

IN THIS ISSUE:

Busy summer for campus.....	3
More dermatologists needed	3
Freedom: An Opinion	4
The Field Naturalists.....	5
The 7 per cent disaster	6
Who speaks for science?	7
Dogs to be banned?.....	7
The Athletics Awards	8, 9
Summer school mini-supplement	11, 12
Varma on Otranto.....	13
The Sci-Fi Weekend.....	14
Arts and Entertainment.....	15
Calendar and Capsule.....	16

PLUS A/V Committee Report Special Supplement

THE

7%

DISASTER

Dalhousie has been told the bad news:

An increase in its operating grant of \$2.6 million (7.2 per cent) for 1977-78.

About half of the increase will be swallowed up by higher costs of utilities — electricity, oil, water, telephones.

Another half million may have to be used to eliminate the current year's operating deficit.

Yet another \$300,000 may have to be added to the university's contribution to the employee pension plan.

That leaves between \$500,000 and \$800,000 for everything else.

The consequences: Higher tuition fees appear inevitable; budget slashing starts again; record-low salary increases forthcoming.

If that's not a disaster, it's close to it.

— Derek Mann

Full report — Page 6.

Maintenance staff vote for strike

The 180 maintenance workers at Dalhousie who are members of Local 1392 of CUPE voted last week in favour of strike action following a breakdown of negotiations between the university and the union. The vote was 123 to 26 in favour of strike action, which could begin this week.

A CUPE representative said after the vote that the negotiators thought the differences had been resolved, but on March 11, talks broke down.

Most of the clauses in the proposed contract were agreed upon, but there were problems in the negotiations over job transfers, contracting out, sick leave and job postings.

Vice-President W. Andrew MacKay said he hoped the differences — “which we don't see as very substantial” — would be resolved, and that the union would be interested in further efforts aimed at averting a strike, “but there may have to be a conciliation board” and this would require the agreement of both parties.

To the victors, the spoils...



Still jubilant after their national intercollegiate victory, the Tigerettes' field hockey team were further honored at the annual Athletics Awards banquet when they received a special plaque — and a rose each — from the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation.



The university's top athletes of the year: Soccer star Ray Riddell, winner of the men's Climo Award, and Volleyball-Track-and-Field's Karin Maessen. Full report - Pages 8, 9 (A/V Services Photos)

“Counting difficult, so annual seal quotas are guesswork”

By Kate Carmichael

Environmental problems are in the news daily. The techniques of gene-splicing, overfishing on the Grand Banks, and the threat to the lobster population by sea urchins are but a few.

Among the more topical concerns is the seal hunt off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. So far no one has been able to tell how many harp seals breed in the Gulf or on the Front, and so the government estimates of the permissible size of the annual quota of seal pups has been based largely on guesswork.

Ted Miller, a graduate student in the Biology Department, has just returned from the ice where he has been helping a Guelph team of scientists to solve some of the preliminary questions that have to be answered before a direct count of the seals would make sense.

The harp seals like others, probably spend some of their time in the water during interludes between

nursing their pups and so one of the first questions that has to be answered is what is the daily activity of the harp seal herd. To count the males accurately too, one has to know when they are likely to be on the ice where they can be photographed, rather than in the water, diving and mating where they are out of sight.

Mr. Miller has spent much of his graduate life working on problems like these - in New Zealand with fur seals, in California with elephant seals and in Alaska with walrus, and so is probably better equipped to answer them than most other Canadian scientists.

What about the activities of Brian Davies, Max Weber, and the Greenpeace Foundation? Miller says that if the conservationists are concerned with the brutality to seals during the hunt, they should address themselves to the killing of adult seals later in the season.

As the seal pups get older and begin to moult, their pelts lose value and the hunters turn to the adult seals.

(Continued on page 7)

will appear
again
as the centre
section in the
next issue of
University News
on April 14.



DALHOUSIE
ALUMNI NEWS

Six from Dalhousie among Tech's 14 Sexton Scholars

Six of the 14 students at the Nova Scotia Technical College who were named as this year's Sexton Scholars, are from Dalhousie. They are:

J.A. MacDonald, Sydney, and J.R. McGee, Halifax, senior students in electrical engineering; P.R. Davison, Halifax, junior in civil engineering; P.F. Dockrill, Halifax, and J.E. Seary, Halifax, juniors in electrical engineering; and P.R. Townshend, Halifax, junior in mechanical engineering.

The other senior students are:

S.V. Coates, Amherst, civil engineering; H.C. Chan, Halifax, electrical engineering; J.E. Fraser, Montague, P.E.I., mechanical engineering.

The other junior students named as Sexton Scholars are:

V.H. Perry, Halifax, civil engineering; D.T. Lam, Charlottetown, P.E.I., electrical engineering; P.S. Lo, Hong Kong, mechanical engineering; P.F. McKelvey, Saint John, N.B., agricultural engineering; and P.J. Mitchell, Kingston, Ont., chemical engineering.

The Faculty of Engineering designates as a Sexton Scholar each student whose average, for the complete Tech program, is 85 per cent or higher.

The scholars are named after Dr. F.H. Sexton, who was president of the college from its establishment in 1909 until his retirement in 1947.

Tropical diseases research program: Ruderman at talks

Dr. A. Peter Ruderman, Dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies, attended the meeting of a working group on social and economic research in tropical diseases, convened earlier this month by the World Health Organization and held at the offices of the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

The WHO is planning a long-term research program on tropical diseases, concentrating on malaria, onchocerciasis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, leprosy, and filariasis, which will cover the biomedical, epidemiological and socio-economic aspects. The Washington meeting included WHO and World Bank staff and experts from Dalhousie University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Subjects considered included the impact of disease control on economic development, the problems of mounting research projects in developing countries, research concepts and methods, and the problems of establishing a data base and maintaining liaison with biomedical and epidemiological research.

Formal scientific groups are to be established for each field of work. Their responsibility will include making research grants from sums pledged by a number of countries and anticipated from others, and monitoring the research as it proceeds. Longitudinal prospective studies up to 20 years' duration may be possible.



ABOVE: The panellists, left to right: MacCormack, Bennet, Baker, Friedenberg, Rosen and Salisbury.

BELOW: The introductions, by Dr. James Gray, Dean of Arts and Science.



BELOW: Post-panel discussion: Bennet, MacCormack, Baker [half-hidden] and Rosen.



Dal doctors to give papers at medical informatics meeting

The second annual conference on medical informatics will be held Aug. 8-12 in Toronto. There are two current world wide trends which combine to make the conference particularly relevant at this time: the increasing costs of the delivery of health care; and a move towards smaller and cheaper computer hardware.

These two trends make it essential to re-evaluate the contribution that computerization can make to medical information systems.

Three papers will be given by members of the Dalhousie faculty. Drs. M.G. Brown, P. Hansen, P.M. Rautaharju, and H.K. Wolf will give a paper on the effects of ECG analysis by computer on a hypertension intervention program. Drs. C.J. Dirksen and M.J. Martin will speak on a social planning model for the care of the elderly, and Drs. G. Smith, D.B. Shires and K. Hennen will speak on "Bodycheck", an assessment of lifestyle risks using computer technology.

Marine bacteriologist visitor next fall

There are very few marine bacteriologists. Under the NRC-Nuffield Foundation visiting scholars program, one of them will spend the fall term at Dalhousie University.

Dr. Peter James le Breton Williams was invited by the Departments of Biology and Oceanography to visit the campus and teach a graduate course in Microbiology and Organic Chemistry of Sea Water.

He lectures in marine microbiology at the University of Southampton.

275 at panel on Rise of Civilization, Fall of Man

Lively discussion on a profound topic: "The Humanities and the Sciences: the Rise of Civilization and the Fall of Man?" was the bill of fare earlier this month at a panel discussion sponsored by the Humanities Association of Canada. The event, at Dalhousie was attended by approximately 275 people.

Ronald J. Baker, president of the University of Prince Edward Island and president of the Atlantic Association of Universities, was moderator of the panel which included Jim Bennet, broadcaster, song composer and playwright; Edgar Z. Friedenberg, professor of education at Dalhousie and author of *The Vanishing Adolescent* and *The Disposal of Liberty and Other Industrial Wastes*; John R. MacCormack, professor of history and Director of the Institute of Human Values at Saint Mary's University; Robert Rosen, professor of mathematics, biophysics and physiology and holder of a Killam professorship at Dalhousie; and Sonia Salisbury, assistant professor of pediatrics and medicine at Dalhousie and a practising pediatrician and endocrinologist.

Dr. James Gray, Dean of Arts and Science at Dalhousie and chairman of the regional committee of the Humanities Association opened the evening and encouraged members of the audience to join the HAC which has the goal of bringing together not only scholars in different fields, but people of varied backgrounds and professions, to promote an open exchange of ideas. He said that further information and membership could be obtained from Eric T. Annandale, Dept. of French and Spanish, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, R3T 2N2.

Each panellist gave a brief statement after which they questioned one another and the audience was invited to participate in the discussion. This was the wide ranging and many problems of universal concern were raised. Values and moral responsibility in a world where test tube babies and life in outer space as well as nuclear accidents are no longer abstract possibilities were examined. Differences in attitude and method between the humanist and scientist were questioned.

The evening concluded with a reception in the Faculty Club.

Anatomist-Kinesiologist lecturing to physios next month

Dalhousie's School of Physiotherapy, in conjunction with the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Physiotherapy Association, has organized a series of lectures by Prof. M.A. MacConaill of the Anatomy Department, University College, Cork, Ireland.

Topic: Kinesiology related to Spinal and Peripheral Joints.

Dates: April 27, 28, 29.

Where: Tupper Building, 14B1.

Fee: \$50.00; registration deadline is April 12.

Prof. MacConaill is internationally known for his work in anatomy and kinesiology. His latest book, *Muscles and Movement* (1969), which he wrote with Prof. J.V. Basmajian, will go into its second printing this year.

For registration forms and further information, interested parties should contact Lydia Makrides at the School of Physiotherapy, 424-2524.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Volume 7	Deadline (all Tuesdays)	Publishing Date (all Thursdays)
No. 15	April 5	April 14
16	April 19	April 28

UNIVERSITY NEWS is published every second Thursday between September and May by Dalhousie University.

Inquiries and contributions should be sent to The Editor, Information Office, Old Law Building, Dalhousie University, 1236 Henry Street, B3H 3J5. (Tel: 902-424-2517).

Registered as third class mail: permit number (Dartmouth, N.S.) 59.

Busy summer for campus

It will be "a fairly busy summer on campus", says Reservations Co-ordinator Wendy LeBlanc. One look at the conferences, meetings, and other events scheduled confirms her prediction.

To date, it's expected that 2,000 people will call Shirreff or Howe Hall residence their temporary home for periods ranging from two days to two weeks. In addition to the two regular summer school sessions, there will be law librarians gathering at Weldon Law Building. A swim team will be here in August, as will delegates to the World Fisheries Exhibition.

Following is a list of summer visitors to Dalhousie, as confirmed by Ms. LeBlanc.

April 26-28: School of Physiotherapy; Continuing Education Course.

May 16 - July 31: Atlantic Provinces Association of Chartered Accountants; summer school.

May 20 - 23: Napanee (Ontario) Symphonic Band.

May 25 - 27: Law Librarians Conference.

May 26 - 28: Pre-School Educational Conference.

June 12 - 16: IPA and Labour Management Bureau.

June 19 - 23: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; annual meeting.

July 10 - 15: Nova Scotia Barrister's Society; Continuing Education Program.

July 14 - 17: United Church of Canada National Association of Mens' Clubs.

July 16 - 29: Dalhousie Library School; Continuing Education Course.

August 5 - 11: New Brunswick Swim Team.

August 31 - Sept. 7: World Fisheries Exhibition.

TARC report lists accomplishments in research

The 1976 annual report of the Trace Analysis Research Centre details research accomplishments in 1976, and calls attention to particular items of significance.

It refers to the installation of the SLOWPOKE nuclear reactor as a "major highlight", and says that the facility "experiencing steadily expanding usage of both Dalhousie and external users, and has generated a great deal of interest in the Atlantic region".

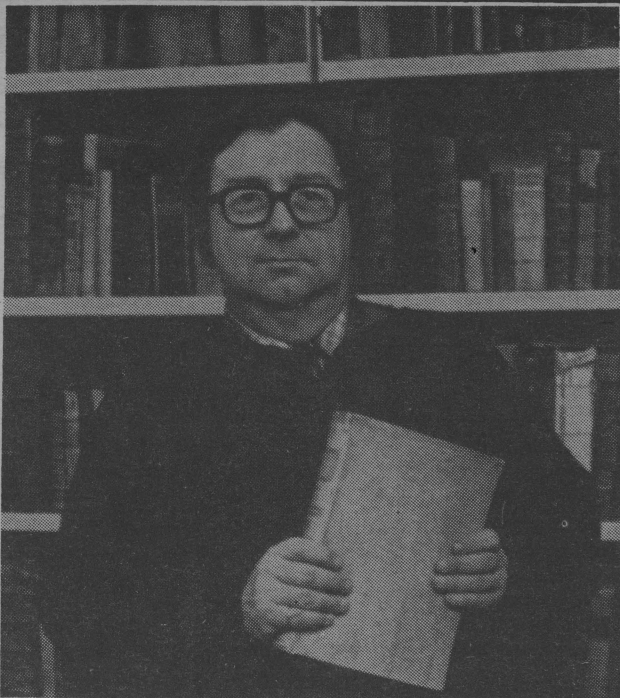
The TARC International Symposium III held Aug. 4-6, 1976 was another successful activity organized by the centre. Twenty-five papers by personnel associated with TARC were published in 1976 or are in press; 15 conference papers were presented and six post-graduate theses completed.

The report lists major study areas and projects within each:

- Analytical Atomic Spectroscopy:** Zeeman Background Corrected Spectrometer; Flame Atom Traps.
- Gas Chromatography:** Support-Bonded Polymers; Selective Detectors; Confirmation Reactions.
- Electrochemistry and Automated Instrumentation:** Studies on Platinum Electrodes; Square Wave Polarography.
- Metal Speciation:** Metal Ion Speciation; Organic Pollutants.
- Nuclear Analytical Chemistry:** Sewage Sludge and Fertilizer Analysis; Water and Suspended Matter Analysis; Trace Elements in Neoplastic Diseases; Epidemiologic Monitor.
- Ion-Selective Electrodes**
- Luminescence:** Chemiluminescence; Electroluminescence; Solution Luminescence.
- Pre-concentration**
- Trace Element Standards.**

The Status of Women

Faculty interested in meeting or making a submission to the Presidential Committee on the Status of Women at Dalhousie are asked to contact Dr. Dorothy Broderick as soon as possible. Dr. Broderick chairs the committee, and can be reached at the School of Library Service, 3rd floor, Killam Library; (424-3656).



John Ettlinger

Ettlinger runs display of books "built to last"

Professor John R.T. Ettlinger of Dalhousie's School of Library Service was featured on the pages of the *Palo Alto Times* last month.

On sabbatical at Stanford University, the bibliographer and specialists in books printed before 1500, is looking after a display of the Nuremburg Chronicles, one of the most famous 15th century books.

In an interview with a *Times* reporter, Prof. Ettlinger explained that the chronicles "were built to last. They were printed on heavy paper, measuring 13 to 18 inches square, with heavy vellum or thick leather metal-bound covers."

"They tell stories about the glories of God and the saints, and they recount the wonders of the known world of Europe and the Mediterranean. Some of the accounts are eyewitness and some of them are inaccurate hearsay," said Ettlinger.

The display, which includes copies on loan from the University of California and the University of San Francisco as well as those from Stanford, is in Prof. Ettlinger's care until April.

1st APICS physics conference success

Dalhousie hosted the 1977 APICS Undergraduate Physics Conference.

Held last month under the auspices of the Atlantic Provinces Inter-Universities Committee on the Sciences (APICS), it was the first to be held in over a decade, and was a resounding success, with a total of 60 students and 30 faculty members from universities from the Atlantic provinces attending the two-day event. The bulk of the conference was held in the Sir James Dunn Science Building.

Main guest speaker was Dr. Innes MacKenzie of Guelph University. Also participating in the lecture series were three well known Atlantic professors - Dr. William Leiper of Dalhousie; Dr. David Dupuy, of Saint Mary's University; and Dr. Michael Steinitz of Saint Francis Xavier University.

Dr. MacKenzie led off the conference with a lecture on "The Evolution of the Positron as a Solid State Probe." After lunch, Dr. Leiper presented a talk entitled "Using Gamma Rays to Explore the Nuclear Environment." This was followed later by a tour of the Physics Department, during which Dalhousie research workers were on hand to discuss their fields of interest with student and faculty delegates.

A banquet for delegates and guests was held in the Dalhousie Faculty Club early Saturday evening. Afterwards, everyone quickly migrated to Saint Mary's University where astronomer Dr. Dupuy lectured on "Close Encounters of Galaxies." Directly after the lecture, delegates and guests were given an opportunity to tour the Rev. M.W. Burke-Gaffney Observatory at SMU. The evening ended with a reception, also at Saint Mary's.

Sunday morning started with a talk entitled "Magnetic Transitions in Chromium" given by Dr. Steinitz. In the afternoon Dr. MacKenzie presented his second lecture. This talk was somewhat more technical

Their goal: Enough dermatologists for Halifax-Dartmouth

The need is increasing daily for more dermatologists in the Halifax-Dartmouth area but not enough are available, according to Dr. Barry Ross, dermatologist with the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Ross and his two full-time dermatology associates are doing something about it. They plan to train others in the specialty here at Dalhousie.

Within the next five years Dr. Ross hopes to have doubled the number of dermatologists practising in the city.

Towards their five-year goal, Dr. Ross and his associates have developed a dermatology clinic for both inpatients and outpatients at the Victoria General Hospital.

The specialized, self-contained areas within the hospital allow the professional team of physicians and nurses to treat the patient with skin problems with maximum efficiency and comfort. For inpatients an eight-bed unit has been allocated only for dermatology patients while for outpatients 11 units operate daily.

As the facilities increase Dr. Ross feels that he will be in a better position to attract young medical students or practising physicians to the specialty.

At the moment the specialty clinics are used as training grounds for medical students for a portion of their internship or residency. This training time helps in part to offset the high demand for dermatological care.

Thanks, say nurses

Sandra Geary, Cathy Hundt and Sheila King, nursing students at Dal's School of Nursing, conducted a Blood Pressure Awareness Project at various shopping centres in the Halifax-Dartmouth area during January and February.

The three told the Information Office last week that they had talked with 1,062 persons in the course of the project. Thirty-three percent of these clients were aware of the project before coming to the shopping centres as a result of coverage by the media.

The Information Office, which helped with some of the advance publicity assistance" from the nurses and will pass it on to local media.

than his first and was concerned with "The Determination of Defect Properties in Metals and Alloys from Positron Trapping Characteristics."

As well as the five main lectures, 10 student papers were presented. Nancy Larracy and Jocelyn Pare, both undergraduates from the University of Moncton, presented two papers. Also giving papers were Michael Swift, Paul Muir, Wayne LeMoine and Donald LeBlanc, all from Saint Mary's University. Delegates from Dalhousie who presented papers included Ken Hill, Wally Wardrop, Bruce Brown and Bill Livingstone.

Paul Muir, a third-year student at SMU won the "APICS Best Paper Award." The prize of \$75 was awarded for his paper on "Plasma Studies in Gas-Filled Tubes." The judges of the papers were Dr. Leiper of Dalhousie, Dr. Roy Bishop of Acadia, and Dr. Raymond LeBlanc of the University of Moncton.

Student delegates were billeted in the homes of Dalhousie undergraduates. Attendance at the conference would have been larger, but unfortunately a storm on Friday deterred a few of the delegates. The atmosphere of the conference was informal and friendly and many new bonds of friendship were formed. Although no firm plans were made to hold the conference next year, there is a strong feeling to continue holding it at different Atlantic universities in the coming years.

The conference organizer was Bob Hayward, who is also president of the Dalhousie Undergraduate Physics Society (UPS). Many members of the Physics Society contributed greatly to the conference's success. The organizers gratefully acknowledge the support of APICS, Dalhousie, Saint Mary's University, the Dalhousie Physics Department, the Saint Mary's Astronomy Department, and all those individuals who gave their assistance.

OPINION

Why do you loathe freedom so much?

By
Prince John Loewenstein

In one of his immortal stories, Anton Chekhov relates the life of the eminent professor Nikolai Stepanovich. (1)

The great scholar has just given a lecture and has returned to his study when a student knocks at his door...

But let me use his own words:

'Sit down, please,' I say to my visitor. 'What can I do for you?'

'I am sorry to trouble sir,' he begins, stammering and not looking me in the face. 'I - er - shouldn't have taken the liberty of - er - troubling you sir, if - er ... You see, sir, I've sat for your examination five times and - er - have not passed. I beg you, sir, to be so kind as to give me a pass, because ...'

The argument which all sluggards bring forward in their favour is always the same: they have passed in all the other subjects with distinction, but failed only in mine, which is all the more surprising because they have always studied my subject most diligently and know it thoroughly. They have failed because of some quite inexplicable misunderstanding.

'I am very sorry, my friend,' I say to my visitor, 'but I cannot give you a pass. Go and read through your lecture notes again, and then come to me. Then we shall see.' ...

'Good-bye, my friend. Good luck!

Another knock at the door. In comes a young doctor in a new black suit, goldrimmed spectacles, and of course a white tie. He introduces himself. I ask him to take a seat, and inquire after his business. The young priest of science begins telling me, not without agitation, that he has passed his doctor's examination this year and that now he has only to write his dissertation. He would like to work with me, under my guidance, and I would greatly oblige him by suggesting a subject for his dissertation.

'I should be delighted to be of use to you, colleague,' I say, 'but let's first of all see if we agree about what exactly a dissertation is supposed to be. This word is usually understood to mean a written composition which is the result of independent work. Isn't that so? A work written on a subject suggested by someone else and under the supervision of someone else has a different name.'

The aspirant is silent. I lose my temper and jump out of my chair.

'Tell me why do you all come to me?' I shout angrily. 'Do I keep a shop? I'm not a dealer in subjects for dissertations. For the hundredth time I ask you to leave me in peace. I'm sorry to be so outspoken, but I'm sick and tired of the whole thing!'

The aspirant is silent and only his face above his cheekbones colours slightly. His face shows a profound respect for my famous name and my erudition, but I can see from the expression in his eyes that he despises my voice, my pitiful figure, and my nervous gestures. In my anger, I strike him as an eccentric fellow.

'I don't keep a shop,' I repeat angrily. 'What an extraordinary business! Why don't you want to be independent? Why do you loathe freedom so much?'

I go on talking for a long time, but he kept silent. In the end I gradually cool down and of course give in. The aspirant will receive a worthless subject from me and under my supervision write a dissertation which is of no earthly use to anyone, will defend it with dignity in a boring debate, and will get his useless doctorate of medicine.

Alas, things have not changed for the better since Chekhov wrote these lines some 90 years ago, have they?

Other remarks by the great Russian writer have an all too familiar ring. For instance: 'Our students are ignorant of modern languages and express themselves incorrectly in Russian.' One has only to substitute **English for Russian**.

Chekhov's observation is of particular interest, for it shows that in Czarist Russia correctness and precision in the use of one's mother tongue, as well as the knowledge of modern languages, were considered essential attributes of an educated person.

In the Austro-Hungarian Empire every army officer, every minor functionary, had a working knowledge of several languages. Indeed the very foundations of the Empire rested on multi-culturalism and multi-lingualism. No doubt, things have changed. In an article: 'S.O.S. French' (Le Figaro, Jan. 26, 1975.) Pierre Emmanuel of the

Prince John Loewenstein is professor emeritus of anthropology, Saint Mary's University, where he founded the Department of Anthropology in 1959, and was its chairman.

Before World War II (he left Austria on the day of the 'Anschluss' to settle in England) he studied at the University of Vienna, the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London, the Courtauld Institute of Art, the Warburg Institute, the Royal Asiatic Society and other British and European institutions.

During the war he was with the Austrian section of the BBC's overseas service, and for eight years, from 1950, was Curator of the National (Raffles) Museum in Singapore.

Prince John, a PhD, is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

French Academy suggested that multi-lingualism and the widespread use of French in Europe before World War I were the luxury of a civilization richer in individualities than the present one and also more cosmopolitan, in spite of what seems to be the case. English ('poor English!' - he exclaims) has become the thieves slang of our planetary cacophony.

However, that may be, we have only to look at Belgium or Switzerland (with four national languages) to realize that multi-lingualism was not a luxury of a pre-World War I civilization, but is a living reality. Another striking example for this is Singapore, where English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil are all official languages, although Chinese residents account for more than 75 per cent of the population, Malays for only 15 per cent and Tamils for only about seven per cent. Out of a population of two million, 500,000 are in schools, and the teaching force is over 20,000. Pre-school education is available in each of the four official languages, and universities work in Chinese and English (See: Nathalie Graham: **Language learning aims to bridge ethnic gap** in The Times Educational Supplement, Feb. 21, 1975; p. 12).

English-speaking Canadians, it seems, are quite ready to accept biculturalism (as long as this term implies French cuisine and French wines) but they are not prepared to accept bilingualism which means learning French. Yet, can it really be maintained that biculturalism is possible without bilingualism? Can a French-speaking Canadian say he knows something about English literature if he is unable to read Shakespeare, Shelley or Oscar Wilde in English? Even the best translations cannot do justice to the original text, particularly not to poetry. Can anyone maintain he knows something about English culture in general if he is unable to understand an English play, read an English newspaper, or converse with the man in the street?

It has been said, I believe not entirely accurately, that the New York police force is making common cause with the gangsters. By the same token it may be maintained that professors in North American universities are playing the game of the students. I have known colleagues who never failed a single student and only distributed As and Bs. The method has something to commend. The professor is never faced with the boring task of re-reading a paper; he always has masses of students and his popularity makes him indispensable in the eyes of the administration. This, in turn, brings him promotion and salary increments.

As Schopenhauer put it over a hundred years ago, professors teach not because it is their vocation to transmit knowledge, but in order to earn money, and students come to the university not to acquire wisdom, but a diploma as a passport to employment. What was apparently true in 'the land of poets and thinkers' of German universities such as Heidelberg, Göttingen or Tübingen, which, at that time, were considered to be the best in the world, is even more valid today in our materialistic age of serialised mass education.

The fact that students now sit on all committees, in the Senate, on the Board, and that the professor's job finally depends on their goodwill, makes it difficult indeed for the teacher to remain impartial. Few professors can still afford to 'have a conscience'. Yet their life is not an enviable one. The students do not like them and the administration does not like them either because they deter customers and thus endanger the very existence of an institution which seems to have no other *raison d'être* than to provide top officials with fat salaries.

A few years ago, when I was a visiting professor in the U.S., a Negro girl happened to be among these students who failed in my final examination. The Dean called me in

and suggested that I should give her a pass. 'After all', he said, 'she is the only black student in your class and the university, being considered 'lily-white', is in a difficult position'. I gave in and the girl received her degree. Probably she is now teaching somewhere, making her contribution to 'education'. I know, I should not have yielded to the Dean, but, after all, what did I care? I was only a visiting professor and not concerned with local politics. And aren't we all a little bit like Nikolai Stepanovich in Chekhov's novel? Yet that's not the whole truth. I did, in fact, something the Dean had not asked me to do. I passed all the students (three more) and that gave me some satisfaction.

In making it easier for the students, professors are actually rendering them a great disservice, for they are contributing to the growing inflation of university diplomas.

Only a few years ago a young graduate with a MA could find employment as a university lecturer. This is no longer possible.

The present situation reminds me vividly of what happened in Austria after World War I, when Doctors of Philosophy were lucky to find employment as waiters in coffee-shops and restaurants. '**Noch eine Tasse Kaffee, Herr Doktor, bitte!**' Students lived in unheated rooms and spent their nights in cafés playing chess. Yet, is all this so terribly astonishing? In 500 B.C. Confucius said, 'The scholar who cherishes the love of comfort, is not fit to be deemed a scholar.' You cannot serve God and mammon. You cannot devote your life to science or scholarly research and be at the same time a successful businessman, a company director or a politician.

Today North American universities are by their great numbers and mass-production of graduates destroying their very purpose. No doubt, something will have to be done to make university studies worthwhile again. A radical cure would be to abolish the BA, which has truly become valueless. I have often been asked in Canada why I never use the letters BA and MA. The answer is, I do not have these degrees, seeing that they did not exist on the Continent of Europe. It was either the doctorate or nothing. That, of course, did not mean that everyone who went to the university left with a doctorate or even intended to write a thesis. People attended lectures for years only because they were interested in certain subjects. I have known students who went to the university 10 years or more - the eternal students, as we called them. True, the doctorate carried weight in Europe, for the simple reason that the thesis had to show evidence of a real contribution to the advancement of knowledge; it was the result of independent work, and not, to quote Chekhov, something 'written on a subject suggested by someone else and under the supervision of someone else.'

To safeguard the value of an earned doctorate, the receiver of an honorary degree had to put the letters h.c. behind the PhD, Dr. jur., Dr. rer. pol., etc. In Canada and in the U.S. one never knows whether a doctorate was earned or conferred **honoris causa**.

'Higher Education' in North America has degenerated into big business; like pharmacology, it has developed into a vast lucrative industry, which involves a host of people: politicians, land speculators, architects, contractors, caterers, administrators, publicity agents, clerks ... The livelihood of all these people depends upon a large student population, as tobacco merchants depend upon smokers. And like the latter they are busy attracting customers. Few indeed are those who maintain that universities are not purely utilitarian institutions and should remain 'Ivory Towers' (See: Kenneth Minogue: '**The real value of Ivory Towers**' in The Times Higher Education Supplement, Feb. 7, 1975).

'Our pedagogues have become drug-pedlars, offering to vast crowds of semi-literate students the narcotics, the spurious promise of easy knowledge, of social success, of felicity' - writes the distinguished American sociologist Philip Rieff. He also says: 'Our culture has been trivialized and betrayed by its guardians. There are no more universities in any serious sense, only shopwindows for the modish and little empires for those who know how to manipulate the finances and politics of so-called research.'⁽²⁾

Year after year these clever 'operators' succeed in pocketing grants for fictitious research-projects without ever publishing anything. They travel round the world, organising useless meetings or reading short papers to 'birds' of their own feather'. All this has little to do with the advancement of knowledge. Yet, who cares? The money is there and must be spent! That is how the research grant industry works.

What puzzled me most when I arrived in the New World

(Continued on page 14)

Coming to terms with Nature's heritage

Greater awareness goal of growing Field Naturalists

By Paul A. Keddy

Nova Scotia is the home for an exciting array of organisms. Several thousand species of plants carpet the province — from the common dandelions and hawkweeds to the rare and secretive twayblade orchids and maidenhair ferns. Hundreds of species of birds nest here as well, not to mention the great clouds of migrating birds which pass through each spring and fall. Mosses, mushrooms, frogs, fish...each species contributes character to this province.

And yet, when you get right down to it, few people are really able to come to terms with this heritage. How many people have noticed sea gulls dropping sea urchins on rocks to break them open? Or have heard the tumult of a pond full of thousands of breeding spring peepers? Or have seen the exotic pitcher plant or sundew, two insect eating plants that grow everywhere around Halifax? These are but a few of the commonest features of the natural environment around our city.

This is where the Halifax Field Naturalists come in. Although less than two years old, the organization has grown rapidly by simply offering to help citizens to acquaint themselves more fully with the outdoors.

The organization offers a bimonthly newsletter on natural history, monthly meetings with guest speakers, regular conducted field trips, and many other activities. Their membership has grown to more than 300 in only 18 months, and it is still growing. How did it start?

It began in the fall of 1975. Several Dalhousie University Biology Department graduate students were concerned that most people really did not appreciate the natural beauty of the province; even biology students often lacked a fundamental familiarity with the fauna and flora of Nova Scotia. After talking to several other young people in Halifax, they hesitantly advertised a guest speaker on 'Arctic Wildlife' at Dalhousie, and invited people to attend this founding meeting of the field naturalists. Bets on the number of people expected ranged from 10 to an optimistic one of 25. There was a pleasant surprise when more than 30 people showed up! The Halifax Field Naturalists were founded.

In only three months, the meeting attendance had topped 100, with standing room only. The organization then moved to the Nova Scotia Museum on Summer Street for better auditorium facilities. But when CBC radio interviewed their speaker on 'Mushrooms' the morning before a meeting, more than 200 people showed up. There simply wasn't room for everyone.

Mr. Keddy is the past-president and a director of the Halifax Field Naturalists. He is a PhD candidate in the Department of Biology.



Halifax Field Naturalist activities have included field trips to beaches. Only a sparse cover of vegetation holds the sand in place. Public education is needed to make more people aware that these fragile ecosystems can be easily destroyed by motorized vehicles or intensive recreational use.

The executive regretfully decided to cut down on publicity to avoid facing future eviction by the fire marshal.

In spite of reduced publicity, growth continued constantly, and expanded meeting facilities have been arranged.

The general conclusion is that people of the Halifax-Dartmouth area are keen to learn more about the natural history of their province!

One problem has been that some people think that they have to be an expert to join a natural history society, and that it is only for Dalhousie Biology graduates. Certainly not. Natural history is an interest is a pursuit that can be followed by anyone who is interested. Amateur naturalists can not only have a greatly improved appreciation of the outdoors, but can, in their spare time, contribute to our knowledge of Nova Scotia's fauna and flora.

Organizations such as HFN sometimes suffer from the image of naturalists as old men in pith helmets chasing butterflies, or the proverbial little old lady birdwatcher. The truth, of course, is quite different. Natural history not only appeals to all age groups, but extends in interest from geology to astronomy — and everything in between.

At its best, a knowledge of natural history includes an understanding of human history and its relationships to nature. It has been said that you don't really understand humanity at all unless you understand our relationship to the natural environment in which we

evolved, and upon which we still depend.

To give you a better idea about HFN activities, here are a few examples from last year's program: Conducted field trips included local afternoon walks at Hemlock Ravine, Conrad Beach and Admiral Cove, and all-day excursions to Cape Split and South Maitland. Most walks covered a wide range of interests, but some were specialized. There were two early morning bird walks to catch the spring migration. A dozen individuals braved a rainy April night to observe the annual amphibian migration. And the fall mushroom walk culminated in a mushroom feast.

Guest speakers offered illustrated presentations on summer wildflowers, gypsum, Sable Island, Piping Plovers and reptiles and amphibians.

A natural outgrowth of respect and appreciation of the countryside is a concern for its protection. Not all 'environmentalists' are naturalists, but there is little doubt that all naturalists become more concerned about their environment. Their increased understanding and appreciation of natural processes makes them more aware of environmental problems, and also permits a more well-informed approach to solving such problems.

Naturalists see public education as an important method of approaching their environmental concerns. The HFN newsletter, meetings and field trips are part of this. Public symposia are another method. The symposium "Nature Preservation in Nova Scotia", held at Dalhousie in January, was attended by roughly 150 people. Six speakers covered various aspects of wildlands conservation. A proceedings of this symposium will be published soon.

Naturalists can also get directly involved in conservation by studying and monitoring changes in the fauna and flora. Several HFN members are carrying out voluntary studies on regional parks. One study on the hemlocks of Hemlock Ravine has already been completed and submitted to City Hall for use by parks planners.

The Field Naturalists have also been directly involved in Kejimikujik National Park planning, protection for the Hayes Bat Cave, and Spruce Budworm management.

Coming up this spring are field trips to observe the great annual amphibian migration. This means dressing up on a rainy April night to go out and observe the mass migration of frogs and salamanders to their breeding ponds. For those who prefer daylight, there are several early morning bird walks, a visit to a maple sugar bush, and a weekend trip to Kijimkujik National Park.

The growth of the Halifax Field Naturalists shows that they are here to stay as a part of the Halifax-Dartmouth community. If anyone is interested, they are welcome to drop by for a meeting or field trip. There's no time like the spring to get started!

Posters advertising forthcoming events are distributed on campus. For more information write HFN, c/o N.S. Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, B3H 3A6. Memberships are \$3 for individuals; \$5 for families. The next meeting is April 18, 8:00 p.m. at the N.S. Museum. The topic will be "Bees and Beekeeping".

Callaghan Tech president

Professor Clair Callaghan, at present Dean of Engineering at Concordia University, has been appointed president of Nova Scotia Technical College. He will assume the post this summer.

A graduate of St. Dunstan's (now U.P.E.I.) and St. Francis Xavier universities, Tech and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Callaghan held posts at St. Dunstan's, Tech, MIT, and Sir George Williams before becoming dean.

He has been a consultant to the aircraft industry and to the Canadian International Development Agency.

A member of several engineering organizations, Prof. Callaghan is chairman of the NRC's scholarship selection committee, is a member of the Canadian Engineering Manpower Council, and secretary of the national committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science.

Spring Convocations

Senate has approved the following spring convocation arrangements:

Wednesday, May 11 - Dip. Dent. Hygiene, D.D.S., M.Sc., [Oral Surgery]

Wednesday, May 11 - King's University Convocation, if requested.

Thursday, May 12 - B.Com., C.P.A., M.B.A.,

10:00 a.m. M.P.A., Dip.P.A., M.L.S., M.S.W., Dip.S.W.

Thursday, May 12 - B.Sc., B.Sc. [Eng. Phys.], M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Friday, May 13 - B.Sc. [Pharm.], B.P.E., B.N., B.Sc. [Health Ed.], Dips.

10:00 a.m. P.H.N., O.P.N., Physiotherapy

and M.Sc. [Pharm. & P.E.]

B.A., B.Ed., B.Mus. Ed.

Friday, May 13 - 2:00 p.m.

Friday, May 20 - 10:00 a.m.

Friday, May 20 - 2:00 p.m.

M.D.

LL.B and LL.M

The Seven Per Cent Disaster

Universities in the Maritimes earlier this year made public and direct appeals to the Council of Maritime Premiers for a minimum operating grant increase of 12.5 per cent for 1977-78. It was the first time the Maritime members of the Association of Atlantic Universities had made such an appeal, going over the heads of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, as it were.

The universities put forward what appeared to be cogent and logical arguments: inflation hits them as it hits everyone else, the threat of a lowering of quality in higher education and therefore a potential slide down the national universities league table, and so on.

Now Dalhousie has been told it will get an operating grant increase of 7.2 per cent.

This is what that means:

Next year's grant: \$38.3 million

This year's grant: \$35.7 million

Increase: \$ 2.6 million

Between \$1 million and \$1.3 million will go to pay increased costs of utilities (electricity, oil, water, telephones, etc.).

About \$500,000 may have to go to pay off the current deficit on this year's budget.

✱

By Derek Mann

✱

About \$300,000 may have to be used to increase the university's contribution to the pension plan.

1% = \$370,000

Those items add up to between \$1.8 million and \$2.1 million, which leaves between \$500,000 and \$800,000 for the university to play with.

Some leeway!

The payroll of the university is running at \$37 million a year. This means that a 1 per cent salary increase would cost the university \$370,000.

If the salary increase is 3 per cent, the balance of the increase in the grant will vanish. And a 3 per cent pay hike wouldn't go down well with anyone, far less Dalhousie's faculty and support staff — nor will it even come close to meeting increases in the cost of living.

For the students, facing a bleak job market, summer and otherwise, there is little consolation, since they already pay the highest tuition fees in Canada.

The advice about the grant increase to Dalhousie came in a letter dated Feb. 28 from the MPHEC, which told the President what the Council of Maritime Premiers had approved.

Remember the Maritime AAU members had asked for a "bare bones" increase of 12.5 per cent. The word is that MPHEC recommended 11.5 per cent, but got shot down. Result: 7.2 per cent for Dalhousie.

Strongly worded

After assessing the impact with the Vice-Presidents, Dr. Hicks reported the sad news to the Deans, the Senate and the Board of Governors. Then, on March 14, he responded to MPHEC, and his strongly-worded letter was accompanied by a memorandum explaining in detail the effects of the low increase, prepared for him by Vice-President W. Andrew MacKay. The memorandum also pulled no punches.

Others reacted quickly. Dr. Roland Puccetti, president of Dalhousie Faculty Association, called a press conference and said the effect of such austerity financing would be devastating.

Retiring Student Union president Gordon Neal urged students throughout the province to band together to fight against the "stranglehold position" the provincial government had got them in.

After Saint Mary's president Dr. Owen Carrigan, chairman of the Nova Scotia committee of the AAU presidents, went public to express deep concern and forecast a "crisis situation", The Chronicle-Herald said in an editorial that "one wonders why the premiers reduced the amount from the requested 12.5 per cent to seven."

"Did they, in fact, analyse the problems of the universities and determine that a seven per cent increase would be sufficient for the need? Or is that simply an arbitrary figure arrived at in an effort to reduce government expenditures?"

"If funds do not come from the public treasury, higher tuition fees will have to be charged..."

"Such a move would be unfortunate..."

Very distressing

In the words of Dr. Hicks, who was asked by University News for his views on the 7 per cent, the situation is "very distressing."

The university's 1976-77 operating budget is about \$52.5 million. Revenues come from the government and other sources.

	1976-77	1977-78
Govt. revenues:		
Basic govt. grant	\$26.8 million	\$28.8 million
Enrolment grant	8.8 million	9.5 million
Total:	\$35.7 million	\$38.3 million

Increase for 1977-78 over 1976-77 \$2.6 million (7.2 per cent)

Where that increase will go:

Higher Fixed charges (utilities, etc.)	- \$1 million to \$1.3 million
Possible retirement of '76-77 deficit	- \$500,000
Possible univ. pension plan payment	- \$300,000

Total: \$1.8 million to \$2.1 million

Balance (for 'everything else'):	\$2.6 million	\$2.6 million
less	1.8 million	OR 2.1 million
=	\$800,000	\$500,000

"Unfortunately fixed costs, such as fuel, electricity, water and other services will eat up the major portion of the increase."

"It seems that if we are limited to a 7 per cent increase it will be impossible to avoid fee increases and even then impossible to raise sufficient revenues to give the kind of salary increases we think our faculty and staff deserve."

Nearly half of the faculty at Dalhousie are under 40. Did the president foresee any exodus if salaries were not competitive?

"If we cannot provide reasonably competitive salaries, it will be the good ones, the ones we want to stay, who will leave us."

What about the students. If fees are increased, isn't there a danger that those who had planned to attend, or return to, Dalhousie, may now stay away?

"It may be true of some students, but remember that while our fees are high by Canadian standards, they are not high in comparison with some private universities in the United States. Furthermore the other universities in Nova Scotia are in about the same position as us, and I would hope that students would try to finance their education even at higher prices."

Purchasing power down

Will there not also be an effect in regard to Dalhousie's impact on the local economy?

"Dalhousie is spending something like \$1 million a week in the Halifax area, and three quarters of this comes directly from salaries. Certainly the purchasing power of Dalhousie staff in the community will be reduced if we are unable to pay salaries which keep pace with the increases in the cost of living."

If the 7 per cent decision sticks, what expenditures can be reduced?

"I despair of being able to pare any more off the budget."

MPHEC has been in business since 1974. Is it effective, or an improvement over the former individual-province University Grants Committees?

"At least the old University Grants Committee in Nova Scotia was available, approachable, to us if we wished to talk to them."

"I am coming to the conclusion that the MPHEC is not as effective. They are remote; they issue statements from time to time, but they never change their stance of arguments."

"It would appear to me that the MPHEC is losing credibility because while they did recommend to the Council of Maritime Premiers increases of 11 per cent plus for the universities and did attempt to make a case for such increases, they cannot have put forward a very convincing argument."

The Council of Maritime Premiers' hope that if tuition fees had to be increased, any increase would be limited to 4 per cent was, said Dr. Hicks, somewhat unrealistic.

Looking hard

And Vice-President MacKay?

"The increase in the operating grant — which includes the basic government grant and the enrolment grant — is only 7.2 per cent. But it represents only 4.9 per cent of our total 1976-77 operating expenditures (\$52 million)."

"If we are to operate next year without a deficit (\$500,000), and pay between \$1 million and \$1.3 million

for higher utility costs, and \$300,000 our actuaries say we should expect to pay as an increased contribution to the pension plan, we will be left with only half a million or so for everything else."

"That 'everything else' includes possible salary increases, additions to staff in existing programs where enrolment is increasing rapidly (engineering, commerce, for example), and new programs already approved and which we hoped to begin in September."

"As a result we are looking extremely hard at all our expenditures to see where it is possible to reduce them. We also have to consider fee increases, but a 4 per cent increase — which the MPHEC said it hoped would be the maximum — would only bring in about a quarter of a million dollars."

"What is probably worse is that any fee increase, the revenue from which will be only of little help, will hurt students."

Salaries low-ranked

DFA leader Puccetti's main points in his concern over the 7.2 per cent increase are:

"If such austerity financing is the trend of the future, the effect on Dalhousie's productive research scholars will be devastating."

"Even now, Dalhousie academic salaries are barely competitive; in 1975-76, based on figures from Statistics Canada and excluding medical and dental faculties, Dalhousie median salaries ranked 26th of 40 Canadian institutions for full and associate professors, and 36th out of 40 for assistant professors. Among 10 Maritime universities, Dalhousie ranked fourth in the two senior ranks, and eighth in the assistant professor rank," he said.

"Yet even by national and international standards, Dalhousie faculty are extremely productive. In the Faculty of Arts and Science alone, 330 full-time academic staff have published 220 books and 5,608 scholarly articles. No comparative figures are available, but Dalhousie probably accounts for three-quarters of all published research in the Atlantic region."

Vulnerable

"This makes Dalhousie particularly vulnerable to having its ablest scholars and research workers lured away to better paying posts elsewhere in Canada and the United States, where their work is well known and appreciated."

"If they come to believe their real income will decline and research support evaporate, they will begin to think of leaving. This is what is starting to happen now."

"The result could very well be a depletion, within two or three years, of the research and scholarly resources of Dalhousie, thus turning it into a second-rate institution in an already depressed economic region of Canada. Is that what the taxpayers of Nova Scotia want?"

When he announced plans for a "parade of concern" to the Nova Scotia Legislature (which took place last Friday), Student Union president Gordon Neal said that students from universities throughout the province were banding together to fight against the "stranglehold position" the provincial government had got them in.

The students presented a brief to the government, in which they expressed their discontent over university funding cutbacks.

(Continued on page 7)

Who speaks for science in Canada? No one — so Suzuki seeks to establish an association for its advancement

By Kate Carmichael

Who really speaks for science in Canada? Who tells Canadians what scientists in their own country and abroad are doing and how their activities affect Canadian life and livelihood? Where does one turn if one is looking for impartial information on the effect of the spruce budworm spraying program in New Brunswick, mercury pollution in Northern Ontario, or an oil pipeline across the northern permafrost? The answer, it seems, is that no one does speak for science in Canada and there is no central and unbiased information source. David Suzuki, one of Canada's most distinguished geneticists as well as the country's best known popularizer of science, plans to do something about it. He hopes to receive a grant from the Killam Foundation to begin to develop the Canadian equivalent of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the British counterpart. In Canada, there is the Ministry of State for Science and Technology and the Science Council but as Hugh Faulkner, Minister for Science and Technology

admitted in a recent radio interview with Suzuki, neither is known by or accessible to the public. Mr. Faulkner explained that MOSST is an information gathering ministry for the government on questions of science and technology. The Science Council on the other hand is in the process of slowly developing a program of public education as an off-shoot of its regular duties. Dr. Suzuki hopes to fill the gap. He feels that there is a need for an organization through which the Canadian public can be made more aware of current scientific work. The Canadian scientist must also speak out on governmental policy in the field of science. The need exists, he says, for a forum through which Canadian scientists can advocate their needs in trying to carry out their research. The average Canadian spends more than four hours daily watching television, yet less than one per cent of the total programming is related to science matters. Also, very little newspaper and popular magazine content is devoted to science. By increasing and improving the mass media coverage, Dr. Suzuki says, the Canadian citizen will become better educated and thus more responsible in making decisions which will affect his life.

It's not viable, says Kaplan

One outspoken spokesman for science in Canada is Dr. Gordin Kaplan. Dr. Kaplan, a quick wit at Dalhousie in the early sixties, co-founder of Halifax Grammar School, is now the chairman of the Department of Biology at Ottawa University. He is also a staunch Suzuki supporter. But a Canadian Association for the Advancement of Science? No, says he, this is one of "David's projects I cannot support." Many existing associations and societies were active, said Dr. Kaplan, and these were in each branch of science in English Canada, and in French Canada, there was an equivalent to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition, almost all Canadian scientists belonged to the American association. Each of these organizations held its own meetings, so how would scientists be able to attend them and others? "Suzuki's idea of an association of a variety of individual members is just not viable in this country; there just aren't the numbers. "Given the financial climate, plus the number of people in Canada, I fear that the organization would be stillborn." Dr. Kaplan agreed that the Ministry of State of Science and Technology had done little to educate the public about science, and the most MOSST had done was to inhibit science in Canada through budget cutbacks. But with a new minister, Hugh Faulkner, whom Dr. Kaplan feels is more sympathetic to the needs of scientists and technologists, he hopes for a change.

Dogs to be banned from buildings?

The Board of Management of Campus Security recently received a letter from Dalhousie's Assistant Ombudsman indicating that she had received complaints from students about dogs on campus. Prof. E.T. Marriott, chairman of the board, said he did not know the actual number of complaints that had been received, but he did relate one instance where a student has been bitten by a dog when she was attempting to go into class. What action will be taken? Since the Board's function is an advisory one, not an executive one, it can formulate a policy and submit it to the Vice-President, with advice that it be implemented. It is anticipated that the policy will ban dogs and other pets from university buildings.

Students sitting on the Board relayed discussions about the matter to the Student Union and, Prof. Marriott said, it was his understanding that the Union was in general agreement that dogs and other pets should not be allowed in university buildings. Prof. Marriott hastened to add that it was not only students but also staff members who took their pets into the buildings. He expects that many people will express their opinions on the issue to the Board.

"From the standpoint of free access to buildings, protection of people from the possibility of being bitten by a dog and cleanliness of buildings, the Board feels that it is logical to submit a policy that bans dogs and other pets from university buildings and to recommend its implementation," says Marriott. The policy could be formulated by the end of April.

Counting difficult

(Continued from page 1)

Often the mature seal is injured but escapes, only to die later in the water. Seal pups have very soft skulls so are usually killed instantly. If, however, the anti-seal hunt people are concerned with the population, they should direct themselves to conducting proper counts of the herds and studies of seal behaviour. They could then work on herd management from a firm base of information.

7 per cent disaster

(Continued from page 6)

No other recourse

Mr. Neal said students had no other recourse but to exert public pressure on the government. He anticipated a possible \$100 tuition fee increase at Dalhousie.

The student and faculty concerns were expressed on Wednesday last week, when the Dalhousie students organized a forum in the SUB. Premier Gerald Regan and Education Minister Mitchell attended as observers, but CBC reported later that the premier had promised the students fees would not rise to \$900 a year "if he could do anything about it."

There is no doubt that the seven per cent decision has put Dalhousie in its worst financial predicament in recent times.

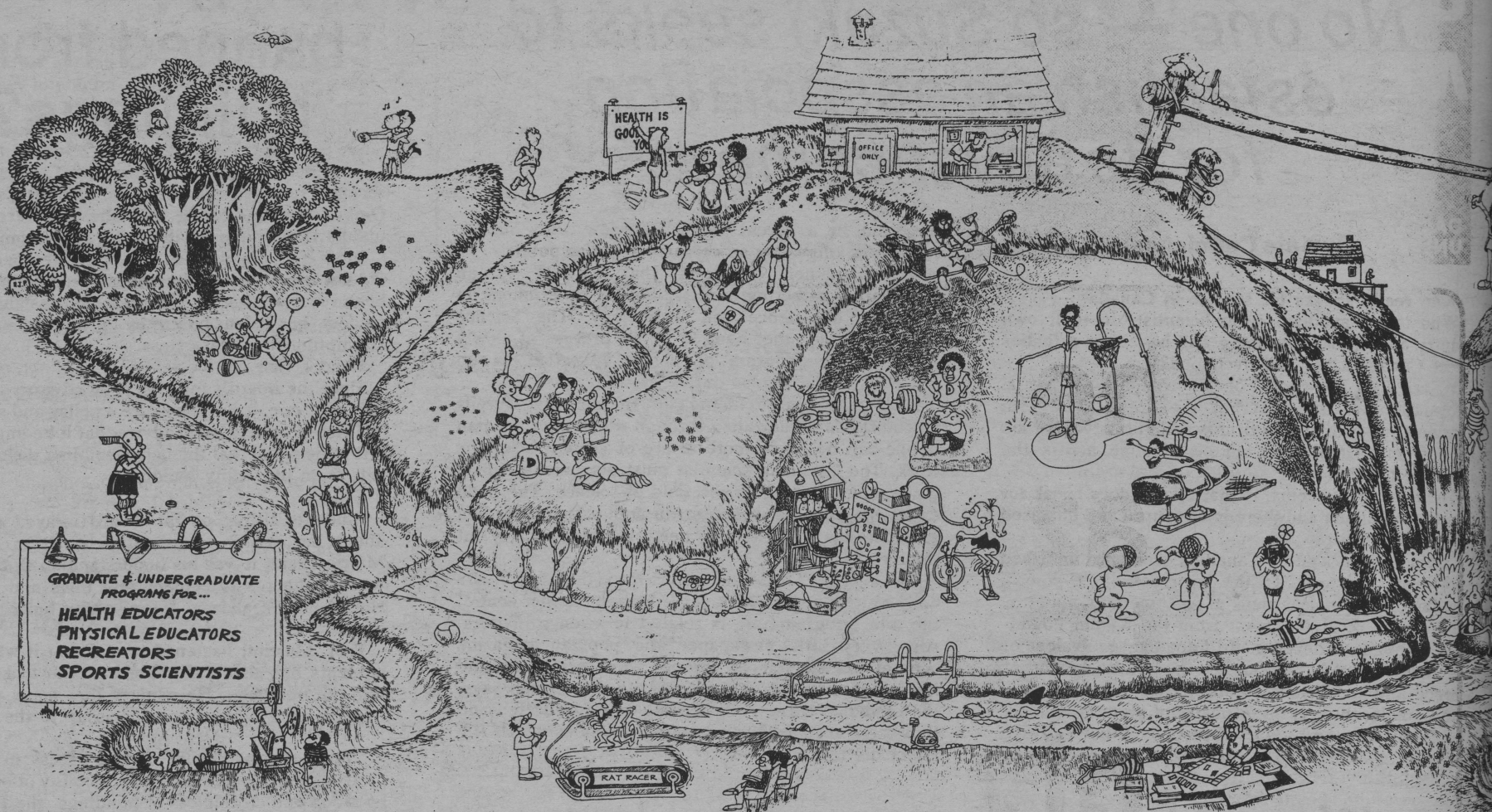
As the AAU's executive director, Jeffrey Holmes, pointed out (University News, March 3), in the long term, the quality of education cannot help but be diminished if adequate funding is not forthcoming. That is in comparison with institutions across Canada; within the region, it is the major universities, such as Dalhousie, that will be hardest hit.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Scheduled Meetings for the Academic Year 1977-78

Senate, Senate Council, Board of Governors,
Executive Committee of Board of Governors,
Joint Committee of Board and Senate

1977				1978			
July	4 Mon.	10 a.m.	Senate Council	January	9 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council
August	1 Mon.	10 a.m.	Senate Council		16 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate
September	12 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council		26 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Executive Committee, Board of Governors
	19 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate			4.30 p.m.	Joint Meeting, Senate Council
	22 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Board of Governors	February	6 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council
October	3 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council		13 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate
	17 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate		23 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Board of Governors
	27 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Executive Committee, Board of Governors	March	6 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council
		4.30 p.m.	Joint Meeting, Senate Council		13 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate
November	7 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council		23 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Board of Governors
	14 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate	April	3 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council
	24 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Board of Governors		10 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate
December	5 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council		27 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Executive Committee, Board of Governors
	12 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate			4.30 p.m.	Joint Meeting, Senate Council
	15 Thurs.	4 p.m.	Executive Committee, Board of Governors	May	1 Mon.	4 p.m.	Senate Council
					5 Fri.	4 p.m.	Senate
					10 Wed.	Convocation	
					11 Thurs.	Convocation	
					12 Fri.	Convocation	
					19 Fri.	Convocation	
				June	5 Mon.	10 a.m.	Senate Council



The Annual Athletic Awards

An enjoyable night ends an excellent year

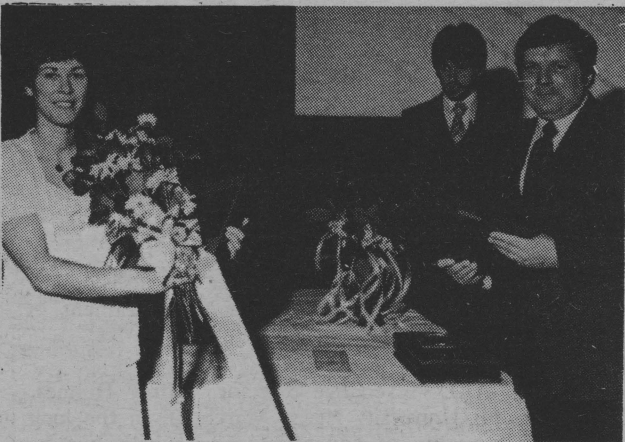
The 1976-77 annual Athletic Awards banquet was different.

In addition to the long procession of prize-winning athletes (and this is no criticism, because it was the athletes' big night of the year and they are entitled to savour it to the full), there was entertainment.

Soccer coach Tony Richards put on an interesting audio-visual presentation (a slide show) and, since he masterminded it, it was only fitting that he was perched in, well, not exactly the rafters, but at least high on scaffolding at the back of the McInnes Room all night.

By Derek Mann

The first part of his show depicted the progress of excavation work on the site of the soon-to-be-begun Physical Education, Recreation and Sports Centre. There were pictures of the marvellous piles of earth, pretty yellow bulldozers, a tall, bearded fellow called Ellis looking as happy as a sandboy amid the mud, and a fine, expansive (and expensive) hole in the ground, all accompanied appropriately by a pop song, the refrain of which was:



Nancy Buzzell, coach of the field hockey Tigerettes who won the national intercollegiate championship, with her bouquet and plaque, special awards from the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation.

MAESSEN, RIDDELL TAKE AWARDS



LEFT: Haligonian Karin Maessen, a 1st-year Ed student, and double MVP, receives her trophy from Vice-President Andy MacKay. A gifted volleyball player, she has been on the national volleyball team for two years and has been invited to join the World Cup qualifying tournament for the national team.

RIGHT: Ray Riddell, from Mississauga, Ontario, graduate of RMC, a reserve forces pilot and a 3rd-year law student. He has been with the soccer team for two years. Here he receives the Climo Award from Vice-President MacKay, himself a winner of the award in 1949.

"It's a beautiful noise,
"It's a sound that I love..."

Fortunately for the audience, the noise the song referred to wasn't repeated: the reverberations of the engines of heavy earth-moving equipment, the drilling, the multiple thumps and rumbles of dynamite charges exploding, were not heard. But the memory lingered. Those earth-quivering blasts of pre-Christmas hole-digging were all too reminiscent of Europe's air raids of 3 1/2 decades ago, when strings of HE bombs rattled the backyard and underground shelters of World War II.

Richards, however, is too young to remember those days (although his boss, Ellis, just happened to be born three years to the day before the 1939 outbreak of hostilities) and in any case, any decibel measure of progress on the hole in the ground on the south-of-South-Street site is music not only to his ears but to everyone involved in phys. ed., sports and recreation at Dalhousie and farther afield.

Then came pictures representing the many and varied sports, of those hundreds of athletes who, intercollegiately or at the junior varsity level, did well in, or not so well; the American TV network, ABC, says/shows it best on their Wide World of Sports program — The Thrill of Victory, The Agony of Defeat. But there, as at Dal, be it win or lose, the joy and the entertainment is in having taken part and, if there's a prize at the end of the participation, all the better.

The Richards' routine was a happy distraction during the long evening as the hungry athletes and VIPs and other guests waited between the banquet's courses, enough to merit repetition at future awards banquets and, with a little streamlining could become an even more eagerly-awaited sporting review of the year.

There was also the stirring music of the three student pipers.

Then to the awards.

As the Herald's sports editor, Hugh Townsend, put it



Gymnast Lynn Fergusson receives the first Nancy Lynn MacDonald Memorial Award from Rod Shoveller. (See report).

Report of the President's Committee on Audio-Visual Services at Dalhousie University

The Hazards of Relying Only on 'Chalk, Talk' and the Printed Word

"The first requirement is to recognize that the machine exists — that technology is now a fact in education. The other is to make sure that the positive force of the technology is openly and responsibly directed by democratic instructional policies that are timely, clear, and explicit and not by obscure pressures and counter-pressures reflecting confusion, fear, or the desperation that comes when overdue decisions are forced by the sheer weight of circumstance.

"If these requirements are met, there is no need to fear that the machine will displace, degrade, or regiment human teachers — or that it will de-humanize education.

"On the contrary, a humanized technology can free the teacher from the servitude of mechanical and repetitive chores and amplify the force of his creative and distinctively human efforts."

—KENNETH D. NORBERG,
"A Rationale for the Use of
New Media in Higher
Education", in *New Media in
Higher Education* (James W.
Brown and James W. Thorn-
ton, eds.), Association for
Higher Education and
Division of Audio-Visual In-
struction, 1963, p. 15.

The questions the committee considered

The President's Committee on Audio-Visual Services was established in August, 1975. The committee was asked:

1. What audio-visual resources are needed by the university for research, teaching and other services?
2. What resources are presently available within the university and how are they being used?
3. How can the university best share its present resources and continue to develop its audio-visual services?
4. What policies must be established to ensure the foregoing?
5. Is there any way to encourage intra-provincial co-operation?

In this report, the committee has tried to answer the first four questions. The fifth has not been dealt with since the need to establish an effective audio-visual system before considering in-

tra-provincial cooperation seemed to the committee to take priority.

Throughout the time the committee worked, it was supported by a parallel committee representing the people who now provide audio-visual services on campus. This resource group provided valuable knowledge and ideas which were often incorporated into the thinking of the President's Committee. Finally, the committee co-opted N. Hughes, Administrative Officer, School of Physical Education, as executive secretary to the committee. N. Hughes worked hard and effectively and the committee wishes her contribution to be recognized.

The formal outcome of the committee's work is this report.

M. Ellis, School of Physical Education, Chairman; R. Craig, Maritime School of Social Work; N. Horrocks, School of Library Service; H. James, Department of Psychology; A. MacDonald, Health Sciences Librarian; R. MacBride, Departments of Education and Biology.

Contents

Introduction	ii
Observations, Major recommendation	ii
Secondary recommendations:	
Organization	iii
Facilities	iii
Fees	iii
Personnel	iii
Equipment	iv
Maintenance	iv
Inventory, Cataloguing	iv
Co-operation	iv
Funding	iv
About the report	iv

Chalk, talk and printed word not enough

The quotation on the front page of this supplement contains much of the viewpoints of the President's Committee on Audio-Visual Services.

Apart from the aspect of freeing the teacher from repetitive chores and improving performance, there are other considerations to be taken into account. In certain fields the university is concerned with information that cannot be represented by a written symbol, or is contained in events that are rare, ephemeral or difficult to reproduce.

It can also be argued that today's student body, reared in an increasingly sophisticated world of message communication, may expect and respond more effectively to teaching methods which draw upon supportive audio-visual methods. Relying exclusively on the "chalk and talk" teaching approach supported solely by the printed word seems a hazardous course to follow. Thus audio-visual services of high quality are important at Dalhousie.

From the wealth of material available the committee has derived the following range of activities which are appropriate and should be provided by an audio-visual service. They are not listed in order of priority.

- Circulation of audio-visual materials and equipment instructional programs on campus;
- Production of instructional materials such as films, graphics, and photographic materials;
- Services and facilities for group instruction by open and closed-circuit television, and special classrooms designed for groups of varying sizes and equipped for use of various media or for multi-media presentation;
- Provision of language laboratories and other electronic teaching or learning facilities for independent study and automated instruction;
- Programmed instruction, including the use of teaching materials;

- Technical services such as the design, installation and maintenance and operation of instructional equipment of all kinds, including television, electronic components for language laboratories, classroom communication and student-response systems, projectors, magnetic recorders;
- Provision of facilities and assistance for faculty members who wish to prepare their own inexpensive instructional materials, such as overhead transparencies, slides and charts;
- In-service education and dissemination of information regarding instructional media developments, techniques, and research findings;
- Assistance in the planning and design of new buildings and instructional facilities to accommodate optimum use of various educational media;
- Experimental trial and development of instructional devices, techniques and materials;
- Systematic analysis and evaluation of instructional functions, costs and results for the purpose of improving teaching effectiveness and reducing unnecessary expense;
- Maintaining inventories of both hardware and software available on campus and providing advice on appropriate purchases of equipment, allowing for standardization of these items whenever possible;
- Co-operation with audio-visual services of other educational institutions on a local, regional and national basis wherever appropriate in the interests of efficiency and compatibility;
- Provision of films either by the provision of a comprehensive film library, or by borrowing services, or a combination of levels of service. (Adapted, in part, from J.W. Brown and K.D. Norberg, *Administering Educational Media*, 1965.)

Again, experience elsewhere has shown that there is no

single administrative framework in which the various services above, or a selection of them, can be established for all situations. Not only are university operating procedures different but there are also differences of opinion to be reconciled, e.g., the circumstances in which rental and borrowing of films might be preferable to the establishment of a comprehensive film library on campus. It will be the purpose of the later portions of this report to present both the rationale for, as well as a possible administrative system for, audio-visual services at Dalhousie.

Successful audio-visual services seem to have the following characteristics:

- A faculty that is aware of the capabilities and limitations of audio-visual materials and operations in the teaching process; (the President's letter establishing this committee which referred to "staff expectations concerning the need for audio-visual services as an integral tool for teaching and research are growing.")
- A supportive staff who regard their expertise and role as complementary to that of the faculty in the educational process;
- A clearly delineated administrative structure which permits both co-ordination of service and accountability for its operation, both technically and financially; this calls for effective direction of audio-visual services overall by a senior officer of university to ensure that the necessary teaching, advising, reporting, training, accounting and operational procedures are carried out effectively.

Matching these identified characteristics with the range of activities itemized above could be achieved in a number of ways. What follows is a detailed series of recommendations suggesting how best the desired results might be sought at Dalhousie.

Observations

Taking a positive approach, despite ineffective facets

The committee was not specifically charged with reviewing the existing operation, and so this report does not make detailed observations which are laudatory or critical. Nevertheless the committee does not endorse the *status quo*; the committee discovered many facets of the system which were ineffective. However, rather than make these criticisms explicitly, they are left implicit in the recommendations. By dealing with the situation positively, by proposing what should be done rather than what should not, we recognize that many of the current problems result from the forces of history.

The committee spent a term soliciting opinions from heads of departments, the professional audio-visual personnel employed by the university and others (Appendix E). Several general statements can be culled from these interviews.

A great variety of experiences and opinions were reported by those contacted by the committee. In general, clients of the audio-visual system were satisfied with the technical quality of those services rendered. However, they were disenchanted with support offered in the distribution of audio-visual messages. It was pointed out that while sophisticated services could be provided, the simple distribution of audio-visual materials was difficult. This was created by a relatively ineffective system for distributing audio-visual material compounded by the failure to maintain the necessary low-level hardware that already existed.

The failure of the system to match the expectations of faculty and the technical audio-visual staff has led to a downhill spiral of trust and morale. In the faculty's eyes some parts of the system have lost credibility, and the ensuing frustration on the part of the professionals has lowered morale. There is much tension and suspicion in the system which will require major effort and reorganization to eliminate.

The committee found it difficult in some cases to extract detailed information on the expenditures on audio-visual services. So several approaches to estimating the costs of audio-visual services to the university were used. It was not intended to establish accurately the cost of audio-visual services, but to show

the order of magnitude of the cost. The data came from analysis of job descriptions, the official university budget, case analyses of expenditures of selected departments and an analysis of the accounts payable to selected audio-visual suppliers in the region. All these data, together with explanatory notes, appear in Appendix A.

As a result of these analyses the committee believes that it would be conservative to estimate the total cost of the current audio-visual services within the university at more than \$1 million. For this expenditure the university is not well served. The current audio-visual system is an extremely diffuse, many-headed organization. The problem is compounded by many departments which have established extensive local audio-visual systems. This duplication is expensive.

It is important to note why two of the case studies presented in Appendix A, Physical Education and Biology, were conducted. The two departments were acknowledged to be heavy users of audio-visual media and were represented on the committee (Ellis, Chairman of the committee and Director of the School of Physical Education; McBride, member, Department of Biology). These committee members, by influence and local knowledge, were able to ensure thorough analyses of the operations involved, something that was not possible in other departments.

In the light of its findings, the committee then drew up a set of recommendations that it believes are a basis for building a coherent service that avoids duplication, and that can match the multiplicity of expectations for service. It was obvious that no set of recommendations could accomplish this in one flurry of actions; the system is too differentiated, entrenched and diffuse. Building an effective audio-visual system for Dalhousie, we believe, will involve an intense effort for about two years and then ongoing efforts to modulate the service to meet the demands. The recommendations that follow are deliberately confined to larger principles and policies, and are designed to unify the audio-visual system and make it responsive to the needs and demands of the university.

The major recommendation:

A single, all-embracing A/V system

The committee's major recommending (No. 1) is that a single comprehensive system of audio-visual services be formed to serve Dalhousie University.

This recommendation expresses the firm belief of the committee that a thorough reorganization of the existing system of audio-visual services is necessary.

The present system, with its duplications, contradictory policies and practices, is not capable of serving the whole university community during the next decade.

There follows from this one major recommendation a host of secondary recommendations designed to establish an effective structure and procedures for the unified entity to be called Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services.

Secondary recommendations

The organizational structure

No. 2—The Audio-Visual Services should be headed by a Director who should report to the Vice-President (University Services).

No. 3—The Audio-Visual Services should be organized into five functional units:

- (a) Audio Service
- (b) Graphics and Printing Service
- (c) Photographic Service
- (d) Television and Film Service
- (e) Distribution Service

Audio-Visual Services breaks down into sub-units with similarities and affinities in the media used and the expertise possessed by the professional personnel involved. The following notes make these explicit.

Television and Film Service involves capturing moving images. Although the technology for recording the image differs from film to video, both television and film require studio and location work, and often the two media are integrated into a single final presentation. We believe there are such significant similarities in the process that a single TV/film production unit will be more effective.

Photographic Service involves the capturing of a still image and runs in complexity from the use of a simple polaroid camera to high technology photomicroscopy and photomicrography, from 35 mm black and white processing to high quality colour print processing. We believe that the integration of these services will occur most efficiently if they are organized into one unit.

The recommendation that the Graphics and Printing Service be integrated into one unit reflects the committee's finding that while graphic artists serve many of the existing audio-visual units, much of the work involved is the preparation of work for the Printing Centre. Thus, we recommend that those concerned with the production of material to be disseminated by print and by other media all be combined into one integrated unit.

Audio Service will remain a small separate unit that incorporates as its major task the provision of language laboratory services, but should have its mandate increased so that it manages all exclusively aural communications.

The committee believes that it is imperative that an effective Distribution Service unit be established. This distribution unit must stand between production and storage and retrieval, and the actual delivery of the message by the client. Accordingly, we recommend one of the major sub-units of the system be charged with drawing audio-visual material from storage and matching this material to the projective hardware in the location desired. Thus the Distribution Service should be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of fixed-location hardwired video, film and photographic and audio playback and the provision of all portable playback distribution.

No. 4—It is recommended that each unit should be operated by a Unit Manager, responsible to the Director, who will also serve as a production professional in the unit.

No. 5—It is recommended that each unit provide basic maintenance of its own equipment, as well as for that similar equipment outside Audio-Visual Services on a contract basis.

No. 6—It is recommended that the Director and staff of the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services be advised in matters of policy and operation by a user group of faculty and staff who, by virtue of their being consumers of the service, have the greatest interest in its provisions. The group should be called the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services User Group and it should be formed using the constitution and modus operandi of the Dalhousie University Computer User Group (Appendix C) until such time as it sees fit to recommend to the President a different procedure. Until this User Group has been formed, the present University committee should continue to act as the advisory committee with the addition of the Director of Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services.

It is the purpose of this recommendation to assure widespread and effective participation of the faculty and staff of the university in formulating the policies and procedures that influence the provision of audio-visual services. The Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services will find it more difficult to tailor its services to the needs of the University without there being a strong consumer voice in its planning and operation.

No. 7—It is recommended that each academic or operating unit in the University, or like group of such units, be asked by the User Group to nominate a contact person for matters concerning audio-visual services. This person should be credited with some responsibility for acting as the focus of information concerning referral concerning services and techniques provided.

It is the intent of this recommendation that Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services can thus be "represented" at the departmental level. This representation will be somewhat informal, involving the development of a special relationship between the "contact" and the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services User Group. The "contact" should be chosen not on the basis of status but on interest or experience and fostered by occasional workshops, demonstrations, "brown-bags" and personal contacts by the Director.

No. 8—It is recommended that the mandate of the standing University Computer and Communications Committee that advises the Vice-President (University Services) be expanded to include concern for the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services. Further, that the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services User Group should be represented on that Committee.

It is the intent of this recommendation to place the audio-visual system in the mainstream of the University governance structure. The current system appears nowhere in the formal governance structure and is disconnected and disenfranchised as a university-wide service. Expanding the mandate of the Computer and Communications Committee will correct this without adding a new committee to the University structure.

No. 9—It is recommended that the organizational structure diagrammed on the following page be adopted for the provision of audio-visual services.

The central features that we believe will determine the success of the system proposed lie in the interactions between the Director, the contact persons and the User Group. The importance of the clients, the teachers, scholars and operators of the university, and the responsibility of the Director to effect the delivery of service to them, is underlined in this structure.

Facilities

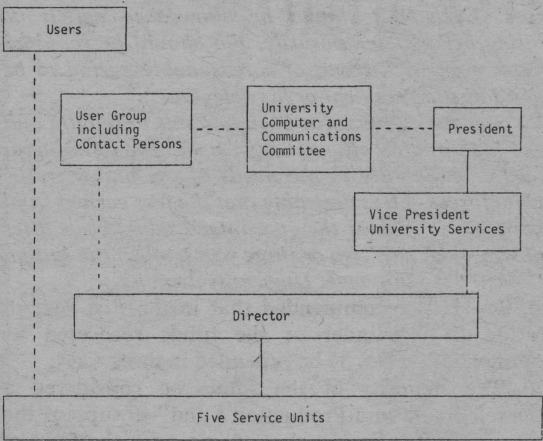
No. 10—It is recommended that the operation of the Audio-Visual Services be continued according to the following plan until the actual size of the market can be accurately established:

- Television/Film
- Photography
- Graphics/Printing
- Audio Distribution
- One studio location at Tupper together with an effective portable unit
 - One high-technology and low-technology unit in the Life Sciences Building with auxiliary low-technology units at Tupper and Dentistry.
 - One central unit in Killam with small auxiliary units in Life Sciences and Tupper
 - One central unit in Killam
 - Main unit at Tupper managing all video distribution, cataloguing, storage and retrieval, fixed location maintenance, and projection loan and operation. Possibility of auxiliary loan and operation unit from Life Sciences.

The audio-visual system will be in flux for some time as it tailors its resources to its demand, and perforce the process will involve rearranging space and personnel. However, the committee recommends that for the initial years of operation the status quo so far as the location of the principal facilities is concerned should be maintained with the following exceptions:

- (a) Television/film units must be merged into one operation in one location.
- (b) The distribution unit should take over the entire video playback operation and the campus-wide network should be activated to allow all video playback to be managed from one location. It would be convenient for this unit to set up shop near its information resource in the Tupper Building and in the major existing playback operation.

No. 11—It is recommended that the staff and equipment of all those autonomous audio-visual units which now exist in individual departments or faculties be transferred to one or another of the five units comprising the audio-visual services proposed in this report within one year.



Fees

No. 12—It is recommended that all services be offered on a "fee for service" basis that is uniformly applied to all users in the university.

This recommendation will force all clients to evaluate the worth of the service to them in meeting their university mission. Evidence was presented to the committee that when a fee for a service was not charged, clients did not make careful decisions as to priority and effectiveness. The services consumed by a member of the university should be subject to the checks and balances of the budgeting process. The existence of a fee for service will also, we believe, improve the quality of service offered by the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services.

No. 13—It is recommended that a university-wide system of priorities and priority tariffs that applies uniformly to all users be established by the user group.

No. 14—It is recommended that when surplus capacity exists in a unit it shall be allowed to engage in work for outside units on a fee-for-service basis. Further, the tariffs for outside organizations shall be higher to reflect the subsidies provided the system by the university in the form of guarantees and rent-free facilities.

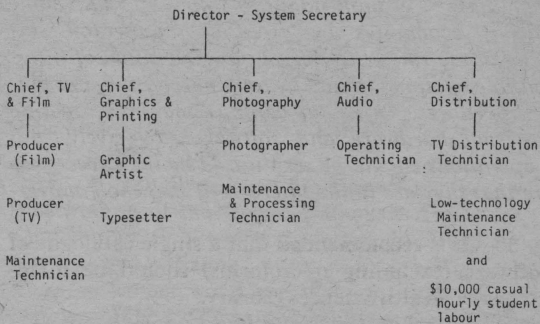
No. 15—It is recommended that wherever a cost or quality factor makes it appropriate, audio-visual services should be contracted out by the Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services.

This recommendation identifies that it is often more economical to use existing services outside the univer-

sity, and when it is, such contracting-out should be encouraged. This recommendation also identifies that it is the Dalhousie audio-visual systems that should make the decision to contract out work and should then manage the contract on behalf of the client.

Personnel

No. 16—It is recommended that the salary guarantee to be referred to in Recommendation No. 34 be spent on the following positions:



This structure provides guaranteed income and continuity by offering job security to a cadre of professionals at the core of the large system. In Appendix A there appears a set of job descriptions and desirable personal attributes of appointees which the committee feels might well be helpful in re-examining the personnel job descriptions and making the appointments.

No. 17—It is recommended that each unit be allowed to employ as many professional workers, buy equipment, furniture and part-time assistance as deemed necessary by the Director, providing they are paid for from income.

No. 18—It is recommended that wherever possible present personnel be assigned responsibilities within this new system consistent with their proven competencies and/or be given training to undertake these new responsibilities.

This recommendation recognizes that existing personnel have served the University well and their interests should be protected.

No. 19—The committee strongly recommends that the Director be appointed after a widely-promoted open competition.

Secondary recommendations, cont'd

Equipment

No. 20 - It is recommended that there be only one video distribution centre for the campus, linked by hardware and by telephone to all fixed-location television playback systems. This system should be managed by the Distribution Unit.

No. 21 - It is recommended that there should be standardization of fixed-location and portable audio-visual hardware.

No. 22 - It is recommended that the Distribution Unit should maintain an appropriate collection of portable audio-visual hardware that can be distributed, loaned, transported and/or operated on a fee-for-service basis. The costs for loan should be minimal, for transportation realistic, and for operation expensive.

No. 23 - It is recommended that the Distribution Unit should regularly offer instruction in all portable and fixed-location hardware.

Maintenance

No. 24 - It is recommended that Audio-Visual Services allocate a significant quantity of its resources to maintenance and repair, at the cost of production capability if necessary.

No. 25 - It is recommended that there should be no fee for preventive maintenance.

No. 26 - It is recommended that Audio-Visual Services should provide a repair service and that there should be a standard fee for such repair of equipment whether university - or grant-purchased. The costs of replacement or repair of damaged equipment should be charged back to the user's department, division, school or operating unit.

Inventory, Cataloguing

No. 27—It is recommended that the principle that all equipment, materials and supplies purchased with university monies belong to the university be affirmed and publicized.

No. 28—It is recommended that the Director (a) maintain an inventory of hardware and software and resources, and (b) specifically approve all purchases of audio-visual equipment purchased with university funds.

No. 29—It is recommended that apparatus purchased with research funds be excluded from these recommendations, with the exception that such apparatus should appear on the inventory.

The three recommendations above will allow significant economies by avoiding duplication, increasing usage rates, simplifying the operation of inter-compatible equipment, and by bulk purchasing and bidding procedures. Units on campus may still operate audio-visual hardware and software exclusively, but such operations should be scrutinized by the Director to ensure that they are in the interests of the whole university.

No. 30—It is recommended that a single catalogue of all software (excluding microforms) should be maintained by the Health Sciences Library.

This recommendation would build upon the existing catalog we built up by the Health Sciences Library for, and in conjunction with, the Tupper Audio-Visual Unit. This avoids the necessity of searching more than one catalogue to find existing audio-visual software and the university can benefit by requiring only one employee to specialize in these services.

No. 31—It is recommended that wherever possible Audio-Visual Services should stress the use of existing audio-visual materials before production of new material.

No. 32—To facilitate this, it is recommended that the Director should negotiate with the university's libraries the provision of "search for audio-visual software" services for users from within both the university catalogue and the catalogues of other libraries and suppliers of audio-visual software.

These last two recommendations are aimed at reducing the tendency of faculty and audio-visual production units to "re-invent the wheel" at great expense because they do not know what already exists. The asking of the crucial question, "Can what I want be easily and cheaply obtained elsewhere" will be encouraged by the existence of catalogues and searching procedures as well as fees for service.

Co-operation

No. 33—It is recommended that formal cross-linkages between Audio-Visual Services and its User Group, and other appropriate University committees (e.g., the University Committee on Teaching Effectiveness) should be established.

Much of the work of Audio-Visual Services will be devoted to increasing the teaching effectiveness of its clients. As such, Audio-Visual Services should be instrumental in the work of the Committee on Teaching Effectiveness and there should be on-going interaction between them, since it is in the university's best interests to have every teacher teach more effectively.

Funding

In drawing its recommendations together the committee was acutely aware that it should design a system that would, ideally, cost less and work more effectively. To try to ensure this the committee has consistently espoused the notion that "market forces" be the final determinants of the size and disposition of the audio-visual system. The problem that immediately presented itself was how to make the transition from the current system to the desired system. The following set of recommendations makes explicit the funding mechanisms the committee believes will be necessary to implement all the preceding recommendations.

FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION

No. 34—It is recommended that the salaries of all full-time audio-visual positions be brought into one fund. (Appendix A).

No. 35—It is recommended that Audio-Visual Services be guaranteed a sum sufficient to cover the cost of salaries and fringe benefits of a cadre to the crucial employees, as summarized in Recommendation No. 16. These monies are to be derived from the monies generated by Recommendation No. 34.

Beyond the core of the service being thus guaranteed, each unit is to operate on the basis of income received for services. Each unit should be allowed to deficit its operating account temporarily, but should be required to break even by the end of a reasonable period to be specified by the President or his delegate.

The purpose of this recommendation is to require and reward high-quality efficient service and the tailoring of the service capability to the needs of the university by "market forces." It is desirable that the fees earned from the service also recover the guaranteed salary costs after suitable period, say, two or three years, when the system has adjusted itself to meet University demand.

No. 36—It is recommended that in the first year of operation in remainder of the funds recovered by Recommendation No. 34 be expended in three ways:

- (a) The majority of the funds be considered a "Development and Production Fund" to support the purchase of audio-visual services under the fee-for-

service tariff. This fund is to be controlled by the User Group and administered by the Director.

- (b) There be established an equipment replacement fund of \$25,000 to be administered by the Director.

- (c) A minor portion be reserved to cover the costs of deficits resulting from the realignment of the system during the first operating year. This reserve to be controlled by the User Group as above.

This recommendation recognizes that significant numbers of people are employed by Dalhousie Audio-Visual, yet their presence in the system is not directly tied to the need for services created by clients. By taking the money now used to purchase personnel, and making it available, through the User Group and Director, to departments for the purchase of service, the desired "market force" will be brought to bear on the staffing of the audio-visual system. The reserve will allow some elasticity during the realignment phase.

It should be noted that the committee makes no recommendation concerning other funds that are currently being spent on audio-visual services (in 1974-75 this figure was approximately \$175,000). Thus, through the Development and Production Fund and other charges, the audio-visual system could generate revenue of about \$300,000 to \$400,000 in fees for service which would be expended on personnel, equipment and supplies.

No. 37—It is recommended that during the first year of operation detailed accounting of revenue for services rendered to each department be kept and this form the basis for budgeting sums to departments for audio-visual services thereafter.

SECOND AND ENSUING YEARS OF OPERATION

No. 38—It is recommended that after the first year of operation the funds recovered by Recommendation No. 34 that are in excess of the salary guarantee, the \$25,000 equipment replacement fund and the development fund, be allocated to departments in line with their expenditures on audio-visual services during the preceding year via the normal university budgeting process.

It should be noted that no attempt is made to influence the way faculties or departments generate and expend funds beyond the eventual redistribution to them of funds currently spent on personnel to allow the purchase of services. The flexibility inherent in the existing budgeting system that responds to the decision-making of department heads will tailor the expenditures on audio-visual services.

To summarize, Dalhousie Audio-Visual Services will thus generate income from three sources:

- (a) Core salary guarantee.
- (b) Fees charged for services. These fees will be charged to existing departmental budgets or to ad hoc grants to the departments from the development fund.
- (c) Equipment Replacement Fund.

The 95-page report by the President's Committee on Audio-Visual Services, of which only the first 26 pages — covering observations and recommendations — are published here, contains several appendices, notes, reaction and information sources.

Copies of the full report have been deposited in the university's four libraries — Killam, Macdonald Science, Dunn Law and Kellogg Health Sciences — so that anyone interested in consulting the appendices may do so.

Additional copies of this supplement are available at the Information Office.



You don't have to be a 'jock' ...

The School of Physical Education, ever-active (and properly so) in promoting its academic programs near and far, has mailed this eye-catching poster to more than 75 universities and colleges across Canada and to all high schools in the Maritimes.

Part of the school's information kit, the poster depicts all facets of the programs of the school. A brochure accompanying the poster describes the four academic programs (health education, physical education, recreation, and graduate studies), the athletics and recreation services, career opportunities and general information about Dalhousie.

Says Ruth Holcomb who, with John McCabe, organized the promotional package: "We're seeking a broader base of applicants to our program. We also wanted to heighten the awareness that you don't have to be a 'jock' or have super sports skills to be part of the School of Physical Education."

"The poster is a fun look at ourselves. It is also, we hope, an effective means of presenting the counterbalancing aspects that make up the school."

TOP HONORS



Right: Aileen Meagher, former track star and Nova Scotia's first Olympic woman competitor, receives the Dalhousie Award, for great contribution to Nova Scotia sport, from Dal's president, Dr. Henry D. Hicks.



so aptly in his column the day of the Awards banquet: "Try to name a single university in the Maritimes — and I include the so-called jock schools in the picture — who can boast of more titles (in AUA championship). I think you'll find it's a record that stands unequalled."

Dal's intercollegiate teams won AUA championships in no fewer than 11 sports:

Track and Field, both men's and women's.

Soccer, then silver medallists in the national finals.

Tennis, both men's and women's.

Basketball, the JVs won the intermediate title.

Volleyball, the women, then fourth in the nationals.

Wrestling, then two silver medals in the nationals.

Gymnastics, the women.

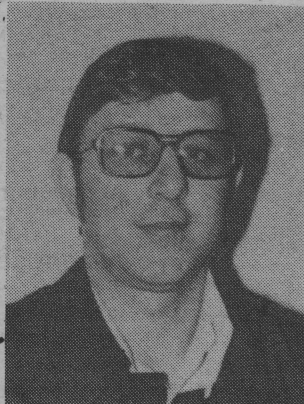
And last and best, **Field Hockey**; the JVs won the AUA intermediate title; the seniors went on to capture for Dalhousie its first national championship.

For their magnificent performance, the field hockey Tigerettes received special individual commendations from Recreation Minister Garnet Brown; those awards were presented by Sport Nova Scotia co-ordinator Duff Montgomerie.

"Things have changed from a few years ago," said Mr. Montgomerie. No longer did Nova Scotia teams competing nationally have to feel resigned in advance to defeat; they could now expect to win.

Special awards were next on the agenda, and two went to Dr. William Kingston, long-time director of the University Health Services, and trainer Richard Slaunwhite for their outstanding contribution to the athletic teams during the past 11 years.

And Bob Thayer, football and wrestling coach, who is leaving at the end of this year, received from the members of the wrestling team a special plaque in appreciation of his efforts on their behalf over the years.



Special awards for their contribution to the health of Dalhousie Athletes over the years went to Dr. William B. Kingston (left), team physician, and trainer Richard Slaunwhite.

In an evening full of highlights, another was the presentation of the second Dalhousie Award for Great Contribution to Nova Scotia Sport, an award conceived last year by Dr. Sandy Young, professor of sport history. The first winner was Henry Pelham, the only surviving member of the 1932 championship rowing team from the MicMac Club, and who took part in the Olympics that year.

This year's award went, appropriately, said Dr. Henry Hicks, who presented it, to former track star Aileen Meagher. It was appropriate, said the president, because this year Dalhousie's men's and women's teams had won the regional track and field championships.

In his citation, Dr. Hicks said:

"Aileen Meagher didn't discover that she could run, and run very fast, until she came to Dalhousie from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at the age of 21...but think back, as you hear her accomplishments, to what might have happened had she begun her racing earlier."

"While she may have been a late starter, she proved to be a very fast one. In 1932, only one year after she started running, she made the Canadian Olympic team, equalling world and Olympic records in the Canadian trials of the 60 yards and 100 meters events. Not bad."

"Unfortunately her performance in the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles was severely curtailed by an aggravated muscle sprain she suffered. However, during the 30s she made the Olympic team twice and the British Empire Games team twice."

(Continued on page 10)

The Athletics Awards

(Continued from page 9)

"She was always a great competitor and a good team person, anchoring Canada's relay teams at 440 and 660 yards, with notable successes in world competition. In 1935 Miss Meagher was awarded the Norton Crowe award for outstanding athletic performance and sportsmanship, an award that normally went to men. The same year she also won the Velma Springstead award as the nation's outstanding woman athlete. In the 1936 edition of Who's Who in Canada, she was listed as the holder of the following Canadian records: 60 metres, in 7.5 seconds; 200 m., in 25.4 s; 60 yds., 7 s; 220 yds., 25.6 s; and in 1934, she has also beaten the 100-yd. dash mark in a time of 11 seconds flat.

"I want to interpolate here to tell you about one race when Aileen Meagher established a Canadian 200 metre record, which I remember and she doesn't. In 1932-33 I was a schoolteacher in a little school in the Annapolis Valley, with 33 students. In that little school, I had a girls' track team that won the Nova Scotia championship, including one girl who was extremely good and won all her events in the competition in Halifax. Aileen Meagher was scheduled to run in a 200-metre exhibition race against a girl named Mary van der Fleet, also from the Olympic team.

"Mrs. Stirling, the wife of the Dalhousie coach, went to my girl, who had never run more than the 100 yards before in her life, and asked her if she would like to join the exhibition race. 'Well, I don't know, I'll have to ask Mr. Hicks,' she said, so she asked me and I said 'OK, but remember both these girls were on the Olympic team a couple of years ago, and if you're yards and yards behind, don't feel badly about it.'

"As the three girls rounded the bend into the home stretch at the Wanderers' ground, I remember very vividly, they were absolutely dead level. Then Aileen Meagher pulled ahead and won by a clear margin of maybe 10 yards, setting a Canadian record. And my little girl tied with the Olympic champion, Mary van der Fleet. That girl also made the Canadian British Empire Games team for 1934, but unfortunately due to a kidney ailment which eventually caused her death, she was unable to compete.

"So I remember that great event — it was a great race, and the commanding lead Aileen Meagher took in the last 75 yards showed her to be the great athlete she was.

"At the end of the 30s she gave up her track career to teach in the Halifax schools and to exert a vast and useful influence on many young Haligonians, not only in the classroom but in the encouragement of other young athletes as well. Some time later, she commenced another career, which in itself would have made her an outstanding person in the community and this province. Her paintings have been exhibited at this university and elsewhere. She is also an accomplished gardener and altogether a charming and relaxed person."

Before the MVP awards were presented, Sports Information Officer Rod Shoveller presented the first Nancy Lynn MacDonald Memorial Award. Miss MacDonald, a popular phys. ed. student and accomplished gymnast, died in a car crash last year. The award went to Lynn Fergusson, the women's gymnastics MVP.

The other MVPs (most of whom were featured in the March 17 issue of University News):

Women: Badminton, Trudy White; Basketball, Heather Shute; Curling, Rachel Kassner; JV Basketball, Jill Tasker; Field Hockey, Karen Kelly; JV Field Hockey, Patti Buzzell; Gymnastics, Lynn Fergusson; Swimming, Jean Mason; Tennis, Helena Prsala; Track and Field, Karin Maessen; Volleyball, Karin Maessen; JV Volleyball, Trudy White.

Men: Basketball, Bob Fagan; Hockey, Ken Bickerton; Wrestling, Greg Wilson; Football, Kevin Ritchie; Cross Country and Track and Field, Robert Englehutt; Soccer, Ray Riddell; Volleyball, Kevin McDonald; Badminton, Robert Wilson; Tennis, Jay Abbass; Gymnastics, Shawn Healey; Swimming, Richard Hall-Jones; Golf, George Rogers; Curling, Terry Aho; Alpine Skiing, Reto Barrington.

Finally, the awards everyone was waiting for — the best female athlete, and the best male.

The best woman athlete was Karin Maessen. The MVP in both volleyball and track and field, Miss Maessen has had a distinguished first year at Dalhousie, where she is a physical education student.

In her volleyball, she demonstrated all-round ability in setting, serving and spiking and was a major contributor to her AUAA-championship winning team. A member of Canada's national junior volleyball team, she has also been named to the AUAA all-star team.

While her achievements in volleyball were impressive,



Dr. Hicks chats with Climo Award winner Ray Riddell following the banquet — as soccer coach Tony Richards, back down to earth from an evening on the A/V scaffold, turns a baleful eye to the camera.



Sport Nova Scotia Co-ordinator Duff Montgomerie, who presented special N.S. Department of Recreation awards to all the members of the championship field hockey team.

her track and field record was perhaps even better. In the AUAA championships, she won five events to lead her team to victory — the 100-metre hurdles, the 200 metres, the javelin, the long jump and the 4 x 100 relay.

The best men's athlete, the Climo Award winner, was Ray Riddell, a second-year law student who was also the soccer Tigers' MVP, played a leading role in helping the team to their third straight AUAA crown and the silver medal in the national championships.

Although it was a personal triumph for Riddell, for the Climo Award goes to the outstanding male athlete who demonstrates ability and clean sportsmanship with team spirit, it was also a breakthrough for soccer, which is growing rapidly in Nova Scotia. This was the first occasion on which the Climo has gone to a soccer player. It was also a feather in the cap of coach Tony Richards who, as mentioned earlier, had reached literally the dizzy heights of the scaffold perch; now, figuratively, the Riddell award is a crowning achievement to an AUAA hat-trick. Unfortunately, he will be on sabbatical next year. But at least his stand-in, David Houlston, will have some excellent talent to work with come the soccer season.

Clearly, it was an excellent year for not only the athletes, but also for Athletics Director Ken Bellemare, ending his first year in that post since his return to Dalhousie, for Phys Ed Director Mike Ellis, who has seen the start of construction of the new sports centre, and for all the coaches, teachers, and the phys. ed. and athletics support staff.



Rod Shoveller, sports information officer for Dal and King's athletic director, was one of three winners of merit awards from the National Association of Basketball Coaches of Canada. Mr. Shoveller, a well-known basketball referee, received his award at the CIAU basketball championships recently. (Bob Brooks, NSCIC)

Hood at workshop

A workshop on evaluating community recreation services for senior municipal recreation directors was held in Halifax at the Lord Nelson Hotel this week.

The three-day workshop was jointly sponsored by the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation, the Recreation Association of Nova Scotia and the Centre of Leisure Studies, Acadia University.

The workshop brought recreation directors from throughout the province together to examine evaluation needs and to provide the recreation director with the skills to collect and use information in an evaluating process.

Resource people were Professor Roger Mannel, Acadia University; Professor Colin Hood, Dalhousie University and Ed Newell, Co-ordinator, Mental Health Services, Cobequid Mental Health Centre, Truro.

The DID YOU KNOW item for this issue has been held over because of space restrictions; it will appear again in the April 14 issue.

Opera As You Like It a new concept

Opera As You Like It is a new concept in opera performance.

It is a behind-the-scenes journey into the world of "The Magic Flute", "Carmen", "The Barber of Seville" and other famous operas, presenting them in a new way - from the inside out.

Opera As You Like It (even if you never did!) presents four evenings of opera highlights, Wednesday to Saturday, April 13 - 16 at 8:30 p.m. in the Cohn Auditorium.

Opera is interesting, and this company of six attractive singers (no overweight sopranos here) has arranged a series of unique insights into the making and performance of opera. Most of the famous opera songs are translated into English, where it does not prove harmful to the original, and the emphasis is on making the words intelligible. Between arias, an information and interesting narrative uncovers the story, explains what the characters are doing, and gives the opera's background.

University Facilities
Library Hours

Dalhousie University	
Killam Memorial Library and	
Macdonald Science Library	
Monday to Thursday	9:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.
Friday	9:00 a.m.— 6:00 p.m.
Saturday	1:00 p.m.— 6:00 p.m.
Sunday	1:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m.

Mount Saint Vincent University	
Monday to Thursday	8:30 a.m.—10:00 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m.— 5:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m.— 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	1:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m.

Counselling

Students are advised whenever posible to consult the Department Chairman or Advisor before finalizing their programme of studies.

Tentative schedules for many fall and winter courses are available to enable students to plan their studies in an integrated manner.

Contact the Directors of Continuing Education for further information.

Examinations

It is expected that final examinations will be held at the discretion of the individual instructor on or near the last day of the Session.

Identification Cards

Special identification cards will be issued to new students at time of registration. These are required for Library and Student Union Building privileges. If lost, replacement will be made at the Registry Office upon payment of a \$2.00 fee.

Off Campus Accommodation

Students desiring to obtain off-campus accommodation in private homes, rented apartments, etc. are asked to phone:

DAL	MSV
Mrs. H. Hambling	Sister Marie Gillen
Student Housing	Student Housing
424-3831	443-4450, Local 148

Student Centers

The Student Union Building of Dalhousie University is located on University Avenue in the center of the university complex. There is also a Student Center at Mount Saint Vincent University. The facilities of both centers are open to all summer session students.

General Information

Parking

Limited facilities exist at both universities. Parking permits are therefore required. These may be obtained: at Dalhousie University from the Traffic Office, Central Services Building (424-3344), fee - \$10.00 for the summer; at Mount Saint Vincent University from Room 225, Evaristus Hall (443-4450, local 266), fee - \$15.00 per session.

Late Afternoon
Evenings and Saturday
Tentative Offerings 1977-1978

Dalhousie

Dalhousie University regularly offers over 120 classes in the late afternoon and evening hours during the fall and winter months. A separate brochure listing these classes with their days and hours will be printed and ready for distribution in early May.

Mount Saint Vincent

Anthropology	206	- General Anthropology
	310	- Canadian Indigenous People
Biology	100	- Botany
Business	313A	- Personnel Management
	314B	- Labour Relations
	324A	- Taxation
Economics	100	- Introduction to Economics
	205	- Canadian Economic Problems and Policies
English	101	- Shakespeare and Elizabethan Drama
	215A	- Intro. to Drama I
	216B	- Intro. to Drama II
	352	- 19th Cent. American Literature
Fine Arts	100A	- History of Art
	101B	- Understanding Music
French	010(4)A	- Basic Practical French
	101(7)B	- Intermediate Practical French
History	215	- Canadian Dualism
Philosophy	202	- Fundamental Moral Problems
Political Studies	301	- Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism
Psychology	100	- Introduction to Psychology
	202	- Child and Adolescent Psychology
	313B	- Origins of Social Behavior
	315A	- Personality Development
	402A	- Behavior Analysis in Education
Religious Studies	215	- A Study of the Four Gospels
Sociology	100	- Introductory Sociology
	301	- Sociology of Crime and Correction

Mailing addresses

DALHOUSIE
Admissions Office
A & A Building
Dalhousie University

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT
Admissions Office
Evaristus Hall
Mount Saint Vincent University

Telephone inquiries

Dalhousie University

Director, Dalhousie Summer School
Dr. Tom Parker, 424-2375

Dalhousie Admissions Officer
Dr. W.D. Courrier, 424-3880

Registrar's Office
Dr. A.J. Tingley, 424-2452

Business Office/Cashier
Miss B.H. Robb, 424-2496

Dean of Arts & Science
Dr. J. Gray, 424-2373

Dean of Graduate Studies
Dr. K.T. Leffek, 424-2485

Director, School of Physical Education
Dr. M.J. Ellis, 424-2152

Chairperson, Department of Education
Dr. D. Dyke, 424-2585

Dean of Men, Howe Hall
Mr. D. Chanter, 424-2107

Dean of Women, Shirreff Hall
Miss C.I. Irvine, 424-2577

Dean of Student Services
Professor E.T. Marriott, 424-2404

Director, Student Counselling Services
Dr. J. Barrow 424-2081

Director, Health Services
Dr. W.B. Kingston, 424-2171

Killam Library
Reference Desk, 424-3611

Asst. Director, 2nd Language Bursary Program
Dr. R. Ginsberg, 424-3692

Mount Saint Vincent University

Telephone: 443-4450
Director, Mount Saint Vincent Summer School
Dr. Mairi Macdonald, Local 244

Registrar
Mrs. Jean Hartley, Local 117

Comptroller
Mrs. Maureen Lyle, Local 119

Academic Dean
Dr. Walter Shelton, Local 127

Director of Student Services
Sister Marie Gillen, Local 148

Health Services
Mrs. Diane Tinkham, Local 147

Library Reference Desk, Local 125

Schedule

FIRST SESSION—May 16—June 29

Applications by mail should be
received before..... April 22
MSV fees payable with application form or on day of
registration
Dal fees payable only on day of registration
Day of Registration May 16

SECOND SESSION—July 4—August 17

Applications by mail should be
received before June 10
MSV fees payable with application form or on day of
registration
Dal fees payable only on day of registration
Day of Registration July 4

Summer Sessions '77
Dalhousie/Mount Saint Vincent
May 16 · June 29 July 4 · Aug. 17

160 classes
in 25
disciplines

The joint Dalhousie-Mount
Saint Vincent universities '77
summer sessions will offer up
to 160 classes in 25 different
disciplines and learning areas
during its two six-week
schools, May 17-June 29 and
July 5-Aug. 17.

The co-ordinated program is
in its fifth year of operation. It
will continue its policy of no
cancellation of classes and of
listing courses scheduled for
the next two summers. Tentative
schedules for many fall
and winter courses will also be
available to enable students to
plan their continuing studies
(part-time or full-time) in an
integrated manner.

In addition to the regular
offerings, the sessions will
feature several special
courses. Two intensive courses
are planned; one in marine
science and the other an
outdoor education and
recreation program. Then
there is the Family Life
Institute offered by Mount
Saint Vincent and the second
language bursary program at
Dalhousie.

Enrolment at summer sessions
has grown steadily since
the early 1970's. The 1976
sessions had a total enrolment
of 2,448 compared to 1,573 in
1972.



Tear out and fold

Education doesn't end at
a particular age. It goes on
as long as the individual
wishes to continue to learn.
Nor is it structured to fit
into a definite time span.

Many of the classes listed in
the summer session calendar
are available for adults
for credit towards a degree,
for personal development or
for leisure.

10 new, "topical,
exciting" courses
this summer

Ten new courses, described by the planners as
"topical, exciting, informative", are being
offered by Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent
universities during their summer sessions this
year.

At the first session, from May 17 to June 29,
six of the courses will be scheduled. They
include:

- The Sociology of Urban Education, a study of some dynamics of urban education with emphasis on analysis of the significance of social class and race in contemporary schools;
- Sea Power in Imperial and International History, an analysis of the place of naval force in international relations, with reference to the Royal Navy's rôle in British history;
- The Middle East in the 20th Century, a course that will deal with major developments in the modern history of the Middle East;
- Women's Studies — Current Literature and Resources, an interdisciplinary look at women's studies materials now available in Canada;
- Perspectives on Death, a philosophical examination of the question; and
- Evolution and Behaviour, in which the organization of behaviour will be considered from an evolutionary perspective.

During the second summer school session,
from July 5 to Aug. 17, the other four courses
are:

- The Art of Writing, an advanced course for people interested in improving their writing skills;
- An Introduction to Geometry;
- Contemporary Approaches to Learning, which covers those theories of learning which still exercise an influence on the experimental psychology of learning; and
- Community Organization and Participation, an introductory to community organization and how its members become involved in the community life and take an active part in changing aspects the community's structure.

Free tuition available to eligible staff

Article 30 of the collective agreement between the University and the Dalhousie Staff Association deals with **tuition**:

"Full tuition fees shall be reimbursed to employees who have completed job related courses at Dalhousie University while in the University's employ and as approved by the Vice-President, with the limitation that such courses may be taken only if the time required for attending classes can be adjusted to the requirements of the department."

Mrs. Bette Christian Secretary to Vice-President MacKay, reports that only a few applications have been submitted to the Vice-President for consideration.

There are a number of courses in the Summer Sessions '77 brochure that may be of interest to DSA members.

Jane Mersereau, president of the association, suggests that DSA members should look into them, checking to see if the ones that interest them are job-related.



(Drawing from Oceanography poster by Derek Sarty)

Studying a local marine environment

Oceanography 250 - Marine Science offers the opportunity to study plant and animal life under the controlled conditions of a laboratory. But it also lets students get their hands wet in natural environments.

Six full days per week from July 4 - July 26, students in this summer school course will investigate plant and animal life, and physical and geological features of a local marine environment. Using field trips, laboratory, lecture and seminar techniques, faculty from the Departments of Biology, Geology and Oceanography work co-operatively to increase the student's appreciation of marine science.

For prerequisite and fee information, consult the Summer Sessions '77 calendar or the marine science co-ordinator of the oceanography department.

Non-credit classes in Computer, Library skills

A Dalhousie student, staff or faculty member may take one or all of the computer classes being offered during May and July by the Computer Centre — without having to pay. The non-credit classes are open to all interested persons.

A 20-hour non-credit course, Basic Librarian Skills, will be given by the School of Library Service May 17-May 31. For a \$50 fee, volunteers and others doing library work and keeping historical records in churches, schools, social and private agencies, societies, etc., will learn the techniques and information required to set up and maintain a small library of books, periodicals and reports, etc.

High school teachers of economics or related subjects will be especially interested in Economics in Education being offered July 4-July 26. However, anyone wanting to learn the basic economic principles and relating them to case materials dealing with certain aspects of the Atlantic and Canadian economy, is welcome to apply. Sponsored jointly by Dalhousie and Saint Mary's universities, the course will be held at Saint Mary's.

Details on the above courses can be found in the middle section of the Summer Session '77 calendar.

Geology, Pol. Sci., or Psychology — for credit or for fun

You can take a geology, political science or psychology course for university credit this summer, or you can take it just for the fun of it.

If you find the course description of, say, D2200 Canadian Political Systems, very interesting but have no desire to write examinations and achieve a grade, there is an alternative known as auditing.

An audit student pays half the tuition for a course, is not required to complete assignments, and, therefore, does not receive a grade.

Most of the summer session courses can be audited. For further information, contact the director of summer school at Dalhousie or at Mount Saint Vincent University.

Oh, Canada...weathering the climate
Geology D100 Introductory Geology
Credit: 1 — 8:30-10:00; 1:00-4:00 (Lab.)
Instructor: N. Lyttle 2nd session

This is an introductory course, requiring no previous knowledge of the subject. It is a suitable course for students who are considering taking a degree of a minor in Geology, for students who simply wish to obtain a science elective, and for interested persons such as school teachers who wish to obtain a broad and general introduction to the subject of Geology.

An attempt is made to guide the student to an understanding of the development and present state of the Earth and Planets, and the use and misuse of its natural resources. Topics to be covered will include: the history and evolution of the Earth and the Solar System; the formation of minerals and rocks; the geological effects of external processes such as weathering, mass movement, running water, ice and wind; and the geological effects of internal processes such as

volcanism, earthquakes, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics.

Where it is appropriate, emphasis will be placed upon the geological development of Nova Scotia. To aid in the understanding of the geological development of our Province, and to observe geological features in the field, it is anticipated that numerous field trips will be undertaken to various localities in Nova Scotia.

Political Science D2200 Canadian Political Systems
Credit: 1 — 9:30-11:30
Instructor: D. Poel
2nd session.

The recent election in Quebec guarantees that any introduction to Canadian government, politics, and/or federalism will include an introduction to provincial as well as national government and politics. The two are obviously intertwined.

Through readings, lecture and discussion we will consider Canada as a federal community, Canada as an independent nationstate, questions of representative government, political authority and freedom, and the structure and processes of parliamentary government. We will also look at the role of pressure groups and political parties in the policy making process as well as questions of political socialization and participation.

An introductory class in political science may be useful preparation for Political Science 2200 but admission to the class is also possible with permission of the instructor. Professor D.H. Poel is a regular member of Dalhousie's Department of Political Science, specializes in the comparative study of Canadian provincial politics and may be reached at 424-2392 for consultation.

Part-time enrolment up significantly

All universities are involved with part-time students. The composition of the body of part-time students may vary from institution to institution, but in each instance it includes: people working towards a certificate for some national association (e.g. Institute of Canadian Bankers); people taking courses for interest only; and those taking refresher courses, seminars and the like to maintain and improve their professional competence.

Recent trends indicate that while full-time enrolment will increase very slightly, enrolment in part-time study will continue to show a significant increase. In 1975-76, for all Canada, part-time university students formed approximately 55 per cent of the total number of university students.

What is the situation at Dalhousie?

Dr. Tom Parker, Director of Summer School and Extension, has prepared the following table for the four-year period 1972 to 1976.

A Comparison of Full and Part-time Enrolment 1971-72 to 1975-76 Dalhousie University					
	Fulltime	Part-Time			Ratio
		Cr.	Formal Non-Cr.	Tot	
1971-72	5091	1333	1867	3200	61/39
1975-76	6209	2823	3561	6384	49/51
Increase	1118	1490	1694	3184	
% Inc.	22	112	91	100	

The change in the composition of the student body at Dalhousie is seen by looking at the right hand column. In 1971-72, part-time enrolment constituted 39 per cent of the total. In 1975-76, it had increased to 51 per cent.

Relative increases in the number of students over the four-year period are shown in the horizontal row at the bottom of the graph:

Full-time enrolment increased by 22 per cent.
Part-time credit enrolments grew by 112 per cent.
Part-time non-credit enrolment grew by 91 per cent.
Part-time non-credit and credit enrolments combined grew by 100 per cent.

Opening the floodgates of a torrent of terror and horror

"Thou sweet Enchanter! at whose Nod
The airy Train of Phantoms rise;
Who dost but wave they Potent Rod,
And Marble bleeds, and Canvas sighs."

--S. James Chronicle 'To the
Hon. and Ingenious Author of
the Castle of Otranto'.

So begins Dr. Varma in his introduction to this magnificently produced little volume of The Folio Society. From the filigreed spine and the hand-marbled cover to the pleasant typography and the full-page-bleeding, two-colour lithographs, the book is a collector's item.

This is as it should be for, as Dr. Varma says, Walpole's *Otranto* was the Gothic story that gave birth to the horror-romanticism of the 18th century.

Otranto inaugurated a new species of romance which "opened the floodgates" of a whole torrent of terror and horror novels. Since Walpole's time readers have indeed supped full with horrors, and for over two centuries Walpole's gothic novel has carried on a faint, phantom-like existence, proving that its ingredients continue to fascinate man's imagination.

Horace Walpole was the youngest son of Sir Robert, Prime Minister of Britain from 1721 to 1742. Born in 1717 Horace was educated at Eton and Cambridge, did the then traditional "grand tour" of Europe, and on his return sat as a Member of Parliament, until 1768.

In 1748 he brought a small villa near Twickenham not far from London, with an idyllic view of the Thames. "It is a little plaything house... the prettiest bauble you ever saw," he told some friends. The following year he decided to build "a little Gothic castle", and Strawberry Hill soon took on the shape of a small feudal castle, complete with turrets and towers, galleries and corridors, fretted roofs, carved panels and illuminated windows, and all full of a mixture of period pieces and quaint oddities that conveyed the Gothic mood to Walpole.

Walpole's fanciful game soon became serious. The Castle of Strawberry Hill turned into the projection of his personality. Dr. Varma writes that Walpole had "a mind, acute, active and penetrating, gifted with an animated imagination; his interests, his enthusiasms and achievements had an air of refinement. But as an artist he was a serious visionary, a man of extremely delicate sensibility."

THE CASTLE OF OTRANTO A Gothic Story by Horace Walpole

With an introduction by Dr. Devendra P. Varma, Professor of English, Dalhousie University.

Published by The Folio Society, London, 1876, and printed by W. & J. Mackay Ltd., Chatham.

In other words, Walpole was also a dreamer, and it was in fact a dream that was the origin of *The Castle of Otranto*. One June morning in 1764, Walpole awakened from a dream "of which all I could recover was, that I had thought myself in an ancient castle (a very natural dream, for a head like mine filled with Gothic story) and that on the uppermost banister of a great staircase I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I sat down, and began to write, without knowing in the least what I intended to say or relate. The work grew on my hands and I grew fond of it that evening, I wrote...(until)...my hand and fingers were so weary that I could not hold the pen to finish the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabella talking in the middle of a paragraph."

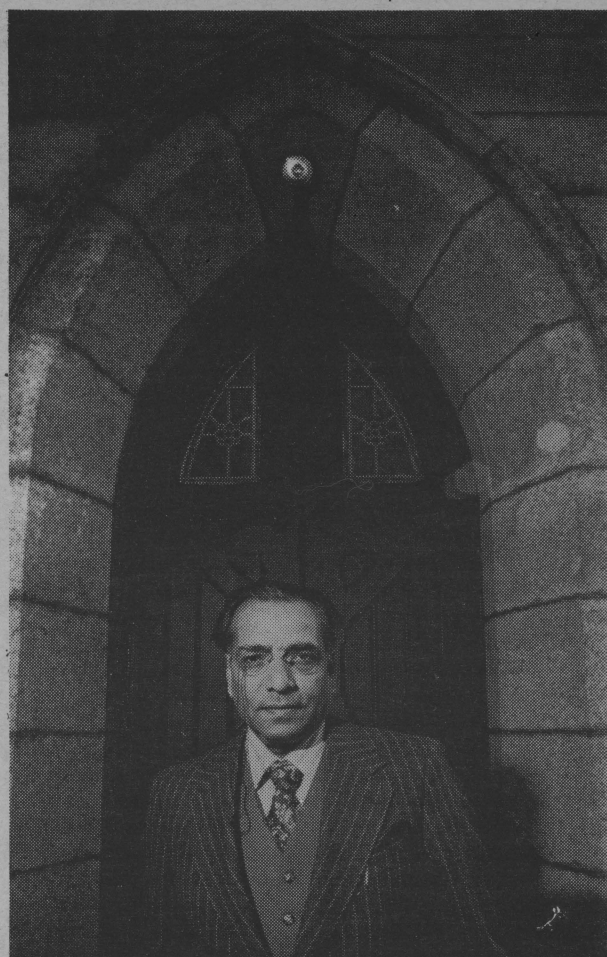
Dr. Varma says Walpole's dream produced not only the first Gothic story but one that is the parent of all goblin tales, "the prelude to a long line of novels as unending as the spectral show of Banquo's progeny."

"It anticipates the genteel shudderings of Clara Reeve and Radcliffe, and sets the scene for the crazy phantasmagoria of *Vathek* and the prurient nightmares of 'Monk' Lewis, while its properties were to receive artistic touches of genius at the hands of Scott and Byron, Coleridge and Poe."

Dr. Varma interprets *Otranto* in a surrealistic light: "... (it) remains the first articulate surrealistic novel. With all its motion and speed, its landscape of menacing, leaden sky, Otranto has a completeness of design... like a Greek drama, the five chapters read like five Acts of a Greek tragedy, and the action hurries headlong like a hurricane."

The perceptive Dr. Varma put more truth into the conclusion of his introduction than he perhaps realized; but that is probably underestimating the man, renowned Gothic expert, man of the world and lover of life — despite his vampiric tastes and penchant for macabre researching in spooky places — that he is:

"Aware of his own 'suppressed neurotic and erotic impulses' the modern man has focused a Freudian and surrealistic light upon the gothic novel, which had provided an outlet for those same repressions more than two centuries ago. The gothic genre can thrive wherever the imagination seeks to explore man's subterranean turmoils. The surrealists have claimed their origins in the gothic school, a claim they can very pertinently argue. It is obvious that whenever the imagination of man is cramped, the urge to release primitive emotions and the gothic desire for escape into fantasy become acute. Surely, *Otranto* contains those



Varma on Walpole's Otranto: "Strawberry Hill gained all the semblance of a Catholic Chapel, its sober air and solemnity, (and) gloomy arches..."

(Gary Castle, A/V Services)

ingredients which appeal to what is abiding in the human spirit. And the lantern at Strawberry Hill's staircase was designed to cast 'the most venerable gleam...ever since the days of Abelard.'

— Derek Mann

The Dracula Debate

Dr. Devendra P. Varma, professor of English will present a paper on *The Genesis of Dracula* at the annual meeting of the American Association of South East European Studies next month.

The meeting, from April 7 to 10, will be held at Ohio State University, in Columbus. Dr. Varma will also head a panel which will discuss *The Dracula Debate and Controversy*. Other panellists are Professor Fisher Galati, of Colorado, and Matei Cazacu, of l'Ecole des Chartres in Paris.

Several Romanian scholars are also expected to attend, since the theme of the conference is the 100th anniversary of Romania's independence.

While other scholars at the conference are expected to concentrate on Prince Vlad Dracula, Dr. Varma will dwell upon Bram Stoker's sources in Romania, his accuracy and researchers that have always intrigued Romanian audiences.

Recent publications from IPA

DISCUSSION PAPERS;

Manpower on the Halifax Waterfront, by John Dougall, et. al.; ISSN: 0318-2150; ISBN 0-88926-809-6. Issued as a Discussion Paper, this report, which analyzes and forecasts manpower requirements, was undertaken at the request of a Joint Manpower Adjustment Committee which represented labour and management on the Waterfront, and the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration. Publication date, February 1977. Approximately 80 pp; \$2.50 per copy.

The Evolving Epistemology of Regional Science, by Stan Czamanski; ISSN:0318-2150; ISBN 0-88926-808-8. Presidential Address to the Annual Meeting of the Regional Science Association in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 1975. 10 pp; \$1.50 per copy.

STUDIES

Opinions from the Centre: The Position of Minorities in a Canadian University, by F.C. Wien, P.C. Buckley, H.T. Desmond, and K.E. Marshall; ISBN 0-88926-015-X. A report of 334 interviews among administrative and academic staff at Dalhousie University inquiring into race and ethnic relations issues, especially who gets

employed at the University, how respondents explain the strong underrepresentation of racial minorities and their concentration in the lower positions, and what change strategies they are willing to adopt to change the situation. September 1976. 166 pp; \$4.00 per copy.

Regional Socio-Economic Impact of a National Park: Before and After Kejimikujik, by Michael Foster and Andrew S. Harvey; ISBN 0-88926-014-1. A study of the socio-economic impact of Kejimikujik National Park on the park area, based on evaluations made before and after the establishment of the Park; sponsored by the Parks Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. August 1976. 77 pp; \$3.75 per copy.

Study of Spatial Industrial Complexes, by Stan Czamanski with Daniel Z. Czamanski, assisted by Vasso Romanos, Michalis Romanos, and Richard Hoffman; ISBN 0-88926-013-3. Volume II of Spatial Organization of Industries. Presents the theory of formation of spatial groupings of industries, examines extensively the urban attraction of industries and presents various methods for identifying and quantifying the urban pull. October 1976. 204 pp; \$7.50 per copy.

CONFERENCES AND COURSES

The Twelfth Nova Scotia Joint Labour-Management Study Conference, 1976. ISSN:0316-9955; ISBN 0-88926-603-4. Proceedings of a conference held February 5-6, 1976, under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Joint Labour-Management Study Committee. October 1976. 70 pp; \$3.00 per copy.

Environmental Management for the Public Health Inspector, 1976. ISSN:0316-0661; ISBN 0-88926-628-X. Proceedings of a five-day course, September 13-17, 1976. \$3.00 per copy.

REPRINTS

Time Diaries and Time Data for Extension of Economic Accounts, by Andrew S. Harvey and W. Stephen Macdonald. Reprinted from Social Indicators Research, Volume 3, 1976. 15 pp; \$1.00 per copy.

Canadian Pressure Groups in the 1970s: Their Role and Their Relations with the Public Service, by A. Paul Pross. This paper was presented to the annual conference of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada in Edmonton, September 5, 1974. Reprinted from Canadian Public Administration, Spring 1975. 15 pp; \$1.00 per copy.

Freedom

(Continued from page 4)

were those large departments of commerce and business administration, which seem to be the backbone of all North American universities. I had the impression that every second student was a commerce student. Napoleon called England 'A nation of shopkeepers'. He did not know North America!

On the Continent of Europe, these subjects, which entail no research work, are taught in special schools of commerce, but not in universities.

In France it has lately been recognized that theoretical studies alone are utterly useless. The French have thus returned to the old and simple idea of apprenticeship. The *Ecole de Commerce de Marseille-Luminy* has for the past two years sent its students to factories and industrial enterprises. The results of this experiment have proved so encouraging that the 16 other colleges of commerce have now decided to follow suite. Commerce students in France thus spend half of the 112 weeks of their three years of studies outside their schools, in factories, banks, insurance companies, etc.. This is called: *formation extérieure*. (Le Figaro, Jan. 29, 1975).

In the U.S. I used to tease a colleague in the department of commerce. I asked him what he was actually teaching his students. He replied: 'To put it in a nutshell, I teach my students how to become successful businessmen.' 'Are you a successful businessman?' I asked. He laughed, 'Would I be teaching here if I were?' Then he said: 'If my students believe they will learn the secret from me how to get rich in the shortest possible time, they are grossly mistaken. No one can get rich quickly, not even a scoundrel. Now ... as Bernard Shaw said ... every man over 40 is a scoundrel. But, alas, being a scoundrel is not enough; one must also have luck.'

He took a deep breath and then confessed, I'm over 40, but I never had any luck in life. That's why I am teaching here. I am like those fellows who have lost all their money at the tables in Monto Carlo and then try to get it back writing a book "How to win at the Roulette" ... yet - he added - 'I don't fool my students. I tell them quite openly: You are wasting your time here. If you want to make money, sell newspapers in the street, or open a greengrocer's shop.'

An honest and likable fellow, but he was not persona grata with the establishment, which felt he was spoiling the business of the department of business administration.

Another thing which puzzled me greatly was the discovery that students in North American universities appeared to be divided into two categories: The "education students" and the "other" students - the former being regarded as the élite.

However, I have noticed no difference between these two groups.

Textbooks in my student days played a very minor part and were never pushed by the professor. True, textbooks can be of some help (particularly to the professor who writes them) but they cannot replace library research and the reading of periodical publications, which is of paramount importance in our era of fast-moving research.

Yet textbooks are almost forced upon students in North America for the simple reason that they contain the subject in condensed form as the professor knows it and expects the student to play it back to him.

It is thus not entirely the fault of the student if he is not 'original', 'critical' or 'independent' in his views. Perhaps he is, but he just doesn't dare to express his opinion. He first endeavours to find out what the professor wants him to say. In short he contents himself to play the game of the professor - as he expects the professor to play his game.

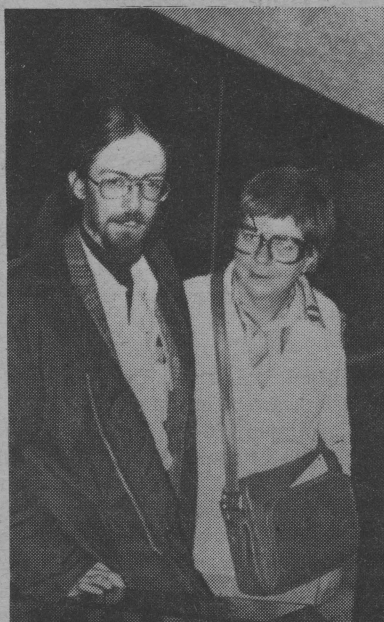
Some students would even leave it to the professor to decide what they should study. Whenever a student came to see me at the beginning of the term and asked me, 'What shall I study?' I always replied, 'I don't know. You should know. If you go to a restaurant, do you ask the waiter, 'What shall I eat?' He will give you the menu; you will have to choose!

'Why do you loathe freedom so much?'

1. Anton Chekhov: 'A Boring Story' (from an Old Man's Notebook) in 'Lady with Lapdog and other stories'. Penguin Classics: L 143. Penguin Books Ltd. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, 1974.

2. Philip Rieff: 'Fellow Teachers' Faber, New York, 1973. pp. 243. See also George Steiner's review of the book of The Sunday Times, London, March 16, 75.

400-plus at Science Fiction weekend



Organizer Dorothy Broderick and SF author Spider Robinson at HALYCON ONE in the Killam Library. [Zaharuk photo]

More than 400 people took part in HALYCON ONE, the science fiction weekend held at the Killam Library earlier this month.

School of Library Service Professor Dorothy Broderick, who organized the event, said that about 50 expressed interest in forming a SF Club, and that plans are already being made for HALYCON TWO.

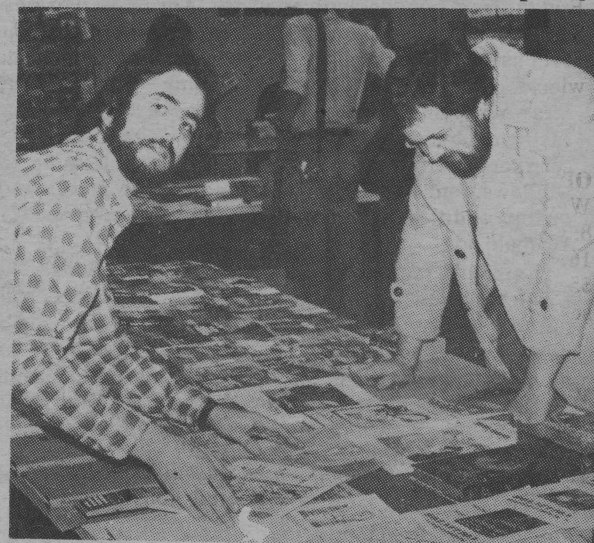
One result: more speculative fiction may appear on the shelves of local libraries. In attendance at the Library

school's Friday morning lecture given by one of the best known SF anthologists, Judith Merrill, were a good number of practising librarians from the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

Spider Robinson, author of over two dozen SF short stories, was also greeted by enthusiasm by both young and old SF freaks.



In another world [Zaharuk photo].



Most speculative fiction fans treasure their books, building up their own archives. Few are found in second-hand bookshops. SF readers browse through the collection of books on display during HALYCON ONE. [Zaharuk photo]

LETTERS

Rostropovich again

Editor,
University News.
Sir:

While it is true that Mstislav Rostropovich (University News, March 3 and 17) is best known as a concert 'cellist, he is also a pianist of considerable renown. He occasionally appears in public in that guise, and so could properly be described as a concert pianist. Incidentally, in recent years he has devoted an increasing proportion of his efforts to conducting.

Yours sincerely,
C.W. Helleiner, PhD
Professor and Head of Biochemistry.

Dr. Keen: An apology

University News apologizes to Dr. Michael J. Keen, chairman of the Department of Geology, for errors in the biographical detail in the report about his appointment as Director of the Atlantic Geoscience Centre of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography.

Dr. Keen first became chairman of Geology in 1968, not in 1969, as was reported. From 1972 to 1975 (not 1976), he was assistant Dean of Arts and Science.

We also apologize for the poor quality of the photograph of Dr. Keen; this was a technical problem. We acknowledge his comments about the poor punctuation/sloppy editing in the report. There was no excuse.

Students - 21 classes - 26,500.50. Rostropovich - the 1976 Olympic Games (Halifax) to a full

Musica Antiqua Ensemble playing again next week

An evening of Renaissance music and dance will be presented by the Musica Antiqua Ensemble, next Thursday (April 7) at 8 pm in the Great Hall of the Faculty Club. The free-admission program, sponsored by Dalhousie Cultural Activities and the Music Department, brings back the music of the palace courts and countryside, in a style that is all but forgotten.

Authentic instruments and costumes are part of the theme: "Music from the Court of Burgundy and the Republic of Venice". These two Renaissance cultures differed musically. The music of Burgundy dates from the early Renaissance and is of great sweetness and suavity. Sixteenth century Venetian music, in comparison, is extroverted.

Musica Antiqua Ensemble was formed four years ago and now has musicians from the local community among the student and faculty members. The custom-made instruments were purchased from the McAloney bequest and are authentic reproductions.

Vocal selections are by the newly formed madrigal group. The dance ensemble, directed by Pat Richards, performs the simple, graceful dance movements of the period and Carol van Feggelen plays the lute in solo presentation.



VICTOR BORGE

Friday, April 1, 8:30 p.m., Saturday, April 2, 8:30 p.m., Sunday, April 3, 8:30 p.m. Regular \$7.00/6.00. Students-Sr. Citizens \$6.00/5.00. Master of musical wit. All performances sold out.

OPERA AS YOU LIKE IT

Wednesday, April 13, 8:30 p.m., Thursday, April 14, 8:30 p.m., Friday, April 15, 8:30 p.m., Saturday, April 16, 8:30 p.m. Regular \$6.00/5.00. Students-Sr. Citizens \$5.00/4.00. Learning all about Opera behind the scenes.

WORLD'S GREATEST JAZZ BAND

Thursday, April 21, 8:30 p.m. Regular \$6.50/5.50. Students-Sr. Citizens \$5.50/4.50. An all-star club! Yank Lawson, Bennie Morton, Gus Johnson, Ralph Sutton and more! (Halfway to a full house.)

CHET ATKINS

Friday, April 22, 8:30 p.m. The greatest in guitar picking. (sold out).

JOE WILLIAMS

Friday, April 29, 8:30 p.m. Regular \$7.00/6.00. Student-Sr. Citizens \$6.00/5.00. Blues and ballads from the bands of Count Basie and Buddy Rich.

CANADIAN BRASS

Saturday, April 30, 8:30 p.m. Regular \$4.50/3.50. Student-Sr. Citizens \$3.50/2.50. Very musical, very humorous. (Few tickets left.)

MAYNARD FERGUSON

Saturday, May 21, 8:30 p.m. Reg. \$7.50/6.50. Students-Sr. Citizens - \$6.50/5.50. Remember the trumpet at the Montreal Olympics? (Halfway to a full house.)



Familiar night scene at the parking lot near the Arts Centre — usually full whenever there's top-class entertainment taking place at the Cohn, which is often. (A/V Services)

Theatre Department to host N.S. high school drama festival again

The Theatre Department, with the help of a substantial grant from the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation, will host the fourth annual Nova Scotia High School Drama Festival, May 11 - 14, at the Arts Centre. All high schools in the province have been invited to participate in presenting plays, attending workshops, lectures, displays, and sharing experiences through the non-competitive festival.

Already 25 schools have indicated they will attend, including some high schools which have never entered

before, some which have been involved with the festival for the past four years and many schools which are entering original plays.

Outside groups have also expressed a desire to contribute workshops, displays, performances, and theatrical experiences which will provide a stimulating environment for the event.

Mardon on theatre metrication panel

The Theatre Department at Dalhousie was represented this month at the annual convention of the U.S. Institute for Theatre Technology by Technical Director David Mardon.

During the past two years, the operations of the department have slowly changed over to the new metric standards that are becoming familiar in the consumer world.

Because of recent government pressure, U.S. interest in metrication has increased dramatically, and Mr. Mardon participated in a panel discussion on metrication in the theatre.

The Dalhousie Theatre Department is the first university theatre in Canada to change to the metric system.

Perina on U.S. theatre festival panel

Peter Perina, Department of Theatre, has recently returned from Iowa City where he participated in the judging of the Mid-West Regional Theatre College Festival.

The other members of the panel were Barry Kyle of the Royal Shakespearian Company of England and Samuel Burger of the university of Houston, Texas.

Seven of the best plays from across the United States were chosen for a week of performances at the Kennedy Centre. Financial awards were given to the best actress, actor and designer.

While in Iowa, Professor Perina gave a series of five lectures on scenography to graduate students at the University of Iowa.

Fraser Sutherland reading tonight

The Montreal poet Fraser Sutherland returns to his native Nova Scotia tonight to read from his own works in the Dalhousie Art Gallery at 8:15 p.m.

Mr. Sutherland, a native of Pictou, has seen his fiction, poetry and criticism appear in more than 50 North American periodicals and anthologies. His major work of criticism, *The Style of Innocence*, a comparative study of Morley Callaghan and Ernest Hemingway, was published in 1972 by Clarke, Irwin.

He is founding editor of the literary magazine *Northern Journey* (1971-76), and author of three volumes of poetry: *Strange Ironies* (1971), *In the Wake Of* (1974) and *Within the Wound* (1976).

Fraser Sutherland's reading is jointly sponsored by the Canada Council, the Dalhousie Art Gallery and Dalhousie's Department of English. It is free and open to the public.

Theatre Department Calendar

April 1,2,3 - 3rd year acting students - final project 8 pm Sir James Dunn Theatre - Dalhousie Arts Centre
Action by Sam Shepard

Old Times by Harold Pinter

Directed by Gordon Gordey

Admission Free - Tickets Central Box Office

March 29 - Noon Hour Theatre

12:30 Studio I Dalhousie Arts Centre

Admission Free

2nd yr. Acting presentation.

April 5 - Noon Hour Theatre

12 noon - Studio I Dalhousie Arts Centre

Admission Free

Presentations from Modern Dance Class and first year Theatre Students.

Dalhousie Art Gallery

Gerald Ferguson April 4 - 28

European Drawings in Canadian

Collections May 1 - 31

Theatre Department Show May 1 - 15

Exhibition Schedule

B. Kirschbaum - Prints July 10 - Aug. 10

Aspects of Realism Aug. 18 - Sept. 18

Persian Carpets Sept. 23 - Oct. 23

Virgil Hammock Drawings Sept. 23 - Oct. 23

Calendar

FRIDAY, APRIL 1

Chemistry Seminar — "Synthetic methods based on epoxysulfones", DR. T. DURST, Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa. 1:30 p.m., ROOM 215 of the Chemistry Building.

APRIL 5

...Advanced Management Centre workshop on **Executive Secretary Development**. Cont'd on April 6.

APRIL 6

...Advanced Management Centre seminar on **Coping with Managerial Stress**. Cont'd on April 7.

...Physiology & Biophysics seminar with graduate student Perry Hoeltzell. Subject TBA, at 4 p.m., Rm. 3K, Tupper.

...German Department film screening of *Die Zauberflöte*, a Mozart opera, in colour, at 8 p.m., Killam Aud.

APRIL 7

...African Studies seminar with R.J. Smith on **Violence and Language in South African Literature** at 4:30 p.m., 1444 Seymour St.

APRIL 13

...Physiology & Biophysics seminar with Dr. John Szerb on **Presynaptic auto-inhibition of acetylcholine release in the central nervous system**, at 4 p.m., Rm. 3K, third floor, Tupper.

APRIL 14

...Advanced Management Centre seminar on **Arbitration/Preparation & Presentation**. A new course offering. Cont'd on April 15.

...Short course in **Practice Management** sponsored by Division of Continuing Medical Education. Cont'd on April 15.

APRIL 15

...Friday-at-Four with Dr. I. Rootman, Ottawa on **The Epidemiology of Alcohol Problems in Canada**, Theatre A, Tupper.

ART GALLERY

...Gerry Ferguson exhibition begins on April 4. The show will run until April 28.

SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE WORKING CLASSES OF Saint John, NEW BRUNSWICK, 1890-1914

A public lecture by
Professor Robert Babcock
University of Maine

7:30 p.m., April 1, History House
1411 Seymour St.

Theatre

...Action by Sam Shepard and **Old Times** by Harold Pinter, on stage at 8:30 p.m., April 2-4 in the Dunn Theatre, Arts Centre. Dress Rehearsals on March 31 and April 1 are open. Admission free.

Capsule

...The Division of Continuing Medical Education will offer short courses in **Practice Management** in April and in **Laboratory Medicine** in May. The first (April 14-15) is designed to illustrate how office appointment systems, medical records, office layout, staffing and billing practices can create greater physician efficiency. The second (May 13-14) will update and review important aspects of four major disciplines of laboratory medicine — clinical chemistry, microbiology, pathology and hematology.

...

...Drs. Henry and Ruth Kempe were visitors in the university's pediatrics department this week. Both physicians are well known for their research and experience in the areas of parenting and child abuse and neglect.

...What academic institutions are doing and could be doing in preparation for the imposition of a strict 200-mile economic zone was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Lloyd Dickie at a one-day symposium held at Memorial University.

...Biologist David Patriquin discussed the technical aspects of his research on nitrogen fixation in estuary grasses when he was a guest at the University of New Brunswick.

...Professor Hugh Kindred has been appointed to the editorial advisory board of the Canadian Community Law Journal. He was at the Maine Law School earlier this month where he assisted in judging the Jessup International Law Moot Court competition. He will also act in a similar capacity for the finals to take place in San Francisco in April. The following month Prof. Kindred will present a paper entitled **Legal Training of School Teachers** to the College of Education, University of Saskatchewan sponsors of a national conference on **Law and Education: Emerging Issues**.

...The second annual **Senior University Administrator's Course** will be given by Western's School of Business Administration July 3-15. The inaugural program received an excellent response. The program is being conducted in co-operation with the AUCC and the Canadian Association of University Business Officers. Some support is provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

...The Canada Council is increasing its aid to Canadian learned journals this year. Applications are evaluated for the Council by a jury of scholars which includes Denis Stairs of Dalhousie. This year the Dalhousie Review was the recipient of a substantial grant. The Council has also released its latest issue of the booklet, **Aid to Writing and Publication**.

...Norman Horrocks of the School of Library Service has been appointed an external examiner to the Department of Library Studies, University of the West Indies, for a three-year period. He will visit the department in Kingston, Jamaica, in June.

...Dr. T.C.T. Kwak was the guest speaker at a chemistry department seminar at Memorial University.

...Visitors to the Geology Department recently included Dr. Ken Hsu, of Zurich Technichofschule, who discussed problems associated with the future of the Mediterranean Sea, and Prof. Robert Parker, University of California, an expert on analysis of geophysical data.

...Prof. Robert Martin will deliver a lecture on **Extensionality of Causal Contacts** at the annual meeting of the western division of American Philosophical Association in Chicago.

...Dostoevsky was the theme of Yuri Glazov's lecture at the Institute of Soviet and Eastern Studies, Carleton University recently. He was also a guest lecturer at New York University in Buffalo.

...Political Science professors Don Muntion, Tim Shaw and Michael McGwire delivered papers at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association in St. Louis, Missouri. Dale Poel, chairman of the department has been elected to a three-year term on the **statistics committee** of the Social Sciences Research Council of Canada. He will represent the Canadian Political Science Association on the committee which acts as a liaison between the academic community and Statistics Canada.

...A labour-management relations committee established to promote communications between the DSA and the university has held its first meeting. The committee, set up as part of the 1976 agreement, includes Jane Mersereau, Ben Fullerton, Margaret Dingley and Shirley Mushumanski representing DSA; and John Coates, Glen George, Alan MacDonald and Allan Cameron on behalf of the university.

...Intramurals Director Nila Ipson will be in Boston, April 14-18 to attend the National Intramural Recreation Sports Association Annual Conference. She has also been selected as the provincial representative on the CAHPER. Intramural Committee, and was recently appointed by the Mayor of Halifax to serve on the Advisory Committee to the City Recreation Department.

...Phys ed's Tony Richards is in St. John's, Nfld. as chairman of the National Coaching Committee of the Canadian Soccer Association. He is also regional representative for the Maritime Provinces at the AGM.

NFB stills exhibit on until April 22

The third in a continuing series of photographic exhibitions from the NFB Stills Division in Ottawa is on display until April 22 at the Film Board office, 1572 Barrington Street.

The exhibition, entitled "Seeds of the Spacefields", consists of a sequence of dreams illuminated with evocative black and white photographs by a variety of Canadian photographers. The dreams are interpreted through poems by Penelope and Alain Horic.



The Killam Lectures: What next year?

Before the 1976-77 Killam Lecture series, "The Image of Man in Modern Thought", is forgotten, the Dorothy J. Killam Memorial Lecture Committee would like to ask for suggestions for next year's series.

If you have any ideas for a theme for next year's series, or names of individual speakers you would like to see invited, please send them along to the committee.

We would like to know if you think that a unifying theme is more desirable than individual, unrelated lectures.

If you have any comments to make about this year's series, please send them along as well, to:

Alan Kennedy,
Acting Chairman,
Dorothy J. Killam Memorial Lecture Committee,
c/o the English Department,
Dalhousie University.

