



DAL News

Volume 16
Number 2
Sept. 25, 1985

BSc in nursing gets the go-ahead

Senate approved implementation of a BSc in nursing but turned down a new PhD program in French due to concern about funding.

Students who begin their nursing studies at Dalhousie this year will enter the BSc program, which will graduate its first class in 1989. The curriculum will differ from the existing BN (Bachelor of Nursing) program which will remain in effect for post-RN students who want to earn a university degree.

As for the proposed PhD in French, Dr. Donald Betts, dean of arts and science, said, at the Sept. 9 meeting of Senate, that if the capital campaign or another source covered the necessary \$30,000 to \$40,000 in question, the conditions set by the academic committee would appear to be met.

Senate chairman William Jones suggested the issue be placed on the agenda of an early meeting of the academic planning committee.

In other business, economics professor Michael Bradfield asked President MacKay if the law school fire has distorted the capital fund drive, causing donations to be made to the law school at the expense of other areas of the university.

MacKay replied the full implications of the fire were not yet known. Capital campaign gifts earmarked specifically for the law school are not substantial at this time, he said. Law alumni will be asked to make special contributions.

So far, Dal has not taken any steps to alter the funding formula for the capital campaign. He said he hoped the province would be "more disposed" to providing funding for the law school, because of the fire.

MacKay acknowledged the "great contribution" of the many people who had helped salvage as much as possible from the law school fire.

Theatre professor Alan Andrews asked if special scholarships would be offered to South African victims of apartheid who wish to attend Dalhousie. MacKay said no particular steps have been taken. At times, African refugees have received scholarships and perhaps Dal could follow a similar course with South Africans, he said.

Andrews also asked if Dalhousie would follow the suggested procedure that one per cent of the value of new buildings be earmarked to buying or commissioning art for the structures.

MacKay said that was not "ironclad policy" but he would check and report at a later meeting.

Replying to a question from Bradfield, vice-president Robbie Shaw said environmentalists' appeals had not affected the university's sale of Hart House. "The sale is now unconditional," Shaw said. Until a demolition permit for the property was obtained the sale was held up but, "there is no problem now."

(continued on page 3)

Enrolment jumps four per cent

Preliminary registration figures show student enrolment up about four per cent over last year.

As of Sept. 8, combined full-time and part-time registration totalled 9,471, compared with 9,097 at the same time last year.

As of that date, there were 4,212 students entering the first year of their programs, (compared with 3,994 last year), 2,411 entering the second year (2,310 last year), 1,880 entering the third year (1,840 last year) and 859 entering the fourth year (832 last year).

The actual number of freshmen is about 2,600, most of whom are registered in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

The number of part-time students increased by about eight per cent, or 104 students, over last year. Part-time

students account for 14.5 per cent of total student population, up slightly from last year.

The only faculty which so far shows a decline in enrolment is Management Studies, down by 21 students, although this could change as stragglers register. Enrolment is up by 8.8 per cent (127 students) in Graduate Studies; 6.4 per cent (86) in Health Professions; 3.8 per cent (169) in Arts and Science; 3.4 per cent (15) in Law; 1.7 per cent (4) in Dentistry; and 0.9 per cent (6) in Medicine.

Registrar Mary MacGillivray says these figures are useful for comparison purposes but explains that students are still registering. As of late last week, the total stood at just over 10,000 and is still expected to rise.



We can do it. John Wilkes (left), campus co-ordinator for the United Way, pens in Dal's 1985 goal — \$83,000 — as loan representative Ken MacIntosh and volunteer canvassers Christine Jardine and Heather Sutherland look on. (Carlos photo)

Dal boosts United Way campaign

Meals on Wheels provides hot dinners to sick, elderly and disabled persons. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) counsels blind people and their families and provides rehabilitation programs and support services. The Dartmouth Boys' and Girls' Club promotes fun and education to youth from the ages of three to 18.

These three organizations and more than 40 others in the Halifax-Dartmouth Metro area are supported with United Way dollars. It is estimated that every other family in Metro is served in one way or another by the United Way.

Dalhousie is a strong United Way supporter. In the past few years the university has well surpassed its target.

Last year the goal was \$70,000 but Dal raised \$76,081. This year's goal is \$83,000.

The kick-off of the campaign this year will be on Oct. 7 with the traditional flag-raising ceremony at 11:30 a.m. in front of the Arts and Administration building. At noon Beaver Foods will serve a free lunch in the SUB.

"The university has shown a tremendous increase in participation in the last three years," said George LeBlanc, Metro campaign director. "Dalhousie is one of the largest employers with one of the largest employee campaigns."

Dal has what LeBlanc calls a fairly high average donation rate and although participation is still less than 50 per cent the numbers are growing. "The volunteers are doing a tremendous job."

John Wilkes is this year's campus campaign chairman. He is director of cultural activities. Wilkes is looking forward to the campaign. "A lot of people are affected by the United Way," he said. "It's definitely a good cause."

Since Wilkes joined Dal just a year ago, it will also be a good way for him to meet people.

With a team of volunteers, Wilkes will be in touch with everyone on campus. "People who have been contacted feel strongly in the cause."

LETTERS

BEEFS ABOUT FACULTY SALARIES

There was much wisdom in the decision by D.F.A. and the Board to sign a three-year contract which permitted salaries for the last year to be bargained separately. It allows us to take a good look at our salary picture and permits imaginative solution to any problems which may have arisen during the previous years. I submit that major problems have arisen which are not uniformly recognized but which demand immediate solutions. In the continued presence of financial difficulties, their solution requires entirely different thinking than I have observed in previous negotiations.

The major problems I see are gross inequities in salary between ranks and secondly an unacceptable spread in salary ranges. The first of these is in considerable part due to our inability to reward excellent performance. Dalhousie today gives promotions but these have no financial meaning. Thus all our salaries are entirely determined by our starting salary or by the salary we had when the union was certified. It may be possible to exceed the maximum salary for rank if a committee approves, but it is extremely difficult to obtain a salary in keeping with your true and recently demonstrated performance. The reason is that the term merit increase has become a dirty word and that promotion plus \$50 purchases a cup of coffee.

Even greater damage is being done by long-term application of the salary formula which has been negotiated. This includes a percentage increase in salary plus a set sum for career development. But it appears that even the most senior persons close to retirement still have "developing" careers. Actually, this is not a bad formula for the short term because it appears to give somewhat larger raises for junior personnel. Over the medium term however, it has led to an unacceptable widening of the salary range. The degree of this distortion amounts for a single year to the difference between let us say 1.8% of \$70,000 and the same percentage of \$5,000 and has now been compounded for 6 years. There is simply no justification for the salary of one full professor to be close to double that of another. There is no justification for a relatively unproductive Associate Professor in department X to earn 10-30% more salary than a hot-shot full professor in department Y.

What can be done about this situation? Here are a few suggestions — only our negotiators can decide how desirable and practical they are.

1. We can give single sum increases in salary to everyone, regardless of present rank. D.F.A. and Board negotiate the total pool available for academic salary increases, and that is divided by the number of academics. This would maintain the status quo of salary ranges but would benefit those on low salaries.

2. We could negotiate the usual percentage plus CDI, but make the CDI available only to those earning less than, e.g. \$55,000. (I wished I could say that it should not be given to full professors who have already, by definition "developed their careers," but unfortunately I know too many of that rank with ridiculously low salaries.) The sum of the CDI's not paid would be used to relieve salary inequities through the present committee structure. Since this sum may be small, and the inequities are large, many years may be required to reverse the present trend.

3. We could ask D.F.A. and Board to negotiate an amount for salary increases but to reserve 20-30% of that total to rectify through the Association-Board Committee the inequities which have developed. I suspect that several years may be required, even with this, to resolve them all.

4. My final suggestion combines an ounce of prevention with a pound of cure. I strongly suggest that promotion be accompanied, in future, by payment of at least one additional CDI. Further, our negotiators should very seriously consider making this policy retroactive, either to the time of promotion or for a minimum of three years, so that those of us who have fallen far behind can catch up with those who have simply received ever larger raises.

I must end this letter with a series of disclaimers. First the reader should be assured that I am not flying a trial balloon suggested by either party to the coming negotiations. On the contrary, I have intentionally not discussed this matter with anyone. Secondly, be assured that none of my suggestions will result in any personal financial advantage — my personal salary will be best if all of my suggestions are ignored.

Peter E. Dresel
Professor

HARRY BRUCE

Underdogs beat baseball bullies

Can someone in the Psychology Department explain why I felt a marvelous surge of sadistic joy when a gang of Americans called the Toronto Blue Jays beat a gang of Americans called the New York Yankees? They beat them not once but three times in a row, not before loving admirers in Toronto but before baseball's nastiest, most intimidating fans. One sportswriter calls Yankee Stadium "the world's largest outdoor lunatic asylum," and a Yankee pitcher once decided it was "the real Bronx zoo." But why should I give a pinch of beaver dung about what happens to the Blue Jays when they go there to play?

It's true that I'm a Torontonion by birth, but I left Hog Town 14 years ago because I preferred Nova Scotia.

It's true that as a boy I adored the glorious Leafs of hockey and the indomitable Argos of football, but then the Dark Ages of Toronto sports began, and they stretched into what seemed like centuries, and my old flame for Toronto teams shrank, sputtered and died.

It's true that when the Blue Jays went to New York for this crucial four-game series they had the best record in big-league ball; but it is also true that not one of their players is a Canadian. Indeed, no Blue Jay likes Canada enough to make it his year-round home, much less take out citizenship.

Why then did their beating the Yankees give me such all-round, deep-down, mellow satisfaction? Well, it's always good, in any field, to see a cool, courteous underdog humiliate a mouthy, arrogant, upperdog. Though the Blue Jays were in first place in the east division of the American League, the second-place Yankees had been relentlessly closing in on them all through August and early September. Historically, the Yankees are the juggernauts of baseball. The Blue Jays are upstarts whose short history has been characterized by their choking under pressure. The series at Yankee Stadium was pressure, make no mistake.

Since the other New York team, the Mets, was a hot contender in the National League, fans in The Big Apple were itching to see the entire World Series played out in their city. They were all babbling about the upcoming joys of a "Subway Series", but the Blue Jays threatened this greedy dream. Yankee fans — known as "the 10th man" because their behavior is so gross that some sportswriters believe they actually help the Yankees win games — greeted the Toronto team with rage, ridicule, contempt, and downright hatred. They actually booed when opera star Robert Merrill sang "O Canada."

"They booted our national anthem, so that shows you they don't want us to win," said Blue Jay Jesse Barfield. How gracious of him to talk about "our" anthem, specially since he's from Joliet, Illinois. But even if the Jays are American to a man, they are somehow endearingly "Canadian" beside the Yankees.

The Jays are soft-spoken and untemperamental, just a good team with little color and no superstars. Like Canada, they've never received their fair share of publicity in the States. Ah, but the Yankees! They've always been the bullies and braggarts of baseball, the big guys with the big names, wearing pin-stripe suits and making headlines everywhere with tiny tantrums.

Absurd though I knew this to be, I saw the series as a classic contest between likable representatives of Canada and a gang of ugly Americans. Unshaken by losing the first game, the Jays then whupped the Yankees three times in a row. They just clean whupped 'em. During the third inning of the last game, I was sipping a rum-and-water before my TV set. The Blue Jays exploded, the Yankees fell apart. How sweet it was when disappointment settled like a huge elderdown on 54,000 Yankee fans, and smothered their vicious din. Score, at the end of the third: Toronto 6, New York 0, rum glass empty.

I poured another drink, and chortled over the thought that Toronto, not Montreal, would be the first Canadian city ever to be host of a World Series game. Well, I said I was from Toronto, didn't I? The poor old Expos, they've been trying so long, and sports bring out the worst in me. God, won't it be wonderful when Americans discover they can't witness the supreme test of their game without carrying their passports, enduring the attentions of our Customs officials, and going home with their pockets full of change that's decorated with beavers, schooners and caribou? That'll teach them to boo our anthem? Right, Jesse?

DAL NEWS

Dal News is published by Dalhousie University for members of the Dalhousie community. Produced by the Public Relations Office, *Dal News* is published bi-weekly between September and April, with a break at Christmas. Occasional summer issues are also published.

Editor: Roma Senn

Stuart Watson, assistant editor, general reporter

Ed MacLellan, general reporter

Doreen St. Onge, calendar, production assistant

Contributor: Derek Mann

With the assistance of Hilary Holt.

Deadline for submissions is 12 noon the Tuesday before publication. Inquiries and submissions should be addressed to: The Editor, *Dal News*, Public Relations Office, Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, B3H 3J5. Tel: 424-3643.

The search is on for a new president

The presidential search committee is actively looking for a president for Dalhousie to take office after Dr. MacKay completes his term on Aug. 31, 1986.

The committee has received many suggestions for possible candidates and has met with many interested parties. As a result, it has gained valuable

information to use in selecting the president.

Members of the committee are William Jones, chair; Peggy Weld, vice-chair; Alan Andrews, Catherine Blewett, George Cooper, Judith Fingard and Douglas Chaytor, executive secretary to the committee.



For six months last term eight to 10 year old pupils at the Dalhousie Elementary School studied mills. They capped their research with an in-depth tour of some Nova Scotia mills. Teacher Winnie Kwak is shown at the far right. (Guild photo)

Most law grads find articling positions

All but four of Dalhousie's 118 law students who graduated last spring have found articling positions, law school placement officer, Patti Allen, said recently.

Although Allen's major concern is that new lawyers secure permanent positions after they are admitted to the Bar, she is pleased with Dalhousie's record. At the University of British Columbia, she says, 10 per cent of the law graduates do not have articling positions.

Allen surveys graduating classes two years after graduation to see how they have progressed.

Most of the Class of '81 seems to have been admitted, she says. Of the 31 lawyers in Halifax-Dartmouth, 23 had found jobs over the summer.

A survey of the Class of 1982 shows that 131 of the 155 graduates have been admitted to a provincial bar. About half the class remained in Nova Scotia; 12 per cent went to Ontario; nine per cent to Newfoundland. More than half

the class were in private practice and 17 per cent had found jobs outside the legal profession.

"There are very few unemployed lawyers," Allen says. "People who come in to see me who don't have jobs have usually found something within a couple of months." The market, however, is tightening up for lawyers in private practice.

In June, Allen completed a year-long study of careers outside the profession for law graduates. In a thick, black binder in her office in the Law House, Allen has compiled a comprehensive list of 115 careers for lawyers based on what many non-practising lawyers are doing today.

Their jobs range from film producer to legal reporter. There are bureaucrats, a housing market analyst, an investment banker. "The people employed outside the legal profession talked enthusiastically about their jobs," Allen says.

D.M. Lewis and P. B. Waite of Arts and Science and D. Miles of Dentistry were elected to the academic appeals committee; E. M. Bradfield and K. Dunn of Arts and Science, R. W. Chambers and A. D. Cohen of Medicine, P. Pross of Management Studies and D. Williams of Social Work were elected as senate representatives on the president's council.

J. C. Pooley of Health Professions was elected as representative to the advisory committee on athletics at Dalhousie.

R. E. George of Management Studies, B. O'Shea of Health Professions and S. B. Sherwin of Arts and Science were elected to the university budget advisory committee. —Ed MacLellan

Dal Elementary School finalist in competition

The Dalhousie Elementary School is a finalist in an international "Centres of Excellence" competition.

The National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE), based in Urbana, Ill., selected the 11-year-old school from among 700 applicants.

Dr. Les Haley, chairman of the education department, is happy about the selection. "It's a recognition that the school is different but that it stresses excellence in education."

Six years ago teachers at the school developed a theme-study approach to the curriculum. The teachers, who incorporate the latest thinking in reading in the curriculum, choose a topic

and the pupils investigate it thoroughly during the term.

In the public school system, says Haley, the curriculum is "dictated from above."

Winnie Kwak, a teacher who helped with the application to the NCTE, said the Council was looking for strengths in the curriculum. One example was a six-month study of mills, which included a comprehensive tour of several mills in Nova Scotia.

The NCTE, which will make its final selection in November, will soon send a representative to the school, which is located in the education building.

Dean's doors demolished

Two special doors that Dal's dean of medicine, Dr. T. J. Murray, tried to save from destruction in the now-demolished Hart House and garage, were cut up with a chain saw and sent to the dump.

The doors, which had an historic link to Dalhousie, had been lodged for safekeeping on land opposite the president's home. But they were mistakenly cleaned up, cut up and cleared out.

Murray is a keen amateur historian and founder of the local Society for the History of Medicine. He and Barbara Blauvelt, of the Dal Medical Alumni Association, knew that the large doors on the Summer Street garage of Hart House were made from timbers that the young Hart had saved in 1928 from the old Dal med school.

The school stood across the block from Hart's house, at the corner of Col-

lege and Carleton Streets. It was demolished when the faculty of medicine moved to the nearby Forrest Building.

When Murray learned about the Hart House's threatened demolition during his sabbatical in England he tried to negotiate their salvage.

This spring, on the way to her office, Blauvelt passed Hart House, saw demolition crews about and rushed over to claim the doors. She was told she had 10 minutes to get them away.

Dal produced a five-ton truck within three minutes and she helped rescue the doors as the wreckers bulldozed the structure.

The rescue was shortlived: The doors were mistakenly dumped.

New administrative computer on the way

Dalhousie's getting a new computer to handle its administrative systems.

A million-dollar IBM 4381 computer system will be installed in November and begin operating in early 1986, says Charles Perry, director of administrative computing.

The first to be plugged into the computer will be the student admissions and registration system, which will contain class records, registration figures, marks, transcripts and student names and addresses. It will be known as ARIS (Admissions and Registration Information System).

Eventually, the administrative com-

puter will be used by Financial Services, Personnel Payroll and Purchasing to keep track of budgets, pay cheques, personnel information, and stock control.

Currently, these records are held on three different systems — Dal's CYBER, a mini-computer in the A and A building and FORCE TEN, an off-campus service bureau.

The IBM 4381 has a memory capacity of 16 megabytes, or 16,000,000 K.

Student computer labs have been moved to another part of the Killam basement to make room for the IBM machine.

BSC PROGRAM IN NURSING GETS THE GO-AHEAD

(continued from page 1)

MacKay said there was no decision on whether to use some of the \$10 million contributed by the province to the Capital Campaign for student housing.

Student Janice Younker's appeal to Senate was turned down at the Sept. 9 meeting. When she tried to have two law courses counted toward a business degree she had been refused. Her allegation of bias, that another student had been given credit for courses in a similar situation, was not accepted.

Senate upheld the original ruling, on the grounds that the other student had been an honors student and, as such, had different requirements to fulfill.

Several Senate committee positions were filled:

President's Sports Festival

The president's Sports Festival kicks off Friday, Oct. 4 with a two kilometre run. A costumed cannonball dive contest follows at the Dalplex.

Saturday at 9 a.m. the festival continues with bike races, a tug-of-war,

a car push-pull contest and the walk-the plank event. A series of relays and co-op game activities wrap things up Saturday afternoon.

Anyone interested may contact Faye Joudrey at 424-2558.

African Studies celebrates 10th anniversary

Dalhousie's Centre for African Studies, the only Canadian institution of its kind, is celebrating its tenth anniversary in interesting times. The continent it focuses on continues to be a cauldron of unrest as it struggles to overcome the legacy of political and economic colonization.

Famine in Ethiopia and the Sudan, as well as political and social upheaval in South Africa, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Uganda and other nations indicate the situation will remain volatile for some time to come.

"If we didn't have an African Studies Centre we would probably have to create one now," says centre director Tim Shaw. The importance of African studies at Dalhousie has been "reinforced by the intensifying crisis on the continent itself, which made our programs ever more relevant and salient."

The centre enters its second decade "with more confidence and experience, its original mandate vindicated and its new range of activities established."

Shaw says the African crisis is one of underdevelopment. The vestiges of white colonial rule won't disappear overnight.

The centre's publications and conferences are able to build on past successes.



Dr. Tim Shaw

Last week, for instance, the centre held a timely conference on Nigeria. Last month the West African republic experienced its second coup in two years. With some last-minute scrambling, the centre managed to line up Nigerian participants (from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs) just weeks after the change in government.

The fact that this dialogue took place at Dalhousie, rather than a larger Canadian university, demonstrates the centre's stature, Shaw says.

Shaw foresees more seminars, such as the major conference on the "Lagos Plan of Action" held last year, new publications, innovative fund-raising and experiments in development education.

The centre's executive committee reports to council and the assistant vice-president (research). There are five subcommittees — for publications, programs, development, housing and education — which include students and faculty.

The centre's publications program, co-edited by Shaw and John E. Flint, expects to release at least six books a year. Titles already in print cover topics such as development, economic history of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) from 1918-1960 and the role of women in African development.

Future books will cover education, medicine, law, oceans, and pre-colonial Africa.

Since 1980 faculty at the Centre for African Studies have published nine volumes on various African subjects and there is also a series of working and briefing papers.

Shaw says the centre must ensure it

continues to attract African and Canadian students. Canadian dialogue must continue with Nigeria, which, with 100 million people, is the continent's most populous nation.

The centre receives basic support from the university, in addition to a house on Seymour St. University funding is regarded as seed money so the centre can raise its own funds once an administrative structure is in place. Grants and support from such organizations as Canadian International Development Agency and various branches of the United Nations boost its budget to about \$150,000.

The centre's outlook is brighter now than just two years ago. A review committee had suggested the centre's funding and university services be halved.

Instead, the administration placed the office under the aegis of the vice-president (research) and implemented the current funding plan.

Shaw expects the centre will now take an even broader role. "The African crisis has encouraged further outreach in the media, schools, community groups, non-government organizations, etc. Hopefully, as both the African situation and the centre's activities develop over the next decade our celebrations in 1995 will be as prized as those of 1985." —Ed MacLellan

Feminists object to scholar's view of development

A Zimbabwean public servant accused participants at a Dalhousie seminar of failing to understand the fundamentals of Africa.

"One of the most depressing things about African studies in the developed world is that your liberal ideology isolates factors from the totality," Dr. Ibbo Mandazo, of the Public Service Commission of Zimbabwe, told about 20 participants attending the seminar on "Current situations and struggles in Nigeria and Zimbabwe" at the Centre for African Studies last week.

During a lively discussion, Mandazo referred to comments made by feminists, one of whom had objected to Professor Okundiba Nnoli's theory of development. Nnoli had used the phrase "man's manipulation of the environment" and a participant said that was sexist because it used the word "man," adding that people should work with the environment and not manipulate it.

Dal history professor Jane Parpart told Nnoli, of the University of Nigeria, that he should bring gender into the definition.

Nnoli disagreed, saying, "You don't bring many factors into the definition." He mentioned ethnicity and youth as other factors that could be brought in. But a theory, he said, did not mean everything could be brought in.

Mandazo, supporting his African colleague, said the fundamental issues did not exclude women's liberation. Zimbabwe, he added, was doing far better than Canada in terms of fairer representation of women in government ranks.

In Nigeria, the situation had gone the other way, with 75 per cent of the

secondary school population female, Nnoli said.

Gloria Nikoi, a senior Pearson fellow, who said she wanted to inject pragmatism into the discussion on Nnoli's theory, mentioned her experiences as a planner in Ghana. The

planners were conditioned to think of farmers as male — when in fact the majority of Africa's farmers are female — and as a result designed programs for them. The programs had failed.

"At what point," Nikoi asked, "do theories relate to reality. Women are

fundamental in the development process."

Nnoli challenged participants to build their own theories on development. "If you feel my theory is defective, build your own theory."

—Roma Sem

Business students call rivalry "friendly"

Four years ago a group of MBA students started Coburg Consultants, a consulting firm that competes directly with a similar company run by another group of Dal MBA students.

Mel Orecklin, of Coburg, calls the relationship between Coburg and the 13-year-old Atlantic Business Consultants "friendly competition." Each group has its own clients and competes for new ones. "That's fair," says Sandi Arthurs.

Orecklin, Arthurs, Lori Rafter and Kunyi Mangalamare are this year's owners. In April they took over Coburg. They will run it for a year and just before they graduate will sell out to a new crop of MBA students.

Coburg began as a result of the stiff annual competition among students to run ABC. An unsuccessful group of ABC bidders decided to start a second consulting firm based on ABC's winning formula: Professional, inexpensive work.

When their term ends the partners in Coburg will sell the firm for the cost of incorporation — about \$400 per person.

They work in a tiny windowless room at 6152 Coburg Road conducting projects that range from budgetary

control systems, human resource planning to market research and operations management. Coburg recently completed a study for a sun tanning salon that wanted to know if it had sufficient sales to justify franchising. "A lot of our clients don't have the knowledge to do that kind of a study," Arthurs says.

Their clients are mostly small-business people but they provide consulting services to both the government and private sectors. Clients have included Canada Post, Bayers Road Shopping Centre and the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

The partners can draw on their own strengths which include backgrounds in the natural sciences, engineering, human resources and marketing. In its promotional literature, Coburg bills itself as "an innovative and results-oriented management team."

But the team is not about to retire on its profits. Orecklin remembers that he was cool to the idea when one of his classmates suggested they bid for Coburg. "I didn't think it was worthwhile financially." Students can make a whole lot more working for IBM or Burroughs. But Orecklin, a professional engineer, now agrees the experience was good. "I'm really enjoying it. It's really a treat."

Arthurs agrees. "It's invaluable especially if you think you'd like to run your own business." She ran her own freelance art firm before beginning her MBA.

Coburg charges one-quarter to one-third less than other consulting firms. Although some of their competition might grumble about undercutting and their use of professors, whom taxpayers subsidize, others don't seem to mind. In fact some downtown firms have even sub-contracted work to Coburg.

Coburg attracted a great deal of respect, Arthurs says. "Here are four people fresh out of marketing who have access to resident academics." Many of their clients simply could not afford to use one of the big consulting firms. "They see us as cost effective." —Roma Sem

OUR MISTAKE

In the Sept. 11 issue of *Dal News* we identified geology department chair Dr. Marcos Zentilli as looking at the mountain in Chile named after him. In fact, the mountain in the photograph is not the extinct Mount Zentilli but another active volcano.

Fingard speaks on Dal's pioneer women

The word "pioneer" usually conjures up images of rugged men and women settling untamed lands — cutting timber, building log cabins, plowing rock-filled fields.

Although Dalhousie isn't an untamed land, it does have its pioneers. In particular there were the women who hacked their way through the thicket of academic prejudice and plowed their way into Dalhousie history.

These pioneers, about 500 of them who attended Dal during the 25-year period beginning in 1881, were the subject of a lecture by history professor Judith Fingard at the Dalhousie Art Gallery.

Fingard spoke about the late 19th, early 20th-century college woman (or "new woman" as she was known), the problems she faced, the battles she won. She spoke to a mixed audience of about 20, who were appropriately surrounded with photographs of the "Pioneer Women at Dalhousie" on exhibit at the gallery.

"About most of (these pioneers) we know very little because their modesty or carelessness, or inefficiency on the part of the administration (President Forrest was also the registrar) ensured that the data that was required at registration was not recorded." The records do show "where they came from, and whether or not they took a degree," but "as many as half the entries didn't include such facts as age, religion or previous education." (Fingard found information on their marital status in a 1937 Alumni Association directory.)

Even with these gaps, "we can say with certainty that most women enrolled in the Arts program, that more women left Dalhousie without a degree than with one; and that more college women remained single"

Of the 500 or so "new women" at Dal, 150 graduated. This doesn't mean the rest failed, Fingard said, but rather that they came to Dalhousie to study certain courses related to their jobs, usually teaching, or were satisfied with a year or two of studies. Some didn't finish because they were ill or couldn't afford it.

Most of the Dal pioneer women came from the Halifax area, were over 20 years old, had a public school education, and did not come directly to Dal from high school. They were not discouraged from attending university (nor were they necessarily encouraged), Fingard said, but "the family's connection with Dalhousie established a tradition of attendance within a large number of families." The casual observer could not assume Dal "served as a finishing school for daughters of the local elite."

The list of Dal's non-graduating pioneers includes Lucy Maud Montgomery, who studied English in 1895-96 under Archibald MacMechan and Frances Theakston, who studied science at Dal in 1886-87. Both were school teachers when they came to Dal. Montgomery wrote *Anne of Green Gables* and Theakston eventually became principal of LeMarchant Street School.

"It is interesting that so many of the early college women chose to remain single. Careers were beginning to provide an alternative to marriage. Normally, one did not both marry and



Four "new women" stroll the campus in 1925 on what is now University Ave.

work . . . though there were exceptions, particularly the partnerships which characterized some medical marriages"

There was Clara Olding, for instance. She was the third woman to graduate with a Dal medicine degree. Her husband-to-be, Arthur Hebb, received his medical degree six years later, in 1902, and as husband and wife they moved to Chester where they practiced for 17 years. Hebb usually took care of rounds while Olding tended the surgery and took care of their four children.

Married working women may have been unusual but single college-educated women like Annie Hamilton were probably even more rare.

"Annie Hamilton, the first female medical graduate remained single throughout her life. Like her counter-

part and I believe necessary in order to give women like her the morale and drive to enable them to combat the discouraging mountain of prejudice and hostility which they encountered in the public sphere."

"She believed in a female culture and attacked male culture when she said, in respect to female doctors: 'There is no danger of a woman, when called to a sick-bed, being too drunk to give attention to the details of the case.'"

"It would have taken a very non-traditional male to love and cherish such strong minded, formidable women," Fingard said. "Many Victorian men found the spirit of the college women totally alien. The cultural adjustment to the 'new women' during women's first quarter century at Dalhousie required a major transforma-

tion in other medical colleges she must have been an extraordinarily strong, confident, thick skinned individual to enter a profession which was entirely male at the time"

"While she was still a student she attacked traditional funeral customs on the grounds that cremation was more hygienic than burial and curbed the spread of infection, and that mourning clothes were an unnecessary and extravagant waste of money."

When she graduated, in 1894, her contemporaries didn't know what to call her. They settled for "doctress."

Hamilton believed in equality of opportunity and "like many women before and since she argued that women were superior: more conscientious and more moral. It was a view that was particularly popular at the

time in the gender notions entertained by men."

This is not to say the "new women" and the "old men" didn't get together from time to time. There were dances and, in the 1890s, a group existed known as the Philomathic Society (characterized by intellectual discussions, debates and speakers) which had both male and female members. But female students couldn't use the gym or the reading room. They couldn't join the Sodales debating society (until the First World War) or the student council. Generally, Dal women were on their own.

In 1899 they formed a society called Delta Gamma. "The organization soon developed its rituals, with an autumn initiation of the new girls, and it organized a wide range of activities — social, intellectual and political."

"Delta Gamma dances were very popular and in due course it was Delta Gamma which sponsored the annual Sadie Hawkins dance. Debates among the members ranged from the frivolous — it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all — to the serious — that women should receive equal wages with men for equal work performed."

They probably should have debated equal housing, because until 1912 Dal had no on-campus residence for women.

"Until 1912 the choices were between the Halifax Ladies College, which was then a boarding school, and the YWCA." But before these were even available the "out of town students at Dalhousie in the 19th century (found) boarding houses (to be) an absolute necessity." (Shirreff Hall didn't open until the autumn of 1923.)

The Alumnae Association formed in 1909 (with Jean Forrest as president and Margaret Newcombe Trueman as honorary president), and set out to provide a residence for out-of-town girls. The driving force behind the project was undoubtedly Dr. Eliza Ritchie of the class of 1887.

The first women's residence, Forrest Hall, on Morris and South Park Streets provided accommodations for 12. Ritchie volunteered as residence warden for the first 18 months but as one student said, "poor old Dr. Ritchie did not have much idea as to rules and regulations."

"It was more like a fraternity house than a residence until Miss Manners became warden in 1914."

Although a second Forrest Hall opened on South Park, opposite the Public Gardens it closed with the onset of the First World War.

After the war Marlborough House opened with room for 24 women. Shirreff Hall followed at which time President MacKenzie proclaimed "that henceforth all out-of-town girls would have to live in university residence."

Fingard went on to discuss the accomplishments of many of Dal's early women graduates, most of whom went into teaching. "Their degrees seem to have given them an advantage over non-degree teachers in the sense that they often went immediately, upon graduation, to the principalships or vice-principalships of schools, including high schools" across the province. Others were part of a "brain drain." They went West or South to take up college positions. "A dozen and a half women who graduated before the war went to Asia and the West Indies as missionaries, the majority as medical missionaries"

These women certainly started something. They influenced men like A.S. MacKerzie, who became Dal president in 1911 and became the first Dal president to hire women faculty. "His faith in what we would call affirmative action grew out of the confidence in women students which the first generation created. Under him, a second generation of women, far more varied than the first . . . picked up where their Victorian pre-mothers left off and pushed the Dalhousie women's experience in higher education towards new horizons."

—Stuart Watson

Dal Women
CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

Quebec's Legal Tradition Unique — Brierley

Quebec's legal education traditions differ from their Canadian and perhaps North American counterparts. Professor John Brierley, of McGill University, said last week at Dal.

"There have been developments (in Quebec) that haven't been duplicated elsewhere in North America," Brierley said at the MacMechan Auditorium during his lecture on "Quebec Legal Education Since 1945: Cultural Paradoxes and Traditional Ambiguities." Brierley, the Sir William Macdonald Professor of Law at McGill, was delivering the Dal law school's 11th annual lecture in the Horace E. Read series.

Quebec's legal system is a "mixed jurisdiction" based on Civil Law and Common Law.

Modern legal education began in 1947 when a full-time three-year legal education became compulsory to practice law.

But it wasn't until the Sixties that legal education showed any real growth in the province. In the Forties, for instance, Quebec had law faculties at McGill, Laval and the Université de Montreal, and a handful of law professors with three hundred students.

By the Sixties there were three additional Francophone law faculties, more than 200 full-time law professors and 3600 students. Université de Montreal now claims the largest law faculty in Canada and the province produces one-third of the country's lawyers.

Legal education has become "big business" in Quebec, Brierley said.

The trend has been aided by the lowest tuition fees in Canada and a relaxing of the pre-legal requirements for admission.

Most law students, Brierley said, are CEGEPS graduates who are 18 and have the equivalent of first-year university.

The idea was to democratize the legal education system but Brierley says many commentators claim that students are not receiving adequate pre-law training. "There's a general lowering of standards and a de-professionalization of law," he said.

In the curriculum he said, there's a decline in the importance of Civil Law and an increased place for public law such as municipal and communication law.

The intent of the law school at the University of Quebec in Montreal is not to turn out professionals in the traditional sense, Brierley said. The curriculum aims to prepare students for radical social change.

In 1972, 58 per cent of law graduates failed their bar exams. Near-riot conditions erupted which resulted in an inquiry into the legal-education system. However, Brierley said none of the inquiry's recommendations were followed.

Instead an office of professions was formed. Lawyers now are accredited by the state. Brierley calls the office "anti-professional."

Quebec law faculties have never held the venerable place of their counterparts in France, Brierley said. "In France the study of law is seen as an intellectual science." In Quebec, "the law faculty is the antechamber of the professional corporations." As a result the faculty has been an "uneasy member of the university community."

The confidence that resulted in the Sixties has been dissipated by financial stringency. Lack of funding has had a "devastating" effect on the libraries and student-teacher ratio is among the worst in Canada, Brierley said. —Roma Senn

Library gets international development grant

The university library has received a \$45,000 grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

These funds will support the purchase of research library materials in the field of international development.

"This grant will enable the library to provide greater support to the many academic and research programs at Dalhousie related to international development," says Dr. Bill Birdsall, the university librarian. The SSHRC grant indicates the important recognition Dal is receiving in the field of international development including the establishment of the Pearson Institute for International Development and the new academic program in International Development Studies.

The grant will buy major microfilm research sets of national development plans, economic surveys, statistical series, census publications and research working papers. This material will build on collections acquired through earlier SSHRC grants for African government documents and resources in British Imperial History.

Bonita Boyd, Shelagh Keene, Alison McNair and Tim Ruggles, university library subject specialists, prepared the grant application with the help of Professors Tim Shaw and Ian McAllister.

The grant, under the council's specialized research collections program, continues the university library's record as one of the major recipients of annual grants under this SSHRC program.

Mason Elected To Sports Hall Of Fame

Susan Mason (MacLeod) became the youngest person elected to the Nova Scotia Sports Hall of Fame on Sept. 14. Mason, 25, was a four-time All-Canadian when she competed for Dalhousie.

She won seven CIAU individual titles and 16 championship medals and was the CIAU female swimmer of the year in 1979. She was never beaten in AUA

championship events. She was named the top female swimmer at the 1977 Canada Games and was ranked number one in the country one year and in the top four two others.

In 1976, she set 62 provincial senior and age-group records. At the national championships that year her time in the 1,500 metre freestyle was 16 seconds faster than the provincial men's record.

India: Economic Development and Cultural Values

Conference Highlights

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3

Opening Remarks: Alasdair Sinclair, Vice-president (Academic and Research), Dalhousie University; Ian McAllister, Chairman, Board of Directors, Pearson Institute; A representative of the Indian High Commission in Ottawa, 2 p.m.

Keynote Address: V. Sathe, Minister for Steel and Mines, Government of India, 2:15 to 3:45 p.m.

Canada's Role in International Development: Lewis Perinbam, Vice-president, CIDA, 3:45 to 5 p.m.

Banquet: Indian Food, McInnes Room, Student Union Building, Tickets \$45, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4

Development and Culture: Steven Marglin, the Walter S. Barker Professor of Economics, 9:30 to 11 a.m.

The Rural Economy and Tribal Society: Sitakanta Mahapatra, Secretary for Tribal Warfare, Government of Orissa, India, 11:15 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Women and Work in India: Krishna Ahojja-Patel, Office of Women Workers' Questions, and Editor of Women at Work, ILO, Geneva, 2 to 3:30 p.m.

Indian Music Today: Trichy Sankaran, Professor of Music, York University, 3:45 to 4:45 p.m.

Display of Artifacts: Introductory lecture by Sarala Sharma, Curator-Designer of India Pavilion in Montreal, 5 p.m.

An Evening of Indian Dance and Music: Featuring Oopalee Operajita, Trichy Sankaran, T. Viswanathan. Sir James Dunn Theatre, Dalhousie Arts Centre, 8 p.m. Tickets \$7.50.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5

Bhumi Devi and Mother Nature: Parallels or Contrasts: Frederique Marglin, Professor of Cultural Anthropology, Smith College, 9:30 to 10:30 a.m.

Women and Higher Education in India: P.N. Das, Professor and Head of the Department of English, Utkal University, 10:45 a.m. to 12 noon.

Human Rights and Sexism in Education in India: Ratna Gosh, Director of Graduate Studies and Research, Faculty of Education, McGill University, 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.

India vs China: Economic Development Performance: E.W. Nalziger, Professor of Economics, Kansas State University, 2:45 to 3:45 p.m.

Values in Indian Thought: Harold Coward, Director of the Calgary Institute for the Humanities, President of the Shastri Institute, 4 to 5 p.m.

Closing Remarks: Ian McAllister, Chairman, Board of Directors, Pearson Institute; Tim Shaw, Executive Director, Pearson Institute; Alan Kennedy, Conference Co-ordinator, 5 p.m.

All of the above sessions take place in the McInnes Room of the Student Union Building and are free and open to the public unless otherwise indicated. For information and to purchase special event tickets, contact the Pearson Institute 1321 Edward St., 424-2142.

Morality and Medicine

The 1985 Dorothy J. Killam Lecture Series presents three distinguished scholars and health educators. Oct. 10, 17 and 24.

All lectures are free and open to the public. They will be held in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, beginning at 8 p.m.

Russia through a Russian's eyes

Winston Churchill described Russia as a riddle wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma.

Dalhousie professor Yuri Glazov, a man who has lived on both sides of the iron curtain, attempts to explain the Russian to North American in his new book, *The Russian Mind Since Stalin's Death* (D. Reidel Publishing Company, 190 Old Derby Street, Hingham, MA02043).

The Russia Glazov depicts is a harsh land ruled by an implacable system but loved by its people. The ordinary Russian can live only on Russian soil, the "land which warms a drunk sleeping on it even during the winter frost."

Glazov left the Soviet Union in the early 1970s when detente briefly helped open the door to the West for dissidents. From the beginning he intended to write a book on Russia but waited until he was better acquainted with North Americans and felt comfortable writing in English.

Glazov says there has been "a wealth" of literature written in Russian about Russia in recent years. "As a rule, this literature has been published outside the USSR by authors who still live in the Soviet Union or who have only recently left it," he writes in his introduction.

Russian authors, Glazov says, have difficulty understanding the Western mentality and "there still exists a gap between the visions of Russians and non-Russians."

He chronicles the plights of the ordinary Russian and the intelligentsia, explores the psychology of Russia's leaders and devotes a chapter to Andrei Sakharov, Boris Pasternak and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, three Nobel Prize winners persecuted to varying degrees after their writings and ideas gained favor in the West.

Glazov also explores the government's cunning use of criminals to strengthen its hold on the people. Many years of war from the 1917 revolution to the 1950s created upheaval and spawned thieves from broken or decimated homes. With people terrorized on a day-to-day basis by criminals, they valued the Communist government as their protector, he says.

After Stalin died in 1953 a widespread amnesty was announced. Glazov quotes Solzhenitsyn: "All the country was submerged by a wave of murderers, bandits and thieves, who had been caught not without difficulty soon after the war."

Glazov writes that the whole country became "terror stricken and the hidden intentions of the authorities to increase the dependence of the population on the government were perhaps realized."

Drinking, which is now officially recognized as a problem, is a way of life for many Russians. People don't have high expectations. Glazov recounts the time he was in hospital and asked another patient, a truck driver, what he would request if he were to die in the morning and had three wishes. "In that case I'd need a good bottle of booze and a broad." There was no third wish.

Russian politics lead the people to act schizophrenically, exhibiting "behavioral bilingualism," one of Stalin's many legacies.

By this, Glazov means that in public or at work Russians say what the authorities want to hear but speak their own, sometimes extreme opinions in private.

Dissidents don't get much sympathy from the ordinary Russian.

"There has traditionally been a gap between the intelligentsia and the common Russian," Glazov says. "The common Russian is highly critical of the intelligentsia. To a great extent they consider them a source of trouble. They don't think they are very sincere, but when members of the intelligentsia become sincere and become dissidents, the common Russians don't care about them very much. Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, unfortunately, are not the people they follow."

However, Glazov says part of the reason for this is the Russian people are misinformed on Sakharov's situation.

Intellectuals are often mistrusted because the common people still associate them with the nobility.

In some ways, the current Russian regime is reminiscent of the country under the czars, with the rulers keeping a tight rein on the country. "But it would be simplistic to qualify the existing power as only reminding us of Czardom. Khrushchev, Andropov, Chernenko and, especially Gorbachev, come from the common people. This is perhaps the strength of the system — it absorbs individuals from within the depth of the people."

The ultimate concern of the Russian people isn't freedom of speech; it's the living standards of the workers, Glazov says. There is, of course, selective freedom of speech, with writers able to comment freely on the Holocaust of the Second World War but no mention of the induced famine in the Ukraine in the 1930s which killed "up to seven or eight million people."

Russian authorities continue to deny this happened. "This is one of the shrieking pages of Russian history," Glazov says.



Dr. Yuri Glazov, (right) of the Russian department, presents University Librarian Bill Birdsall with a copy of his new book. (Carlos photo)

Glazov characterizes the current regime as neo-Stalinist. "Khrushchev's attempt to dethrone Stalin failed. And those who like Gorbachev's energy will be reasonable in praising him when we see real liberation in internal and foreign policy. But there is no evidence he will follow such a path."

The common people respected Stalin's power and regarded him as "Khozayin" (master of the house). The intelligentsia hated Stalin but the common people like him, at least in retrospect,

because he was the master, a man who kept the country strong.

Basically, human beings are the same everywhere, Glazov says, with the same motivations, impulses and the same positive and negative features. "But the Russian people are different, having been shaped for centuries under difficult circumstances. There is a tremendous patience in the nation and an ability to endure for years what others wouldn't put up with for a week." — Ed MacLellan

India to permeate campus next week

The sounds and sights of India will permeate the Dalhousie campus from October 3-6 as the Lester Pearson Institute for International Development hosts an entertaining and educational conference, "India: Development and Cultural Value."

Organizer Alan Kennedy says the four-day event will examine changes that might occur in the cultural values of the world's largest democracy as economic development speeds ahead. True to its purpose, this conference will feature a show of traditional culture with an extensive display of Indian clothing and jewellery, an evening of music and dance and a banquet of Indian cuisine, along with lectures that will examine issues affecting present and future Indian life.

"This conference will give a human angle to economic development," says Kennedy. "What happens to daily life, the role of women, the family, when put under pressure by economic forces?"

Representatives of the Indian government, professors from numerous universities and others will speak during the conference. They'll examine the woman's place in India, the country's rural economy and tribal society, development and culture, and more.



Oopalee Operajita, an internationally recognized Indian dancer, will perform during an evening of Indian music and dance Oct. 4 at 8 p.m. at the Sir James Dunn Theatre.

Rather than questioning such issues in isolation from cultural values, events like the display of Indian artifacts will bring reality to the conference. The curator of the Indian Pavilion in Montreal will show more than \$36,000 worth of jewellery, clothing and embroideries at the Killam Library on Oct. 4. That evening, the Sir James Dunn Theatre will be transformed into an Indian stage with the sounds of the mrdangam drum and a traditional flutist. Entertainment also includes the energetic and rhythmic movements of internationally recognized Indian dancer, Oopalee Operajita.

For a literally true taste of India, Thursday night's banquet will cater to both vegetarians and non-veggers.

Kennedy says the conference will be an educational event for the entire community. Full details can be obtained from the Pearson Institute (424-2038), or Professor Kennedy (424-3384/2541). Tickets for the banquet and cultural evening are available by calling those numbers or contacting Iqbal's Grocery on Robie Street. —June Davidson

OUR MISTAKE

Continuing Education is a senior academic unit. We incorrectly identified it in the Sept. 11 issue of *Dal News*.

Research 86: Fascinating but esoteric

The Research 86 series of lectures and colloquia was billed as an exploration of ideas that drive research development — ideas that could change the world.

Dalhousie hosted the first sessions Dr. Andrew MacKay as honorary chair. Seven federal agencies — National Research Council, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, Medical Research Council, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Economic Council of Canada, Science Council of Canada and the Law Reform Commission — sponsored the year-long cross-Canada series.

After the three-day event at the Dalhousie Arts Centre, Monty Mosher, of the Halifax Herald, wrote in an op-ed page article "... some of the best minds in Canada took a hard look at technology and its social implications."

"Scientists, researchers and academics talked about... mythology, micro-technology, cybernetics... With a promise to explore implications of research on problems of universal concern, the colloquium couldn't have had a higher purpose."

But in the end, Mosher said, the medium proved to be the message: Science without the wizardry and magic, isn't popular.

After describing some of Research 86's problems and poor attendances, Mosher said the real flaw, as one participant had said, was that "It's a shame we have academics talking to academics about democracy."

Nevertheless, most of the erudite lecturers or panelists had some fascinating if at times esoteric things to say about the social implications of science and technology.

Dr. Vaira Vikis-Freibergs, a professor of psychology at the University of Montreal and vice-chair of the Science Council of Canada, set the stage for the speakers who followed her:

Plato had yearned for a society of perfect men. His longing had lost none of its poignancy, and the age-old concern — what could human beings do to make life better and more humane for all? — had not changed.

Today we believed that continued progress in science technology was the major, if not the only, means of building a better society. But more and more serious thinkers were questioning the value of science and technology. Science had given us life-saving drugs but it had also given us addicting drugs and toxic chemicals. Unprecedented wealth had followed the technological revolution and the growth in industry, but so had the spoiling of nature and pollution of the environment.

So, had science fulfilled the dream of the Royal Society's founders, who had said that science's aim was the advancement of knowledge for the betterment of mankind? Some research scientists would say yes. The man in the street would say yes, but...

While we had powerful tools to build a good society, we still did not have simple answers to complex problems. Problems would probably always be with us, so the solutions were up to us.

Any society, said Vikis-Freibergs, would be only as good as the individuals who composed it could dream it. And it would only be good if they had the collective will to transform it.

Education was one solution. A good member of society should be scientifically literate, but people also needed education in the humanities, with emphasis on the arts, on creativity, but without the rigid structures of today.

In a dialogue with Dr. William G. Tattou, professor of medicine at the University of Toronto and vice-president of research at Toronto Western Hospital, Dr. James M. Ham, professor of science, technology and public policy at the University of Toronto, said that some developments raised questions about the nature of man, about what it meant to be human, about the rights of man in a world where machines might be conscious and where longevity might be available at a price. Ham said that Alfred Whitehead had once said: "Each profession makes progress, but it is progress in its own groove... But there is no groove of abstractions which is adequate for the comprehension of human life."

But then I tell you that my idea is to set up a nuclear power plant. An economically stable region would probably say no to the idea. But an area with high unemployment and a depressed economy like Cape Breton might find the idea palatable.

Science sought its legitimacy on the grounds of human basic curiosity, but there was nothing morally neutral about technology: Everything from the Salk polio vaccine to the nuclear bomb belonged under the heading of technology.

The modern technological system had adhered largely to Francis Bacon's dictum of almost four centuries ago: "The true and lawful goal of the sciences is none other than this: that human life be endowed with new discoveries and powers."

Tattou took another approach. He said that scientists, unfortunately, did not communicate particularly well with each other at times, let alone with the public. Yet people had a responsibility to be scientifically literate.

Science was on the threshold of altering the process of brain-aging and at the same time we had almost reached the wall in our ability to develop artificial intelligence. It should not be forgotten that, if technology went awry, there could be such a development as artificial stupidity.

Artificial intelligence today was much oversold. Computers were analogous to the steam engine in that they relieved men of the necessity of doing boring jobs, yet our worst fears were of the "thinking robot."

Dr. William Irwin Thompson, author and founding director of the Lindsafame Association, New York, believed that western society was on the edge of a radical new historic situation that required different ways of thinking about science, culture, the economy and man's place in the world.

Science was a myth of the industrial culture, a myth that responded to government funding, intense research and reams of data, but failed to integrate the information with the crucial questions of who we were, where we came from and where we were going.

As during the Renaissance, science should be involved with art because artists had always led the way in creating new modes of consciousness that responded to changing reality. Tech-

nology, art and science were all dancing together marvellously and informing each other, but scientists did not often recognize the artistic contribution. The British punk movement, for example, seemed to understand the future of the working class as a creative art group and their being involved in the fashion industry and music would have a more effective return on investment than any of Margaret Thatcher's involvement in nuclear arms. The arms was itself another outdated myth, the myth of power.

Grants to scientists who worked behind locked laboratory doors would no longer provide the answers needed to respond to the changes in the world. Rather, myths and macro-thinking had to return to their proper place in science, in labs that were open and that encouraged the human imagination to look beyond the present reality to prepare for the future.

Andrew R. Thompson, a professor of law and director of the Westwater Research Centre at the University of British Columbia, offered definitions and some history of citizen participation in a representative democracy, the changing circumstances of public participation, democracy by polls and participation by public interest advocacy.

Any failings were the failings of democracy itself. John Stuart Mill, in his "Representative Government," had argued that the ideal form of representative democracy required participation by all the citizens. Its requirements were equal opportunity to participate, voluntarism, fair process and reasoned debate.

But future developments in communications technology could not finess these requirements. They could only help us to fulfill them. Polled decisions would not be democratic, and polling had to remain only as an aid to decision-making.

Three students taking part in a panel discussion on electronic polling of the electorate agreed that such a system would not be likely to enhance the democratic process.

Suzanne Krista, a University of New Brunswick engineering student, said that even if everyone had access to such a system, it was debatable whether the "silent majority" would ever take part. The system would be useful in answering questions that required more than a "yes, no or undecided" answer. Many people were ill-informed about public issues and the case for democracy would not be furthered through electronic polling on every public issue. It was better to leave questions to the paid representatives.

Susan Doiron, a program analyst who graduated from Holland College, Charlottetown, disagreed, saying that electronic polling had exciting possibilities and that Canadians would become more active in the polling process.

Shari Wall, a home economics student at Mount Saint Vincent University and president of the student coun-

cil, said the disadvantages outweighed the benefits but the system could provide information on public issues. It should be an aid to the democratic process, not a replacement for it.

Tim Daley, a political science student at Dalhousie, thought electronic polling fitted the theory of direct democracy as opposed to participatory democracy. But he would be wary of the advent of the techno-politician, a person who could use the technology better than he could use his head. The widespread use of polls was already of concern. Our politicians had been handcuffed to make hard decisions because public opinion did not support those decisions.

An industrialist, an archbishop, a union leader and a university administrator took part in another panel discussion.

M.J. Regis Duffy, president of Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd., argued that Atlantic Canada had to turn from its dependency on its traditional resource base — forestry, fishing — to research, development and production in high technology.

He agreed it would not be easy. There was almost no private investment in research and development in the region, nor were there any real incentives to carry it out. But a high-tech industry could be achieved by providing economic incentives to small-scale businesses.

Archbishop James M. Hayes of Halifax said we needed to read the signs of the times in industry and commerce — and "go with them." We had to look away from the concept of individual rights if they short-changed the rights of the community, because the future would not be determined by what we did as individuals but what we did as a community.

John F. Kane, international representative of the Energy and Chemical Workers Union, focused on stress which, he said, was one of the biggest problems in society today. Stress was in the workplace and in the home, and the two were not unrelated.

Canada was losing between \$10 billion and \$25 billion per year because of time lost due to stress-related illnesses. A major cause of stress in the workplace was the predictability — or lack of predictability — and security of employment. Job hazards and job requirements also played a major role. A healthy workplace would help the economy and society as a whole.

One solution was for management and labor to remain in close touch with each other to help to alleviate situations where stress might occur.

Dr. J.J. MacDonald, executive vice-president of St. Francis Xavier University, believed that research and development had to be marketed to the public, acknowledging the risks and benefits of three main concerns: health, freedom and the economy.

"Suppose I had an idea that would bring hundreds of jobs into the Cape Breton area. It would provide jobs, lower power rates and a number of other benefits... But then I tell you that my idea is to set up a nuclear power plant. An economically stable region would probably say no to the idea. But an area with high unemployment and a depressed economy like Cape Breton might find the idea palatable."

Nurses get grant to study hip replacement



Instructors at Dal's School of Nursing, Shirley Wong (left), Julia Wong and Tania Nofde examine an artificial hip joint. The three will be involved in a two-year \$97,000 research project that will study how people adjust to having an artificial hip. (Davidson photo)

Two lively and enthusiastic sisters, who both teach nursing at Dalhousie, have received \$97,144 from Health and Welfare Canada to develop an educational program for people who have a hip surgically replaced.

In 1978, almost 9,000 Canadians underwent total hip replacement. Shirley Wong and her sister, Julia, say there's been practically no research in North America aimed at helping these patients readjust to life with a plastic cup and a metal ball planted in their hip joint.

The Wongs plan to develop an educational program for such patients. They expect their findings will not only make life easier for the patients, but will save money for hospitals.

The research will involve 150 total hip replacement patients at three Metro hospitals. Through hospital and home follow-up visits, the Wongs will develop an educational program, comprised of a pamphlet and a videotape, that will help patients learn such tasks as how to tie their shoes without bending over, how to take a bath without sitting in the tub and how to handle the feelings of frustration that can follow such surgery.

The Wongs believe the research will be significant to patient, medical and

nursing communities. An aging population means a growing number of people, most suffering from osteoarthritis, will require total hip replacement.

Currently, there's a one year waiting list for such operations. When patients do enter hospital, they usually tie up beds for 30 days at a time — longer than someone who undergoes coronary bypass surgery. The Wongs say an educational program will also save hospital money because earlier patient discharges after hip replacements will be possible.

Several other professionals will be involved in the two-year project, including community health nurse, Tania Nofde, and orthopedic surgeon, Dr. R. H. Vabsley with the Victoria General Hospital.

Already, the Wongs have received requests from the United States for results of their research.

The Wongs say this is only the second time a government grant has been awarded to Dalhousie's School of Nursing, and, not surprisingly, they got the other, too. That time, the sisters received \$14,000 to develop a pamphlet called, "What is a Total Hip Replacement?" — June Davidson

WUSC trip "wonderful" — Gibling

Dalhousie geology professor Martin Gibling recently spent a "wonderfully stimulating" six weeks in Thailand as part of a student-professor group organized by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC).

Thirty Canadian students and three professors travelled throughout the country researching such aspects of Thailand's development as agriculture, education, health, tourism and the refugee problem.

"I learned a tremendous amount," said Gibling, who taught geology at Chiang Mai University in Northern Thailand from 1978 to 1981. "There were detailed seminars of subjects I'd never studied."

For the students, whom Gibling described as "pretty bright, it was their first experience in a Third World country."

"At first many had the idea they were going to change the Third World," said Gibling. "As time passed they realized they weren't. But they realized they were getting a detailed, up-to-date understanding of life in the Third World."

WUSC is an international organization which had its beginnings both in Europe and in Canada in 1920. It held its first international seminar in 1946, after the Second World War, in order to bring together students in a spirit of international co-operation.

The seminar aims to give talented Canadian students first-hand exposure to the issues and problems of development. In addition to funding from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) students have to raise \$2,500 themselves. They are supported by alumni, church and service groups.

People such as Liberal MP Don Johnston and Marc Lalonde, a former Liberal finance minister, have been through the WUSC seminar.

Gibling enjoyed being with the students. "It was wonderful dealing with that calibre of student." They represented disciplines ranging from political science to law and medicine and came from 17 Canadian universities and every province but Prince Edward Island.

The group, which included John Rogge, a Winnipeg demographer, and Penny Van Esteric, a York University anthropology professor, spent 10 days in Bangkok — "it's an incredible place" — where Thai and Western officials gave lectures.

Officials discussed the country's successful family planning program. The group also met army officials who are heavily involved in development.

Thailand, a country of 45 million, borders Malaysia to the south, Burma to the west, Laos to the north and northeast and Kampuchea to the east.

They visited a refugee camp inside Thailand and another on the Kampuchean border.

Gibling, who speaks Thai and had worked as a camp volunteer in 1979, said camp conditions had improved. He was there at a desperate time as Kampuchians fled the brutal Khmer Rouge regime.

"There's a much better set up," he said. "Housing is quite adequate." The number of refugees has dropped from 110,000 to 40,000. But for the unfortunate refugees on the border the situation is more precarious. Guerrillas often attack the camp.

Three of the students spent additional time in the Thai camp studying Western and traditional medicine and the economic situation. They wondered if the camps could become self-sufficient. They can't, Gibling says.

All the students will produce a report which the three faculty advisors will

edit to about 30 to 40 pages. Copies will be sent to WUSC and other development agencies.

WUSC will hold next year's seminar in Mauritius, a French island in the

Indian Ocean. Applicants should be fluent in French.

For more information, get in touch with Dean Ted Marriot, the chair of the WUSC committee on campus.



A group of WUSC students and UN officials at the Khao-I-Dang Refugee Camp on the Kampuchean border in July. (Gibling photo)

ACADEMIC NOTES

CHEMISTRY STUDENT WINS COMPETITION

Outstanding Dal chemistry student Jan Friedrich is one of four winners in the undergraduate student competition for poster presentations on research projects presented in June at the 68th Annual Conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

His paper, "Isotope effects on NMR chemical shifts," was based on research carried out under the supervision of Prof. R.E. Wasylshen. The \$600 prize was divided among the four winners.

Friedrich won a 1985 Rhodes Scholarship.

J.H. STEWART REID MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

Applications are now being accepted for the J.H. Stewart Reid Memorial Fellowship for graduate studies in 1986-87.

The fellowship is worth \$5,000 and is tenable at any Canadian university. The deadline for applications is Feb. 28, 1986.

For further information and application forms write to: Awards Officer, Canadian Association of University Teachers, 75 Albert St., Suite 1001, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5E7.

ERNEST W. GUPTILL MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES

Professor Ronald W. P. Drever, of the California Institute of Technology and Glasgow University, will discuss "The Search for Gravitational Waves from the Stars: new developments using laser interferometry" at a public lecture Oct. 7.

On Nov. 4 Professor Werner Israel of the University of Alberta will discuss "A Romp Through Relativity and Cosmology."

Both lectures, hosted by the physics department, will be held at 8 p.m. in Theatre B of the Tupper Building.

COPYRIGHT LECTURE

The School of Library Service is sponsoring a lecture on "Copyright and Educational Media" at 11:45 a.m., Sept. 27 in the MacMechan auditorium of the Killam Library.

The speaker is Bernard Hart, assistant director, Educational Media Services, Nova Scotia.

AUCC FOREIGN GRAD AWARDS 1986-87

The Association of University and Colleges of Canada is accepting applications for the 1986-87 Foreign Graduate Awards.

These awards are offered by Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia for study in those countries.

Although the conditions of these awards vary, the deadline for all applications is Oct. 31, 1985. For further information contact: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Scholarship Administration Services, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5N1.

TYP READING SERIES

Micmac poet Rita Joe will read from her work on Oct. 9 as part of the Transition Year Program's fall reading series.

The reading will be held at the Canadian Book Information Centre at 4:30.

Dionne Brand, a Caribbean writer now living in Toronto, will read from his work later in the fall.

The series started last week with a reading by fantasy writer Charles Saunders.

CHANDLER TO LECTURE IN NB

Dr. Frank Chandler, a Dal pharmacy professor, will present the eighth B. Trevo Pugsley lecture at the Annual Pharmacy Refresher Course in Saint John, N.B., Oct. 6 and 7.

AUCC COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada is accepting applications for scholarships tenable in Commonwealth countries.

The scholarships are open to Canadian citizens for post-graduate study in most fields.

The deadline for applications is Oct. 31, 1985 for study in the United Kingdom, Uganda, Trinidad, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Jamaica, India, Hong Kong and Dec. 31, 1985 for New Zealand, Australia and Ghana.

For information and applications write to: Scholarship Administration Services, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5N1.



Meel Lola, a life-size student who has just started library school. Kathy Dennis, a Master of Library Service student, made Lola as a mascot for the school. (Carlos photo)

IN MEMORIAM

ANDREW J. ROSS

Andrew J. Ross, of administrative computing, died last Thursday in the Dartmouth General Hospital at the age of 56.

Ross, who served for 16 years in the Royal Canadian Navy, had been at Dal since 1967, first as a student, graduating in 1971 with a BA (Honors) in French. That year he started work in the Language Lab. He moved on to work in Administrative Systems, then to the Computer Centre and eventually Administrative Computing. His daughter, Nancie, who is also a program analyst in Administrative Computing, says he "loved working with computers."

He was a member of the Grace United church and past president of the Dartmouth Toastmasters Club.



Andrew Ross

SPORTS

FIELD HOCKEY

The field hockey Tigers play at home this weekend in a pair of AUAA contests. The University of Moncton is the first challenger at 3 p.m. on Saturday and on Sunday at 1 p.m. the Tigers play Acadia University. Both games will be played on Studley Field.

ARMCHAIR TIGERS

The Armchair Tigers will hold their first sports trivia contest on Sept. 30 in the Growood Lounge. Registration starts at 7 p.m. and the action begins at 8 p.m.

The contest is open to anyone over the age of 19. There is no registration fee.

SOCCER

The men's soccer team will also have the home field advantage this weekend when they take on the University of New Brunswick, Saturday at 1 p.m. and the University of Moncton, Sunday at 3 p.m.

LOBSTER POT TOURNAMENT

The Lobster Pot Hockey Tournament is just around the corner. Teams vying for this year's title include the defending champions from the University of Moncton and the defending CIAU champions from York University. The tournament gets underway Oct. 11 with the championship game to be played on Oct. 13.

UPDATE YOUR LISTING

The telephone listings in the Halifax-Dartmouth telephone directory are being updated.

Intab Ali, who's in charge of Dal's phone system, wants all departments to check their listing in the phone book and call him or Corinne Burk at 3472 with any changes. The deadline for changes is Oct. 15.

Ali adds that departments are responsible for all charges incurred for phone book listings.

WORKPLACE HUSTLE

The Dalhousie sexual harassment advisory committee will sponsor *The Workplace Hustle*, a film about sexual harassment.

The film, narrated by actor Ed Asner, will be aired Sept. 25 at 12:30 p.m. in Theatre B, Tupper Building; Sept. 26 at 7:30 p.m. at the SUB; and on Sept. 27 at 12:30 p.m. in Theatre B of the Tupper.

NEW ATHLETIC COMMITTEE FORMED

President Andrew MacKay has formed a special advisory committee to comment on the place of athletics and the appropriate balance and priority among intramurals, club and varsity sports.

If you have comments or suggestions send them to: The secretary, President's Advisory Committee on Athletics, Dalplex, Dalhousie University, B3H 3J5.

SIGMA CHI WINS AWARD

The Sigma Chi fraternity chapter at Dal received an award in recognition of outstanding performance in student activity, scholarship and leadership along with campus, community, faculty and alumni relations.

The award was presented at the fraternity's 38th annual Leadership Training Workshop held in Ohio in August. Dal's chapter was one of 75 winners of the award. There are 192 active Sigma Chi fraternities.

CHURCH SERVICES

King's College Chapel (Anglican), at the Coburg Road entrance to the University of King's College, holds a Sunday sermon and Sung Eucharist at 11 a.m., followed by coffee hour, and an evening service and evensong at 7 p.m.

On Thursdays, there's a 5 p.m. high mass and sermon followed by a reception.

On Fridays there's a 5 p.m. solemn evensong and student meditation at 5 p.m.

A daily said service is held Monday through Saturday at 8 a.m., 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Everyone is welcome.

For more information contact Rev. Dr. G. R. Bridge, Room 310 at the SUB, 2287 or 455-7971.

UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE OFFICERS TO MEET IN HALIFAX

Conference officers from 50 Canadian universities will meet in Halifax Oct. 6 to 9 to examine the role of campus conference centres.

The conference officers, members of the Canadian University and College Conference Officers Association, will discuss how campus conference operations fit into a university mandate; how to market, promote, and profit from university facilities; and, in a session open to the public, they'll discuss how to develop and co-ordinate continuing education programs for senior citizen, sport, youth and other special interest groups.

In addition, participants will exchange information on computer usage, stress and personnel management.

PROGRAM FOR FIRE OFFICERS

Continuing Education's municipal program is offering a four-year administrative training program for fire officials in the Maritimes.

The four-year \$140,000 contract signed among the Municipal Administration Program, the Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board and the Fire Chiefs Association, will cover home and seminar instruction.

Topics include fire company leadership, administrative planning and relations with local government departments.

The first instruction module begins in January.

OVERHEAD PROJECTOR SHORTAGE

Due to the shortage of overhead projectors all users must let audio visual services in the Life Sciences Centre know the times and days that they are needed.

The shortage requires users to share and schedule to meet the demand.

We attempt to place projectors in all rooms that use them frequently, says A.V. manager Margaret White, but at times they must be moved from location to location, so we must know your scheduling needs.

STILL LIVING TOGETHER

Next month Dalhousie will host "Still Living Together: Recent Trends and Future Directions in Canadian Regional Development."

The School of Public Administration with sponsor the national conference on Oct. 18 and 19 with The Canadian Regional Science Association and The Association for Canadian Studies.

Topics include regional development trends, ownership integration and firm size and technology, energy and human resources.

For more information contact William Coffey, School of Public Administration.

CAREER DAYS

The International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce (AIESEC) is sponsoring Career Days on Sept. 26 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the lobby of the Student Union Building.

At Career Days students can get information on companies and career opportunities.

DAL'S A NETNORTH MEMBER

Dalhousie will soon be a member of NetNorth, a computer network that provides file and message transfer facilities among many Canadian universities. NetNorth also allows Dalhousie to connect to BitNet, which serves hundreds of American universities, and to other networks in Europe and Asia. As soon as system testing is completed, guidelines for using NetNorth will be published in the UCIS newsletter.

THIS NEWSPAPER CAN BE RECYCLED

The Institute for Resource and Environmental Studies saves its paper and cardboard for recycling. Your department could do the same.

Contact Judy Read at 3632 for details.

CATHOLIC MASSES AT DAL

Catholic mass is held Sundays at 7 p.m. in the MacMechan Room of the Killam Library. Weekday masses are held in Room 318 of the SUB at 12:35 p.m.

JOBS

At press time, the following positions were vacant. Members of the Dalhousie Staff Association will receive preference during the

DSA POSITIONS

Technician 4 (nurse), Family Medicine, \$23,102 - \$28,173 (posted Sept. 5).
 Clerk 3 (provisional), Space Management, \$14,834 - \$18,090 (posted Sept. 16).
 Clerk 3, Registrar's Office, \$14,834 - \$18,090 (posted Sept. 23).
 Clerk-Typist 2 (provisional), Registrar's Office (admissions), \$13,027 - \$15,886 (posted Sept. 23).
 Clerk 4, Registrar's Office, \$16,647 - \$20,301 (posted Sept. 24).
 Clerk 2, Financial Services, \$13,027 - \$15,886 (posted Sept. 24).
 Technician 4, Community Health and Epidemiology, \$23,102 - \$28,173 (posted Sept. 25).

job posting period for DSA jobs. For more information please visit the Staffing and Job Evaluation Office, Room 12, Arts and Administration building.

ADMINISTRATION POSITIONS

Office Systems Specialist, ADM-06 (provisional), Administrative Computing Services, \$29,333 - \$35,987 (posted July 30).
 Purchasing and Materials Manager, ADM-08, Financial Services, \$39,461 - \$48,232 (posted Aug. 28).
 Director of Credit Services, ADM-07 (provisional), Continuing Education, \$34,017 - \$41,780 (posted Sept. 4).
 Administrative Assistant, ADM-04 (provisional), Financial Services, \$21,839 - \$28,493 (posted Sept. 9).
 Assistant Dean of Women, ADM-04 (provisional), Shirreff Hall, \$21,839 - \$28,493 (posted Sept. 27).

CLASSIFIED

If you have something to sell or rent, or if you want to buy something, this space is reserved for you. *Dal News* will list your private classified ad free of charge for two issues. Just mail us your submission (please keep it as short as possible) in care of Dal News, Public Relations, Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3J5. Please include a phone number where you can be reached during the day. Phone numbers will be published only on request. Sorry, we cannot accept placements over the phone. To cancel an ad, call 424-3643. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot assume responsibility for errors. Deadline for submissions is Tuesday at noon, the week before publication.

WANTED: Drive from Fairview to and from SUB, Mon. to Fri., 8:30 - 4:30 (hours flexible). Call 443-7392 (after 6 p.m.).

FOR SALE: 1979 Chevrolet Malibu station wagon, auto, PS, PB, 305-V8, rust proofed. \$2,390. Call 443-0202.

FOR SALE: 1978 Honda Civic, 4-speed, sunroof, AM-FM cassette, new muffler, \$850. 1981 Dodge Colt, 4-speed, excellent condition, \$3,750. Zelco Girl's 3-speed bike, good condition, \$40. Call Tang at 424-7060 (work) or 455-2736 (home).

FOR SALE: 1979 Chev half-ton, excellent condition. Has fully-equipped camper. One owner. Phone Rod at 426-5426 (days) or 826-7409 (after 6).

FOR SALE: 1983 Ford Escort. Excellent condition. Deluxe two-tone, three-door hatchback, 25,000 km, 4 cyl., auto, pwr. brakes and steering, sunroof, AM-FM cassette with amplifier. Lady driven. Asking \$6,800. Call 8801 (days) or 455-1617 (evenings) and ask for Cathy.

FOR SALE: Hazeltime Esprit 6310 smart terminal (used four months) and 300 BAUD modem. \$500. Call 448-6982.

FOR RENT: Four-bedroom house in central Halifax. Furnished. Available Aug. or early Sept. 1985 (dates negotiable) until June 1986. \$850 per month plus utilities. Call Jane or Steve, weekdays after 6 p.m. at 454-4015.

FOR SALE: Large, spacious, well-kept bungalow. Fully-insulated, wood stove, in Wedgewood Park. Possible in-law suite, large cultivated lot. \$122,900. Phone 443-1623.

FOR RENT: Two-bedroom apartment in Park Victoria. \$679 utilities included. Call 429-3377 between 12 and 9 p.m.

FOR SALE: 1978 Chevrolet Nova. Blue, 4-door. Good condition. 71,000 miles. 250 CID six cylinder engine. \$1,900. Call Steve at 469-5252.

FOR SALE: 1978 Chevrolet Nova, 4-door, power steering, power brakes, V-8, 61,000 km, 5 new tires plus two snows, excellent condition, \$2,000. 455-5504.

FOR SALE: 30-inch GE range, gold, self cleaning oven, excellent condition. Stainless steel large single sink with taps, 24-inch and 30-inch mahogany slab doors, mahogany kitchen cabinet doors, assorted sizes with hardware. Phone 443-4663 anytime.

WANTED: Full-size washer and dryer in excellent working order. Phone 435-7774 after 6 p.m.

FOR SALE: Hitachi HT-1 turntable and Hitachi HA-22 amplifier (30 watts per channel) and Sound Dynamics speakers (1 1/2 years old). \$600. Also, 19-inch Magnasonic color TV, 3 years old. Call Mike at 423-6022 or 425-3999.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, Sept. 26

ON STAGE AT THE COHN: Terry Kelly, our own local talent and he's on the move. 8 p.m. For more information call 424-COHN.

BIOLOGY DEPT. SEMINAR: Collaborative and Contract Research with Industry and Government. Robert Fournier and Christine Nielsen. Dalhousie Univ. Room 2970, LSC. 11:30 a.m.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM: Renal Stone Disease & Hypertension, in cooperation with the Departments of Urology & Nephrology. Dalhousie Univ. internists, urologists, nephrologists, house staff and interested family physicians welcome. For more information call 428-2469.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE LECTURE: Copyright and Educational Media. Mr. Bernard Hart, Asst. Director, Education Media Services, Nova Scotia. MacMechan Auditorium, Killam Library, 11:45 a.m.

FRIDAY AT FOUR LECTURE: Angina Pectoris Revisited: Vindication of the Biopsychosocial Approach. Dr. Jack H. Medalie, Dorothy Jones Weatherhead Professor & Chairman, Family Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Lecture Theatre A, Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building.

VOLUNTEER BUREAU/HELP LINE CONF.: Mr. Reg Craig, Prof. of Communication Skills at the Maritime School of Social Work will be the key speaker. Sept. 27-29. For more information contact Lee Larson — 422-8029.

CHEMISTRY DEPT. SEMINAR: Local Dynamics, Phase Transitions and Transport Phenomena in Ionic Solids. Dr. W. Abriel, Inst. Among Chem. Univ., Hannover, W. Germany. Chemistry Bldg., Room 215, 1:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 29

SUNDAY FILM SERIES: Mass Appeal. Cohn Auditorium, 8 p.m., box office information 424-COHN.

MONDAY, Sept. 30

GEOLOGY DEPT. SEMINAR: Casablanca — A Case History of the Exploration, Discovery, and Development of Spain's Largest Oilfield. Mr. Raymond James Kerker, Vice-president, Special Projects, Canada Northwest Energy Limited. Geology Dept., Room 2895, LSC, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1

DAL FILM SERIES: Dark Circle: A Film About the Nuclear Arms Buildup. USA, 1983, color, 90 min. This powerful documentary is a contemporary portrait of the nuclear age. Screenings: Tuesday at 12 noon, MacAloney Room; 8 p.m., Art Gallery. Free admission.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2

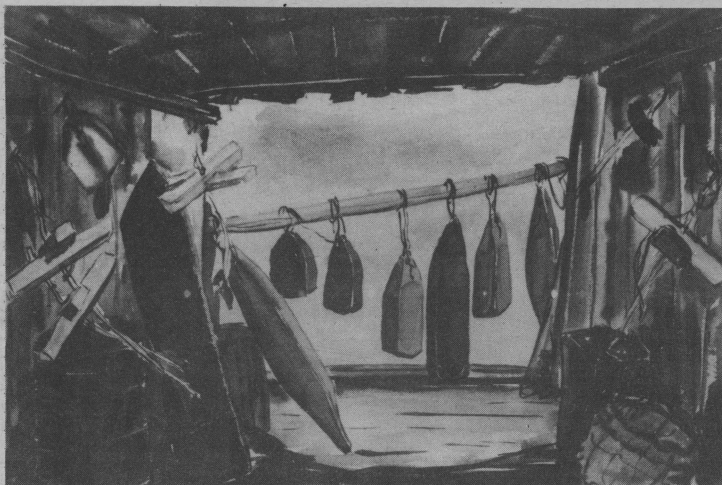
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE LECTURE: Menus vs. Keywords: How Users Search. Dr. Michael Lesk, Division Manager of Computer Science Research, Bell Communications Research, Morristown, New Jersey, 11:30 a.m. MacMechan Aud., Killam Library. Please confirm time and place with library school office, 424-3656.

OCEANOGRAPHY SEMINAR: The impact of grazing by planktonic ciliates in situ. Dian Gifford, Dalhousie University. Oceanography conference room, 3rd. floor, 4-5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 3

ON STAGE AT THE COHN: Les Grands Ballet Canadien. 8 p.m. Box office information 424-COHN. Oct. 3, 4 & 5.

BIOLOGY DEPT. SEMINAR: Grazing of the Spring Bloom in the New York Bight. Sharon Smith, Brookhaven National Laboratories, LSC, Room 2970, 11:30 a.m.



Alleen Meagher's Glory Hole, a circa 1952 watercolor on exhibit at the Dalhousie Art Gallery until Oct. 27.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4

FRIDAY AT FOUR LECTURE: Management of Early Carcinoma of the Vulva. Dr. Felix N. Rutledge, the H.B. Atlee Visiting Lectureship, Head, Dept. of Gynecology, M.D. Anderson Hospital & Tumor Institute, Un. of Texas, Houston, Texas. Lecture Theatre A, Tupper Medical Bldg.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION: Advanced Trauma Life Support Provider Course. This course is for all physicians with emergency room responsibilities. L.W.K. For more information call 424-2061.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6

DALHOUSIE FILM SERIES: Hammett. Cohn auditorium, 8 p.m. Box office information 424-COHN.

MONDAY, Oct. 7

ON STAGE AT THE COHN: Run For Your Wife. Hilarious British comedy from West End London. 8 p.m. Box office information 424-COHN. Oct. 7, 8 & 9.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8

DAL FILM SERIES: Killing Us Softly: Advertisings' Image of Women. WFB, 1979, color, 28 min. Ways of Seeing (Nude or Naked?) BBC, 1974, color, 30 min. Footbinding, 1978, b/w, 6 min. Size 10, Susan Lambert & Sarah Gibson, 1978, color, 18 min. Screenings: Tuesday at 12 noon, MacAloney Room, 8 p.m. Art Gallery. Free.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

OCEANOGRAPHY DEPT. SEMINAR: Can chlorophyll-derived pigments be considered conservative? Robert Conover, Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Oceanography conference room, 3rd. floor, LSC, 4-5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10

BIOLOGY DEPT. SEMINAR: Early Development of the Pituitary Gland and Its Significance in the Evolution of the Gland. Aubrey Gorham, Visiting Professor Emeritus at St. Francis Xavier Univ. LSC, Room 2970, 11:30 a.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11

CHEMISTRY DEPT. SEMINAR: Application of Laser Photoanalysis and Kinetics to the Understanding of Carbene Chemistry. Dr. M. Lui, Chem. Dept. UPEI. Chemistry Bldg., Room 215, 1:30 p.m.

Dal United Way '85

Oct. 7-11

Come help to raise the flag for the United Way Campaign kick-off on Monday, Oct. 7 at 11:30 a.m. At noon, you're invited to a complimentary chowder lunch in the McInnes Room at the SUB.

