

Go-ahead for phys-ed centre

Dalhousie will go ahead as soon as it can with the construction of its long-delayed physical education, recreation and athletics centre on the practice field land south of South Street, as the result of a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The court rejected an appeal by the City of Halifax to deny the university a

building permit.

The two-and-a-half years since the university unveiled its plans have, however, taken an immense financial toll. Designed originally to cost about \$5 million, the centre will now cost \$8 million or \$9 million because of inflation. (Special feature on the centre -- next issue)

**STRATEGY
FOR
SURVIVAL**

BY ROSELLE GREEN

Dr. Kenneth H. Mann, chairman of the Biology Department and a regular discussant in Dalhousie's Man and the Biosphere series took part recently in a public forum on the subject Mankind at the Turning Point: the second report to the Club of Rome.

He talked afterwards to University News about his own observations on the report and about man's individual and collective responsibility for developing a 'strategy for survival'.

Q. Mankind at the Turning Point makes long-term predictions of up to 50 years or more. Can predictions so far in advance have relevance or validity?

A. The calculation in the report is based on what the authors believe our situation will be like in 50 years, that is, if present trends continue and if we do not alter our present course. If we accept this as a reliable calculation, it will mean disaster for mankind. It seems realistic that in order to prevent total catastrophe we will have to change our present pattern in respect to the consumption of our resources. In other words, the calculation is meant to frighten us into taking action that will prevent the predictions coming true.

Q. If we accept the premise that disaster can be avoided by

taking measures now to correct the course of events, what do you regard as some of the measures that ought to be taken?

A. The first objective is to develop the situation in which people are convinced that change is necessary. Implicit in

they will elect those persons who will act in compliance with those wishes, to work out policies for a global plan for managing world resources.

As an individual and as a biologist I and others like myself are attempting to convince those around us that change is not only important but crucial. In a very small way, we are now seeing attempts at agreement in my field of work; there is, for example, a consensus on protecting whale and fish stocks. It is this kind of posture that will have to spread to much broader areas.

Q. What implementations and course of action do you perceive as reasonable and possible at this time?

A. The first priority would be a global attack on food consumption. The rich countries with food resources should be setting an example by lowering the consumption of their own resources and sharing them with others. It is not realistic to expect third world countries to watch their people starve, without taking desperate measures to try to correct the situation.

Q. Are there any short-term goals to work toward and if so what are they?

A. If the wealthy nations do not make solid gestures to the poorer countries, the probability of global confrontation for control of resources is high. The short-term gain is, I think, a reduced risk of global war.

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Dr. Kenneth H. Mann

this is getting people to subscribe to a new philosophy--that change in our present patterns of economic growth, consumption, and productive output should be altered, so that those with less in other regions of the world can have the opportunity to improve their lot. If people are persuaded this is the road to travel then

Broderick heads women's status committee

Dr. Dorothy Broderick of the School of Library Service has been appointed by the president, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, to chair a presidential committee to study the status of women at Dalhousie University.

Other members of the committee will be appointed as soon as possible.

The establishment of the committee comes after a submission from the Dalhousie Faculty Women organization. In a docu-

ment reviewed by the president, it was noted that "Universities across Canada have in recent years established commissions to study and document discrimination against women within the university structure and in view of their findings have taken measures to rectify such discrimination."

The document said it was

unrealistic to "believe that Dalhousie is different from other Canadian universities" and asked that a presidential committee review the status of women at Dalhousie, particularly with regard to the following areas:

a) university services and decision-making processes which would include such things as: child care, maternity leave, health services, counselling services, funding for under-

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How Senate has grown since 1821

By Roy George

The Act of the Nova Scotia General Assembly which incorporated Dalhousie College in 1821 committed the internal regulation of the new college to a Senatus Academicus.

In the early days, the Senate was small. The minutes of 1864, which are the earliest ones in the possession of Dalhousie archives, list its members as the "Reverend Principal" (who taught Logic, Ethics and Political Science), and five other professors (who covered Aesthetics, Belles Lettres, Chemistry, Classics, History, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Minerology and Rhetoric).

With the passage of a century and the growth of the University, the Senate expanded until in 1968 there were some eighty Senators. During the eight years since then, further growth and constitutional changes have brought its size to about 250 -- the largest senate of any Canadian university.

The early recorded meetings took place in the Principal's classroom. Senate did not meet regularly but awaited the call of the Principal. He seems to have called quite frequently, for in 1864 there seemed to be meetings in most weeks during termtime, and sometimes several in a single week.

Nowadays, Senate meets monthly in regular session during term-time, nearly always on the second Monday of each month, and occasionally also in special session.

COMPOSITION

The 1821 Act prescribed that the Senate should consist of "...the respective chairs or professorships", and this part of the Act remained unchanged for 146 years.

After the Second World War, the situation became confused when the Board of Governors started appointing people to the Senate who, according to the Act, were ineligible since they were not full professors. Some heads of department were admitted in this way, as were the University Librarian, the President and professors of King's College, and certain other persons.

In the mid-1960's, when the desire for university reform became strong in much of the world, pressures mounted for a review of the composition of Senate. Some members of Senate were resentful about the ultra vires appointments, faculty who were not full professors were requesting direct representation on Senate, students were calling for seats on Senate, and some people urged that Governors and Alumni should be admitted.

In anticipation of changes being recommended, the Dalhousie Act was amended in 1967 by the Nova Scotia Legislature to permit the Board of Governors to make appointments to the Senate on recommendation of a majority of existing Senators, thereby eliminating

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Does it function all that badly now?

By John Godfrey

The Senate of Dalhousie meets on Monday (March 8), to decide whether it wishes to reform the composition of its membership.

Senate is the supreme academic body of the university. Its role at Dalhousie is to formulate major academic policy and to reflect upon the university's activities and plans.

As constituted at present, there are 264 members of Senate, of whom 17 are ex-officio members (generally university administrators), 20 representatives of affiliated institutions, 57 chairmen or heads of departments, or directors of schools and institutes, all full professors (136), 27 elected faculty members of assistant or associate professorial rank, the president of the Faculty Association, the president of the Student Union, and five elected student representatives.

A committee of Senate, headed by Dr. K.A. Heard, has proposed that Senate membership be reduced to seventy-four. Under this plan, heads of departments and full professors would lose their automatic membership, 45 members of faculty, irrespective of rank, would be chosen by election, and the number of student representatives would increase from six to eleven.

Why have these changes been proposed? The Heard committee points out that Dalhousie's Senate, which is probably twice as large as any other university Senate in Canada, can only function because 85 per cent of its members do not show up: in 1974, of the 264 eligible senators, an average of 42 appeared at meetings. The committee also commented that the present Senate "does not . . . adequately represent the whole academic community of the university."

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XII — The "Evitable" 80's

Austerity is fine — if you can afford it

By Jeffrey Holmes

Those masochists who have read the previous eleven articles in this series may have selected an appropriate adjective from the 60 offered to describe the universities of the 80's. My own favourite comes from the secretary of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission: "The Expletive-Deleted Eighties".

He's probably right but I think the 80's are still "evitable". We can all still do something to shape the future of the universities and our own parts in that future. Yes, says the pessimist, but we can't do much.

I disagree, in theory. If the universities could come to some internal agreements on policies and procedures over the next three years, they could have an appreciable effect on public and political attitudes. And it is these attitudes that set working conditions for the universities.

I say "could" because I am pessimistic that universities will rally around the flag. For a start, rallying around flags, of any kind, is no longer fashionable. And if it were, there are so many different banners in today's university that an individual doesn't know which to salute. If this series has underlined anything, it is the variety of problems which face the universities and the variety of responses likely from within what used to be called the university community.

But the series also illustrates that most of these problems are

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

closely linked. For example, one cannot discuss the position of women in the universities without considering general finance, student aid, demography, faculty and administration politics, curriculum and course content. Almost the same list of factors applies when considering continuing education. And then, continuing education and women in the university are themselves related questions.

So it's very difficult to tackle university questions one at a time and it's not profitable to tackle problems from the point of view of just one constituency. Faculty or administrators, full-time students or part-time students, professional or general students or faculty — their interests are all intertwined.

Although most individuals or groups within the university realize they are in the same boat, each wants to steer a somewhat different course. And the boat, recaulked and freshly painted in the 60's, is starting to leak. There is not even clear agreement on who should bale and in which direction. So some of the water blows back into the rowers' faces.

Also, the waves are getting higher, and there is a forecast of severe squalls from now until 1990, and no one knows where there is a safe harbor.

I am reminded of the story of two men in a boat lost in the ocean:

'Look, look there's an island!'
'That's not an island, that's the horizon.'
'Well row for it. It's better than going around in circles.'

For the past few years, the universities have been too busy baling the boat to look where they are rowing. Enrolments stopped increasing according to projections and revenues stopped growing at an adequate speed, just as the universities were getting used to having money. There was a period in the late 60's when universities were able to spend their way through difficulties, although this was never as easy for Atlantic universities as it was in provinces which had more money to spend.

There is no prospect of being able to buy off problems for the next 15 years. The money just isn't there, and if it were governments would prefer to spend it on items which attract more votes.

There are some redeeming factors, including the anti-inflation guidelines which offer some relief from an impossible growth pattern.

Now there are still a number of questions to be answered about how the guidelines will affect universities and the bureaucrats are showing reluctance to answer them. One question is whether progress-through-the-ranks increments come under the guidelines; the universities want reassurance that faculty will be treated in the same way as teachers and civil servants. But if the guidelines can be administered in a roughly equitable manner they do offer the universities a way out of a situation that was rapidly becoming impossible. The steady aging of faculty multiplied by double-digit inflation threatened

the universities with virtual bankruptcy by the 1980's.

Even with the guidelines, the percentage of university support coming from governments will increase, as the percentage represented by student fees and other revenues declines.

Growth trends are going to be less important in university funding. The MPHEC hopes to move steadily away from a financing scheme related too closely to student enrolment.

Another plus factor is that the universities have had some time to settle down after the hectic growth of the 60's and should be able to look at where they've been and where they're going.

Again, I say "should" because the prospect is different. As money gets tighter we are likely to see increasing tension between administrators, faculty and students as each tries to identify and protect its own special interests. The next five years may be bitter ones as the financial screws tighten and room for manoeuvre gets more restricted.

Financial pressure is not altogether a bad thing. (And lest I be accused of sitting safely beyond the effects of such pressure, let me boast that the AAU secretariat has operated on reduced revenues each year for the last four years.) We have seen how, in wartime, a nation fighting for its existence will set aside many of its internal differences and peripheral preoccupations to concentrate its efforts on survival.

But threats to the university are not dramatic enough or warlike enough to provide a rallying stimulus.

To be honest, the existence of the university as an institution is not in jeopardy, although an increasing number of university spokesmen say it is and claim that the university could be destroyed by a long period of austerity. What these spokesmen mean is that the university as we know it may not survive. The university we know, though, is not the university of 20 years ago, 50 years ago or 700 years ago. The university has always adapted itself to its society.

In times of trouble, the university shrinks to its basic strengths — or perhaps its basic weaknesses. It remains, like a desert plant, ready to bloom again once the rain comes. This is no consolation, however, to those parts of the plant which are sacrificed so that the main body shall survive. And a large number of administrators, faculty and students are afraid they will be called upon, individually or as a group, to make the sacrifice so that others may be protected.

This is a gloomy last article in a sombre series because I have no practical solutions to offer for the next ten years. I hope the series has helped readers understand what is happening, and what I predict will happen, but I am not sure that understanding is going to make it any easier to live with the problems. My best advice is to remember the Abbe Seyres who, when asked what he did during the French Revolution, replied: "I survived."

Or there's the man who said: "Cheer up, sing, dance and be happy. Things could be worse!" (So I cheered up, sang, danced and was happy. And sure enough — things got worse.)

letters

Feb. 18, 1976

The Editor,
University News

Sir:

I am honored by the unexpected attention my modest attempt to stop smoking in Senate has found but I am a little unhappy that Dr. Sarty implied professional incompetence because I did not approach the issue in a way he would have liked it. Of course I am aware of Dr. Arend Bouhuys of Yale University's work on flow volume curves in non-smokers exposed to smoke pollution, on retardation of fetal growth and the increasing incidence of premature births in pregnant women smokers, on the exacerbation of respiratory allergies, the irritation of noses, hearts and lungs of non-smokers and the effect of increased carbon monoxide levels on night vision, visual acuity and all-out work performance, etc.

I differ from Dr. Sarty in the weight I am giving this evidence. I am not aware of any hard data showing in a prospective study the harmful effects of second hand smoking on morbidity and mortality. I doubt that one can find anywhere large enough

numbers of normal representative non-smokers that were never exposed to tobacco smoke polluted rooms and compare their morbidity and mortality with a control group of normal non-smokers frequently exposed to smoke pollution.

But I don't need all this even if it were available. My nose knows. I reject smoke pollution even if I don't have hard evidence that second hand smoking is harmful. I hate pollution, ugliness and bad manners as much as Dr. Sarty does. I succeeded with my motion in spite of the "unscientific" approach Dr. Sarty criticizes. Isn't that what matters?

Yours etc.,

W. T. Josenhans, M.D.
Professor of Physiology

Sir:

Your article on T.H. Raddall was most welcome and worthy of Mr. Raddall's work. One would have hoped, however, for a deeper piece than simply a chronology of his life and times. I hope you continue the practice with others of his talent and standing.

Yours etc.,
M. L. Wile,
2561 Beech Street,
Halifax.

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How Senate has grown

the need to seek legislative approval for every change in composition.

The review was entrusted to a standing committee of Senate called the Committee on University Government. It consulted widely with representatives of the various sectors of the university community and brought in its report in 1968. Its recommendations were accepted by Senate and the Board, and established the composition of Senate as the President, Vice-president, Deans of Faculties, Director of Libraries, Registrar, Chairmen or Heads of Department, President of Kings College, full professors not holding any of above offices, twenty-five persons elected from and by faculty members who were not otherwise members of Senate, the President of the Students' Union and two other students nominated by the Students' Council.

These changes immediately brought the size of Senate up to about 125. Subsequent growth of the university and the admission of members of associated universities, two elected members of a newly-created faculty, and the President of the Dalhousie Faculty Association, have brought the Senate roll to about 250.

To many, Senate now seems much too large, and a committee

of Senate recently presented a report which recommends a reduction to about one-quarter its present size.

The internal regulation of the College, the role assigned to the Senate by the Act of 1821 and confirmed in later Acts, is a vague phrase. However, over a century-and-a-half it has gained a conventional intention, and is now well-established as meaning that Senate is responsible for the academic affairs of the University, including entrance requirements, degree programmes and regulations, the awarding of degrees, the regulating of student affairs, and related matters.

Looking at the early minutes, it seems that Senate dealt with matters rather similar to those which now occupy its time. It approved time tables, and Convocation arrangements; in 1892, it established the LLD, Dalhousie's only honorary degree, "for eminent literary, scientific and professional distinction", and the first four recipients received their degrees that same year; and it dealt with the membership of Senate, as for instance in 1881 when it denied a seat on Senate to one professor because he was unpaid (though he claimed to be doing the work of two professors!).

Then there was the matter of

student discipline. A high standard was obviously expected, since in 1864 Senate minutes recorded that:

"The Principal expressed a wish that the Professors would, in their several Classes, enjoin on the Students the necessity of maintaining a becoming appearance and gentlemanly conduct not only in the College but also in the Streets, and of wearing their gowns in going to and returning from College classes."

However, there seem to have been occasional lapses from this high standard. In 1866, six third year students reported two of their colleagues for cheating in the final examinations. The accused did not deny the charge but pointed out that five of their accusers had done the same. A trial by Senate resulted in all seven being found guilty and condemned to sit supplementals. In 1880, it became necessary to institute a system of fines for smoking on campus and for "defacing the walls" (50 cents for first offence and \$4 for subsequent offences). In 1889, there is mention of misconduct (unspecified) by law students at Convocation, and a similar offence a few years later brought a

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threat to discontinue public convocations unless students undertook to ensure no recurrence. And in 1899 one class went so far as to lock the professor of English out of his classroom, for which serious misdemeanor, the miscreants were assessed a fine of \$2 each.

In 1890, the University was passing through one of its periods of financial stringency, at that time due to "shrinkage of rents and interest." The Board wrote to Senate indicating that it might have to reduce professors' emoluments (though it noted that they were already "none too high"). Members of Senate did not seem to receive this idea with much enthusiasm. Apart from pointing out that such action would be a breach of contract, they suggested that the Board might better meet the situation by reducing expenditure on the printing of the calendar and on the library, and by extracting some money from the Presbyterian Church and the general public (or words to that effect).

The legal relationship between Senate and Board is described in the Dalhousie Acts. The first Act committed the "Internal... regulation of the...College" to the "Senatus Academicus" without qualification. However, in 1863 when the College was reorganized and took its modern form, the clause "subject in all cases to the approval of the Governors" was added, and has since remained part of the Act. The addition of this clause appears to have given the Board the right of veto over Senate, but to have left Senate with the exclusive right to initiate changes relating to the internal regulation of the University.

How well the Senate and Board got along with each other in the early days is difficult to discover. There is evidence of occasional friction. For instance, there was the correspondence about financial stringency just referred to; there was a period when the Board was pressing for the academic year to be lengthened from six to eight months; and there was the time when the Senate became cross with the Board for giving parts of the College accommodation over to outsiders' use.

Presumably in order to bring Senate and Board closer together and thereby reduce friction, the Dalhousie Act was amended in 1935 to impose upon the Board the obligation to consult with Senate. The consultative machinery specified was in three parts. One section of the Act directed that:

"There shall, in each year during the month of October, be a meeting of the President and six members of the Board with six representatives elected by Senate, at which meeting may be discussed any matters pertaining to the welfare of the University, and any recommendations of such meetings shall be communicated to the Board and to the Senate."

This committee became known as the "Six and Six Committee" and seems to have met as the Act requires. Indeed, the frequency of its meetings was increased to three each year. Since the early 1960's, the Senate Council has acted as Senate's representative and has met about three times a year with the Executive Committee of the Board.

Another section of the 1935 Act directed that:

"On the request of the Senate

at any other time, the Board shall appoint representatives to meet with a like number of representatives of the Senate and with the President to discuss any matters pertaining to the welfare of the University, and any recommendations of such meetings shall be communicated to the Board and to the Senate."

The operation of this section depends upon the initiative of Senate, and presumably the Board would respond to such initiative.

The remaining part of the consultative machinery was created by a section which required that:

"The Board shall from time to time when any new department, building, project or policy arises for consideration, appoint a committee of its members to meet with a like committee of the Senate, which joint committee shall investigate the same and recommend to the Board its findings thereon."

This requirement of the 1935 Act appears to have been implemented only spasmodically. Some matters to which it refers have been discussed in the "Six and Six Committee" from time to time, there was a joint Board-Senate Building Committee for some years, and the President has brought some such matters to Senate for discussion. However, over the years many important decisions have been taken by the Board without consultation of the formal type required in the Act.

Co-ordinating Senate and Board and minimizing friction between them is inevitably difficult on occasions. A "bicameral" system, under which the Board attends to financial and administrative matters and the Senate is responsible for academic affairs, though certainly not unique to Dalhousie, contains the elements of friction. If it were possible to divide matters into "financial" and "academic", there might be no problem. But every matter of any importance has both financial and academic implications.

For instance, in 1965 Senate raised the university entrance requirements to Senior Matriculation — an academic decision out nevertheless one which reduced the intake of students and consequently had a big effect upon university finances for several years. Similarly, the Board allocates money to finance the setting up of new programmes, new departments and new buildings, and has sole legal right to hire and fire academics; and consequently its decisions, though financial, determine the academic development of the University, set academic priorities, and indeed decide whether or not the academic decisions of Senate can ever be implemented.

The scope for conflict in such a system is great. How smoothly or roughly the system runs depends very much on the personalities involved, particularly the President, who is the main link between Board and Senate in his capacities as member of the Board and Chairman of Senate. Relations in the 1950's were not very good. Some Senators felt that the Board treated Senate in a very condescending fashion, and the minutes of the Board of that period seem to provide some justification for such a view. However, during the last decade or so, relations between Senate and Board have been much better.

Senate organizes itself through a network of com-

mittees. It sets up ad hoc committees from time to time but most of the preliminary work on Senate matters is done by standing committees. Senate Council is one of these, and it is rarely that Senate deals with a matter without Council having first examined and formulated a recommendation on it.

The seven Faculties must also be considered as standing committees of Senate, since any authority they exercise in their various areas derives from Senate. However, Senate does not define closely the responsibilities of Faculties. In fact, it holds Faculties on a fairly loose rein and allows them discretion to run their affairs so long as they operate within the general framework of Senate policy. But the borderline between what is the exercise of discretion within approved policy and what is new policy is sometimes unclear, and it seems likely that different Faculties have different ideas about where the borderline is. Indeed, Senate does not even specify the membership of each Faculty, so some Faculties admit students, librarians, and other persons not on the teaching staff, while others do not.

The manner in which Senate operates results in its dealing mainly with recommendations from committees and Faculties; and, since the matters have usually been thrashed out at length by persons having intimate knowledge of them, the recommendations are generally found to be reasonable and are approved by Senate, though on occasion they are referred back for further consideration. Inevitably, therefore, Senate has the appearance of being a rubber stamp and meetings generally tend to be dull. Many Senators have consequently become frustrated and attendance at meetings is less than 50%, on average. Some student Senators have been particularly disappointed. Having pressed for membership of Senate, since that is where they believed power lay, they find themselves unable to grasp that power.

Though the role of acting rather like a rubber stamp in many matters is inevitable, this need not stop Senate from planning the general academic development of the University. This is clearly one of its most important responsibilities and is something that individual Faculties cannot do. From time to time, it has tried to discharge this responsibility but there is little to show for its efforts.

Attempts have been made during the last fifteen years to improve the effectiveness of Senate. In 1961, a Senate Committee on University Government brought in a report which had the effect of setting up the Senate Council as a sort of executive committee. And, in 1966, a Senate Committee on Committees produced a very careful study of the committee structure of Senate and recommended many changes, most of which were implemented. However, neither of these committees has turned Senate into a dynamic, efficient body.

The present relatively unimaginative role of Senate, while frustrating some Senators, reassures others. The latter interpret the situation as indicating that the affairs of the University are going fairly well; yet they believe that if things ever started to go wrong, Senate would come to life and exercise its latent power to correct the situation.

Mention has just been made of Senate Council, a body set up as a result of one attempt to

make Senate a more effective body.

Initially it comprised the President, Vice-President, Deans, Secretary of Senate, and four members elected by Senate. It has since grown by the appointment of more Vice-presidents, another Dean, three students, the President of the Dalhousie Faculty Association, and the Presidents of associated institutions. It is now, therefore, a rather large body of twenty-nine members, and a Senate committee now operating has recommended a reduction in its size.

Senate insists that Council members should not act as if they had collective responsibility like a cabinet of government. Indeed, it lays on members the obligation to explain their views on any recommendation of Council from which they dissent.

Senate, evidently jealous of its powers, gave Council no permanent executive powers when it created it in 1961, though it promised that it might grant Council authority from time to time to deal with specific

matters. However, during the summer when Senate does not meet, Council deals with all Senate matters, including from time to time important matters which seem to have a tendency to arise in this three month period.

Having found itself unsuccessful in planning the academic development of the University, Senate passed the job over to Council. The difficulties which had defeated Senate seem also to have been too much for Council, and no significant progress appears to have been made in this matter.

An attempt was made in 1968 by Senate's Committee on University Government to redefine the role of Council so that, subject to appropriate safeguards, it could relieve Senate of routine matters, thereby leaving Senate free to devote itself to policy-making. Senate approved the recommendations brought in by the Committee, but for one reason or another Council has chosen not to use the authority delegated to it.

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Does it function badly now?

John Godfrey, a member of Senate, is associate professor of history.

But the chief criticism of the committee echoed the report of an earlier committee investigating university government: the present composition of Senate prevents it from functioning effectively. Senate has become bogged down with detailed matters, and it has neglected its role as formulator of major academic policy and planner of the university's future.

This is the critical issue: will Senate work better if its composition is changed along the lines suggested by the Heard committee? Some members feel that a prior question ought to be asked: does Senate function all that badly now? If it is working more or less, why change it? Others, taking their cue from Cicero's maxim about an earlier Senate, "It is the duty of the nobles to oppose the fickleness of the multitude", feel that the academic interests of the university will be best protected by a council of senior and established professors and administrators.

Still others would argue that for matters of great moment, large numbers of senators could be expected to rally. (The truth of this last proposition may, perhaps, be tested by the attendance of senators at next Monday's meeting.) Finally, there is a school of thought which construes the proposed changes as anti-democratic since it disenfranchises 190 people. This school of thought means by the word "franchise" the right to hold office by right, not the right to vote; this school also, oddly, takes a dim view of what would appear to be the logical extension of its views, namely the granting of senatorship to all teaching staff or even to students. (*)

Against these arguments a number of points may be made. In the first place, making Senate largely an elected body may increase its effectiveness and initiative. It might be argued that elected senators, representing a larger constituency than themselves, feel more im-

pelled to ask awkward questions and to initiate policy and less inclined to respond passively to the policies proposed by the administration. Secondly, there are some members of the university who believe that the interests of the administration are not always coincident with the true academic interests of the university. For these people, Senate must not be seen as the handmaiden of the administration, but rather its constant watchdog and potential adversary.

An elected Senate may be less cosily involved with the administration than the current one, in which so many senior administrators are members. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, as the current financial crisis worsens and increasingly painful decisions about priorities have to be made, it is imperative that the body which is officially responsible for overseeing these decisions and setting these priorities be seen to be constituted in a way which fairly represents the university community as a whole.

At present, those members of the academic community who are most exposed during a financial crisis, junior, untenured teaching staff and students, are also those who are the least represented in Senate. A reformed Senate may still have to endorse unpleasant measures, but at least junior faculty and students would be potentially in a better position to propose possible alternatives.

The issue of Senate reform will be discussed in the Board and Senate Room of the Arts and Administration Building at 4.00 p.m. on Monday 8 March. All present senators have been invited to attend. Anyone who is not a senator but who has some interest in the outcome of the debate may attend the meeting as a spectator, since meetings of Senate are open.

(*) A more complete survey of these various views and attitudes may be found in Norman Gash's *Politics in the Age of Peel*, Chapter One, "The Reform Bill of 1832".

Abused, unloved, neglected children

Child Abuse in Nova Scotia was a research project carried out in the early 1970s under funding from four agencies. It was directed by an interdisciplinary team of experts in the field of law, medicine and child welfare with the assistance of a group of students representing the same disciplines.

The objective was to research the causes and treatment of battered and emotionally deprived children in Nova Scotia—a problem which has its roots in the attitudes and reactions of ordinary citizens.

At the time the project began, studies in the United States had produced a considerable amount of data on the incidence of physical abuse of children, including their economic, educational and social backgrounds. The studies also caused individual states to pass "reporting legislation" and have since stimulated new approaches to the problem.

The Nova Scotia project consisted of two studies. One was a retrospective study of abuse and neglected children to determine the effectiveness of current procedures under the law as well as an attempt to analyse root causes. The second involved comprehensive interviews with a large number of citizens to determine knowledge of present procedures and attitudes towards the problem. Included in this group were school teachers, medical doctors, clergy, police, nurses, child caring agencies and community workers.

The major recommendation were as follows:

Central Registry on a province-wide basis to identify proven and suspected cases of child abuse and neglect.

A Child's Advocate to protect the rights and interests of children which are not protected by law. The major responsibility would be to ensure that all relevant evidence is placed before the court at a trial and before deposition and that the interest and rights of the individual child are safeguarded.

Elimination of Corporal Punishment in Schools primarily because a random sample of professionals in the province favor its elimination.

The Family Court concept as set up in the province be supported but with adequate staff both in numbers and qualification.

Preventive Services such as comprehensive family life education programs, day care services for those in need, crisis counselling, family planning programs, etc.

Need for More and Better Qualified Social Workers in Child Care Work who ultimately are responsible for planning, supervision, counselling, preparation for court, as well as rehabilitation of parents and child.

The Team Approach to Treatment ideally through regional

In June of 1973, a research report on battered and maternally deprived children under the title of Child Abuse in Nova Scotia was released by a three-man team (Professor F. Murray Fraser, Dalhousie law school and now Dean of Law at the University of Victoria; Dr. John Anderson, university pediatric professor and director of outpatient services at the IWK

Hospital for Children; and Mr. Kevin Burns, director of family and child welfare for the province of Nova Scotia).

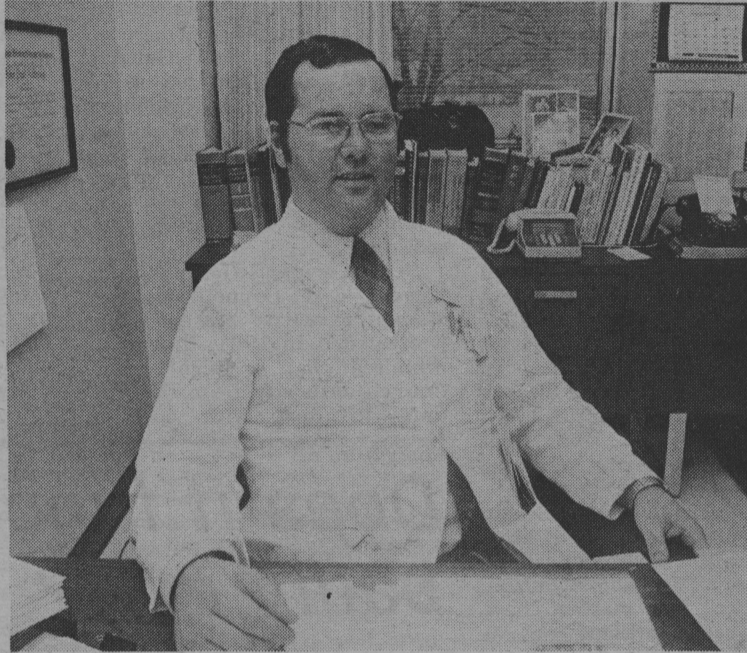
Funding for the project came from the Office of the Secretary of State, the Laidlaw Foundation, the Vanier Institute for the Family, and the Nova Scotia Department of Welfare.

Reaction to the report came in the form of a provincial

government task force on child abuse published in 1974. More recently the report received attention before the House of Commons health and welfare committee 'respecting measures for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect.' The subject also generated considerable open discussion and dialogue during a session at the Royal College of

Physicians and Surgeons of Canada's annual meeting early in the new year.

University News presents the recommendations of the 1973 report, the provincial government action in response to the report's findings; an overview of the Commons committee hearing and some comments expressed in discussions at the Royal College sessions.



Dr. John Anderson — a man with a concern for children who are unloved, neglected, deprived and abused. (John Donkin, A/V Services)

Preventive, not band-aid, services urged

The House of Commons committee on health, welfare and social affairs is currently studying research and programs for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

In January, the committee heard evidence from Dr. John

Anderson and Dean Murray Fraser. They made a general presentation about the problems they saw as a doctor and as a lawyer interested in the field of the rights of children, the problems of abused and emotionally deprived children.

Both Anderson and Fraser, however, told the committee that in cases where professionals are aware that there is maternal rejection of the child at birth,

The problem of the battered child is just the tip of the iceberg. The question is much broader. It includes many deprived and neglected children.

nothing is done about it. Preventive services are not offered; there is no counselling or psychotherapy. Instead the child goes home and may not be seen for perhaps two years until he has been admitted to hospital with bruising or battering. Unfortunately after the crisis has occurred, "band-aid" services are offered to the family unit. They both agreed that prevention and intervention were important.

A serious consideration is the whole spectrum of the law, legislation and jurisdiction. Prof. Fraser said that he and his colleague recognized that the major portion of the whole problem of dealing with child abuse was under provincial jurisdiction. He mentioned family courts, social services, financial assistance as some of the areas. At the same time he noted there were some basic implications for the federal government involvement in funding, provision of services, and research.

When questioned by a member of the committee as to what happens to a child who is unloved and deprived, but under the law no one can intervene; Prof. Fraser replied that this illustrated how difficult it was to draft legislation which reflected community values (the purpose of the law) while at the same time recognized children's rights — "you have to depend on a system of prevention, services and discretion much more than on a narrow legalistic interpretation of a particular problem."

"I think", he continued, "the law has to rely on many other disciplines for assistance... it is not a narrow legal problem."

The presenters went on to deal with the problem of late treatment and band-aid services. Dr. Anderson said the success rate in dealing with a family of a child who had been abused was far from satisfactory. "My personal experience is that 50 per cent of the ones I am involved in end up with apprehension. By the time they come to us the cases are beyond repair. In the other 50 per cent, we send children home. Although I can't

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PROGRESS

Immediately following the release of the 1973 Report on Child Abuse, a task force (on child abuse) was appointed by the Nova Scotia Minister of Social Services. Its terms of reference were: to determine the feasibility of implementing any or all of the report's recommendations; and to outline initial implementation steps applicable to those recommendations supported by the task force.

The report of the task force was submitted to the minister in January, 1974, following meetings with concerned individuals and associations such as the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa, the Nova Scotia Teachers Union, the Nova Scotia Family and Child Welfare Association, the Children and Youth Action Council; and the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

As a direct response to the report the province has made considerable strides. The idea of a central registry for the reporting of all cases of child abuse has been adopted for the province. The number of families for each protection worker has decreased. Although there is still a long way to go in this area, at least a step in the right direction has been taken, according to Dr. Anderson.

More judges have been appointed to the family courts. These new appointments are significant. It means, says Dr. Anderson, that cases are heard much earlier than before and the previous lengthy delays which represented an abuse in itself have been reduced.

health centres with a full complement of health professionals but where this is not available through volunteer consultants from the medical society branches.

FAILURE TO THRIVE

Focus is now being placed on the problems of the deprived child—a topic for discussion at the Royal College meetings early in the new year.

Taking part in the talks were Dr. Richard Goldbloom, head, department of pediatrics at Dalhousie; Henry Kempe, a Denver, Colorado, doctor and world authority on child abuse, Dr. Anderson and Prof. Fraser.

The whole concept of the deprived child can be described as the "failure to thrive". The phenomenon is due to the lack of love and affection within the family unit, and is one that not only affects the child's mental development but also his physical growth.

Dr. Anderson cited the case of a two-and-a-half-year-old child admitted to his hospital with a diagnosis of severe failure to thrive. The child was extremely malnourished; he had a depressed appearance on his face; he refused to eat. On the normal growth charts for a child of this age, and by comparison, the child's weight was that of a three-month-old and his height that of a nine-month-old. During his entire stay in hospital there seemed to be no medical cause for his state.

Dr. Anderson said the 'failure to thrive' was a common admitting diagnosis at the IWK Hospital. There were about 10 such cases to every physically battered case. The immediate problem was to deal with the nutritional state and then attempt to reverse or improve the condition through a loving, nurturing environment.

The whole area also raises rather sophisticated questions concerning the point at which the State should intervene to protect a child under these circumstances.*

(*see further under the House of Commons hearing.)

No cure yet, but research is helping sufferers of rheumatic disease

Rheumatic disease affecting the joints, muscles, tendons and one that is tied to the musculoskeletal system, is not a hopeless disease. People suffering from it can be helped although there is still no cure.

"In the last 15 years we have literally taken people out of the wheelchair and made them fairly mobile and self-sufficient," says Dr. Joanne Marsh, a Dalhousie researcher in rheumatology. "Today we can effectively treat the disease; by this we mean we can put the disease into remission — often for long periods of time."

With treatment come all the socio-economic spinoffs of becoming functional and less reliance on family and community. All of these have come about with better use of drugs, the increased involvement of physical medicine, the introduction of new and improved orthopaedic and plastic surgical techniques.

ADVANCES

Much can and is being done in the field, says Dr. Marsh.

Gout is the best understood of the 56-odd arthritic types of rheumatic disease. Drugs are now available for controlling the output of serum uric acid, which when found in excess causes the gout condition.

The most common type is osteoarthritis which is the general wear and tear of the cartilage and bone that all of us experience with advancing years. The major stride in treatment of this type of disease is orthopaedic surgery.

Rheumatoid arthritis, another common type and on which Dr. Marsh's main research interest focuses, attacks young women primarily. It's a crippling and complicated disease, but more is being learned about it.

"It could come from immunological abnormalities. Genetic factors may be involved. The possibility of virus involvement as the infectious agent is the basis of much current research, but this concept has not been totally proven yet."

Drug therapy (in an attempt to cause remission) although far from satisfactory, has come a long way in the last 20 years. There is extensive use of anti-inflammatory drugs. Gold injection is also used, as are antimalarial types of therapy along with the immunosuppressive agents.

TEAMWORK

The biggest gains have been in the setting up of separate units which specialize in team treatment by tapping not only the resources of rheumatologists but of surgeons, rehabilitation specialists, and

allied health professionals such as nurses, physiotherapists and social workers. This team concept is typical of the Dalhousie Rheumatology Disease Unit

By
Roselle Green

at the Victoria General Hospital. It provides personnel, beds and laboratory facilities, and out-patient services. Staff from the unit are available for consultation at Camp Hill Hospital and Saint John (N.B.) General Hospital. The unit receives support from these hospitals and indirectly from provincial and federal governments. It is also supported by the university and the Canadian Arthritic and Rheumatism Society. In addition there is also substantial interest in post-graduate and continuing medical education in this area, and the modification of the geometric total knee prosthesis referred to as the Dalhousie prosthesis, has produced good results in knee joint surgery.

RESEARCH

Even with these advances there is much to be done and much to be learned. Dr. Marsh feels that until some basic questions are answered and some problems resolved at the research level, there will be no cure. This is why she spends most of her time on research studies which centre on investigation of the behaviour of the synovial cells — those cells which serve as lining of the joints. In arthritic conditions these cells are grossly abnormal. Using diseased tissue saved from surgical repair procedures, she is growing the tissue cultures in her lab for further study and analysis. By comparing and differentiating the abnormal from the normal cells,



Dr. Joanne Marsh's first experience with rheumatoid disease was as a medical student at the University of Alberta. She has since become interested in seeking some of the casual problems of the disease and before coming to Dalhousie in November, 1974, she spent three years at the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology in London, England. (John Donkin, A/V Services)

she hopes to determine why the abnormalities persist. In addition there is interest in determining how these abnormal synovial cells interact with the patient's immune system.

Working with her in the project is Garry Ross, a PhD candidate in biology who is interested in the synthesis of cartilage which disappears in osteo and rheumatoid cases. Together they are attempting to discover if synthetic pathways are capable of making normal cartilage.

The dimensions of the team capability are further expressed in another effort she is participating in with Drs. Jack Woodbury (rheumatology), John Crocker (pediatrics), Terrance Ghose (pathology) and Kenneth Rozee (microbiology). They are attempting to produce arthritic conditions in small animals by injecting them with synovial tissue. This project is supported in part by CARS and the Dalhousie Internal Medicine Research Foundation.

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Senate from p.5

ABUSED

Case Finding and Prevention of Child Abuse by Community Public Health Personnel who might suspect abuse or neglect when visiting homes in the first few weeks following delivery.

Knowledge of Reporting Legislation and Child Abuse basically because of lack of awareness among professionals and general public of the existence of "reporting obligations".

Surveillance of Siblings of Abused Children in order to safeguard the well being of other children in the family.

Further research on the development of the preventive aspects of this phenomenon.

WANTED

Someone to translate 19th Century Danish manuscripts. Call John Farley (Biology) at 6587 or 429-4009.

Preventive services needed

tell you how many come back battered or neglected, it is higher than it should be because we do not have either the services or the people to follow these families for a long-term period."

Another common method of treatment was that of child protection legislation directed to rescuing the child after the crisis had developed, rather than applying preventive measures. Prof. Fraser said a case in point was the difficulty in convincing the family court judge that an abused child should be removed from the home or have other assistance provided.

Prof. Fraser and Dr. Anderson spoke at length on the need for preventive measures. Fraser said there was a need for a role by the federal government in developing a national system of record keeping (central registry) that would protect not only the children involved but also the people who might find themselves on the registry.

They recommended a marked increase in the number of pro-

tection workers. Some of them now have up to 100 families on their casebooks, a situation which serves no useful purpose to the needy family.

Steps should be taken to improve the mother-infant bonding process but there should also be greater involvement by public health nurse, the family doctor, children's aid worker or the social welfare worker, each of whom could monitor the relationship between parent and child.

They suggested the need for a screening process similar to the one employed in the European experience. In Scandinavia and in Britain, Anderson explained, a lay health visitor visited homes of families with children under five years of age, two or three times a week. It was called social immunization and was a method for monitoring possible cases of abuse or neglect.

At the federal level, both the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Solicitor General have

expressed concern over the question of child abuse. The committee asked whether there was a need for research to be fostered by the federal government and if so what areas should be the focal point for research in addition to preventive pediatrics.

The witnesses favored greater research support and Dr. Anderson indicated the possibility of a pilot study similar to one undertaken by Dr. Henry Kempe in Denver. Kempe identified examples of faulty bonding in the delivery room and in the first week of life. He divided 50 families into two groups. The control group did its "own thing" and it showed that of the 25 families involved five of them had a reported case of child abuse within a year. In the other group he provided lay visitors and other support services to help the families. There were no reports of child abuse. Although it was a small study, Dr. Anderson felt it had merit for a larger one.

CONCLUSION

Senate is part of a rather illogical, ill-defined system of university government. This system relies for its smooth working on personalities, and, since personalities change, eruptions must be expected from time to time.

It does not live a very exciting life because it must rely on the initiative of Faculties in many matters, and because it has never succeeded in coming to grips with its major role of steering the academic course of the University. However, one may perhaps find reassurance in the belief that the lack of excitement is an indication that the affairs of the University are in a reasonably good state, and that the real importance of Senate lies in its reserve power for use if an unsatisfactory situation develops.

Roy George, a member of Senate, is chairman of the Department of Economics.

His article is based on a presentation he made to Senate Council on Feb. 2.

BLAKE VS. NEWTON

Visionary Physics: Blake's Response to Newton.
Donald D. Ault. 229 pp.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, 1974. Price:
\$12.50. (Reviewed by R.
Ravindra.)

*O Divine Spirit sustain me
on thy wings!
That I may awake Albion from
his long and cold repose.
For Bacon and Newton sheathed
in dismal steel, their terrors
hang
Like iron scourges over Albion:
Reasonings like vast Serpents
Infold around my limbs, bruising
my minute articulations.*

*I turn my eyes to the Schools
and Universities of Europe
And there behold the Loom of
Locke, whose Woof rages
dire,
Washed by the Water-wheels of
Newton: black the cloth*

*In heavy wreaths folds over
every Nation: cruel Works
Of many wheels I view, wheel
without wheel, with cogs
tyrannic
Moving by compulsion each
other, not as those in Eden,
which
Wheel within Wheel, in freedom
revolve in harmony and
peace.*

[Jerusalem 15:9-20]

Thus William Blake—poet, painter, engraver and prophet—condemned Bacon, Locke, and Newton, whom he saw more and more as an infernal trinity, for their Satanic influence on Albion (England and the archtypal man). These three “Deny a Conscience in Man and the Communion of Saints & Angels, Contemning the Divine Vision & Fruition, Worshipping the Deus of the Heathen, the God of This World, & the Goddess Nature, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Druid Dragon & hidden Harlot” [Jerusalem 93:22]. Blake was increasingly occupied with Newton and his essentially anti-spiritual and mechanistic universe which leaves out all the values that make life worth living. Blake wanted to expose the error and the attraction of Newton's system, rescue man from this temptation, and above all “to open the immortal Eyes of Man inwards into the Worlds of Thought, into Eternity ever expanding in the Bosom of God, the Human Imagination” [Jerusalem 5:18].

Mount honorary degree
for Sylva Gelber

Mount Saint Vincent University will award an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters to Ms. Sylva Gelber during convocation ceremonies on May 9.

Ms. Gelber recently retired as director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labour. She now serves as special adviser to the federal deputy minister of labour.

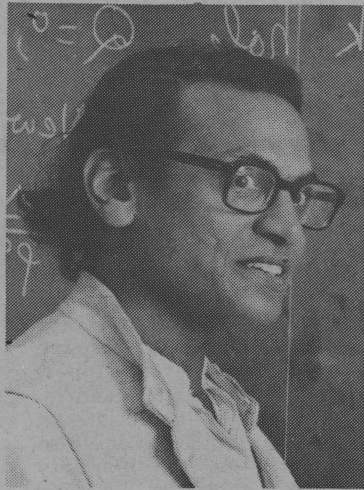
A native of Toronto, most of Ms. Gelber's working career has been spent in public service. Before and during World War II she worked in the fields of welfare and health and in labour while living abroad. On her return to Canada following the war, she entered the public ser-

vice of Canada and for 18 years was involved in the planning and implementation of health programs. During this period she was most noted for drafting Canada's hospital and medical insurance legislation.

She has held many committee positions with the International Labour Organization, has served as Canadian representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of women for a period of four years, was deputy leader of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. Conferences of International Women's Year, and was a member of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. seminar.

Blake was born in 1757, the year in which, according to Swed enborg—hailed as “a divine teacher” by Blake—the last judgement began in the spirit world. Perhaps Blake's refutation and condemnation of Newton and of the entire rational, scientific world view was an aspect of this judgement. From the perspective of Blake's poetic spirit, abstract philosophy or the reasoning specter, the rational power of the divided man, is the enemy of imagination, which is “the Divine-Humanity.” Imagination is a gift of the Holy Ghost—in fact, it is the Holy Ghost himself. According to Blake, imagination is the basis of all art; he said, “One Power alone makes a Poet: Imagination, the Divine Vision.”

In the so-called Age of Reason, imagination was considered a debilitating disease of the mind; God himself was reason and Newton was his prophet. The revelation of Newton was considered far superior to the revelation of Moses or of St. John the Divine. In spite of Newton's own statement that he was largely reiterating in a language more suitable for the times, namely mathematics, what was well known to the ancients like Pythagoras and Moses—and this included his inverse square law of gravitational attraction—he had clearly brought to perfection and launched a new mode of knowledge which by some inevitable logical compulsion led to a complete mechanization of the cosmos and the sundering of man's soul from it. No doubt Newton would have been horrified at the remark made by Laplace—the Newton of France—less than a hundred years after Newton's death that there was no necessity for the hypothesis of God in the new scientific system of the world. It is also true that he himself had something of a personal, emotional relationship with God the Father, the Lord of judgement, and that he had an immense interest and erudition in such mystical and occult subjects as biblical prophecies, alchemy, hermeticism, and Neoplatonism—precisely the sources that inspired Blake. Still the overall emphasis in Newton's writings—even theological ones—is one of dispassionate rationality; his God was subject to proofs and arguments and was an abstract person operating with universal mathematical laws and disapproving enthusiasm, much like



Reviewer Ravindra has a Ph.D. in physics and an M.A. in philosophy. Author of Theory of Seismic Head Waves and From the Village to the Mountain: Spiritual Search—East and West, he teaches courses at Dalhousie in general relativity and the history of science and is writing on the relationship between modern science and ancient wisdom.

an academic engineer-philosopher. Blake was nothing if not an “enthusiast,” which in the Greek original meant one possessed by a god, inspired, and he saw Newton's rational system as Satanic, leading to the separation of reason from the emotional emanation necessary for the union with God as well as Man. Being separated from its emanation, reason becomes man's Specter who is completely unable to sympathize with any other person and therefore becomes the self-centered selfhood. This is an accurate description of Descartes's isolated, nuclear ego—whose only essential quality is thinking—totally separated from nature as well as all other souls. For Blake, both Descartes and Newton, in spite of their logical opposition to each other on many issues, were essentially one in error, keeping Albion in the fallen state in which “all within is open'd into the deeps of Entuthon Benython, a dark and unknown night, indefinite, unmeasurable, without end Abstract Philosophy warring in enmity against Imagination” [Jerusalem 5:56-58].

The opposition between Newton and Blake is very deep indeed; it concerns the kind of knowledge worth aspiring for, and the kind of activity worth engaging in; it concerns the place of reason, feeling, and sensation in gathering knowledge; it concerns intuitions and assumptions about man, nature, and divinity. To study this opposition in all its ramifications should be very rewarding, for modern natural science has driven itself like a wedge in the history of thought, creating a deep cleavage in the intellect of man. (There is this curious fact of history: every major poet, thinker, or artist has felt uneasy about the assumptions, procedures, or results of the scientific enterprise, but science has moved on wholly indifferent to these critics, like a large iceberg unaffected by the thrashings of small fish.) Professor Ault does not embark on such an ambitious and difficult undertaking; nevertheless, what he does study is significant and

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Marxist Sociology

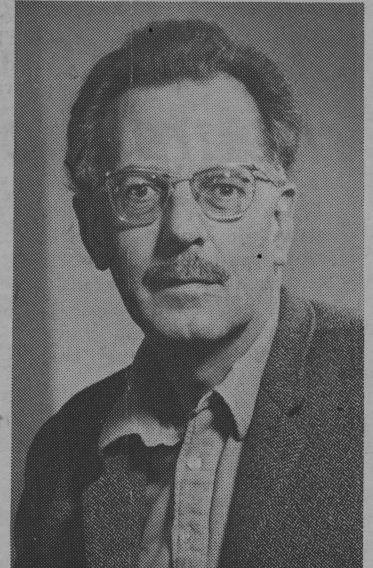
WITH SOCIETY
IN COMMON

Marxist Sociology
by Tom Bottomore
Macmillan, £2.95 and £1.25
SBN 333 18754 7 and 13774 4

Morris Ginsberg, who for so long dominated the course of academic sociology in Britain, got together in the 1930s with Alexander Farquharson who then ran the Institute of Sociology (a curious body, the history of which should, irreverently, be written), to edit a series of short monographs on “Modern Sociologists”. Five volumes were published and I have recently re-read them all. (A sixth, on Durkheim, was commissioned from Radcliffe-Brown who told me in 1943 that he would complete it after the war: it would be worth finding out if anything remains of a manuscript.) Easily the best were the books on Pareto and Tylor, but perhaps the most interesting were those on Veblen by J.A. Hobson, and that on Marx by Korsch. In a sense, and I do not think Professor Bottomore will disagree, his new short book is in the tradition of Korsch. It is also one of Professor Bottomore's better works.

Early in his book Korsch wrote: “If we think of the Sociology begun by Comte and in fact first named by him, we shall not find any affinity or link between it and Marxism”. That seems to me correct. The attempt by sociologists and anthropologists to make sense of the devices of society in a systematic way which runs from Comte and Spencer through Durkheim to the present may incorporate in the past fifty years ideas and concepts derived directly or by circuitous routes from Marxism, but it is a separate kind of enterprise founded on a different conception of scholarship, of practical morality and of the relationships of these two. Veblen and Weber, indeed, are involved in adversary relations with Marxism, but although we all grow a little like our enemies, this point has been made too much of and an account of either man, formally correct, would not need to emphasize the matter. (Which is not, of course, to underrate the biographical and historical role of Marxism in their formation as sociologists.)

But, as Korsch said, there is another side to the coin, the realization that “society” had “already been discovered and recognized along with physical nature as an equally material and important realm of human knowledge and human action”. Whatever else it is, Marxism is about society, and so is sociology. Is this to say more than that astronomy and astrology are both about stars and the fate of things? Marx, of course, would have thought so. As Bottomore says: “Marx, it is clear, considered that his own social theory was closer to being a positive science than was Comte's Positivism.” This is true and just. It is customary today to claim Marx as something very different from the poor, muddled, positivist Engels. It is



Prof. Bottomore: Professor of Sociology at the University of Sussex, he is visiting professor at Dalhousie for the fall term until 1977.

also false. Marx and Engels were not mirror images of each other, but they were not wrong about their symbiosis, and both in the perspective of history are nineteenth-century positivists dressed in Hegelian rags and tatters, demanding of future time not truth—which time, indeed, sometimes yields—but justice, with which, alas, time has no necessary connexion.

Bottomore's book is in four main sections. After explaining that he is not concerned to give us a “sociological interpretation or Marxist thought”—a pity—he then gives a good survey of the development of Marxism in, primarily, the German-speaking countries almost to the present. This highly selective account is well done and is centred on the interactions of sociology and Marxism. Next he goes on by way of Lukacs, Gramsci and Korsch to Frankfurt. Here the emphasis is not on interaction with sociology but on criticism of it. This in turn is followed by an account of the practical imperative of Marxism as at once a form of understanding and of moral action, particularly of socialist revolution. Here Bottomore seems to want, a natural desire, to have his cake and eat it. He sees advantage in this sharpening of our attention and he dreads the idea of Marxism as the mechanistic dogma of political parties. I do not share his hope that we can have the one without the other. In a word, I take the claims of Russian (and Chinese) communism as seriously as I disapprove of their deeds. These are, as they assert, Marxist polities.

Review from The Times
Higher Education
Supplement, Jan. 30, 1976.

The book then concludes with reflections that Marxism as total ideology has no room for a real sociology but that Marxism as social science, though imperfect, is not too bad and perhaps better than the alternatives. He concludes: “The idea of socialism as a possible and desirable future helps to guide

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Sabbatical leave for Biology seven

Seven professors from Dalhousie's Department of Biology have been granted sabbatical leaves.

Drs. J. Collins, L.E. Haley and G.S. Hicks will take 6-month sabbaticals from January to June, 1977; the others have one full year to carry out research and other activities, minus teaching responsibilities at Dalhousie.

Professor A.R.O. Chapman plans to spend the first half of his leave in Cape Town where he will be teaching and participating in a kelp bed research program already in operation there. He is interested in determining how the upwelling of nutrient-rich water in the Benguela Current influences seasonal growth characteristics.

From the Cape he plans to travel north to Edinburgh where he will be based at Heriot-Watt University. Using the excellent library system in the city he plans to write part of a text on seaweed organization.

At Heriot-Watt there is a group engaged in kelp physiology research. As Dr. Chapman

has been doing similar work in Nova Scotia, he will be making a comparative study of methods. While in Scotland, he also hopes to complete a three-year program in which he has been studying the breeding relationships of kelp in the North Atlantic.

Dr. M.J. Harvey, associate professor of biology, will head for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, this summer.

An agrostologist (student of grasses) since he started collecting grasses and sedges as a hobby in his university days, Professor Harvey's main project for the coming year is to get a good start on his book "Common Grasses of Eastern Canada".

His intention is to produce a handbook which will not only contain technical descriptions but which will be so liberally provided with illustrations and general information that it will be welcomed by amateur naturalists and experts alike. At the moment, there is no book on Canadian grasses.

Already most of the 60-70



Sabbatical-bound: Biology's Chapman, Harvey, Kamra and McBride. (John Donkin, A/V Services)

common species have been collected, identified and preserved by Dr. Harvey and a start made on preparing the detailed illustrations from them.

"The extent and completeness of the illustrations will enable anyone who is completely lacking in any prior knowledge of grasses to recognize and hence identify a number of common

species," says Dr. Harvey. "It will enable farmers, gardeners, foresters, teachers, naturalists, high school and university students to use it to advantage, as well as being valuable to researchers and people with extensive botany backgrounds."

Most books of this nature are joint productions of an author and an artist. This one is unusual and unique as Dr. Harvey will produce the artwork as well as the text. This will not surprise anyone familiar with his interest in illustrative techniques or with the paintings which brighten up the biology department stair-

Professor Harvey hopes to have his book finished by the summer of '79 and off to a publisher that fall.

Richard McBride, assistant professor of biology and education, plans to put together some "strategies for teaching" during his sabbatical year.

He intends to write a convenient reference useful to science professors who recognize the need for some background instruction in fundamental educational theory.

"Too many new science profs are approaching classes blind. They don't know how to set an exam, put together a curriculum, let alone educate students in the techniques of problem-solving," says McBride.

He proposes to undertake a personal intensive study program in 1) curriculum theory and design and 2) developmental

psychology and learning theory applied to science education.

In "Strategies for Science Education in Canada", Prof. McBride will discuss, among other things, learning science versus understanding science; evaluation theory and practices; and alternative models for science education.

He has arranged to utilize human and physical resources at Simon Fraser University, B.C., the University of London, England, and at Kenyatta College University, Nairobi.

Dr. O.P. Kamra will be taking his sabbatical at the University of Quebec where he will collaborate with Professor Lucien Ledoux in molecular biology and Professor A. Leonard in chemical mutagenesis.

Professor Ledoux is one of a small group of scientists specializing in the field of genetic manipulation of plants. He was a guest of the Biology Department last fall, and he and Dr. Kamra did some preliminary studies together. Dr. Kamra expects that the types of studies they will conduct this year will include 1) the characterization of the state of genome in *Hordeum vulgare*, i.e., the arrangement and distribution of unique or repetitive DNA sequences; and 2) introduction of nitrogen fixation capabilities in cereals and other plants of economic importance using plasmids.

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Blake vs. Newton

his book is an important contri-

Ault studies the problem of external experience in the physical world and the crisis of vision it produced in Newton and Blake. Out of the many associated issues, he selects the abstract problems of space and time, change and motion, permanence of external objects, and the nature of physical seeing. His central thesis is that there is an inverse correspondence between the structures of Blake's "human imagination" and Newton's mathematical physics. He analyzes both Newton's system and Blake's "Eternity" into components of coherence and identity and processes of integration. In Newton's world both the coherence of reality (space, time, universal mathematical laws) and the identity of reality (solid atoms and void spaces) are essentially static and immutable, and the process of integration (the relation between these two aspects of reality) in terms of continuous mathematical forces or discontinuous ether remains unsatisfactory. The identity (the "Contraries") and the coherence (the "Divine Body") of Blake's "Eternity" both possess static and dynamic aspects. These two components are integrated by the principle of emanation. "Man is adjoin'd to Man by his Emanative portion, who is Jerusalem in every individual Man" [Jerusalem 44:38]. According to Ault, Blake employs the physical structure of Newton's worlds of appearance and reality, and identifies them ironically to expose them as unreal; at the same time he finds this structure useful for giving definite expression to Satanic tendencies, and makes use of it for redemption through his larger mythical structure. Although ultimately Blake is against all systems, he finds it necessary to create his own—something itself to be transcended—lest he should be

swallowed by Newton's.

learning and keen reasoning to his analysis of some aspects of the universes of Newton and Blake, as he argues his thesis persuasively. His subject matter is somewhat abstract and his analysis scholarly. Students of scientific and philosophic ideas in general, and philosophical physicists in particular, should find his book challenging and engaging. He does justice to physics, philosophy, history, and literary criticism; that is by any standards an admirable accomplishment.

But Ault does not do justice to Blake. This is unfortunate because he declares himself to be on the side of Blake, who makes more sense to him than Newton. However, his failure is not surprising; it is almost impossible to be an academic and to do justice to Blake. Without regard to the departments we belong to—whether literature, philosophy or physics—we are all Newtonians; we all believe in rationality, we all proceed by analysis, and we all deal with external particulars and abstract notions. Any differences in materials, data, and procedures that we do have are, from Blake's perspective, minor and obfuscate the real opposition—that between single vision and fourfold vision. Blake wanted to wake man from "single vision and Newton's sleep" into the "suprem delight" of the fourfold vision; he insisted that "Reason and Newton, they are quite two things." For Blake, nature is a part of man: "in your own Bosom you bear your Heaven and Earth and all you behold; tho' it appears Without, it is Within" [Jerusalem 71:17]. For him, knowledge cannot be based on abstraction; it is gathered by a direct and immediate perception—of "Minute Particulars" which are the underlying constituents of eternity. These particulars are

not eliminated, but protected "everyone in their own identity" by Jesus, "the Only General and Universal Form." The basic mode of interaction of these particulars is internal and not external as in Newton's system. For Blake, "All knowledge is Particular": "Art and Science cannot exist but in minutely organized Particulars/ And not in generalizing Demonstrations of the Rational Power" [Jerusalem 55:62-63]. According to Blake, we "murder by analyzing" and "I will not Reason and Compare: my business is to Create" [Jerusalem 10:21].

No doubt Blake names Newton, but he does this not only in historical particularity but mythically. He is engaged in struggle not primarily with Newton but ultimately with Satan. He sees Satan attempting to possess human soul by ensnaring man's mind in abstract, analytical, theoretical systems. Whenever truth becomes essentially propositional, explanation replaces experience, and a system incorporates the individual. Blake wishes to free man from all systems in order to follow the unique law of his own inner being. He calls man to experience by "improvement of sensual enjoyment," by cleansing the "doors of perception," by enhancing intellectual understanding. What Blake offers is poetic: not a formulation, but a celebration of freedom.

If Blake is significant at all, it is not because he offers alternative physical theories in competition with Newton's. His importance lies in dimensions mostly orthogonal to the modern scientific enterprise. Professor Ault has made a one-dimensional, Newtonian analysis of Blake. It is very good as far as it goes, but Blake's importance for our age lies largely in the missing dimensions.

Lawrence to research Contadour experiments

Associate professor of French at Dalhousie, Derek Lawrence, will take a 6-month sabbatical from July to research The Contadour Experiments, 1935-38.

Those familiar with writer Jean Giono, will remember his novels as full of praise for a life in accord with Nature, a life in which men lived in harmony with one another. He was also a pacifist philosopher and included this train of thought in his works.

"As the threat of war in Europe became more imminent," says Dr. Lawrence, "many of Giono's readers and followers visited his home in Manosque. The pilgrims wanted to learn more about this search for happiness. In 1935 Giono led an excursion over the Plateaux

of Provence and the group bought a farmhouse on the Plateau du Contadour, where they could meet together on future excursions, thus forming the first 'hippie' communities in Europe."

The Cahiers du Contadour were founded to give expression to the group; to its aims and aspirations: a return to nature in search of individual happiness which is essential before peace and harmony are possible on earth.

Dr. Lawrence will study the Cahiers in the Bibliotheque Nationale and plans to interview as many as possible of the Contadour members still alive. He was fortunate to interview Jean Giono during the author's lifetime.

The melancholy of 'dark art'

Sombre shadows, darker corners...

Images of pain, death, moral ugliness...

The macabre and the grotesque in art form...

Themes such as these often represent the mood of a society, a generation or an era. Such a climate typified the Western world during those years from the death of Louis XIV to until well after the French Revolution — it was an occasion to indulge in a degree of darkness, deformity and pure fantasy.

This theme of melancholy is reproduced in what the critics call "dark art" and will be seen in the works on exhibition in the Dalhousie Art Gallery beginning March 22 and running through to April 14.

The exhibition of engravings is entitled *Gleams of a Remoter World* and deals with aspects of fantasy and the macabre. It will coincide with the annual conference of the Canadian and Atlantic Societies for Eighteenth Century Studies in early April.

18th century parlour

An 18th century parlour will be re-created in the Nova Scotia Public Archives (Studley campus) as part of the annual meeting of the Canadian Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, April 4-6.

The exhibit will complement the talk by R.J. Morgan, acting head of research, Louisbourg Fortress, who will deliver a lecture entitled *Social Life in 18th*

Century Louisbourg (5 pm, April 5, Archives).

Much of the organization for the exhibit was carried out by Mrs. K.A. Konzaki of Mount Saint Vincent University. She has also consented to display items from her private collection. In addition, small objects on loan from the Louisbourg Museum will decorate the room.

Pipes, snuffboxes

Smoking articles a la mode — an exhibit of 18th Century smoking paraphernalia including snuff boxes, pipes, tobacco. Look for it in the sculpture court of the Dalhousie Arts Centre.

The exhibition, sponsored by housed in glass cases and is open for viewing during the duration of the 18th Century Studies conference, April 4-6.

Among the contributing museums are Louisbourg and the Nova Scotia Museum. Part of the

display will be devoted to reproductions of 18th Century texts in which the use of tobacco is discussed.

Professor Edmund Boyd, who was largely responsible for the organization of the display, says the artifacts are remnants evoking the memory of an entire way of life. The taking of snuff was an elegant habit in those days and great care was lavished on the accoutrements such as the delicately carved snuff boxes.

Dr. Charles H. Baxter

Dr. Charles R. Baxter, 79, of Moncton, died on Feb. 19.

A member of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University and a veteran of 50 years of medical practice, Dr. Baxter was an aviation medicine pioneer in Canada and one of the first doctors in the country to use an aircraft in his work.

Born in Moncton, he was the son of the late John and Elizabeth (MacKinnon) Baxter.

He received his early education in Stellarton, joined the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War, and graduated from Dalhousie medical school in 1925. He was a fellow of the

American College of Surgeons, the International College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Surgeons (Canada).

Dr. Baxter was former regional medical officer for the Ministry of Transport and Canadian National Railways. He was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion, a member of the Halifax Club, and a member of Tweedie Masonic Lodge, Moncton. He was founding president of Moncton Flying Club and former president of Moncton Curling Club.

He leaves a widow, two daughters and four sons.

Atlantic Summer School for managers May 24

The 24th annual Atlantic Summer School for high potential managers in industry, government and industrial organizations will get under way on May 24.

The four-week residential program is arranged by the Advanced Management Centre at Dalhousie. It will place emphasis on improving decision-making and inter-personal skills, managerial concepts and techniques.

The course content will examine a wide spectrum of

management problems that influence managerial effectiveness and the total organization. The subject areas will include finance, management, organizational behaviour, marketing management and business policy.

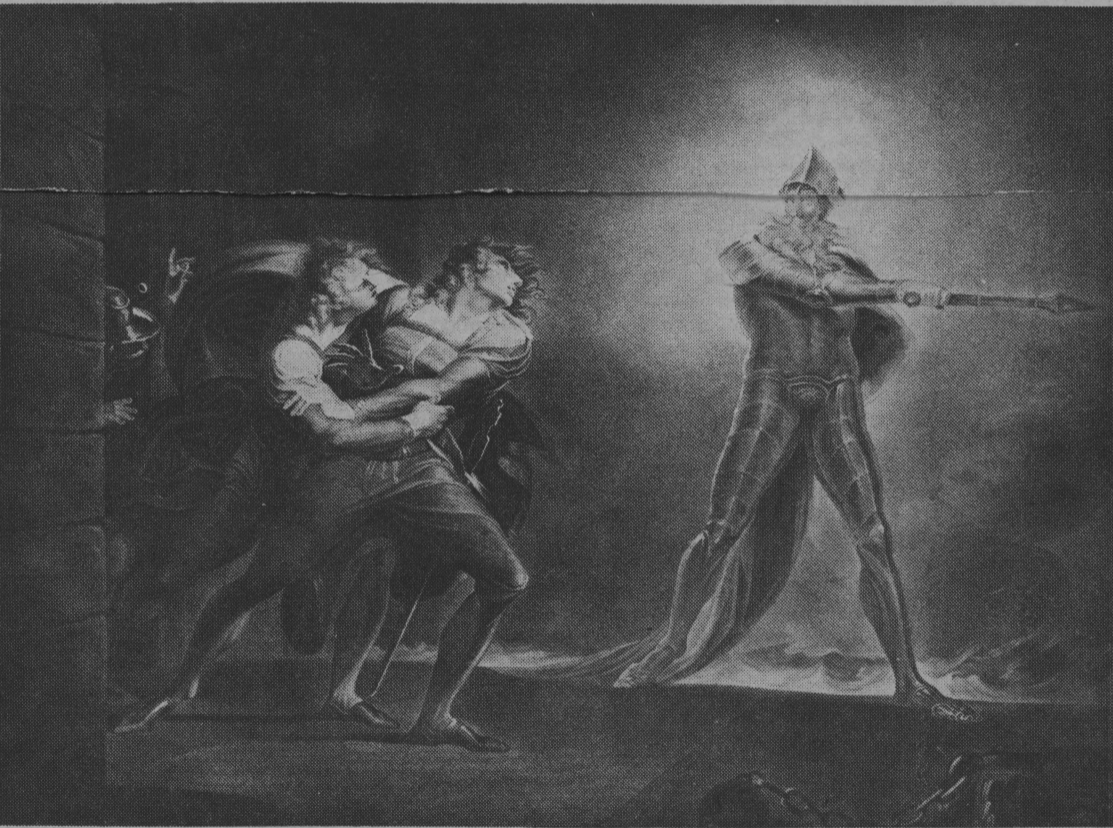
Faculty, drawn from the business and teaching professions, will apply the case method approach as a main teaching device. This will be supplemented by reading assignments, simulated sessions and lectures.



The fascination of 18th Century artists with Shakespeare are evident in some of the works on display in the Gallery exhibit. These works portray the supernatural elements in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*.

ABOVE: *Macbeth* — The three witches, from Act IV, Scene I.

BELOW: *Hamlet* — "By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me" from *Hamlet*, Act I, Scene IV.



Broderick con't from p.1

graduates, funding for graduates, continuing education, pension and insurance plans;

b) full time faculty and part-time faculty in respect to: salaries, tenure, promotions, hiring procedures and development of an equitable salary and promotions schedule;

c) undergraduate and graduate students;

d) professional librarians;

e) support staff.

The Dalhousie Faculty Women organization suggests that the initial work and focus of the committee should be to review the status of every full-time faculty member with the aim of removing disparities in salary and promotions, especially those relating to sex, and to review the salaries of part-time faculty with the aim of assuring equity based on workload, teaching experience, aca-

ademic progress, and qualifications.

The Dalhousie Faculty Association has received a copy of the document and has been asked to co-operate.

Marxist con't from p.8

Marxist sociology in its choice of significant problems . . . but the idea of the inevitability of socialism—its inscription among the facts of social life—has tended to impoverish and deform Marxist thought."

What I do not find in this scholarly and humane essay is any adequate questioning of the force which makes Marxism so strong as a factor in our minds and morals, any positive defence of why sociologists today should bother with Marxism save as a fact of political life, or any analysis of Marxism taken as a specific economic sociology. In

that last area lie its greatest strengths, originality and dangers. Or perhaps that is not quite true. The greatest dangers are mentioned by Bottomore: they are those of dogmatic tyranny. The greatest puzzle remains: why has Marxism revived within western sociology in so pervasive a way that to say that one is in no way a Marxist is often, even in professional circles, to invite incredulity?

Donald MacRae

Sabbatical con't from p.9

At the centre in Belgium, Dr. Leonard has been studying radiosensitivity of mouse germ cells for a number of years. Dr. Kamra will be continuing some of his present NRC-funded research on mutagenicity of food additives in Dr. Leonard's laboratory.

Writers' workshop for UNB

Canadian novelist and short story writer John Metcalf has accepted the position of visiting writer at the first Maritime writers workshop to be held next June at the University of New Brunswick.

The one-week resident creative writing workshop will offer to beginning and experienced writers an intensive program of varied writing experiences through seminars and individual instruction.

Other writers participating in the June 20-26 workshop are Fred Cogswell, Kent Thompson, William Bauer, M. Travis Lane and Alden Nowlan.

As visiting writer, Mr. Metcalf will participate in the seminars and will consult individually with workshop participants. He also will give a public evening reading.

Mr. Metcalf is the author of two books of short stories, *The Teeth of My Father*, 1975; and *The Lady Who Sold Furniture*, 1970; and one novel entitled *Going Down Slow*, 1972.

His stories are also included in *New Canadian Writing*, 1969 and in anthologies including *Modern Canadian Stories*, 1966 and *Great Canadian Stories*, 1971.

He has also edited several collections including *The Speaking Earth: Canadian Poetry*, 1973; *Kaleidoscope: Canadian Stories*, 1972; and *Stories by Canadian Writers*, 1970.

4 major concerts scheduled

Activity at the Arts Centre is levelling off with only four major concerts confirmed for the next two weeks.

The Dalhousie Chorale gives a Saturday evening concert tomorrow (March 6) in the Cohn. The program features the Bach Cantata no. 80.

Jennifer Marks, lyric soprano, will delight voice connoisseurs attending the free Sunday afternoon concert — 3 pm in the Cohn. "Kwaidan" plays Sunday evening at 8 pm.

March 10 the Film Society screens "On est au Coton" at 8 pm, and on the 14th, the Regional Theatre will show "The Wild Ones" at 7 pm and "A Streetcar Named Desire" at 9 pm.

Herbie Mann and the Family of Mann play two performances at the Cohn Saturday, March 13, at 7 pm and 9:30 pm. Mann plays hits from jazz to pop. This is a show not to be missed!

"Olympia: Parts I and II" is on the Film Society's agenda for the 17th but is restricted to members.

The spectacular guitar work of Los Indios Tabajaras will amaze you. The two men, members of the Tabajaras Indian tribe of northeastern Brazil, are most accomplished on their instruments, and the music they heard before. Don't miss the duo, performing at the Cohn March 18, 8:30 pm.



Los Indios Tabajaras, at the Cohn on March 18.

Appointed St. Mary's librarian

The appointment of Ronald L. Lewis as head librarian at Saint Mary's University has been announced by Dr. D. Owen Carrigan, the president.

Mr. Lewis received his early education in Toronto and London, Ont.; studied later at Wheaton College, Wheaton Graduate School of Theology, University of Chicago Graduate Library School, University of Rochester, and Kent State University School of Library Science, and holds BA, MDiv., MLS degrees.

In addition to English, Mr. Lewis speaks French, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. His research studies include: "An analysis of cataloging procedures within four centralized processing systems for libraries", (State University of New York, New York Public Library system, Illinois public library system, Ohio College Library Centre); "A comparative study of libraries services in nine foreign countries"; "A history of three monastic libraries of the middle ages: Monte Cassino, Bobbio, Fulda".

Mr. Lewis joins Saint Mary's from the State University of New York at Binghamton. Before his appointment there, he served as assistant librarian at Swift College, University of Chicago, and as librarian at Wheaton College Graduate Library School. He will develop services in a new library building and will head a staff of thirty.

His appointment was effective March 1.

Rings on sale

A representative of Josten's, the official supplier of graduation rings on Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12 in the College Shop, S.U.B., from 9 am to 3:30

pm. On these days, a deposit of \$10.00 + sales tax is required. A price list is available in the shop.

at the arts centre

March 12 - April 21

Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	7 & 9:30 Herbie Mann & the Family of Mann Cohn	3pm ASO with Mitch Miller & 4 Golden Happs Cohn 7pm "The Wild Ones" 9pm "Streetcar Named Desire" Cohn			8pm "Olympia" Part I & II Cohn	8:30 Los Indios Tabajaras Cohn
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		3pm Nova Music FREE Sculpture Court 8pm TBA Film Cohn	Art Gallery: 18thC. Society Exhibition (to April 14)		8pm "Strike" Cohn	8:30 Dal Chorale Concert Cohn
26	27	28	29	30	31	april 1
	8:30pm Dal Chamber Soloists with Solo Woodwinds Cohn	3pm Scotia Chamber FREE Ensemble Cohn 8pm TBA film Cohn	← A.S.O. → Neptune Theatre run of Glass Menagerie starts	Noon Hr. Theatre ends for season		8:30 pm The Royal Winnipeg Ballet Cohn
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8:30 Royal Winnipeg Ballet Cohn	8:30pm Preservation Hall Jazz Band Cohn					8:30 TOSCA Cohn 8:30 Theatre Dunn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	8:30 TOSCA Cohn	8:30 TOSCA Cohn		8:30 Violin, Cello & FREE Piano Recital Cohn		
8:30 nightly in Sir James Dunn Theatre Dept. of Theatre play						

- Mar. 9 ... Advanced Management Centre seminar on Problem Solving and Decision Making with Jacques Dusseault as seminar leader. Cont'd on Mar. 10.
- Mar. 10 ... Retreat Coffee House featuring Kevin Hood, Green Rm, SUB.
- Mar. 11 ... Advanced Management Centre seminar on Materials Management with John Gallop, management consultant as resource leader. Con't through Mar. 17.
- ... Short course in Therapeutics sponsored by Division of Continuing Medical Education, Theatre D, Tupper. Cont'd on Mar. 12.
- ... C.I.M.M. sponsored Lecture in Geology, 5 pm, Rm 304, Dunn Bldg.
- Mar. 12 ... Library School lecture with Mary K. Chelton, on Service to Young Adults in Public and School Libraries, 10.30 am, Killam Aud.
- ... Chemistry seminar with Dr. J.W. Johns, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics (NRC) at 1.30 pm, Rm 215 Chemistry Bldg.
- ... Friday-at-Four with Dr. John R.W. Harris, consultant venereologist, St. Giles Hospital, London, England, in Theatre A, Tupper.
- Mar. 13 ... Double dance in McInnes Rm and Cafeteria.
- Mar. 14 ... Sunday 7.30 pm movie featuring Mandingo, McInnes Rm.
- ... Mitch Miller and Four Golden Harps, with the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra, 3 pm, Arts Centre.
- Mar. 15 ... Foreign Studies seminar with Prof. Don Munton on Myths About Middle-Powermanship: Canada and the United States, at 11.30 am, Rm 363 A & A Bldg.
- ... Biochemistry Seminar with Dr. P. Feigelson, Columbia, on Steroid Hormone Control of Enzyme Induction, at 4 pm, Theatre D, CRC.
- Mar. 17 ... St. Patrick's Day Pub featuring Kiltarity, Green Rm, SUB with GREEN BEER.
- Mar. 18 ... Princeton Exchange Lecture in Geology with Dr. Robert Hargraves, Princeton's department of geological and geophysical sciences, 5 pm, Rm 304, Dunn Bldg.
- ... African Studies seminar with Prof. T. Shaw on Multinational Coalitions Over Southern Africa, 4.30 pm, African Studies House.
- Mar. 19 ... Library School lecture with Prof. Douglas Lochhead (Mt.A.) on Canadian ... Chemistry seminar with Dr. M.St. Jacques, University of Montreal, at 1.30 pm, Rm 215 Chemistry Bldg.
- ... Friday-at-Four with Dr. Eldon Smith, Dalhousie department of medicine, Theatre A, Tupper.
- Mar. 20 ... Dance to music of Toronto-based group Joshua, Cafeteria, SUB.
- Mar. 21 ... Paton, Sunday 7.30 pm movie, McInnes Rm.
- Mar. 22 ... Biochemistry seminar with Dr. W. Moger (Dal) on Relation of Androgen Metabolism to Mechanism of Action, at 4 pm, Theatre D, CRC.
- Mar. 22 ... Advanced Management Centre's TV series with Prof. Roy George, on Economic Problems of Inflation, at 10.30 am, CBHT.
- ... Microbiology seminar with Johnson Ngan (Dal) on Immunological Significance of Peyer's Patches, at 1 pm, Rm 7Cl, Tupper.
- Mar. 22 ... Advanced Management Centre's TV series with Prof. Alasdair Sinclair, on Business Decision Making at 10.30 am, CBHT.

university NEWS

CAPSULE

... Rev. Don MacDougall was a guest on CBC radio's Information Morning and Radio Noon; Prof. Don Munton's commentary followed the CBC's national news; and Prof. W.J. Ortega appeared on CBHT's Here Today.

... On behalf of the university's Speakers Bureau, J.A. Rendall addressed the Men's Club of Beth Israel Synagogue on the subject of Wills, Taxes and Estates; P.G. Fletcher spoke on Music in the Community to the Dartmouth branch of the National Secretaries Association; and J.E. Flint delivered a talk on Social Issues in Developing Countries to the Sackville Kinsmen Club.

... A Continuing Dental Education course in Extra-oral Radiology was offered to dentists in Cornerbrook, Nfld. The refresher course was arranged by the Faculty of Dentistry.

... Dr. T.W. Melnyk conducted a group seminar on Simple Models of Phase Behavior for the chemistry department at Simon Fraser University.

... Drs. D.W. Cudmore, J.W. Stewart, P. Belitsky, A.D. MacLean and R.D. Webster (both of New Brunswick), conducted lectures and clinical programs at hospitals in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as part of Dalhousie's continuing medical education series for practising physicians in the Maritimes.

... consultation seminars on a proposed municipal handbook for elected officials were held in Sydney, Kentville, Antigonish, Amherst, and Bridgewater. The handbook project is co-ordinated by the Institute of Public Affairs.

... Dr. George J. Luste, the Canadian Association of Physicians distinguished lecturer ad-

dressed undergraduate physics students recently when he visited the Dalhousie department. His topic was entitled Small is Beautiful.

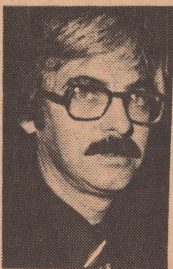
... the Advanced Management Centre recently conducted a seminar for executives in middle and senior management in Saint John. Subject for the two-day workshop was managing management time.

... Volunteers are 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 426-6991.

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.

... save money, share company, travel in style...The SUB "Rides Board" can help you locate others going your way - across the city - across the province - across the country. The board is located just inside the main doors of the SUB, to the left. A service of SUB Communications.

A Shyness Clinic is being offered by the Student Counselling Centre to students who want to develop feelings of self-confidence, increase social skills and become more assertive. Weekly group meetings as well as individualized counselling will be starting soon. For more information or to register for the clinic call 424-2081 or come to the centre - 4th floor of the SUB.



Austerity can work, says Gordon Steedman, director of Awards, and he is here to help you try to do the same.

As a result of a recent revision in his filing system he has available hanging file folders and used manila file folders (legal size).

Call his office - 2416.

Awards Director Steedman

IMMUNIZATIONS

Students planning overseas travel this summer should start their immunizations now. These can be given by appointment with Dr. G. Service, Dalhousie Health Service, 424-2171. Are your booster shots up to date?

DOROTHY J. KILLAM MEMORIAL LECTURE

with

JAMES G. EAYRS

"The Diplomatic Eye: Image, Reality and Foreign Policy"
8 pm, March 26, Rm 115, Weldon Law Bldg.

HORACE E. READ MEMORIAL LECTURE

"Statutory Interpretation: An Outline of Method"

with

Prof. John M. Kernochan, Columbia University
8 pm, March 9, Rm 115 Weldon Law Bldg.

MANAGEMENT AND THE FUTURE: PROBLEMS OF INFLATION

a televised series sponsored by the
Advanced Management Centre in
co-operation with CBC-TV
10.30-11 am, March 22-26, CBHT