award degrees after the first term come other changes in regulations. It has been decided that:

1. A student be permitted to register for a single term.
2. If a student takes more than one and one-half classes, he should be considered as full-time for the term.
3. Such a student should have the status and all the privileges of a full-time student, for the term.
4. Those taking fewer classes should continue to be classed as part-time students.
5. Those completing their work at Christmas should receive their degrees in January.

These regulations apply to those areas of the University where academic arrangements are such as to make this possible. (eg. there will be no new-style Christmas grads in Medicine or Law.)

SUMMER SCHOOLS - AN UPWARD TREND

In the summer of 1974, almost 16,000 students in the Atlantic Provinces enrolled in university summer credit programs. That was about 50 per cent of the 1973-74 full-time undergraduate enrolment of the area. Facilities and instruction were provided by 13 different institutions operating in 28 different geographical locales.

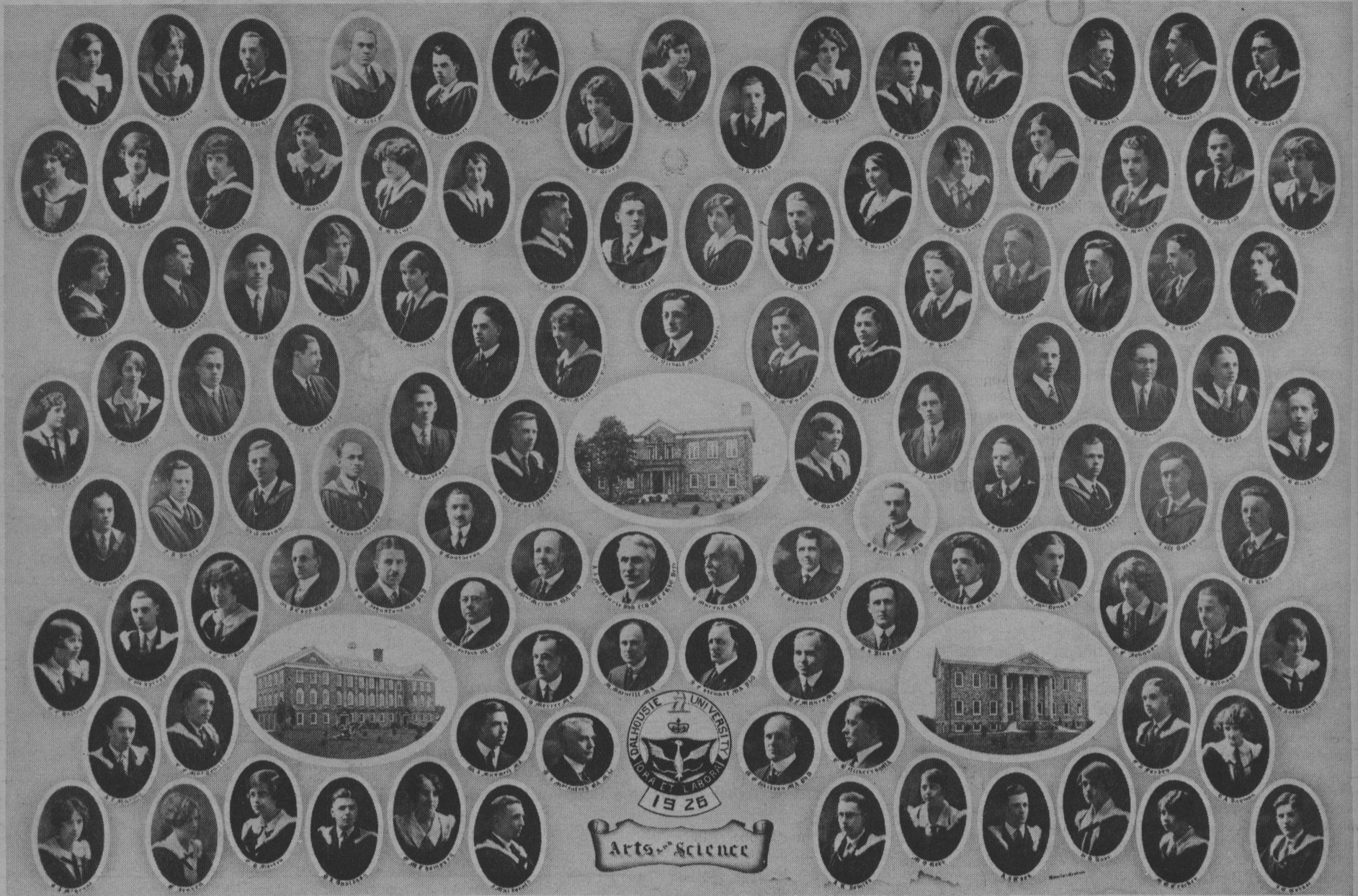
One of these was Dalhousie University where 1293 students attended summer school in 1974, while another 738 took classes at Mount Saint Vincent University. The figures for 1975 were 1552 students at Dalhousie and 774 at the Mount. From these figures it can be seen that from 1974 to 1975, total enrolment was up by 295 or 14.5%. Since 1972, when the co-ordinated summer school program between Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent was initiated, enrolment has increased by 41.5%.

The first summer session offered at Dalhousie was in 1963 when 110 students attended and ten faculty members taught.

By 1971, this had increased to 1000 students and 60 staff, and two sessions were held for the first time.

This past summer, 139 instructors were employed in the two sessions: 86 were regular faculty and 53 were visiting professors. A total of 149 classes were offered; 99 at Dalhousie. Of these, 64 were offered during the day and 85 in the evening, with about the same number of students in the classes, an average of 17.

A large number of students were in the 20-24 age group. However, approximately 66% were 25 years and over. It is assumed that for the most part this latter group are studying on a part-time basis.



THOSE WERE THE DAYS

1936
The Oldest College Paper in America
Dalhousie Gazette
THE COLLEGE BY THE SEA
Founded in the Year 1869

Editorial Staff

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

SPORTS EDITOR

ASSISTANTS

SOCIETY EDITOR BUSINESS MANAGER STAFF ARTIST LITERARY EDITOR

MERLE PURTILL J.R.H. SUTHERLAND C.F. BENTLEY ELIZABETH BALLEM

Classes of '26, '36 and '51

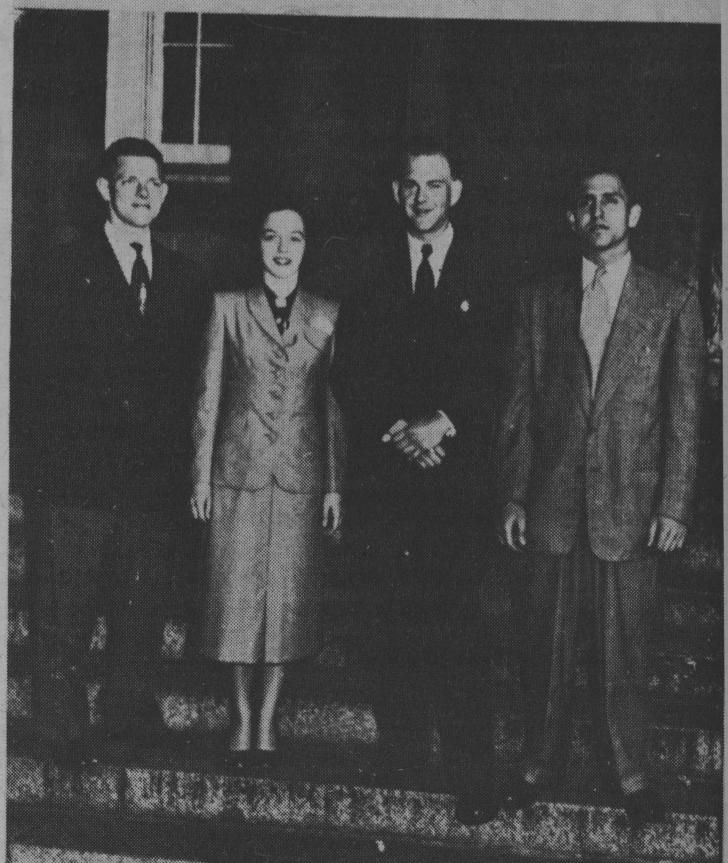
Come Back To DAL
May 10 - 13, 1976

To Renew Old Friendships & Memories

Receptions
Dinners
Luncheons
Lobster Party
Tours

And
FUN - FUN - FUN!

LIFE OFFICERS OF THE CLASS OF 1951 ...



Left to right: Harvard Kolm, Gretchen Fraser, Peter Doig (President), Strat Poulos.

CAMPUS NOTES

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Alexander H. Leighton has joined the faculty of medicine at Dalhousie as professor of psychiatry and preventive medicine and as a national health research scientist. Dr. Leighton received an honorary degree from Acadia University this past fall.

Order of Canada to IPA researcher

Dr. H.P. Moffat, a research associate and special lecturer with the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie, has been invested with the Order of Canada. Dr. Moffat is a distinguished educator. He has written extensively, serves prominently on numerous boards and associations in his profession and the community, and in 1968 he received an award for outstanding service to educational research in Canada.

New degree in nursing

This year, for the first time, Dalhousie is offering a Masters of Nursing degree. This is the only such program in the Atlantic provinces. Six other universities in Canada have comparative graduate degree courses, although Dalhousie's is unique in that it specializes in advanced preparation in the clinical areas of medical-surgical nursing or community health nursing with a functional focus in nursing service management of curriculum development. The three nurses enrolled in the program will leave the School of Nursing with an ability to test theories and concepts in nursing and with a beginning ability in research, an area recently receiving attention within the profession. They will also be able to work collaboratively with allied professional persons as teachers, administrators and the like and contribute "equally but differently" in the planning and implementation of total health care.

Legal aid booklet

Dalhousie Legal Aid Service has recently published a booklet "Employment Law: A Guide for Working People" which is designed as a simple guide for the lay person who is interested in knowing the general laws that affect working people. The booklet was primarily compiled by Betty Glenister (a third-year law student at Dalhousie), Howard Snow (BA'71, LLB'75), and Gail Vickery (LLB'75), under the direction of Professor Innis Christie (BA'58, LLB'62). It contains sections on The Individual Employment Contract, Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, Unions and Collective Bargaining, and Retraining Programs. Approximately 7000 copies of the booklet have been printed and they are available to the general public through the Law School.

London LLM's return

Seven students from the 1974 class in law at Dalhousie have just returned from graduate work at the University of London. Mary Clancy, Jim Ellis, Jim Hamilton, Mike Hicks, Mike Leir, Anne McLellan and John Plowman are now completing their articles with various Halifax firms. They have all successfully completed the requirements for their LLM's. The previous year, Greg North, Ron Pink and David Drinkwater, all 1973 graduates, were awarded LLM's from the University of London.

Clippings

Following the death of law graduate Mary Cleyle (BA'70, LLB'72) in October, the Dalhousie Law School set up a Mary Cleyle Fund. To date, even in spite of the mail strike, contributions amount to over \$2300.

□

Dalhousie Dean of Law, Ronald St. John MacDonald represented the Law School at the celebrations in Ottawa this fall marking the centenary of the Supreme Court of Canada. He also presided at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Canadian Council on International Law in October.

Elsie MacAloney Room dedicated

Elsie Campbell MacAloney, LM'18, BM'19, was a friend to the world of music and a friend to Dalhousie University.

After receiving her formal musical training at Dalhousie, Mrs. MacAloney taught music and coached vocalists in Boston and San Francisco. On her return to Halifax, she became actively involved with music in this city. She was one of the founders of the Halifax Symphonette, which eventually became the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra. Following the opening of the Dalhousie Arts Centre, she donated a grand piano to the new building.

Mrs. MacAloney died in June of 1975 and bequeathed \$100,000 to the university to be used at the discretion of the Governors

on any capital project relating to music. After other bequests, the university will also receive the residue of her estate, and this will be used to establish the "James and Abbie Campbell Memorial Fund", named after her parents. Income from this fund will go toward the promotion and development of the university's music program, with special reference to the development of a music library and for scholarships in music.

This past fall, the university fittingly honoured her love for music and for Dalhousie by naming the recital auditorium in the Dalhousie Arts Centre, the "Elsie MacAloney Room". The room was dedicated by university President Dr. Henry D. Hicks at a special ceremony, and the dedication was marked by a concert of the Dalhousie Chamber Solists.



Pictured at the cocktail party for the Medical Refresher Course: From left to right: Mrs. Carl Tupper; Miss Barbara Blauvelt, Administrative Assistant to the Medical School; The Honourable Dr. C.L. Gosse (BSC'33, MD'39); and Dr. W.R. Carl Tupper (BSC'40, MD'43).

Med refresher

The 49th annual Dalhousie Medical Refresher Course was held in Halifax on November 17, 18 and 19. The course was presented in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Major addresses were given in obstetrics, gynaecology, psychiatry and

geriatrics. Small group clinics were held each afternoon, and the John Stewart Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. D. Skelton, a specialist in geriatrics and the director and head of the department of extended care at St. Boniface Hospital in Winnipeg.

Legal Aid joins Helpline

Dalhousie Legal Aid, together with HELPLINE, has begun an experimental legal information service. HELPLINE is a Halifax-based telephone operation, staffed by volunteers, which supplies an around-the-clock information, counselling, and referral service for drug, alcohol, crisis and personal problems. Now, in addition to the above services, HELPLINE operators are able to provide basic information about the legal system.

The operators have completed a training course given by two Dalhousie third-year law students, John McLean and Dave Fredricksen. A legal information manual has been prepared for the use of the operators and such information as court locations and jurisdiction, family law remedies and procedures, and familiarity with the law relating to social assistance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and labour problems is available to callers. When the operators are unable to supply the desired information, they are able to guide the caller to the appropriate source, be it the courts, the police, legal aid, a private lawyer or otherwise.

This legal information service is one of a series of telephone information projects being conducted across the country under the auspices of, and with the financial support of, the Federal Department of Justice. The Department has granted Dal

Legal aid \$14,000 to help fund the project.

The government is encouraging projects of this nature because they and private agencies across the country are increasingly aware that the law needs to be made available to the ordinary citizen. Emphasis is being placed on preventive law, which is designed to avoid legal problems by providing legal information before, rather than after, the problem arises. It is hoped that projects such as Dal's will aid in spreading preventive law.

NEW YORK CLUB MEETS

University President, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, and Alumni Director, Bruce G. Irwin, were the invited guests of the Dalhousie Club of New York when that group gathered for its annual dinner on November 8, 1975.

The dinner meeting was held in the Tower Suite of the Time/Life Building in downtown Manhattan. Dr. Irving Deutsch (BSC'34, MD'38), President of the Club, was chairman for the meeting, and Dr. Hicks gave a report on the state of the university.

New Deans for 3 Faculties

The past four months at Dalhousie has seen the appointment of three new deans. Arts and Science, Medicine, and Administrative Studies have all experienced a change in leaders.



In charge of the Faculty of Arts and Science is Dr. James Gray, professor and Chairman of the Department of English at Dalhousie since 1972. Dr. Gray succeeds Dr. G.R. MacLean, who has been dean since 1969. Dr. MacLean was appointed Vice-President (Academic and Research) in the fall of 1974 but continued as dean until this past fall.

Dr. Gray's list of accomplishments is long and varied. In addition to a lengthy career of teaching English in universities (he taught at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec for twenty-three years — thirteen of them as head of the English Department), Dr. Gray has been involved with the Bureau of Current Affairs, the Canadian National Railway, the Quebec Department of Education, the Institute of Canadian Bankers, and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. He has been a member of the Humanities Association of Canada since 1951 (President from 1958 to 1960); has been involved with the Canadian Scholarship Trust, the Modern Language Association, the English Institute, and with many other associations. He has also been a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts since 1967.



The new Dean of Medicine, Dr. James Donald Hatcher, comes to Dalhousie from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, where he has worked since 1952.

Dr. Hatcher was Head of the Department of Physiology at Queen's from 1962 to the present time, and he was Associate Dean of the Queen's Faculty of Medicine from 1968 to 1971.

Dr. Hatcher succeeds Dr. Lloyd B. Macpherson, who has been Dean since 1971. He officially takes up his duties as Dean in March of 1976, but has been spending the past few months in a takeover period prior to Dr. Macpherson's retirement.

Dr. Hatcher's specialty is cardiovascular physiology and he has either written or collaborated on about 100 papers of research in this field. He is also co-author of a text on hypoxia. (Hypoxia covers any condition in which the level of oxygen to tissues is reduced.)

His many professional associations and services have included the Defence Research Board's Artic Panel, the Surgeon-General's Advisory Committee, the Ontario Heart Foundation, and the Canadian Physiological Society.



Dr. A. Peter Ruderman is a new dean for a new faculty. The Faculty of Administrative Studies became official on July 1 1975. It includes the School of Business Administration (formerly the Department of Commerce), the School of Public Administration (offering certificate, diploma, and degree programs in Public Administration which were formerly offered in the Department of Political Science), the School of Library Service, and the Maritime School of Social Work. (Both of these schools were formerly covered under the Faculty of Graduate Studies.)

Dr. Ruderman's background is varied and interesting. He has been: economist, researcher, business administration teacher, statistician, health administration teacher, malaria advisor, and consultant. Since 1959, he has concentrated largely on health administration — both teaching and acting as a consultant to a number of organizations. Among these organizations, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization figure prominently. In addition to his many abilities in the area of administration, Dr. Ruderman is fluent in three languages (English, French and Spanish) and has a working knowledge of German, Russian and Portuguese.

Dr. Ruderman comes to Dalhousie from the University of Toronto, where he has been on staff as a professor in the Department of Health Administration since 1967.

DALUMNI

'23...Dr. Frank Archibald, BA, who retired from the ministry to take up a writing career, has just released his latest book entitled "Mostly Maritimers".

'23...Horace Dickie, BA, LLB'25, received a certificate for fifty years in continuous practice in November 1975. Mr. Dickie was formerly a Judge of the Provincial Magistrates Court in Kentville, Nova Scotia.

'23...Judge George Morrison, BA, LLB'25, received a certificate for fifty years in continuous practice in November 1975.

'23...M. Grace Wambolt, Q.C., BA, LLB'25, received a certificate for fifty years in continuous practice in a ceremony held by the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society in November 1975.

'25...The Honourable Walter E. Darby, BA, LLB'27, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

'26...Mrs. E.A. Knoblanch (Dorothy Berry, BA) wrote to tell us that after many years as a children's theatre director in England, the United States and Bermuda, she and her husband now divide their time between their homes in Bellevue, Washington, the Cascades, and Hawaii.

'29...Mrs. Eric Henry (Eileen A. Cameron, BA) celebrated the 35th anniversary of her weekly newspaper column. Around Town & Country is the longest running single feature in the Antigonish paper, *The Casket*. In addition to her column, Mrs. Henry has published two books of poetry. She is also presently a council member for the town of Antigonish.

'29...Dr. Constance Ida MacFarlane, BA, MA'32, LL.D'75 received honorary degrees from the University of Prince Edward Island and Acadia University during convocations this past summer. She had previously received an honorary degree from Dalhousie. Dr. MacFarlane had been director of the Seaweeds Division at the Nova Scotia Research Foundation and a consultant with the Industrial Division Branch of the Fisheries Division, Environment Canada.

'33...Dr. Clarence L. Gosse, BSC, MD'39, was named Medical Alumnus of the Year by the Dalhousie Medical Alumni. Dr. Gosse is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

'33...Arthur Louis Thurlow, Q.C., BA, LLB'35, was appointed associate chief justice of the Federal Court of Canada in December 1975.

'34...Ethel Crathorne, BA, is an administrative secretary for the Civil Service Commission, Province of Nova Scotia.

'35...Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson, Archivist of Nova Scotia and Associate Professor of History at Dalhousie, was elected National President of the Canadian Authors' Association in June of 1975. Dr. Fergusson was a Governor-General's gold medallist and a Rhodes scholar.

'38...George R.K. Lynch, BA, LLB'40, has opened a new office with Prudential Assurance Company Limited, Halifax, for the counselling, servicing and selling of life insurance products. Mr. Lynch is on the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University.

'38...Harold A. Renouf, BC, has been appointed to the federal anti-inflation board as the Atlantic Provinces representative. Mr. Renouf is immediate past-president of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and has resigned as senior partner of H.R. Doane & Co., Chartered Accountants.

'39...The Honourable Arthur H. Peake, BA, LLB'41, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

MODEST ENROLMENT INCREASES TO CONTINUE

Statistics Canada reports that country-wide university enrolment will continue to increase at a modest rate during the next three years.

For undergraduates the annual growth rate will be 2.2 to 3.6 per cent. This means an increase from about 313,600 students in 1974-75 to 342,200 in 1977-78.

Graduate enrolment will increase by about 2.5 per cent annually, from 34,400 students in 1974-75 to 40,200 in 1977-78.

Regionally, the greatest growth in full-

time undergraduate enrolment is expected to be in British Columbia. Statistics Canada says that B.C. universities are still recovering from severe enrolment declines in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Increases in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta should be somewhat smaller. Enrolment in Saskatchewan is expected to decrease somewhat during the next two years because its grade 12 enrolment has been falling.

Enrolment in Newfoundland is projected to continue to decline until 1976-77 when it should rise again partly because of the opening of a satellite campus in

Cornerbrook.

Part-time enrolment is expected to rise by about 4 to 5 per cent annually. This would mean an increase from 168,000 in 1974-75 to 191,900 in 1977-78.

Part-time enrolment rose by only 3.7 per cent in 1974-75. (Full-time enrolment rose by 5.6 per cent.) Last year was the first time since 1968 that part-time enrolment rose at a slower rate than full-time. Statistics Canada does not expect this reversal to become a trend.

Reprinted from *University Affairs*
November 1975

'49...**Michael George Whalley**, LLB, was appointed Queen's Counsel on New Year's Day by Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor Clarence L. Gosse. Mr. Whalley practises in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

'50...**William A. Tomblin**, BA, LLB'52, was appointed Queen's Counsel on New Year's Day by Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor Clarence L. Gosse. Mr. Tomblin practises in Halifax.

'51...**Dr. Ernest R. Hayes**, MSC, has been appointed head of the Chemistry Department at Acadia University.

'54...**Dr. H. Jack Hann**, DDS, has been named Chairman of the Department of Paediatric and Community Dentistry and Head of the Division of Community Dentistry at Dalhousie University. Dr. Hann comes to Dalhousie from Victoria where he was Regional Dental Consultant with the Division of Preventive Dentistry for the British Columbia Health Department.

'56...**J. Graham Day**, LLB, has been appointed as deputy chairman and chief executive director for the organizing committee of British shipbuilding. His new position will see him take an active part in the nationalization of the British shipbuilding industry, due to come about this year. Mr. Day was with Canadian Pacific Railway for a number of years, and most recently with Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Limited in Liverpool, England.

'57...**James Thomas MacQuarrie**, BC, LLB'59, was appointed Queen's Counsel on January 1 1976 by Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor Clarence L. Gosse. Mr. MacQuarrie practises in Halifax.

'57...**Bertha Wilson**, LLB, was named to the Ontario court of appeal, as a presiding judge. This appointment marks the first time a woman has been appointed to a Canadian superior court.

'58...**Dr. F. "Lin" Jackson**, BA, MA'60, has been appointed head of the department of philosophy at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

'58...**Ernest A. Nickerson**, BC, is now associated with G.H. Compton Insurance Agency Ltd. He is also currently President of the Atlantic Chapter of the Society of Fellows in the Insurance Institute of Canada.

'59...**Raymond G. Conrad**, LLB, was appointed Queen's Counsel on New Year's Day by Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor Clarence L. Gosse. Mr. Conrad practises in Halifax.

'59...**Thomas B. Davis**, LLB, was appointed Queen's Counsel on January 1 1976 by Nova Scotia Lieutenant-Governor Clarence L. Gosse. Mr. Davis practises in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

'59...**Dr. Frank W. Lovely**, DDS, was elected President of the Canadian Society of Oral Surgeons at a convention held in Jasper, Alberta in July 1975.

'64...**David E. Mercer**, DENG, is presently a technical supervisor with the Poli-Twine Corporation Limited in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

'66...**Lloyd Robert Shaw**, LLB, became principal secretary to Nova Scotia Premier Gerald Regan, January 1 1976. Mr. Shaw's responsibilities include the administration of the premier's office in addition to general responsibility for government planning and policy making within the office.

'67...**John F. Napier**, BC, has joined the firm of Cornell, Macgillivray Limited, as Secretary-Treasurer and Contoller. He has had investment experience in Toronto and Montreal, and for the last four years has been in the Halifax area.

'68...**Moir Anne Stewart Freeman**, BSC, was awarded a PHD in Epidemiology at the fall convocation of the University of Western Ontario, October 24 1975. Dr. Stewart has a post doctoral fellowship from the Department of National Health and Welfare to continue research in Health Care in the Department of Community Medicine in Western Ontario.

'68...Mrs. Michael Dean Orlansky (**Janice Zatzman**, BA) is now an instructor at the University of Idaho in the Special Education Department.

'68...**Dr. Manu Raheja**, PHD, completed his Masters of Business Administration at the University of Western Ontario in June of 1975. He is presently employed with Ames Company Division, Miles Laboratories in Rexdale, Ontario.

'69...Mrs. Keith D. Grant (**Patricia Stratton**, DDH) has been appointed as a lecturer in Preventive Dentistry at Dalhousie.

'69...**Stephen Konchalski**, LLB, has been appointed head basketball coach at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Mr. Konchalski has served as assistant basketball coach with the Canadian National Men's Team and will continue his work with this group.

'69...**Hazel MacRae**, DDH, has been appointed as a lecturer with the School of Dental Hygiene at Dalhousie University. She comes to Dalhousie from Prince Edward Island where she worked in Public Health.

'69...**Maureen L. Phinney**, BA, BED'70, is employed by Concordia University, Montreal, in their Audio-Visual Department. Ms. Phinney is also a part-time student completing a diploma in Instructional Technology.

'69...**Dr. David S. Precious**, DDS, MSC'72, received his fellowship to the Royal College of Dentists of Canada in June 1975.

'70...**Michael M. Peterson**, LLB, a member of the Montreal Law Firm of Laing, Weldon, Courtois, Clarkson, Parsons & Tetrault, assumed charge of their new office in Brussels, Belgium, in October 1975.

'71...**Lawrence A. Batt**, MA, has been appointed Registrar of St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Mr. Batt has been Assistant Registrar at St. Thomas University since his graduation from Dalhousie in 1971.

'71...**Suzanne Corkum**, DDH, has been named as a lecturer in Preventive Dentistry at Dalhousie University.

'71...**David L. Parsons**, LLB, has been appointed General Counsel for the Sydney Steel Corporation.

'72...**Dr. Paul E. Belliveau**, PHD, was recently appointed Assistant Chief, Laboratory Operation Division, Inland Waters Directorate, Department of the Environment, Ottawa.

'72...**Laurence Dunbar**, BA, has been chosen a Rhodes Scholar-elect from the Maritime Provinces for 1976. He is presently in his final year at Dalhousie Law School, where he holds the Fraser Scholarship for first-class standing. He plans to do graduate work in International law at Oxford.

'73...**Claire M. Doiron**, LLB, is working with the Department of Communications in Ottawa.

'73...**Ivan Raymond MacDonald**, BSC, received his mechanical engineering degree from Nova Scotia Technical College in May of 1975.

'73...**Dr. Peter S. White**, PHD, has been appointed as lecturer in the Department of Chemistry at the University of New Brunswick.

'74...**Mary Clancy**, LLB, has been appointed Assistant Director of Continuing Legal Education at the University of British Columbia. She has just completed her articles with the Nova Scotia Attorney-General's Department.

'74...**Bruce Elman**, LLB, has joined the Faculty of Law at the University of Alberta. He previously completed an LLM at Harvard.

'74...**Pierre Reynaud Gagne**, BPE, has been named head hockey coach and lecturer in the School of Recreation and Physical Education at Acadia University. While at Dalhousie, he was a varsity hockey player and also assistant varsity coach for two years.

'74...**David L. Underhill**, BSC, became a Charter Member of the Fredericton, New Brunswick branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada on October 8 1975. He has also been elected Genealogist of the Canadian branch of the Underhill Society of America.

'74...**Dr. Trevor Watson** and **Dr. Cynthia Watson**, MD'74, are practising medicine in Albert, New Brunswick.

'75...**Phillip L. Bryden**, BA, has been chosen a Rhodes Scholar-elect. While at Dalhousie, he was active in many sports and was co-captain and manager of the men's varsity volleyball team. Mr. Bryden plans to study law at Oxford University, next fall.

BIRTHS

William D. Buffet, BSC'71, and Mrs. Buffet (**Elizabeth Joan Morris DTSN'71**), in Halifax, November 14 1975, a son.

Dr. D. Lionel Teed, BSC'63, MD'68, and Mrs. Teed (**Joan Stewart**, BSC'64) in Fredericton, August 18 1975, a son.

Dr. David S. Precious, DDS'69, MS'72, and Mrs. Precious, (**Elizabeth Fraser MacDonald**, '68) in Halifax, November 20 1975, a daughter.

Dr. W. Rodney Stevenson, MD'68, and Mrs. Stevenson (**Barbara Jane Mercer**, BN'66) in Grand Bank, Newfoundland, September 30 1975, a daughter.

Karl W. Greek and Mrs. Greek (**Ingrid Messen**, BED'68) in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, November 3 1975, a daughter.

Dr. Lawrence Clayton Dymond, MD'72, and Mrs. Dymond (**Victoria Jeanne Stanfield**, BA'66) in Toronto, Ontario, October 19 1975, a boy.

John S. MacFarlane, BC'68, LLB'69, and Mrs. MacFarlane (**Carolyn Dianne Blakeney**, DP'66), in Halifax, March 13 1975, a son.

Hugh K. Smith, BC'65, LLB'68, and Mrs. Smith, in Halifax, February 1 1975, a son.

J. Gerald Godsoe, LLB'68, and Mrs. Godsoe (**Dale Anne Sullivan**, BA'66, BED'66), in Halifax, February 1 1975, a girl.

Donald H. McDougall, LLB'65, and Mrs. McDougall, in Halifax, July 1975, a boy.

William Strug, BC'64, LLB'67, and Mrs. Strug, in Halifax, May 1975, a daughter.

Terence R.B. Donahoe, LLB'67, and Mrs. Donahoe (**Lynn Marie Sheehan**, BED'67), in Halifax, February 21 1975, a daughter.

Steven Malick, and Mrs. Malick (**Anne MacLellan**, LLB'74), in the summer of 1975, a son.

Michael Orlansky, and Mrs. Orlansky, (**Janice Elaine Zatzman**, BA'68), in Seattle, Washington, July 29 1975, a daughter.

James M. Brian Coleman, LLB'68, and Mrs. Coleman (**Elizabeth Marion Shannon**, BA'67), in North Vancouver, British Columbia, October 2 1975, a son.

MARRIAGES

Hilary Ann Duff Kitz, BA'69, BED'70, to Mr. George Alan Singer, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 1975.

Heather Gunn, BA'70, LLB'73, to **Joseph Weir**, LLB'73, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 1975.

Joan MacIntosh, to **Ronald Pink**, LLB'73, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 1975.

Martha Pratt, to **Bruce Archibald**, LLB'74, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 31 1975.

Fawn Wilson, to **Kenneth R. White**, LLB'74, in Saint John, New Brunswick, August 1 1975.

Margery Cotterel, to **Eugene S. Murphy**, LLB'74, in Saint John, New Brunswick, October 4 1975.

Janice Morton, to **George White**, BC'70, LLB'74, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, summer 1975.

DEATHS

Francis Lillian Fish, LLB'18, died in Chatham, New Brunswick, October 27 1975. Miss Fish was the first female lawyer admitted to the bar in Nova Scotia, and the first woman to practise law in New Brunswick.

Roy D. McNutt, BA'16, LLB'21, MA'24, died in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, December 1 1975.

Lt.-Col. Donald V. Rainnie, '31, died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 8 1975. Lt.-Col. Rainnie had a long record of prominence in military affairs and athletics.

Dr. Ralph L. Jeffery, LLD'63, died in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, December 12 1975. Dr. Jeffery held more honorary degrees than any other mathematician in Canada.

Chalmers Jack Wickwire, BA'26, died in Saginaw, Michigan, December 10 1975.

Dr. W.F. Keith, DDS'22, died in Calgary, Alberta, January 8 1975.

Dr. Thomas Harvie Earle, MD'48, died in Middle Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, November 22 1975.

Edward Donald Logan, MA'36, died in Sackville, New Brunswick, December 1 1975.

Dr. Robert Leopold Milner, BSC'34, MSC'36, died in Calgary, Alberta, September 6 1975.

Douglas G. Bagg, LLB'40, died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 6 1975.

Dr. Arnold Korman, MD'40, died in Paterson, New Jersey, April 1975.

Dr. A.J. William Myers, BA'02, MA'04, died in Toronto, Ontario, December 2 1975. Dr. Myers held the chair of Religious Education at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Connecticut, for 25 years. He was the author of many books.

Mrs. Waldo H. Swan (**Jean W. McCulloch**, '22), deceased July 1975.

Dr. Alexander Leslie MacLean, BA'13, died in St. Petersburg, Florida, January 1 1976.

Dr. W. Gordon Dustan, MA'28, deceased, 1975.

Frank S. Carson, '14, deceased, 1975.

Dr. William Warren Mallam, MD'63, died in Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, October 27 1975.

Leroy A. Pelton, '05, died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 13 1975.

Dr. Donald M.R. Vince, BSC'41, died in Toronto, August 29 1975.

KEEP IN TOUCH

If you move, change your name, or have some news to share with us, please fill in this coupon and mail it to:

**Alumni Office
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Canada B3H 4J2**

NAME _____ DEGREE / YEAR _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

OCCUPATION _____

PERMANENT REFERENCE
Name and address of a friend or relative through whom you may be reached for an indefinite time.

OTHER NEWS
Items you would like published in the Alumni News.

I WOULD LIKE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ALUMNI ANNUAL FUND

My Total Gift \$ _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

OR

Send a Reminder in _____

Cheques should be made payable to **Dalhousie University**, except by U.S. residents who should make their cheques payable to **The Dalhousie University Foundation Inc.**

Gifts are deductible for income tax purposes.

My gift is to be designated as follows: Unrestricted Law Medicine Arts & Science Dentistry Graduate Studies Health Professions Other _____

HOW TO FURNISH A RESIDENCE ROOM

Howe Hall or Shirreff Hall

Alumni wishing to donate a room in Howe Hall or the new wing of Shirreff Hall are asked to send their cheques for \$300 payable to **Dalhousie University** to the Alumni Office along with the inscription they would like to have on the plaque for their room.

United States residents should make their cheques payable to **Dalhousie University Foundation, Inc.** and mail them to Mr. Howard C. Glube, Treasurer, 5101-39th Avenue, Long Island City, New York, 11104.

Gifts are deductible for income tax purposes.

Lost Alumni

There are several hundred graduates and former students who do not receive the Dalhousie Alumni News or any of our other mailings because we do not have a current address for them.

When we have to file someone under "Lost Alumni", we can't keep them up to date on news of their classmates, reunion plans, news of the University, etc.

If you have any idea where any of the people listed below live (even if you only know which city), please send a note to the Alumni Association, Dalhousie University.

Dr. N.I. Aaronson	DDS39	Mrs. Beverley Annessimoff	BMED72
Rev. Kenneth B. Abbott	BA56	Mr. Salim A.R. Ansari	MBA72
Mrs. John Abraham	DNSA64	Miss Gail P. Anthony	BPE72
Mr. Joe Abrams	BSC67	Mr. Robert G. Anthony	73
Ms. Sherry Abramson	BA70	Miss Dorothy E. Appleton	DPHN68
Mr. Kenneth A. Abelson	BSC66	Mr. Andrew G. Archibald	BA72
Mr. Vincent J. Accardi	67	Dr. David M. Archibald	MD47
Mr. Robert A. Acorn	70	Mr. James T. Archibald	BSC72
Mrs. J.Q. Adams	BA21	Mr. Lawrence Archibald	BPED71
Mr. Roy S. Adams	57	Mrs. Helen J. Archibald	BED70
Mrs. Gary Adshade	69	Mrs. Lawrence D. Archibald	BA69
Sra Dona Barbara E. Agenault	BA70	Mrs. Lester J. Archibald	MSC41
Mrs. Brian Agnew	DPHN72	Mr. Malcolm Archibald	BSC64
Mr. Charles Leroy Agnew	BA55	Mr. Robin W. Archibald	BC63
Miss Nancy Ahern	73	F/O David Arklie	
Mr. Carl J. Alcock	BSC67	Mr. John H. Armitage	40
Mrs. A. Alexander	BA72	Mr. Murray Armstrong	MSW73
Mrs. Janet M. Alexander	BED67	Mrs. John Arnold	MA71
Miss Judy Allan	BN72	Mrs. Margaret Arnott	BED60
Mrs. Anna Allain	DPHN68	Miss Sonjia R.M. Arseneault	BA70
Miss Charlotte S. Allan	BA31	Miss Patricia-Ann Arseneau, R.N.	DNSA64
Mr. Robert J. Allan	55	Mr. Charles F.K. Ashbaugh	BSC73
Mrs. W.E. Allan	DPHN68	Dr. J.I. Ashkins	25
Mr. Peter D. Allen	BA72	Mr. Earl V. Aslin	BC49
Dr. Catherine Allison	LLD	Mrs. B.J. Aston	BA65
Mr. Mohmood A.K.A. Alwan	69	Mr. Douglas A. Atkinson	B.Comm70
Mr. Kenneth A. Amyot	BA71		BA68
Mrs. Anita M. Amyot	DDH68	Mr. David Atwood	BED67
Rev. James W. Anderson	BA63	Mr. Kenneth B. Auld	70
Mr. Thomas Anderson	BSC72	Mr. John L. Ausman	PHD73
Mr. David A.F. Andrews	BA70	Mrs. Arthur G. Avard	BSC49
Mrs. Peter L. Annis	DPHN70		

WANT MORE???

More information More up to date coverage More details Then read **University News** regularly; yours free simply by filling out this coupon and mailing it to:

Information Office
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5

Name _____

Address _____

(Don't forget your Postal Code!) _____

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY INVITES APPLICATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH A DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF ACADEMIC AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The School, which includes a newly-established Centre for International Business Studies, has approximately 600 full-time undergraduate and 100 full-time MBA students, together with 80 students in part-time or combined MBA/LLB programmes. There are 27 full-time and 12 part-time faculty.

Responsibilities for the Director include academic and administrative supervision of the School, co-ordination of multidisciplinary programmes with other components of the University, and liaison with the business community.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent by the end of January to the chairman of the search committee:

Dr. Norman Horrocks, Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8.

The position falls vacant on July 1, 1976 but the exact date, as well as the salary, are negotiable.

A Canadian policy
for universities
and their financing

Developing a policy for universities

Thus far this brief has expressed a general concern that the modes of financing universities worked out since 1966 have led to some neglect of the country-wide dimensions of higher education.

We have drawn attention to the need for planning the development of centres and programs of excellence in special fields, co-ordinating library and computer development and rationalizing the support for research through a better system of paying for research overheads.

We will summarize these concerns in specific recommendations at the close of the brief. But already it may be asked why we have not broached many other questions, at least as fundamental, that have been aired in studies, reports and conferences on the university in the 1970's.

Is the level of funding now being allocated to Canadian universities sufficient for us to maintain and develop the system of higher education we have created?

In most provinces, the universities are deeply concerned that low support levels are jeopardizing the range and standard of services the universities provide the country.

Is the sum of the ten provincial assessments of the resources that should go to universities the same as the evaluation of the importance of university development that would be made if the universities were viewed from the standpoint of the country as a whole?

Are sufficient resources being devoted to part-time education?

Is the ratio of the costs of university education that is borne by students or their parents to that borne by taxpayers a reasonable one?

Is student aid adequate and well administered?

Are we coping with problems of access to universities for Canadians in low income brackets and from less advantaged social groupings?

At a moment when the governments of the provinces and the federal government must decide on the sharing of university costs, why are the universities of Canada not advancing a much more comprehensive and specific blueprint for change?

There are three closely related reasons for the modest character of the specific recommendations that will be made in this brief.

(a) Consultation

First, our proposals are limited in scope because Canadian universities have not had the opportunity to consult fully with federal and provincial governments on the kind of national university policy that is both feasible and desirable for the last quarter of the century.

The climate in which our universities operate is undergoing profound change: economic prospects are quite different from those of the 1960's; demographic studies show a shift in the age structure of the Canadian population - the proportion of the population in the early 20's age group will be reduced and that in higher age groups will increase; Canada's role in international development and in international affairs is strengthening and altering.

The role universities will be asked to play is far from clear and the possibility of the universities making their own analysis of the future and adjusting independently is severely limited by provincial planning and control mechanisms already in place. An orderly examination of the university from the international and national standpoint is urgently needed as a complement to the provincial and regional view, and it simply has not occurred.

The national university policy vacuum is particularly vexing as it affects international, inter-regional and inter-provincial student mobility. As inflation and market instabilities strain budgets at every level, cries of alarm are heard about the numbers of foreign or extra-provincial students whose university education is being financed by public funds.

If financial constraints continue and governments become less willing to fund growth in student numbers, available places in many programs will be limited and the question of which students occupy those places will become more acute.

If we restrict our discussion of the problem of mobility to foreign students alone, the need for clear policy is evident enough. The education of foreign students in Canadian universities enriches higher education for Canadians themselves, compensates in a simple way for the investment other

countries make in the education of the many Canadian students who study abroad, and contributes to the development of human resources in third world countries. It may also create problems. Many countries now charge higher fees to foreign students than to their own nationals and reciprocal Canadian action has been urged. Developing countries may lose highly-qualified manpower when their students decide to stay in Canada rather than to return to their homelands.

It may be desirable to have different policies for students who come from wealthy developed states, poor underdeveloped states, and (a new phenomenon) wealthy underdeveloped states. Often, we believe, the importance of such problems has been greatly exaggerated. Certainly they are of marginal importance compared to the vital principle that universities must be universal in outlook and open a window on the world for both their students and the community.

If there are to be modifications in Canadian policy to take account of perceived difficulties, it is highly desirable that these new policies apply throughout the country and be consonant with other aspects of Canada's foreign relations which may be affected. Indeed it is neither sensible nor fair that Canadian provinces should be differentially affected by the costs of implementing policies that relate so closely to the federal government's primary responsibility for international affairs.

AUCC is prepared to undertake a major study on the international, inter-regional and inter-provincial mobility of students as a prelude to a restatement of Canadian university policy on the admission and funding of foreign and out-of-province students. We urge that *ad hoc* policy decisions on these questions not be taken until more facts are available and full consultation with universities has occurred.

The preceding paragraphs must be seen as just one illustration of the need for federal-provincial-university consultation before decisions affecting national university policy are made. The lack of such consultation to date is the primary reason for the limited scope of this brief.

(b) A Problem of Setting

A second reason for our recommendations being restricted is because we do not believe that Canadian university policy can be fully considered in the context of a conference on the Fiscal Arrangements Act. The Act is a major instrument for determining the sharing of Canadian tax revenues between the federal government and the provinces. Through its provisions, Canada copes with one of the most vital problems of any federal state, that of reducing disparities in the revenue-raising capacities of regional governments.

The relative prestige and influence of Canada's two major levels of government is at stake. Payments made by the federal government to the provinces under the terms of this Act constitute the sixth largest federal expenditure item. In such a setting, can it be expected that a Canadian university policy can be worked out? The chief actors at Conferences on Fiscal Arrangements are inevitably Finance Ministers, from the provinces and the federal government.

Their overriding concern, logically enough, will be fiscal arrangements and not university policy. No matter how carefully they are briefed by their colleagues in government who are responsible for university policy, they cannot negotiate university funding except in the framework of federal-provincial financing. The implications of a change in funding methods or funding sources on university priorities will undoubtedly receive consideration but can hardly be the chief determinant of a policy that must satisfy the crucial test of equity in tax-sharing. Furthermore, it is unrealistic to expect that the universities themselves could be consulted during the final stages of negotiations when adjustments are being made which, though marginal to the balance of the overall agreement, may have a major impact on universities' policy.

Canadian universities therefore find themselves in the paradoxical position of wanting a full re-examination of methods of university funding, yet hoping that major changes will *not* be made in the one setting where, at present, such decisions can be made. We have some scruples even about the adjustments we are proposing to the present system of financing. We are conscious that the assumption by the federal government of the indirect costs of research will alter the distribution

of federal funding by region and by institution. Our recommendation will be conditional on there being no reduction of the general contribution made by the federal government under the existing Act, and if this condition is accepted, we foresee no major difficulties.

Should the Conference on the Fiscal Arrangements Act decide to make indirect research cost funding an immediate substitute for some part of the current transfers, disruptions would occur. It must be emphasized that Canadian universities do not fear change, indeed they want it. But they wish it to occur as part of a coherent country-wide policy for university development worked out in a forum in which they are full participants.

(c) A Policy Forum

A forum for developing university policy -- this concept introduces the third reason for the limited recommendations of this brief. Canada is not ready for major changes in the sharing of university costs between the provinces and the federal government because no forum exists for examining and testing the implications of such changes.

The universities do not have regular channels by which they can exchange views on the country-wide aspects of university policy either with the provincial governments or the federal government. It has been the policy of the Council of Ministers of Education, which links the provinces for the discussion of educational policy, to keep to a minimum its direct contacts with the AUCC, and to deal with the Ministries responsible for higher education in each province. At the federal level, the Department of the Secretary of State has begun an evolution that may eventually establish a "cultural affairs" ministry; but at present elements of university policy are dealt with by the Department of Finance, the Prime Minister's Office, the Privy Council Office, the Treasury Board, the Ministry of State for Science and Technology and a myriad of other departments such as Health and Welfare, Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, and External Affairs.

Contrast this situation with that found in health. Medical and hospital bodies have been able to study and react to clearly identifiable federal policy proposals, outlined in such documents as *A New Perspective on the Health of Canadians* (Department of Health and Welfare 1974). Federal-provincial conferences on this area of policy alone have been held, in the preparation of which professional bodies and spokesmen for institutions have made a major input. It is understood that major changes in the Fiscal Arrangements Act as they affect the financing of health care can only follow the discussion of interlocking objectives within this policy area.

University planning has become a primarily provincial activity. Planning structures have been established in each province or (in the case of the Maritime provinces) region and the universities welcome these developments. The federal government, however, spends large sums of money on universities, through research grants, tax transfers and adjustment grants and other payments, and the spending of money cannot fail to have policy implications.

In *Planning for Planning* (1974), an AUCC report prepared by Bernard Trotter, A.W.R. Carrothers et al., the lack of input about federal concerns for university development is noted, and it is proposed that "the federal government should state clearly in a comprehensive working document

a) its interest in the relationship of universities' activities to federal policies in many fields (e.g., student aid/welfare, cultural resources, libraries and the arts, economic growth, manpower planning, etc.);

b) the methods by which it intends to coordinate its own several departmental and other specialized interests for purposes of planning in consultation with the provinces and the universities."*

This brief strongly endorses the above proposal and shares with the authors of the report the belief that "both universities and provincial governments need the opportunity of discussing the role of university systems and individual universities in relation to the goals of the federal government".

* * * *

*Trotter, B. *Planning for Planning*, pp.14-15.

*A Canadian Policy for Universities and their Financing***CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

In view of the major changes in the economic climate, in forecasts of student enrolment and in Canadian thinking regarding national and international development, in view of the need for stability in the higher education system while the climate in which Canadian universities operate is undergoing profound change and, most importantly, because there has been no opportunity for consultation among federal and provincial governments and the universities on a national policy for universities:

- 1. We *recommend* that the Fiscal Arrangements Act be renegotiated for a two-year period ending March 31, 1979, allowing sufficient time for federal-provincial-university consultations.

We believe that the total funds needed by universities are best determined if there is consensus on global policy objectives for universities, set in consultation amongst the universities, the provincial governments and the federal government.

- 2. We therefore *recommend* that the federal government reaffirm its policy of participating fully in the financing of Canadian universities, and eliminate the 1972 restriction to unconditional payments, thus taking into account increased costs because of inflation and growth in student enrolment.

- 3. We *recommend* that consultations begin immediately amongst representatives of the universities, the provincial governments and the federal government with a view to establishing a national university policy consonant with the plans of the provincial and regional university systems. AUCC is prepared to initiate these consultations, beginning with a Conference which it will arrange in March.

Although we urge that major changes in the methods of financing universities be deferred, we believe that certain changes have been analysed fully enough so that they need not be deferred, and we are prepared to elaborate on them in the consultations referred to in recommendation 3. Therefore,

- 4. We *recommend* that the federal government and the provincial governments, in consultation with the universities, identify existing and potential centres and programs of excellence in fields corresponding to national priorities and assure that resources are made available for their development through special grants.

- 5. We *recommend* that the federal government in consultation with the provinces and the universities support the further development of programs of university library and computer co-ordination and accessibility.

- 6. We *recommend* that the federal government provide sufficient new funds to the Granting Councils to permit them to:
 - a) increase funds for the direct grants they make for research in the universities and
 - b) add 35% for indirect costs to the grants without any diminution in the number or size of such grants.

- 7. We *recommend* that both the federal and provincial governments cover full costs, direct (including all salaries) and indirect, of contract research undertaken for them by the universities.

Finally, we are conscious of the need for universities themselves to share the responsibility of making adjustments to the difficult economic period through which Canada, like the rest of the world, is passing. We therefore believe it is fitting that we conclude with a recommendation to ourselves, on which we will act. Therefore:

- 8. We *recommend* that the universities of Canada continue their efforts to share resources with a view to achieving greater efficiency and working collectively in the national, regional and provincial interests.

Maritime law conference this weekend

Experts in admiralty, maritime and insurance law from across Canada will be on hand for a major national conference entitled *New Directions in Maritime Law*, to be held at the Dalhousie Law School this weekend (Jan. 23-24).

The meeting is sponsored by the Nova Scotia sub-section of the maritime law section of the Canadian Bar Association in cooperation with the Public Services Committee of the Faculty of Law at Dalhousie.

One of the conference's main speakers will be E.R. Hardy, a professor of law, University College, London, and a foremost expert in marine insurance and carriage of goods by sea.

Key speakers from Dalhousie Law School will be Professor

Edgar Gold, who holds a Master's (foreign-going) ticket, served for 15 years with various shipping companies and in command for several years; Anthony Robinson, a third-year law student, a former ship's officer who holds a First Mate's (foreign-going) ticket, and has made a special study of the new international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Luncheon speaker on Jan. 24 will be J. Alan Beesley, Q.C., Ambassador of Canada to Austria and special adviser to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the Law of the Sea. Ambassador Beesley is also chief Canadian representative to the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

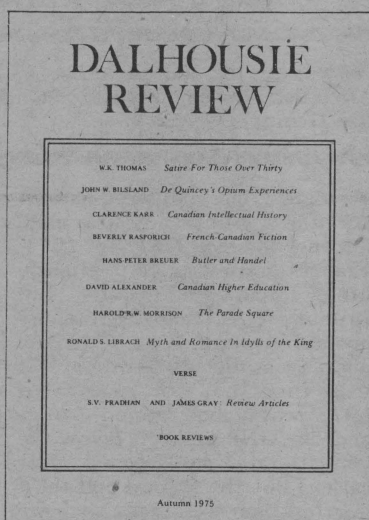
Five workshops on urban law planned

The Community Planning Association of Canada in conjunction with the Law School's Public Services Committee has organized a series of five workshops on Urban Law for the layperson. These sessions will be conducted on Saturday mornings at the Weldon Law Building, beginning on March 6.

Topics to be covered in the workshops will deal with land use law, an analysis of the very recently enacted rent control legislation, information on how to form a housing co-operative, and a general session on community development corporations. In addition two mock

appeals are tentatively scheduled for the workshops. These will be related to the Planning Appeal Board and the Residential Tenancies Board.

The sessions, under the direction of Professor Paul Emond, are designed to provide registrants with an understanding of some of the legal ramifications of public control of land, housing and community associations. They have been structured to attract persons who have no legal training but who want to assume a greater role in furthering their community and individual interests.



Book reviews by Dalhousie people appear in the latest issue of *The Dalhousie Review*. Among them are Alan Kennedy, Jennifer Smith, Ann Munton, G.F. Waller, Victoria H. Rosenberg, R.L. Raymond, Alan Andrews, Norman Morse, Patrick Monk and Sharon Sutherland.

Other contributors include: David Alexander (History, Memorial University); John W. Bilsland (English, University of Alberta); Hans-Peter Breuer (English, University of Delaware); James Gray (Dean of Arts and Science at Dalhousie); Clarence Karr (History, Malaspina College, Nanaimo, B.C.); Ronald S. Librach (English, University of Missouri); Harold Morrison (Ottawa); S.V. Pradhan (Killam Post-doctoral Fellow at Dalhousie 1974-75, now in India); Beverly Rasporich (Ph.D. candidate in English, University of Calgary); W.K. Thomas (English, University of Waterloo).

How many species can live together?

Ecological Diversity, E.C. PIELOU. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1975. x. 166 pp., illus. \$14.95.

How many species can live together in a given place, and what are their relative abundances likely to be? Pielou's monograph (not to be confused with her textbook, *Population and Community Ecology*, also just published) aims at a succinct review and synthesis of mathematical aspects of these questions.

The book opens with a survey of the often muddled literature that seeks some single number, or "index," to describe the diversity or evenness of a community. Various species-abundance distributions (lognormal, logseries, and so on) are then discussed in detail, with attention given to the relationship between the different ways in which these distributions are conventionally displayed by ecologists (for example, as rank-abundance plots). With the mathematical foundations laid, Pielou turns to statistical methods for testing hypotheses about species' abundances, and to the relations between spatial patterns and species diversity.

In discussing local factors that help determine diversity, Pielou gives an incisive summary of the models of Skellam and of Horn and MacArthur, which show how a competitively inferior species can persist by virtue of superior vagility if the environment is spatially heterogeneous. She also develops a suggestive new model for two-species competition, in which time delays in the growth equations and a monotonic environmental gradient can combine to produce a cyclic mosaic: zones dominated by species A alternate with zones dominated by species B, and these zones migrate up and down the gradient in cyclic fashion.

The discussion of global factors that bear upon species diversity includes a very crisp exposition of current notions about the relation between "stability" and "complexity," namely that a predictable or stable environment may permit the evolution of a complex community (itself usually a dynamically fragile thing). The book concludes with speculations about changes in diversity over geological time. This is a fascinating topic. How recent developments in theoretical ecology can shed light on aspects of the fossil record is illustrated by many papers in the new journal *Paleobiology* or (for a more general audience) by some of Gould's monthly essays in *Natural History*.

The emphasis in this book is primarily on lucid and rigorous mathematics, and secondarily on methods for testing hypotheses against relevant data. It is a "feet-on-the-ground" book, with a healthy distrust of grand and general theories. Pielou has wise things to say about what might be called the philosophy of model building, or even the philosophy of applied mathematics. Noting the tendency for theoretical ecology to bifurcate into mathematical ecology and statistical ecology, she cautions that "mathematicians run the risk of constructing interesting models divorced from reality; and the statisticians of providing clear answers to ecologically uninteresting questions." At times these digressions border on the epigrammatic: "models reveal possibilities but not impossibilities."

From the areas mapped out in this book, paths lead off in many directions. For example, it is frequently noted that in streams and lakes the effect of pollution is to change the patterns of species relative abundance from the relatively even lognormal distribution characteristic of the equilibrium community into a distribution where a few species are exceptionally common. It is tempting to seek some simple diversity index that reflects such changes, and to use this index in environmental impact studies. But as Patrick, Williamson, and others have observed, for polluted waters any such single number will be dominated by the handful of common species, whereas the time scale for recovery of the pristine ecosystem (and, indeed, whether it can ever recover) depends on the presence of a variety of species which are uncommon in the polluted community, and whose presence will not show up in any overall diversity index. This is one of many relevant but unresolved questions. Pielou's book stands as a signpost toward this sort of practical application.

ROBERT M. MAY
Biology Department, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

This review of Biology professor Pielou's monograph appeared in the Dec. 12, 1975 issue of *Science*. The book is the outcome of her Killam professorship at Dalhousie and contains brief accounts of the research work she conducted while she held the professorship.

Counselling service at Mount expanded

Mount Saint Vincent University has expanded its counselling services this year with the addition of a new staff member, Mrs. Jean Stirling.

Mrs. Stirling has joined the university as a counsellor for the student body, including continuing education students. For the first semester she concentrated her efforts on working with first-year students adjusting to university life.

Mrs. Stirling got her BA in psychology at Dalhousie in 1970. She spent one year as a special student in psychology before entering an MEL program

with specialization in counselling through the Department of Adult Education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto.

Library School winter lecture series:

McCurdy to speak today; Henson to give Letts lecture

The School of Library Service's winter lecture series begins today.

William McCurdy, of McCurdy Printing Co. Ltd., Halifax, and the Petheric Press, will speak today on the topic "Printing and Publishing: What's the Difference?" His lecture will be in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Killam Memorial Library, beginning at 10.30 am.

The executive director of the Sex Education and Information Council of the United States (SIECUS), Dr. Mary Calderone, had this to say about Dalhousie Professor Ed Belzer's book *Human Sexual Behaviour and Sex Education*, written with

Warren R. Johnson.

"This third edition published 10 years after the first one makes almost incredible the evolution of our knowledge and attitudes about this complex field. It is not only highly educational to read about the historical backgrounds for one of our best sexual myths but it is great fun as well. It is also helpful: we humans can learn and change for the better, even in the difficult area of sexuality. Power to Drs. Johnson and Belzer for their fourth!"

Dr. Albert Ellis reviewed the book and said it was a "very sound, comprehensive survey of modern sexual behaviour and sex education. A valuable textbook and self-help source. Fine revision!"

In the Family Coordinator (October 1975), the Journal of Education, Counselling, and Services of the National Council on Family Relations, a public school teacher Helen Pompian commented that the Belzer/Johnson book should "be considered as the basic text for any continuing education or college class in human sexuality".

Two weeks hence, on Feb. 6, the second Alberta Letts Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Guy Henson, director of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie. He will speak on "A Chapter of Nova Scotia's Library History: The first regional public library".

The lecture will also be in the Killam auditorium, but will be in the evening, beginning at 8 pm.

More praise for Belzer sex book

NEW HOURS

New Information Desk hours have been set for the Macdonald Science Library:

Mon-Fri: 9 am-5 pm
Mon-Wed: 7-10 pm
Sat-Sun: 2-5 pm

The myths (& realities) about inflation

[cont'd from p. 1]

satisfy ourselves that the disease really is worse than the remedies.

A variety of reasons are mentioned for fearing inflation: that it is against the nature of things and thus cannot go on without leading to disaster; that it may accelerate into runaway inflation until money becomes worthless and we are all ruined; that it indicates that we are living beyond our means and heading for bankruptcy; that it is a disease that strikes at everyone and makes everyone poorer; that it causes savings to decrease and so turns off the supply of investment funds essential for development; that it makes slump and massive unemployment inevitable; and that it ruins our international competitive position, thereby leading us to international insolvency.

I want to suggest that these are all myths based upon misunderstandings of the working of the economy. Let us examine each in turn:

Myth No. 1: Inflation is against the nature of things and therefore cannot go on without leading to disaster

Prices in a monetary system such as ours are merely the rate of exchange between goods and services on the one hand, and gold, coin, paper, or whatever else is used as money, on the other. No one has ever produced evidence of a divine ordinance that any particular level of prices is, in some way, right. In fact, the general level of prices in Canada has changed drastically over time, usually upwards. Within the lifetime of the over 70's, the level as it relates to consumer goods and services seems to have risen about 700%.

Yet the promised disaster has not arrived. Indeed, during this period, Canadians on the average have become much better off. Their material standard of living has risen and the economic uncertainty that hovered over so many has been removed. Generally speaking, periods of rising prices have been prosperous periods, while constant or falling prices have brought gloom and stagnation.

Myth No. 2: Inflation may accelerate into a runaway inflation until money is worthless, and we are all ruined.

The spectre of the German post-First World War inflation is constantly before some people. They remember stories of men lighting their pipes with 1 million mark notes and having to take a wheelbarrow full of notes to buy a loaf of bread. And there are similar other examples in history.

Should this ever happen in Canada, it would certainly be a terrible disaster. Our complicated society, in which there is a very fine division of labour, cannot operate without an efficient form of money. Once inflation reaches a stage when people refuse to accept money in payment of a debt, the economy grinds to a halt.

The facts of the matter are, however, that except during the aftermath of wars, there has been no example in modern his-

tory of runaway inflation. Of course nobody can say that such an inflation is impossible; one can merely record that, in spite of the many economic difficulties countries have encountered in peace time, runaway inflations have not occurred, and ask why so many people should assume that they are an imminent danger now.

Myth No. 3: Inflation indicates that we are living beyond our means and heading for bankruptcy.

This appears to be a frightening prospect. But what exactly does it mean to say that we Canadians as a whole are "living beyond our means"?

a) It might mean that we are importing more than we export and only covering our deficit either by running down our reserves or by getting into debt with other countries.

Let us look at the reserve situation first. The fact is that we are not running down our reserves; at the end of 1974, the year of most rapid inflation for a long time, our reserves were at exactly the same level they had been at the end of 1973. (In any event, in these days of flexible rates of exchange, reserves are of relatively little importance.)

However, it is true that we are getting further and further into debt with other countries. We are net borrowers from abroad, mainly through the direct investment in Canada by foreign multi-nationals. This worries some people a great deal — perhaps rightly; others, including the governments of the Atlantic Provinces, regard it as the only way we can develop. Who is right does not matter for our present discussion. The point is that Canada has been a foreign borrower for a very long time and this has nothing at all to do with inflation.

b) The only other thing that "living beyond our means" can imply is that we are "living off our capital" — that is we are not replacing the assets we are using to produce current consumption goods and services. If this were true, we would expect production and our standard of living to decline in the future. But it is not true. In 1974, 23% of our GNP was gross capital formation, and one has to go back almost ten years to find a bigger percentage.

Myth No. 4: Inflation is a disease that strikes at everyone and makes everyone poor

The only way we can all be worse off (in material terms) is if the total value of the goods and services produced per Canadian declines. This has not happened, except for short periods. Last year, when inflation was the most rapid for many years, the real Gross National Product (the normal measure of output) rose by 4½%, while the population rose only by about 1½%. Clearly, therefore, Canadians in general were materially better off in 1974 than they had been in 1973. And Canada's record is quite good by international

This article is based on an address given by Dr. George in November to the Administrative Management Society. It was edited for publication by Dr. George.

standards. The industrial nations taken as a group showed a small decline in real GNP in 1974. France and Italy did slightly better than did Canada, but Britain, U.S., and even those economic stars West Germany and Japan, did much worse. It is true that the first quarter of 1975 was a bad period for us and our GNP sank 2% below the annual rate achieved a year earlier, but the second and third quarter figures suggest that we are on the way to recovery — unless governments' fear of inflation causes them to adopt repressive measures that kill the recovery before it gets underway.

So, on average, we were actually materially better off in 1974, notwithstanding the inflation. Any harm caused to some people must at least have been counterbalanced by benefit accruing to others. Inflation has merely redistributed income from some sections of the community to others; for instance, owners of apartment houses benefit from inflation, while retired people on fixed pensions are harmed.

Myth No. 5: Inflation causes savings to decline and so turns off the supply of investment funds essential for development.

On the surface, this sounds plausible. Anyone who saved \$100 in 1971 and put it in a true chequing account, would find that, in real terms, his savings would be worth only about 70 cents now. And even the interest from government or large corporation bonds, after tax, has been less than the rate of inflation. So why save? And if we don't save, how will the banks get the money to finance industry?

There are some fundamental fallacies in this argument which students of economics will recognize, but it may suffice here to point out just two things. First, during the inflation of 1974, personal saving was over \$7 billions, compared with \$5.7 billions in 1973 and \$5.5 billions in 1972. Expressed as a percentage of personal disposable income, personal saving was 7.9% in 1974, a percentage only exceeded once in the previous 20 years. So people were not saving less either in absolute or in percentage terms. Second, the monetary authorities do not have to wait for you and me to put the money we have saved into our accounts before they can make loans to business. Monetary authorities have control of the supply of money and, if they wish to ensure that money is available to finance investment, they can always do so.

Myth No. 6: Inflation makes slump and massive unemployment inevitable

This is quite a usual statement but there seems to be no plausible justification of it, unless one is talking about runaway inflation which, as we previously showed, is highly unlikely.

Though inflation does create uncertainty and makes management more difficult, generally speaking it is good for business. This is because all business activity is time-consuming.

A mining company may take years to bring a mine into production and even a corner storekeeper buys his stock days or weeks in advance of his sales. Consequently, if the prices of everything are rising, the producer, wholesaler or retailer, will be buying his labour, materials, land and equipment at relatively low prices and selling his products later after prices have risen. So it is relatively easy to make profits in inflation.

Anyone who doubts this should consider the opposite situation, where a company builds a factory just before a deflation — that is a falling of prices — sets in. It will have a high-cost factory on its hands, have to buy labour and materials in advance of, and therefore in a higher market than, the goods it eventually will try to sell. Surely it would be very difficult to make a profit in those conditions.

So inflation generally stimulates business and thereby reduces unemployment. Where high unemployment exists alongside inflation, as it now does, it may be attributed partly to inflexibilities in the system but mainly to the measures that governments traditionally take (tight monetary and fiscal policies) to reduce inflation, rather than to inflation itself.

Myth No. 7: Inflation ruins our international competitive position, thereby leading us to international insolvency.

Something like 20% of our production is exported, so we must remain competitive. This is obvious. But as long as the prices in our export industries do not rise more rapidly than those of our trading partners and competitors, we are safe. And, as I have shown before, this has, on average, been the case.

Another factor to remember is that we, like most of our trading partners, are on a floating exchange rate. Even if our inflation out-stripped that elsewhere, all that need happen is for the Canadian dollar to float down (as it has done over the last year viz-a-viz the U.S. dollar), thereby making the Canadian dollar cheaper to our customers and restoring the original effective price of our exports.

Not only are the usual reasons for fearing inflation mythical, but inflation may in some circumstances be very desirable. If, as happens in some countries (indeed, it happens in all countries to some extent), the poor people sink deeper and deeper into debt with the rich, inflation is a means of lightening their burdens, thereby obviating the revolution that Marx prophesied as inevitable in such circumstances. And, in times of slack business, a little inflation may well serve as a stimulus to the economy.

Professor George holds a doctorate in economics from the University of London. He has lived in Nova Scotia for 15 years and has written two books and many articles, mainly relating to that province.

He was the author of *The Life and Times of Industrial Estates Ltd.*, a biography and evaluation of Nova Scotia's industrial promotion and financing agency.

He is chairman of the Department of Economics at Dalhousie.

The Realities

Inflation does carry its dangers, even if they are quite different from those usually attributed to it. The first two of these "realities" are economic, the last is political.

Reality No. 1: Inflation drives out small and young businesses

Inflation is particularly hard on small and young business, largely due to imperfections in our capital markets. As prices keep rising, businesses need more and more working capital — something small and young firms often find difficult to get. Some such firms therefore are driven out of business, leaving the larger and older firms in control of a less competitive market. In the long run, this diminution of competition can be expected to reduce efficiency and output.

Reality No. 2: Inflation calls for expensive and painful adjustments

Some of the mechanisms which automatically come into action to carry out adjustments made necessary by inflation do not work evenly. For instance, the downward adjustment of the Canadian dollar, while appropriate for export industries taken as a whole, might make the forest industries very prosperous while reducing the income of some mining firms. What should then happen is that labour and other Canadian resources should be transferred from mining to the forest industries. But such transfers are slow to take place and, in the meanwhile, great distress is caused; and, even when transfers are made, they are costly to those involved and to the economy as a whole.

Reality No. 3: Inflation creates political stress

Economists as such have nothing to say about whether the redistribution of income brought about by inflation is good or bad — that is an ethical judgement about which there will be no unanimity.

However, from a political standpoint, such a change may be of vital importance.

The bonds that hold a society such as ours together may remain secure when the state of affairs to which its members are accustomed, and therefore are usually prepared to accept, is maintained. Any significant alteration resulting, for instance, in a shift of real income from one section of society to another, may trigger off stresses which our system of government may not survive. If workers,

(cont'd on p.9)

Ballet, bar-tending, yoga among leisure classes

university
NEWS

CAPSULE

Leisure or recreation time on your hands?

The staff of the Dalhousie Intramural and Recreation program can put you on the track of something useful.



Nila Ipson

They are offering faculty, staff and students a number of off-beat leisure time courses in the next few weeks, and will offer others in the future.

Meanwhile, Intramural director Nila Ipson would like to

know of anyone with special interests or talents for teaching a leisure course. Let her know at 3372.

Beginning ballet: This is a basic course for beginners; offered by Mrs. Nora Stovel, an accredited ballet teacher, for both men and women on campus; 10-week course, which began on Jan. 13. Each Tu day, 7.30 to 9 pm in Studio 2 at the Arts Centre. Fee — \$15.

Fitness and conditioning: A midday class for women; began on Jan. 20. Classes each Tuesday and Thursday, from 12 noon until 1.30 pm in the lower gymnasium, until the end of term. Fee — \$10.



Bar tending: "Mixology" -- each Saturday afternoon at Dalhousie Faculty Club; began Jan. 17. 3 pm. Five-week course. Fee \$15.



Yoga: Four days a week; registration began Jan. 12. Fee — \$10 plus materials for students; \$20 including materials for non-students. Mondays, 12.30 to 1.30 pm, Room 2895, Life Sciences Centre. Tuesdays, 9.30 to 10.30 pm, Newcombe lounge, Shirreff Hall. Wednesdays, 12.30 to 1.30 pm, Room 121, Arts Centre. Thursdays, 7 to 8 pm, lounge, Shirreff Hall.

Social dancing: A co-ed dance class, for basic instruction in basic dance steps. Thursday nights, for 10 weeks, in Shirreff Hall dining room. Fee — \$10.

Recreation ice times

Effective Jan. 5, 1975 Recreation ice times will be as follows:

Monday 12:30-2 p.m. Free

Skating - no pucks or sticks
3:30-4:30 p.m. Open

Tuesday 9:30-11 a.m. Open
1:30-2:30 p.m. Open 8:30-10 p.m. Student Skating (ID required)

Wednesday 9:30-11 a.m. Open
12:30-2 p.m. Free Skating - no

pucks or sticks

Thursday 9:30-11 a.m. Open
1:30-2:30 p.m. Open 8:30-10 p.m. Public Skating (Dal Students with ID-free)

Friday 3:30-5:30 p.m. Open
Saturday 2:30-4:30 p.m. Public Skating (Dal Students with ID-free)

Busy first term for Intramurals

The first term, before Christmas, for the Intramural and Recreation program at Dalhousie was one of active participation in a variety of sports.

More than ever in the past, the university's aging and already overcrowded facilities were used more and were open until 2 am in order to provide more participation opportunities.

The intramural activities were in four sections: men's, women's, inter-faculty, and residence halls.

The first intramural event of the year was the ever popular annual golf tournament, held at Hartlen Point Golf Course. Phys. Ed.'s Dr. Bill Shannon returned the best individual score and Dentistry had the best team. Fifty seven participants made it the largest and best tournament to date.

Bob Book of the Dalhousie track and field team returned the fastest time for the Turkey Trot (cross country race). Kevin McSweeney of the Faculty of

Arts crossed the finish line first in the inter-fac division. Happy winners ran home with a turkey for Thanksgiving.

The weatherman didn't favor the tennis enthusiasts but Dave MacRae racked up a win in the men's singles, finishing in first place, giving the Faculty of Medicine the honors; Valerie Dyer took first place in the women's singles.

The Halifax Commons hosted the softball tournament with Cameron House slugging their way to a first place win in the inter-fac standings and Dentistry running a close second.

Among other activities that have been offered this year are men's, co-ed and women's volleyball. The co-ed division found Pharmacy ranking 1st and for the Women Shirreff Hall No. 3 placed first. The Transitional Year Program spiked Medicine (last year's winners) in the men's division.

Lake Banook was where the action was when Phys Ed paddled their way to a first place win in the intramural canoe race.

Medicine booted their way to a victory in Soccer this year and Phys. Ed. ran the touchdowns for the trophy in Flag Football. Hockey, paddleball, bowling, badminton, swimming and floor hockey and basketball are all yet to be played and the Intramural Office has been as active as a beehive.

The supremacy standings to date has Medicine in first place, Dentistry running a very close second and the Faculty of Law in third place.



Flag Football

(cont'd from p.8)

particularly in those industries which are essential for the society's short-term survival, feel that real income is being steered away from them, then the traditional respect for the law may disappear, and life may only be continued by oppressive measures alien to our present system.

Now it is true that governments have ways of redistributing income, and that they do use their powers to protect those who are hurt by inflation. But their tools are blunt instruments which work imprecisely and only mitigate, rather than correct, the situation.

...Dalhousie University will be host to two visiting scholars under a grant from the federal government to Canadian universities. The grants are awarded through a cultural exchange program administered by Canada Council on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. Visitors to Dalhousie are Lucien Ledoux, from the University of Liege, Belgium, and Ulrich Haarmann, University of Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany. Both are studying biology.

...Bruce W. Ferguson, Director, Dalhousie Art gallery, has been awarded a Canada council grant valued at \$3,000 to provide a comprehensive registry of the art and artists in Canada that are not designated by official art terminology.

...Professor Robert Comeau, department of economics, spoke to members of the Atlantic Jewish Council recently on behalf of the university's Speakers Bureau.

...Prof. Tim Shaw was a guest on CBC radio's Metro Action; Prof. S.D. Wainwright appeared on CBC's Afternoon Show and on Information Morning; Prof. Ian McLaren was interviewed on CBC-TV's Land and Sea production. Some of the film clips used for the program were those of Dr. Henry James.

...Prof. Lionel Lawrence made the cover of the Dec. 1975 issue of University Affairs.

...Dr. Robert C. Dickson will be the first visiting professor of the recently formed Squires Club. Professor emeritus, department of medicine, Dalhousie University, and chairman, board of governors of the R.S. McLaughlin Examination and Research Centre, Dr. Dickson was physician-in-chief of the Wellesley Hospital from 1949 to 1956.

The Squires Club is an organization of friends, colleagues and former residents of Dr. Arthur H. Squires who retired as physician-in-chief of the Wellesley in 1974 and was formed to perpetuate the principles of the 'art of medicine' as taught and practised by Dr. Squires.

...Prof. Marco Zentilli, department of geology, was guest speaker at Saint Mary's University last week. He delivered an address entitled Metallogeny of Nova Scotia as part of the university's series of seminars on the geology of Nova Scotia.

...Dr. J.A. Embil presented three papers in Toronto, two at the Annual Meeting of the Laboratory Division of the Canadian Public Health Association, and the other at the Tropical Medicine and International Health Division.

Here then, I believe, are the myths and the realities of inflation. The widely-held belief that societies should seek to control inflation within appropriate limits is not discredited by the exposure of the myths, since the realities may provide justification for some anti-inflationary measures at certain times.

But since all such measures can exact a high price in unemployment and cause inefficiency in the operation of our economic system, it is important that we should keep in mind the real dangers, rather than imaginary ones, when we judge whether or not the dangers of inflation really justify the cost of fighting it.

...Dr. Richard Goldbloom delivered a talk entitled "Non-Diseases of pediatrics" to a short course in pediatrics sponsored by the Division of Continuing Medical Education. He described these as do-nothing diseases which often caused concern to physician and family, but if properly diagnosed were conditions that required no treatment.

...Dr. I. Whimster, St. Thomas Hospital, London, England was guest speaker at the Friday-at-Four lecture series. His talk, Why Is A Spot, focused on a number of factors in the pathological process which affect the skin. He has done extensive research in skin pathology experimenting primarily with reptiles.

...Dalhousie Legal Aid Service has recently published a booklet "EMPLOYMENT LAW: A GUIDE FOR WORKING PEOPLE" which is designed as a simple guide for the lay person who is interested in knowing the general laws that affect working people. The booklet was primarily compiled by Betty Glenister, Howard Snow, and Gail Vickery under the direction of Professor Innis Christie.

It contains sections on The Individual Employment Contract, Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, Unions and Collective Bargaining, and Retraining Programs.

Approximately 7,000 copies of the booklet have been printed and they are available through Professor Evans or Dalhousie Legal Aid Service for distribution to Faculty, all staff and to the general public. Copies are available from Mrs. Moriarty.

...The Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship holds small group bible studies on Fridays at 7:30 p.m. The studies are held at St. Andrew's United Church Recreational Centre on the corner of Coburg and Robie. On Tuesdays at 12:30 p.m. the Fellowship sponsors "Food for Thought and Time for Prayer" in the SUB. For further information contact Allen or June Penney at 429-3855.

...Volunteers are urgently needed to teach Handicapped Children to swim, skate and bowl. Take a little of your time for a very worthwhile cause and call Mrs. Baker at 426-6750.

...The University Ombudsmen announce a change in their hours. The new hours are as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 9:30-11:30 a.m. and 12:00-2:00 p.m.; Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 a.m. and 12:00-1:00 p.m.

...Dr. W. Cantwell Smith, first chairman of the Department of Religious Studies at Dalhousie University, lectured in the University Lecture Series at U.P.E.I. The title of his talk was *Is Believing What Religious People Do?*

Volleyball doubleheader

Dalhousie will host Acadia in a Varsity Volleyball doubleheader next week. The Dal Gym is the venue, and starting time is 7 pm on Wednesday, Jan. 28.



Canoeing on Banook.

Cutbacks lead to U.S. code

The cutbacks in university budgets throughout the United States and the scrapping of courses by colleges in economic difficulty are threatening the jobs of so many lecturers that the American Association of University Professors has drawn up a code of conditions for dismissing staff in times of financial exigency.

The new AAUP code argues that tenured contracts can be ended "under extraordinary circumstances" only if all alterna-

tives have been exhausted. Responsibility for identifying those who are to lose their jobs should be given to a committee designated by fellow lecturers. Proper notice should be given and a threatened lecturer should have the chance of a full hearing.

The lecturer may insist that the administration prove the existence and extent of the financial difficulty; that if he is dismissed the institution will not at the same time make any new

appointments or renew fixed term contracts; that he receive proper severance pay; and that his place will not be filled for three years unless he had been offered the chance to go back.

Courses may be scrapped essentially only on educational considerations. These do not include temporary variations in enrolment. Lecturers should be offered alternative jobs, or the institution should be ready to pay for their retraining.

Festival to mark Drama League's 25th anniversary

The 25th anniversary of the incorporation of the Nova Scotia Drama League, established within the province to provide a showcase for the work of the community theatre from about Nova Scotia, will be marked in April.

To commemorate the occasion and make it possible for the league to share its achievements with the province in a centralized locale, Antigonish will act as host for the anniversary and provincial festival celebrations of the NSDL between Wednesday, April 7 and Sunday, April 11.

Today, the Nova Scotia Drama League, with the support of the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation, of Theatre Canada, and of corporations and member groups provides not only a showcase festival annually, but also extends a broad range of services to community groups. These include the development and administration of regionalized workshops in many theatre skills such as directing, script-writing, make-up, set design and construction and costuming to the distribution of general information, equipments and material. Some 30 groups including school drama clubs, children's theatres, community theatres, university theatres and professional organizations are current members.

In June 1974, the Nova Scotia Drama League conducted a weekend conference to re-assess how best it might serve the

province's growing theatrical activity. Since that meeting, made possible by the Department of Recreation, a vital fresh approach has been pursued wherein individual organizations about Nova Scotia receive first hand assistance through the energies of Executive Director, Pat Griffiths of Halifax and the NSDL Board of Directors. Last year was one of expansion for the League as a result, with an emphasis being placed on the upgrading of individual and group capabilities through a program of regional workshops. For two years there has been no provincial festival so that such energies and finances could more profitably be invested in such workshops.

The time, however, has come when individual groups need to observe the work of others, to share experiences and to gain an assessment of their own achievements. The April '76 25th Anniversary Festival will permit that interchange.

Under the chairmanship of Una Way of Dalhousie the Festival Committee of the NSDL has formulated a fresh, alive, non-competitive festival format which will give freedom to both individuals and groups to exhibit their capabilities.

Members of the Festival Committee include Gerry Gordon, Michael Ardenne, Flo Trillo, Sudsy Clark, Jane MacKenzie, Richard Brezet and Graham Whitehead of Halifax, Bill

O'Connell of Greenwood, Wendy Elliott of Windsor-Wolfville, Jody Briggs of Yarmouth, Verna Urquhart of Bridgetown and James Colbeck of Antigonish.

The core of this year's festival is to be the "Showcase", comprising teams (maximum of seven persons in each) which present a set piece to the highest level they can achieve. The scripts will be without stage plan or direction and will be chosen to give cast and directors the maximum opportunity for creative interpretation at a performance level.

The set, lights, etc. will be made up from an inventory of platforms, steps, furniture, etc. which will be available at the festival — in this way, teams will not be affected by cost and will start with uniform opportunities. All groups should signify their intent to enter as soon as possible and the set pieces, together with inventory and other ground rules will be in their hands by Feb. 13. All teams will stage their set pieces on Thursday, April 8, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and will then go into workshop with the resource team during Friday and Saturday. In workshop, the teams working on the same script will be together and new composite teams formed (e.g. Yarmouth's director might direct actors from Halifax, Truro, Sydney, Antigonish and New Glasgow). Each workshop will select one of its composite teams to represent them on Saturday night at the Nova Scotia Drama League Showcase Gala night.

The object of this showcase is to give all members an opportunity to work with other members in a non-competitive learning situation and to give the resource people an opportunity to start a workshop with cast and directors who already know the script and in this way, to progress beyond the theoretical.

In addition to Showcase will be a program of full presentations. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon will be set aside for groups who wish to bring their own productions to the Festival.

ACU list of U.K. visitors

The Association of Commonwealth Universities publishes a list of university visitors to the United Kingdom three times a year.

The list was originally compiled in order to answer systematically many inquiries received at the ACU office in London regarding the whereabouts of visitors, and it now has a wide circulation among universities, learned and professional societies, and other organizations.

Dalhousie readers planning to visit or study in the U.K. within the next year will be added to the list to be sent to the ACU if they complete the following form and return it to the Information Office, Old Law Building:

LIST OF ACADEMIC VISITORS TO THE U.K. from Dalhousie University:

NAME
POST & SUBJECT
FULL U.K. ADDRESS
APPROX. DATES OF U.K. STAY

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

CIDA Awards Offered to Canadians

Twenty-five awards are available to Canadian citizens who have completed a post-secondary program of studies and indicate their intention to pursue an active career in international development work.

The primary purpose of the scheme is to assist those whose career choice is in the field of international co-operation and preference will be given to applicants who have indicated their commitment by working in development programs public or private, international or domestic.

Awards are for 2 years and are made up to the amount of \$11,500 per annum. Deadline for receipt of completed applications by CIDA is JANUARY 31, 1976.

Selection is primarily based upon the proposal submitted by the candidate. It may include an academic portion, but must have a practical orientation that will be carried out in a developing

country.

The sponsorship of a supervisor of studies in a Canadian institution or an expert in the field is required to carry out evaluations of the candidates work for CIDA.

Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme

A number of grants towards the cost of travel will be made to facilitate visits between universities in different parts of the Commonwealth. They are available in the following categories:

A. University Teachers or Officers on recognized study leave

B. Distinguished University Scholars invited by universities for short visits.

C. Postgraduate University Research Workers holding research grants.

The deadline for category A was December 15, while for category C it is MARCH 31, 1976. Applications must be sponsored by and submitted through Dalhousie.

New ACU publications available soon

New editions of information booklets on Commonwealth universities published by the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) will soon be available at Dalhousie libraries, and directly from ACU offices in England, with the exception of the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, which the AUCC (Ottawa) distributes.

The Commonwealth Universities Yearbook is a comprehensive guide to the staff, courses, organization and activities of university institutions in the Commonwealth.

Hundreds of awards open to staff of universities in Common-

wealth countries are listed in an enlarged edition of Awards for Commonwealth University Staff. It lists fellowships, visiting professorships and lectureships, travel grants, and covers all fields of study in which there are university facilities.

A companion handbook is the Scholarships Guide for Commonwealth Postgraduate Students, 1975-77. A Schedule of Postgraduate Courses in United Kingdom Universities and Financial Aid for First Degree Study at Commonwealth Universities also contain valuable listings on courses and scholarships for scholars.

Expected \$1.8 million deficit turns to surplus of \$2.05 million

Leeds University in Britain may have a surplus of up to \$2.05 million at the end of the current session, when it had expected to be in the red by \$1.8 million.

This rapid recovery from the brink of bankruptcy is being attributed to stringent economies in the past year, the Government's £6 pay limit and the fall in the rate of inflation.

Mr Edmund Williamson, the bursar, believes that many universities will be in a similar situation. "But the University Grants Committee is well aware

of it and this is likely to be reflected in its grants for 1976-77", he said.

The projected surplus was announced at a meeting of Leeds University's finance committee.

In April a deficit of \$688,800 was estimated for the current session. Now the Government's anti-inflation policy together with additional economies made inside the university look like turning that loss into a surplus of \$1,250,000. Added to a surplus of \$1,000,000 accumulated at the end of last session this leaves the university \$2.05 million to the good.

Lawrence Foster ASO guest cellist

The Atlantic Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Klaro M. Mizerit, presents Lawrence Foster, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 9 and 10 at 8:30 pm, at the Cohn Auditorium.

The program includes works by Dvorak, Lalo, and the world premiere of Mizerit's new Suite No. 4.

Lawrence Foster was born in Oak Park. The family later moved to River Forest, Illinois.

After a year's study at the piano, he began cello lessons at the age of seven with Karl Fruh of the Chicago Musical College of Roosevelt University.

At eleven, he entered the Juilliard School in New York and studied under full scholarship for five years with leading

concert cellists. He is now studying under William Pleeth at the Guildhall School of Music in London.

Lawrence gave his first public concert at the age of eight. He was soloist with the NBC Symphony on the Artist Showcase television program and with the Grant Park Symphony at eleven. At twelve he made debuts with both the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Besides his appearance on national television with Leonard Bernstein, Lawrence Foster made his first concert tour which was sold out far in advance. It was so successful that he has been touring ever since.



The Intimate PDQ Back

Three tons back up Mexican company

The celebrated and widely travelled 40-member National Dance Company of Mexico bring an international entertainment event that is big and colorful when they present their FIESTA FOLKLORICO at the Cohn Auditorium next Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 8:30 p.m.

The huge company travels with three tons of costumes and three bands, including their own famous mariachis, a marimba band, and a Jarocho band as well as re-creations of earlier Aztec bands, a vocal trio, and assorted guitarists and specialists on ancient instruments for those scenes depicting early Mexican dance forms.

The eight-part panorama surveys in music and dance 1,000 contrasting years of Mexican history, reflecting the changing and varied influences of Mayan, Aztec, Spanish, French, Chinese, and Yaqui Indian origins.

As family entertainment, the Folklorico is probably one of the most pleasing two-hour long panoramas of folk songs and dances with both pagan and religious connotations, dances and songs of love, life, celebration, conflict and passion. The appeal of the rhythmic, graceful and charming dances is richly enhanced by the incredibly beautiful embroidered lace costumes, head dresses, gowns and garlands which capture and recreate the typical atmosphere of the festivity so appealing in gay Mexican celebrations.

Dances from Oaxaca, Sonora, Jalisco, Northern Mexico, Chiapas, the Nahuatl culture, and finally the noisy and exciting Veracruz finale of the huapango to such music as "La Bamba" provides a great, joyous world of Mexican entertainment to fill patrons with visions of Mexico — past and present.

700 members, but Club needs more support

Over 700 are now members of the Dalhousie Faculty Club, reports new president Dr. Don Cunningham (Dentistry). But the facilities are rarely crowded; most people patronize the club at lunchtime or on Friday evenings for "Two-fers" (the Happy Hour and a half).

Assistant manager Jeanetta Busk says that only a few members dine in the evening during the week, although the popularity of the Saturday gourmet dinners is increasing.

Something new this term will be Family Luncheons, every third Saturday. Special children's portions and prices are offered plus the traditional children's fare of hot dogs and hamburgers. Members are encouraged to bring their families to the Club — reservations the Friday before are appreciated.

The newsletter of the Faculty Club this month reviews the resources of the club, encouraging members to make full use of them.

At the ARTS CENTRE

The popularity of the free Sunday afternoon concerts at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium is increasing and by the looks of the schedule should continue to do so. The Kalafusz Trio takes centre stage this Sunday (Jan. 25) at 3 pm while soprano Elvira Gonnella and baritone Philip May will perform in recital Feb. 1. Both are with the Dalhousie Department of Music Performing Faculty.

Also on Sunday at the Cohn, the Dalhousie Regional Film Theatre presents "Lenny Bruce, Performance Film" at 8 pm. On Feb. 1 the film "Mahler" will be featured.

The Cultural Activities group has a number of exciting events coming up in the next couple of weeks including Fiesta Folklore from Mexico, on Tuesday, Jan. 27 at 8:30 pm. There are 50 people in the dance troupe who provide a "zesty, colorful extravaganza of Mexican culture".

You'll be rolling in the aisles of the Cohn over Intimate P.D.Q. Bach! Professor Peter Schickele is renowned for his incredible solos on the left-handed sewer flute, piano, and

Oscar Mayer Wiener whistle. P.D.Q. Bach is a very funny show — Friday, Jan. 30 at 8:30 pm.

If you're a jazz fan who likes plenty of melody, rhythm, and swing, get your tickets now for the Feb. 7 performance of Bob Greene's World of Jelly Roll Morton.

Classical buffs will be exposed to Music of North and South America by the Dalhousie Chamber Soloists on Jan. 29 at 8:30 pm in the Cohn. An Evening of Flute is sure to attract a wide range of fans Friday, Feb. 6, 8:30 pm. Schubert and Bach are on the program.

Costume design workshop Feb. 6

Dalhousie University's Department of Theatre will host a costume design workshop in the Arts Centre, Feb. 6-8.

The workshop will be conducted by Robert Doyle, theatre designer and weaver, who has been responsible for costume design at Neptune Theatre, the St. Lawrence Centre and for the

Fortress of Louisbourg project.

The course is offered by the Handcraft Centre and is designed for people involved in amateur theatricals and musical productions, who wish to improve their skills.

Registration fee is \$15 and is payable to the Handcraft Centre, P.O. Box 2147, Halifax.

CBC runs TV drama contest for students again

Students who have spare time after completing lengthy essays will be interested in the second annual TV drama writing contest for students, a project of the CBC.

The success of last year's contest which uncovered new talents like Michael J. Silvani of Toronto and Richelle Kosar of Regina, both currently working on commissioned scripts for the CBC-TV drama department, has prompted the network to run the contest again.

The search is for one-hour scripts for videotape production. Contestants must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants registered at a Canadian univer-

sity or community/technical college during the 1975/76 school year. Scripts entered in the contest must be clearly typed and postmarked no later than June 30, 1976.

First prize is \$1,000; second prize is \$750; third prize is \$500. This payment will be considered to give the CBC a 12-month option on the Canadian television rights to the winning scripts.

All manuscripts and requests for further information should be addressed to: College Writing Contest, CBC-TV Drama Dept., Box 500, Stn. "A", Toronto, Ontario M5W 1E6.

Ferras injured, Feb. concert off

The concert by French violinist Christian Ferras, originally scheduled by Dalhousie Cultural Activities for Wednesday, Feb. 11, has been cancelled.

Mr. Ferras broke three ribs in a recent accident and will not be able to play for several months.

It was hoped to find a replacement performance by an artist of equal stature but this has not been possible.

Patrons holding tickets to the Ferras performance will be reimbursed at Dalhousie Arts Centre Box Office.

Dalhousie-King's Reading Club

Winter program

Monday, Feb. 16

Hostess: Dr. M.S. DeWolfe

Apt. 303, 1074 Wellington St.

Record choice: some members' selections

Organized by Mrs. K.T. Leffek

Monday, March 8

Hostess: Mrs. C.B. Stewart

6008 Oakland Road

Talking about Chesterton

Speaker: Mrs. R.M. Haines

Monday, March 22

Hostess: Mrs. R.M. MacDonald

1820 Armview Tce.

Party Pieces

Arranged by Mrs. R.H. Vingoe

Monday, April 12

Hostess: Mrs. C.B. Weld

6550 Waegwoltic Ave.

Calling All Crafts

Organized by Mrs. F.W. Matthews.

All meetings: 8 for 8.15 pm.

The club's first winter meeting was held on Jan. 19 at the home of Mrs. J.G. Morgan, when Dr. P. Monk spoke on contemporary fiction in Canada.

**SEMINARS
CONFERENCES
MEETINGS
LECTURES**

...Biology Seminar with D.G. Patriquin, Dal. on "Nitrogen Fixation in a Coastal Marsh: Its Association with Angiosperms and the Influence of Some Edaphic Factors", 11:30 am, Jan. 29, Rm 2922, LSC.

...Geology seminar with Dr. F. Aumento (Dal) on The Oceanic Crust on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge Crest: Major New Results From Deep Drill 74; 5 pm, Jan. 29, Rm 304 Dunn.

...Physical Oceanography seminar with Dr. Chris Beaumont (Dal) on Tidal Evidence on the Nature of the Earth's Outer Core, 7:30 pm, Jan. 29, 5th floor Oceanography Lounge.

...Biochemistry seminar -- the first in a series related to current problems in hormone action, to be lead by Dr. C. Lazier (Dal) on A Biochemist's Approach to Endocrinology, at 4 pm, Feb. 2, Rm 15-1, Tupper.

...Geology seminar with Dr. D. Stanley, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, on Flysch-type Sedimentation in Mediterranean Basins; application to the geological record, 5 pm, Feb. 5, Rm 304 Dunn.

...Biology seminar with D. Janzen, University of Michigan on "Pigs, Chickens and Bamboos", 11:30 am, Feb. 5, Rm 2922, LSC.

...Dr. Hal Sandstrom (B.I.O.) will lead the Physical Oceanography seminar at 7:30 pm, Feb. 5, 5th floor Oceanography Lounge. His talk is entitled Low Frequency Sea Level Fluctuations on The Scotian Shelf.

...Centre for African Studies seminar with D. Newbury on Some Types of Cyclical Tradition in the Late Kivu Area, 4:30 pm, Feb. 5, at the Centre, Seymour St.

...Dr. J. Passmore, Department of Chemistry, UNB, will deliver the CIC Lecture at 8 pm, Feb. 5, Rm 215, Chemistry Bldg. The lecture, Polyatomic cations is one in the series of chemistry sponsored seminars.

...Chemistry seminar with Dr. D.H. Hunter, University of West. Ont., on Electrocyclization reactions of carbonions, at 1:30 pm, Feb. 6, Rm 215, Chemistry Bldg.

...Friday-at-Four with Dr. Colin T. Dollery, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, London, Feb. 6, Tupper.

...Biochemistry seminar series on current problems in hormone action with Dr. J. Kraicer, Queens University, 4 pm, Feb. 9, Rm 15-1, Tupper.

...Continuing Education Course for dentists, Jan. 26-27, 15th floor, Tupper. Subject for the course is Partially Edentulous.

...AMC seminar on Administering the Collective Agreement, Feb. 4-5, with Prof. John Misick as course leader.

...Nova Scotia Labour Management Study Conference, Feb. 5-6, Lord Nelson Hotel. The meeting is sponsored by the Nova Scotia Joint Labour Management Study Committee.

*
*
*
WINTER
*
*
CARNIVAL
*
Jan 27-31
*
watch for
*
schedule of
*
events.
*

Almanac

(revised)

**for the
balance
of 1975-76**
Thursday, 29

Last day for withdrawing from full-year or "C" classes without academic penalty, *Arts and Science, Business Administration, Public Administration.*

Friday, 30

Munro Day

Saturday, 31

Winter Carnival

February
Monday, 2

Last day for receiving applications for admission, *Physiotherapy.*

Monday, 16 - Saturday, 21

Examinations, *Physiotherapy* (1st year)

Saturday, 21

Last day for receiving applications for admission to advanced standing commencing in September, 1976, *Dentistry*

Monday, 23

Study break.

Friday, 27

Last day for receiving applications for admission to the basic baccalaureate degree of *Nursing programme.*

March
Monday, 1

Classes resume.

Monday, 8

Last day for withdrawing from "B" classes without academic penalty, *Arts and Science, Business Administration and Public Administration.*

Wednesday, 10

Last day for those expecting Ph.D. degrees in May to submit unbound theses to departments.

Thursday, 18

Last day for receiving theses in temporary binding from those who expect to receive an LL.M. degree in the Spring.

April
Wednesday, 7

Examinations begin, *Library Service.*

Friday, 9

Last day of classes:

Arts and Science
Law (2nd and 3rd years)
Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical Education
Business Administration
Public Administration
Social Work (2nd year)

Last day for those expecting Masters degrees in May to submit unbound theses to departments (except LL.M. candidates, March 18).

Monday, 12

Last day for receiving applications for entrance to 1st year *Dental Hygiene* commencing September, 1976.

Examinations begin:

Arts and Science
Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical Education
Business Administration
Public Administration
Graduate Studies
Law (2nd and 3rd years)

Thursday, 15

Last day of classes, *Dentistry* (4th year) *Dental Hygiene* (2nd year)

Friday, 16

Good Friday. University holiday.

Monday, 19

Examinations begin, *Dentistry* (4th year) *Dental Hygiene* (2nd year)

Monday 19 - Friday, May 21

Clinical practice, *Physiotherapy* (1st year)

Friday, 23

Last day of classes, *Social Work* (1st year)
Last day for Faculty receiving theses from those expecting a graduate degree in May.

Monday, 26 - Saturday, May 1

Examinations, *Physiotherapy* (2nd year)

Friday, 30

Last day for receiving applications for admission to the *School of Library Service* session beginning in September, 1976
Last day of classes, *Law* (1st year)

May
Saturday, 1

Examinations, *Law* (1st year)
Last day for receiving applications for admission from foreign students (other than Americans) *Arts and Science.*

Monday, 3

Last day for receiving applications for entrance to 1st year *Dentistry*, commencing in September, 1976.

Friday, 7

Senate meeting to consider candidates for the award of degrees, Spring, 1976.
Examinations end, *Law* (1st year)

Thursday, 13

Convocations.

Friday, 14

Convocations.
Last day of classes, *Medicine* (1st, 2nd and 3rd years)

Monday, 17

Summer School registration (1st session)
Second year begins, *Outpost Nursing.*

Tuesday, 18

Summer School begins (1st session)

Wednesday, 19 - Friday, 21

Examinations, *Medicine* (4th year)

Friday, 21

Last day of classes, *Dentistry* (1st, 2nd and 3rd years)
Dental Hygiene (1st year)

Monday, 24

University holiday.

Tuesday, 25

Examinations begin, *Dentistry* (1st, 2nd and 3rd years)
Dental Hygiene (1st year)

Tuesday, 25 - Saturday, 29

Examinations, *Physiotherapy* (1st year)

Friday, 28

Last day for receiving applications to:
Bachelor of Nursing for Registered Nurses
Diploma in Public Health Nursing Programme of Pharmacy

June, 1976
Wednesday, 9

Faculty of Medicine Convocation, (To be confirmed)

Monday, 21

Last day for receiving applications for supplemental examinations in *Law.*

Wednesday, 30

Summer School ends (1st session)