

**LITTLE RED  
RIDING HOOD ?**

***She's a myth***



***Wolves? They're incredibly shy, says  
Fentress as he brings his pack to Dal***

***By Derek Mann***

"... People have this incredible mythology about wolves — Little Red Riding Hood, Three Little Pigs, Peter the Wolf — which is one reason why they — the wolves — are interesting. The personality of the wolves is characterized as being cunning and savage and nasty and that they blow your house down and things like that ...

"... The most distinguishing feature between a domestic dog and a wild dog, which is what a wolf really is, is the incredible timidity of these animals. They are extremely shy, and you can spook them very easily and

people who go into parts of British Columbia or Alaska or Ontario rarely see them because they are so shy."

So says Dr. John C. Fentress, chairman of the Department of Psychology at Dalhousie, who for the last 10 years has been studying the behaviour of wolves as part of his psychology research.

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## GENERAL NEWS



Some of the African students who are taking public administration courses at Dalhousie. Left to right, standing Joe Mensah, Nigeria; Amin Nasr, Afghanistan; Vin Mugeru, Uganda; seated: Shahabudin Shams,

Afghanistan; James Bagenda, Uganda; Aneri Wangolo, Uganda; and Mohammed Niazi, Afghanistan. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

## Nine from Africa in Dalhousie public administration courses

Nine African students under the sponsorship of the Canadian International Development Agency are enrolled in the Dalhousie public administration programs.

The agency has underwritten their tuition and a monthly allowance. The students are responsible for their own accommodation costs.

The visitors from Afghanistan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Nigeria have public service experience at home. At Dalhousie three are in the undergraduate certificate course, three in the graduate diploma program, one is

working towards his master's degree and two are taking a qualifying year in the master's program.

Dr. David Cameron, director of the public administration programs, said that he and his colleagues were positive that the courses offered would be of use to the students and in turn to their host governments. "Last year," he said, "we had one student in the program under a Commonwealth scholarship, and if CIDA support continues, Dalhousie will make every effort to provide academic training for visiting students".

## MBA program aims to produce management generalists

Training in general business skills followed by in-depth study in specialized areas in an effort to produce a management generalist is the objective of Dalhousie University's Master of Business Administration program.

The program is structured so that students from various backgrounds in addition to commerce can enrol and is based on four criteria: grades in their last two years of college, work experience, aptitude test and references.

Forty to forty-five full-time students are selected in first year from about 500 inquiries, and the earlier the applications the better, says program director, Professor John Scheibelhut.

Bachelor of Science students, math and social science majors, engineers, people from business and government who find the program attractive, should sit for an aptitude test for graduate study in business at one of the four scheduled throughout the year (Nov., Jan., Feb., and July) and complete the other necessary forms for admission.

Part-time study is encouraged and counselling services are available with staff members.

Course design for the two-year program covers the areas of management, marketing, organizational behaviour, operations research, finance, accounting, and economics. Team projects and independent study are part of the learning experience. Problem-solving and case-study techniques using theoretical and applied tools are employed throughout.

Job opportunities cover the management spectrum in government and private enterprise. Production and manufacturing, small business, marketing research, business consultancy and industrial relations are only a few of the avenues that MBA students can follow after graduation.

## A.C.U. Travelling Fellowships for administrators

For the fourth year, the Association of Commonwealth Universities invites applications for A.C.U.-Commonwealth Foundation Administrative Travelling Fellowships.

Application deadline for awards tenable in 1975 is Jan. 31, and the competition is open to all levels of career administrative officers below the rank of President or Vice-Chancellor or equal to or above the equivalent of lecturer on the full-time staff of an institution which is a member of the A.C.U.

The purpose of the award is to assist a Fellow to visit university centres in the Commonwealth outside his own country to study matters of professional interest to himself and of importance to his own university.

The awards cover travel and subsistence for up to three months, and while three or four awards of about \$3,000 may be made, the A.C.U. will give preference to candidates whose proposed fellowship enjoys some financial support of his own institution.

In the last three years a total of 38 awards have been made, and five of the Fellows were from Canadian universities. Dalhousie's only applicant, Derek Mann, director of information and public relations, was awarded a fellowship in 1973 which he used earlier this year to visit information offices in a number of British universities.

Further information about the awards is available at either the Information Office or from Professor Eric Mercer, Assistant to the President.

## Aid for publications

The Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada administer an aid-to-publication program, funded by the Canada Council.

The two programs are designed to assist the publication of works of advanced scholarly research, which make an important contribution to the advancement of knowledge, but which are unlikely ever to be self-supporting.

Manuscripts are considered in the various disciplines of the humanities and social science.

The funds are meant to defray the publisher's deficit on the production and marketing of the book. It does not cover the cost of research, typing, or manuscript preparation.

Procedure and guidelines are outlined in a pamphlet available at the Dalhousie Information Office or Aid to Publications Program, Humanities Research Council of Canada or Social Science Research Council of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, K1P 5H3.

## HOLIDAYS

1974

Mon. Nov. 11, Remembrance Day  
Wed. & Thurs. Dec. 25 & 26, Christmas Day & Boxing Day

1975

Wed. Jan. 1, New Year's Day  
Fri. Jan. 31, Munro Day  
Fri. March 28, Good Friday  
Mon. May 19, Victoria Day

Student holidays:

Sat. Dec. 21 to Sun. Jan. 5, Christmas vacation  
Mon. Jan. 6, All classes resume  
Sat. Feb. 1, Winter Carnival  
Mon. Feb. 24 to Sun. March 2, Spring study break  
Mon. March 3, All classes resume

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

University News is published fortnightly between September and May by Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; it is produced by the University's Information Office, and is printed by the Dartmouth Free Press.

Inquiries and contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, University News, Information Office, Old Law Building, Dalhousie University (424-2517/8).

Following is the deadline and publishing schedule for the balance of 1974-75:

Date on issue	Date of printing	General Deadline	Late-breaking or urgent news deadline
FRIDAY	THURSDAY	MONDAY	THURSDAY
Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 21	Oct. 24
Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 4	Nov. 7
Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 18	Nov. 21
Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 2	Dec. 5 (Christmas Break)
Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Dec. 30	Jan. 2
Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Jan. 13	Jan. 16
Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Jan. 27	Jan. 30
Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 13
March 7	March 6	Feb. 24	Feb. 27
March 24	March 20	March 10	March 13
April 4	April 3	March 24	March 27
April 11	April 10	April 7	April 10
May 2	May 1	April 21	April 24

## Review off press

The most recent issue of the Dalhousie Review is off the press and features articles by five members of the university's faculty.

Dr. James Gray, chairman of the English department and specialist on Samuel Johnson, has an article on poet-playwright Robert Dodsley.

Robert Boardman, political science professor reviews Harold MacMillan's six-volume memoirs.

English professor N. S. Poburko has a review article in this issue which deals with metacriticism and a 1973 publication by Arthur K. Moore on his concepts of literary theory.

Michael Bishop, a member of the French department has a review item entitled Antinature and Pierre Reverdy.

## Lost and found

Dalhousie now has a central Lost and Found department.

It is manned by the Security Office staff in their new quarters in the Arts Annex.

# Don't wait for spring — register with Manpower now

By Roselle Green

It's the early bird that gets the worm. So don't wait until spring to go job hunting — do it now with the help of the Student Canada Manpower Centre.

This is the advice of the Centre's manager on campus. Mrs. Kay Horne says that students who will be getting their degree in the spring often miss the boat by waiting too long.

Company recruiters from across Canada have already booked with Mrs. Horne and the first lot have begun to arrive. Other interviewers will be on campus between now and the end of November.

General Motors will be the first team on the scene followed by a number of western oil companies, accounting firms, Good Year Tire, representatives from life insurance companies and pharmaceutical outlets.

Biggest demand is for marketing and management trainees, but there is at present a press for geologists. Students who have training in economics are always being sought after, she claims.

If last year's pattern is any indication of trends, there will be a continuing need for science people, especially graduates in chemistry, with a fair government demand for B.Sc.'s with a biology major.

Governments at all levels are also looking for people in the social sciences and humanities.

If students are interested in meeting a recruiter they should register at the manpower centre early, talk "job opportunities" with the counsellors especially trained for this task, get a list of companies who will be visiting. They should also prepare a resume with or without the help of the manpower staff.

Counsellors are university graduates trained to do employment counselling. They have labor market data available; they are familiar with job opportunities and trends; they can help students prepare resumes; and fill them in on the do's and don'ts of job interviews.

Traffic is heavy at the centre and when the rush is on students often have to use the number system to be served. There are three permanent staff with two additional ones during the academic year.

After the fall rush is over, the centre concentrates on summer placements for people who are still studying.

## 18th Century Studies conference Dal in December

Dalhousie University will host the third annual conference of the Atlantic Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Dec. 5-7.

The three-day conference will feature a variety of lectures on a wide range of subjects from art and literature to 18th Century Acadian History. A lecture will be given to commemorate Kant's 250th birthday.

Special guests will include Dr. James Clifford from Columbia University, Dr. Patrick Brady and Dr. Valenti Brady from Rice University, and Dr. Raoul Dionne from Moncton University. Other speakers will represent universities from the Atlantic Provinces including: Dalhousie, Mount Saint Vincent, Saint Mary's, Memorial, Acadia, and the University of New Brunswick.

The Nova Scotia Public Archives will co-operate with an 18th-century display open to the public. The Killam Library will also house an exhibit of rare, 18th-century editions during the conference.

For further information concerning the conference, the public is invited to contact Dr. R. Runte, Dalhousie University, Dr. P. McIsaac, Mount Saint Vincent, or Dr. A. Farrell, Saint Mary's.



Dr. Helene Muenscher (far right), from the German Embassy in Ottawa, with one of the 2,000 books she has donated to Dalhousie. The books were part of an exhibition of German books at the university last year. Helping in the sorting of the collection are Mrs. Gerta Josenhans, of Dalhousie's German Department, Renata Friedrich and Bob Niles. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

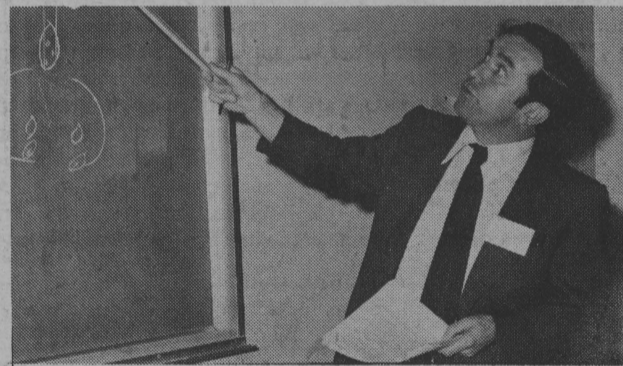
## Hodgkins Disease Symposium

Dalhousie presented an Atlantic symposium on Hodgkins Disease last month in co-operation with the National Cancer Institute and the Nova Scotia division of the Cancer Society.

The course, arranged by Dal's Division of Continuing Medical Education, was designed for physicians with responsibilities in the management of Hodgkins Disease.

The importance of teamwork in the treatment of the disease was emphasized and a review of basic concepts and discussion of new approaches were included in the session, held at the Tupper Medical Building.

Dr. J.W. Davidson, associate professor, Diagnostic Radiology, University of Toronto.



Dr. G.R. Berry, assistant professor, pathology McGill University; Pathologist, Lakeshore General Hospital, Montreal.



Dr. G.P. Canellos, head, section of haematology National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.



Dr. C.W. Berard, head, hematopathology section, Laboratory of Pathology, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

## APPOINTMENTS

## Additions to the School of Phys. Ed.

A number of appointments to the School of Physical Education have been announced by the President, Dr. Henry D. Hicks. All of those named joined the School in July or August this year.

**MARK DIGNAN**, lecturer, was educated at the University of New Mexico, where he majored in chemistry, and the University of Utah (BS, 1973, MS, 1974), where he majored in health education. A native of Salt Lake City, he was a teaching fellow at Utah while doing his Master's thesis. He is a member of the American School Health Association and the American Public Health Association.

**Dr. L. T. MALONEY**, assistant professor, was born in Calgary and educated at the University of Alberta (BPE, 1963, BEd, 1965, and PhD, 1974) and the University of Western Ontario (MA, 1970). He taught at high school in Edmonton for five years, four of them as head of the physical education department, and was first administrative assistant to the Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education and then administrative officer with the Faculty at the University of Alberta. From 1971 to 1974 he was coach of the university's men's swimming team. Dr. Maloney is a member of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Coaching Association of Canada.

**Dr. SUE MOXLEY**, assistant professor, is a native of Toronto and was educated at the University of Western Ontario and the University of Michigan. She obtained her BA and her MA in physical education, and her Michigan MA in experimental psychology. Her PhD was in education. At both Western Ontario and Michigan she was an instructor in physical education, and an analyst in perceptual-motor skills with the Michigan School of Dentistry. She is a member of the Canadian Motor Learning and Sports Psychology Committee, the North American Association of Sports Psychology and Physical Activity, and the Canadian Association of Health Physical Education and Recreation.

**LARRY HAYLOR**, lecturer, was born in Prince Albert, Sask., and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan (BA, 1970, MSc, 1974). While at the university he was a sessional instructor from 1971 to 1973 and an instructor, in physical education, from 1973 to 1974. He was supervisor from 1971 to 1974 of a 10-year Saskatchewan child growth study, a member of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Amateur Football Union, and a member of the technical committee of Participation, Saskatoon. Mr. Haylor is a member of CAHPER, the Alberta and Saskatchewan Football Coaches Association, and the American Football Coaches Association.

## New chairman for French Department



McCulloch Professor J. R. Lawler

**ROBERT THAYER**, lecturer, is a native of Montreal, and was educated at McGill University, Springfield College, the University of Alberta and Washington State. He got his BSc in 1968 and his MSc in 1970. He has held posts with the North Island Regional School Board, Lakehead Board of Education, and at Alberta and Washington State universities, was a teaching assistant.

Other appointments to the School of Physical Education include Colin Hood and Nancy Buzzell, both of whom have been featured in previous issues of University News.

Professor James R. Lawler, an outstanding scholar and teacher of French, has been appointed a McCulloch Professor and chairman of the Department of French at Dalhousie University, it has been announced by the President, Dr. Henry D. Hicks.

Prof. Lawler, who has been chairman of the French Department at the University of California, Los Angeles since 1971, is at present on leave of absence until the end of December to complete research he is doing in Paris on a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Born in Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Lawler was educated at the University of Melbourne (BA, 1950; MA, 1952, both with first class honours), and earned his doctorate at the University of Paris (1954).

In 1955 he joined the University of Queensland as lecturer in French, and two years later was appointed senior lecturer at the University of Melbourne, where he remained until 1962. From 1963 to 1971 he was professor and head of the Department of French Studies at the University of Western Australia, and in 1971 became professor of French (above-scale — the equivalent to a named chair) and chairman of the department at the University of California.

In the last two decades Prof. Lawler has held a number of scholarships and fellowships. Between 1951 and 1954 he held a University of Melbourne Aitchison travelling scholarship, and concurrently a French Government scholarship. In 1961 he was a "personalite" invited by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1961-62 was awarded a Carnegie fellowship to visit U.S. and Canadian universities to study language laboratories and methods of teaching literature.

In 1965 he won a Myer Foundation fellowship to pursue research in France, and two years later was a British Council Commonwealth Interchange Scholar, when he visited the University of London and other English universities. He was also awarded funds for research by the Australian Research Grants Committee (1965-70), and by the University of California (1971-72, 1973-74), and this year received a Guggenheim Fellowship to do research at Centre Universitaire Internationale in Paris.

Prof. Lawler's list of extra-curricular activities is impressive. He is a Foundation Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, was elected to the Australia Humanities Research Council in 1965, was a member of the Australian Research Grants Council in 1971-72, and in 1969 was elected to the administrative council of the Association Internationale des Etudes Francaises.

He was, in 1964, founding editor of *Essays in French Literature*, from 1964 until 1971 a member of the advisory board of the *Australian Journal of French Studies*, and from 1967 to 1972 was on the advisory board of *Studies in Music*.

Prof. Lawler was chairman of the committee of heads of Australian French departments in 1968-69, convener of the French section of the Australian Universities Language and Literature Association in 1964, 1966 and 1969, and from 1963 to 1971 was chairman and chief examiner of public examinations in French in Western Australia.

At the University of California, he was a member of the committee of Education Abroad Program, the committee for International and Comparative Studies, and the committee for the Romance Languages and Literature Program.

He is the author of eight books, and two more are currently being researched; he has also written numerous essays and reviews, and is editing the second volume of *Essays in French Literature*.

Prof. Lawler, who is married and has two children, is an Officier des Palmes Academiques.

Dr. Lawler is the fourth McCulloch Professor to be appointed by Dalhousie since the chairs were established in 1972.

The chairs, named after Rev. Thomas McCulloch, first president of Dalhousie, are in the social sciences and humanities, and they were established so that the university could attract scholars of rare distinction, and to provide a complement to the Killam Senior professorships in the scientific and engineering fields.

The first McCulloch Professor, Dr. S. D. Clark (Sociology) is now with the University of Toronto. The two others, Dr. Malcolm M. Ross (English) and Dr. Wilfred Cantwell Smith (Religious Studies) are both at Dalhousie.



Nobel Prizewinner Dr. George E. Palade of Yale University was in Halifax last week to deliver Dal medical school's Friday at Four lecture. But events of the day made him give it on Thursday last week — that was the day he learned he'd won the Nobel prize for med-

icine. With him at a champagne party in the medical school's lounge after the Thursday at Four lecture are left, Dr. Lea C. Steeves, associate dean, and Vice-President W. Andrew MacKay. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

## Ontario Railway: a study and a hobby

The saga of Canadian railroading is that of the frontier, with its beginnings tied to the pioneer life of a young nation.

A study, written by Robert Tennant, awards officer at Dalhousie, entitled Ontario's Government Railway: Genesis and Development is a story of the economy of a budding province.

Its construction provides ample evidence that this country, the history of railroading and resource development were closely interwoven — symbolized in the Ontario experience through the railway's slogan "Ontario's Development Road".

The place names on the Ontario Northland Railway timetable spell this out dramatically — to Latchford for timber; Cobalt for silver; Swastika, Larder Lake and Kirkland Lake for gold; Matheson for farming and asbestos; Porcupine for gold; Timmons for gold; and Cochrane for farming and transportation.

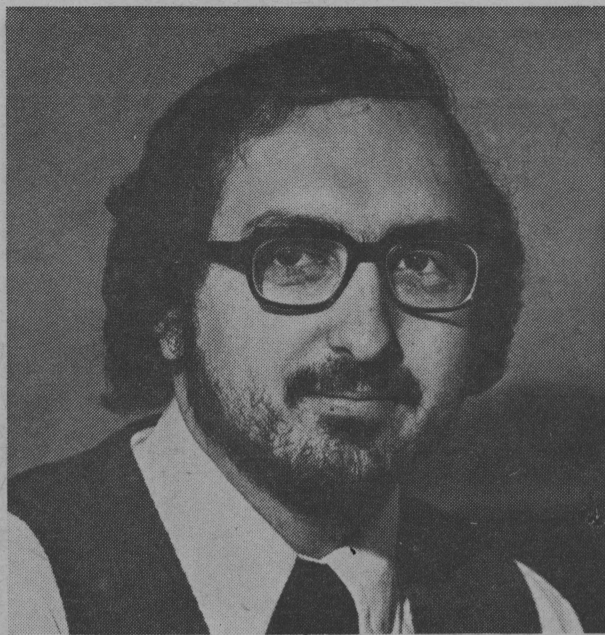
Tennant sets the stage in this fashion. "Amidst misgivings as a humble colonization road the railway began; but it needed the discovery of silver to reassure its backers. Then, it could barely push ahead to keep pace with the mushrooming development in the treasure chest of riches to be had from farmlands, forests, mines and waterways."

The actors are prospectors, politicians, and promoters at one end, men of simple needs carving a trail through the northern wilderness and at the other, men with money and vision.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway which later was to become the Ontario Northland Railway, was started in 1902. Coincident with the search for timber for railway ties was the find in minerals. Ore discoveries witnessed great activity and a demand for transit to market through the main village terminals and then from mine sites as branch lines were built.

New ventures soon appeared on the horizon. These kept railway activity moving. Giants like the Abitibi power development, its pulp and paper industry, and Ontario Hydro signalled heavy construction and dependence on the railway for a steady supply of goods and services.

The railway was not without its commuter service. The T. & N.O.R. purchased its first subsidiary in 1911 and operated a short run from the mining town of Cobalt to Haileybury, the centre of northern government. Other landmarks came in the 1940's when the railroad became the Ontario Northland Railway; and in the 50's when the steam engine gave way to the diesel locomotive.



**Bob Tennant has always had an interest in trains. He is active in the Scotian Railroad Society in Halifax and edits their quarterly magazine, The Maritime Express. This past summer he worked on display arrangements for the Scotian Railroad Museum, located on Simpson's Lane and is presently involved with the society's exhibit at the Centennial Art Gallery. About his study. It has been completely sold out. He is now hard at work on a Canadian railway bibliography.**

The study which is dotted with maps, photos from the authors own collection and references from varied sources, is replete with tables that include rosters of locomotives, cost breakdown of electrification of the railway, early boards of directors, and chronology of engines by wheel arrangements, manufacturers data and weights of each.

The author has not overlooked the history of the railway's ancillary services. Originally, he writes, the land lines were used solely for train operations, but when the railway directors realized the economic potential of the telegraph service, it cashed in on the idea. Its communication network provides telephone, telegraph, teletypewriters, and microwave services to the northeastern part of the province. In the 60's it entered the trucking, bus, marine and express services. In addition it operates restaurants, lodges and the "last of the romantic train rides" — the Polar Bear Express (from Cochrane to James Bay) for tourists and hunters.

Shades of Canadian National you say?

Well maybe. It's not as long as the Canadian National says Tennant, but it is as wide.

## Man and the Biosphere

A wide gulf exists between men of the church and men of science in their views of man and nature. This was the reaction of Professor Gordon MacDermid, Atlantic School of Theology, the concluding respondent in an interdisciplinary forum on Man and the Biosphere.

The forum, sponsored by the Chaplains Office was designed to examine the question of man and nature in the western world today.

Paul Santimire with the religious studies department at Wellesley College was the keynote speaker. Four respondents commented on his remarks.

The theme of his talk was ecological humanism. In considering industrial and socio-economic expressions of values, he tried to sketch a new kind of global community in which man will know how to attend to his own injustices. Our biblical ancestors for example had notions of nature. They were guided by a concept of dominion or rightful government and practised a "creative stewardship over the earth". In our society, man has become a creature of industrial Calvinism. Technological advances represent power and therefore dominates man. If it continues he said, there is little hope for man's survival. In an effort to avert disaster, Santimire proposes a new kind of ecological society. A return to dominion that encompasses man's interdependence and moral order.

Arthur Levin, professor in the department of engineering and engineering physics at Dalhousie was the first respondent. We must recognize two facts he said . . . technological advance is irreversible and we live and operate (and always have) in an adversary system . . . He approaches the future with fewer fears. Furthermore he recognizes that all human activity is a form of technology and what has happened is that physical sciences have moved ahead more rapidly than advances in our political, social and human behaviour.

Ian MacLaren, Dal biologist and environmentalist also reacted to Santimire's talk. Proliferation of man's ecology doesn't lie with church philosophy even though the church may offer comforts. Our malaise, he said is technological. However, in order to respect

human environment more and to foster more transcendent awareness, he felt there must be some sort of training device for the young and for those who make decisions. Philosophy he said made us come to grips with the attitudes we have . . . technological breakthroughs allow us to predict social and group order.

Paul Emond teaches urban law and environmental protection at the law school. He suggested that while all of the values and ethics suggested were worthy of implementation, he called for alternative strategies to meet man's environmental problems. He put forward two ideas: legislative action that required environmental assessment of projects before they are undertaken; and an environmental Bill of Rights to protect a person who feels that certain hazards violate his rights.

## Oil — Canada can't export

Canada which has never or could ever be an exporter of oil has become one. This is the view of Dr. Kenneth North, Carleton University geologist who spoke at Dalhousie last week.

The energy crisis he feels will be an insoluble one in five years because: we are too dependent on a resource that isn't plentiful; it is being depleted at a rapid rate; and we are exporting when we shouldn't be.

Canada has made a number of mistakes, he added. We have been shipping oil out of the country without knowing how much is available; we are the only country that announces its potential rather than its actual reserves; and until a year ago the National Energy Board was not responsible for oil policy.

Peaking-out in oil production will begin by 1976 and continue for the rest of the 70's and 80's he predicted. Exploration and production can't possibly keep pace with the needs.

North suggested that demands for conventional types of fuel can't be met and he is not sure that unconventional fossil fuels from oil shale and oil sands can meet future needs.

## Soviet Emigre to Speak

Boris Shragin, philosopher and recent political emigre from Russia will deliver a public lecture at Dalhousie University, at 7:30 p.m., Oct. 27 in the Killam Auditorium.

The subject of Mr. Shragin's address will be Recent Developments in the Soviet Civil Rights Movement.

Since 1968 he has been a leading advocate of just causes such as opposition to the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the right of Russian literary men to publish their works freely, and the right to self-determination by minority groups.

Trained as a specialist in Marxist philosophy at Moscow State University, Shragin taught and published actively through the early 1960's, a period of ideological thaw in Russia.

But with his growing opposition to the Soviet government, he was unable to find employment and was finally permitted to emigrate to the United States early this year.

## Science Film Festival '74

A festival of films sponsored by the Science Library will be offered Oct. 21-25 in the Killam Auditorium, with three showings daily: 11:30, 12:30 and 1:30.

OCT. 21 — Two films: The first shows the recent developments in undersea research and the study of life and ecology of a reef off the coast of Florida. The second tells the story of Sable Island and its fragile ecology.

OCT. 22 — A film about communication of animals with other members of their species.

OCT. 23 — A showing of the first year of a new volcanic island.

OCT. 24 — This film depicts the interrelationship of creatures and environment in a new perspective.

OCT. 25 — The final feature investigates the last frontiers of human knowledge — continental drift theory, communication with dolphins, life in outer space, mysteries of the brain, ESP, cyborgs are discussed.

## Apprentices in Business

A business planning program is a MBA field project in which a limited number of Dalhousie students completing their degree requirements work with local companies in analyzing company operations.

The students on assignment are all nearing the end of their university studies. They are drawn from the MBA policy course from which they are expected to apply their previous business knowledge and common sense to the problems of real life business.

With the participating firm, the team of students is expected to assess the firm's environment, analyze all phases of its operations, identify short run problems and questions of long run strategic nature, prescribe practical policies and solutions to these problems, and outline plans for implementing their recommendations.

Students at the conclusion of their assignment are asked to submit a consultant's report for the instructor and the president of the participating company.

To an increasing extent, local firms are finding this program to be useful.

Dalhousie University  
Department of German Studies  
presents a public lecture by

**JAMES LOWRY**

entitled

**KLEIST AND HEGEL  
ON CONSCIENCE**

Killam Library  
Friday, October 25  
8:00 p.m.



Field trips are regular fare. Here "helping hands" for a youngster who gathered seaweed on a recent outing.

Twenty-five children, age three through nine, and ten student teachers, are experiencing an adventure in learning in an experimental school now open in the Dalhousie Department of Education.

The school which is just getting underway is located in five rooms in the old Education Building. It is captained by Ruth Brewer, an experienced worker in special education, with a varied but skilled compliment of resource persons. Faculty come at pre-arranged



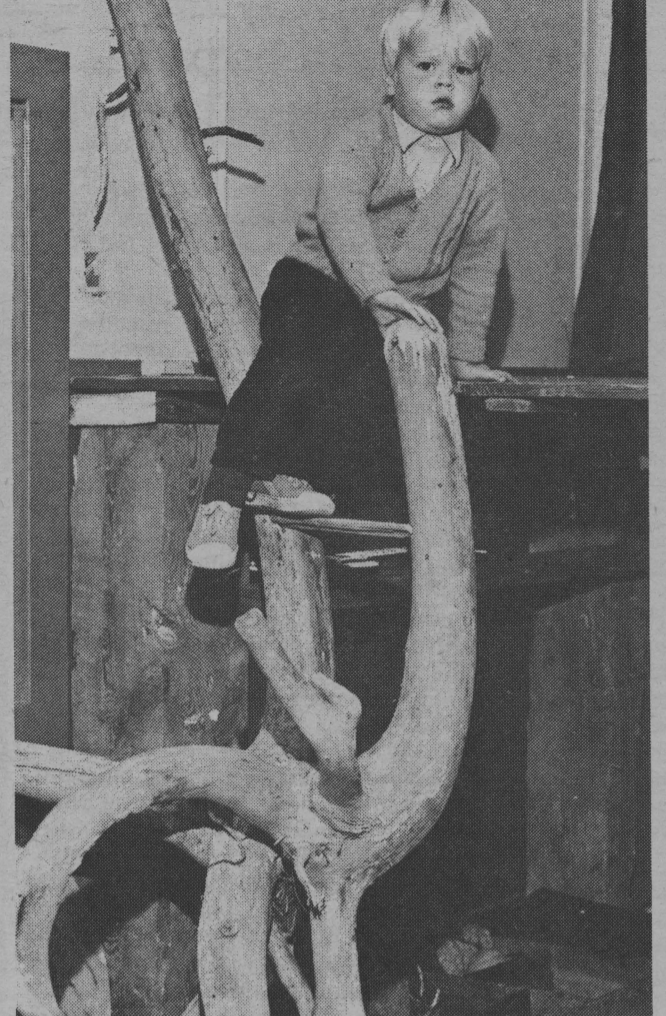
"Tuning up" for a ukelele session with Mrs. Wickwire representing the Halifax city school music department.

## Disruption and Confusion are No - No's

times to help with Math, French and English; library science students provide a steady diet of story-reading while a group from the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design have begun work in painting, clay and fibre structures.

Basically the school is to help teachers to teach. So often, in teaching situations, teachers don't know how to deal with certain questions . . . coping with discipline or learning to implement new and innovative methods. Being involved in an experimental environment, says Brewer, is one means by which they can probe for answers to specific problems.

Very often, too, in this kind of setting, the children are a resource. They become teachers not only to each other but to the instructor as well. If, for example, a teacher cannot get his message across, the child can communicate the idea for him. In this way children and adults realize they can make mistakes and that they can learn from one another.



"Climb the driftwood ladder to the top of the tree house" in the science and math room where young ones measured and-cut wood to build their house.

"The education model is one of discipline and freedom composted to a rich mulch" according to the staff. For the children, they learn self-responsibility and responsibility to others in a family-group concept which is nurtured in the school. There is no age barrier. There are shared tasks with individuals contributing to a venture according to their own abilities.

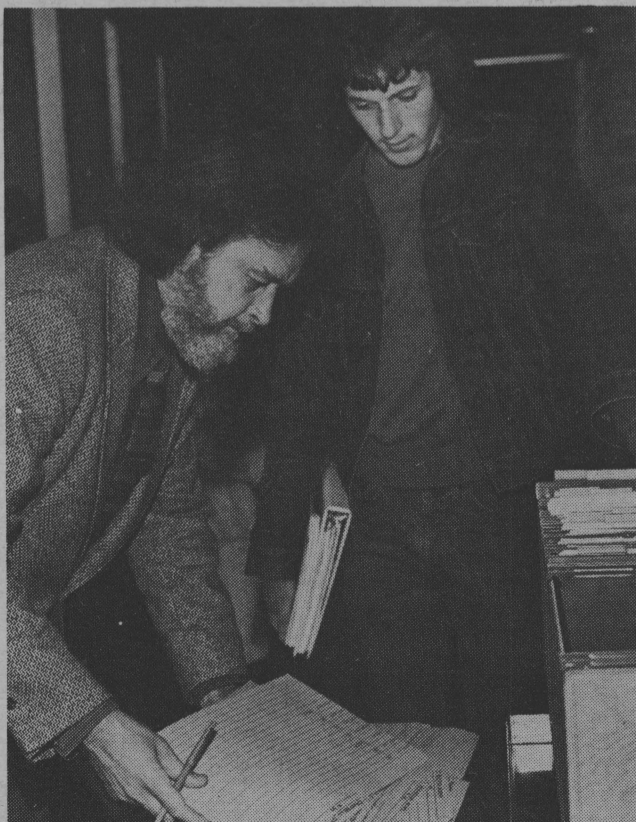
The program is an integrated one with teachers and children working as a team with whatever resources are around them. Each child works at his own level and pace. At no time is he disrupted or confused . . . it's his effort to meet his individual needs.

Progress is tabulated on a daily basis with a more complete evaluation once a month in which child and instructor participate.

The climate is one of warmth, acceptance, love and interest.

There is little unhappiness.

## PSYCHOLOGY 100 . . . quizzes but no lectures



Jim Clark selects a quiz for a psychology students. "... this kind of instruction is an example of how psychology can be applied to the fundamentals of learning in an actual teaching set up."

Unit reading assignments, thorough study of a pool of essay questions, a short quiz on each unit, followed by a tutorial, are the components of a special adaptation of the Psychology 100 class for about 300 students.

It's an alternative to the lecture-type class and the scheme, which has been tried and tested in other centres, has shown that students do at least as well as students enrolled in the standard kind of teaching arrangement.

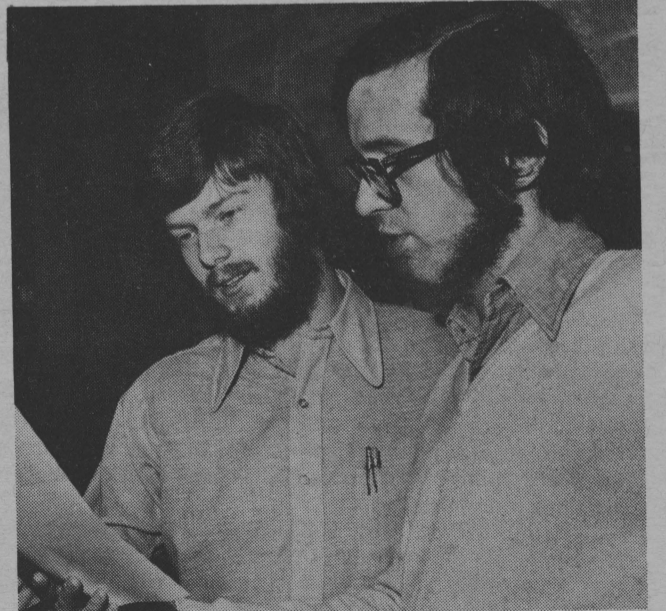
Students are supplied with a set of course notes containing assigned readings, a commentary by the teaching staff and a set of essay questions. Professors Jim Clark and Vin LoLordo, course supervisors, claim that if the students can tackle the essay questions without too much difficulty they should be able to complete the short quiz with flying colors.

There are 30 units and quizzes in the course. Students work at their own speed and when they think they are prepared, they sit for a quiz at any one of three scheduled hours during the week.

Each student is assigned a tutor for the year who marks the quiz immediately and discusses any problems or misconceptions that the student may have encountered in his readings.

The decision to use this method is based on several principles that psychologists have been aware of for some time — that giving the person immediate knowledge of the results for his efforts, breaking the material up into units with frequent quizzes, allowing him to work at his own pace, all help to reduce the uncertainties that tend to exist among first-year students.

It's a useful approach for teaching a large class and tends to have an indirect benefit as well — it gives the student a more personalized impression of the university.



Vin LoLordo, right and a tutor discuss a question. "... it's appropriate that those that study learning should be interested in applying those principles to class instruction."

▲ The tutors — 35 in all, are honours psychology students. Each is responsible for ten students and works three hours a week. These psychology majors have an opportunity to experience the educational process from the teaching perspective and perhaps at a future date to provide input into the system.

# Economics . . . a choice to suite every taste

\*Has the international energy crisis been contrived by the multi-national corporations or is it real?



\*What does Michelin Tire contribute to Maritime regional development?



\*What are the major elements that combine to produce growth in urban areas?



\*What determines location decisions of firms and residents in urban areas?



\*How should government deal with redistribution of wealth and income?



\*Who benefits and who loses in inflation?



\*Is government one of the principal causes of our inflation?

These are everyday questions and representative of those that students taking a first-level economic course will have to tackle in the "problem-approach to economics" — one of several introductory classes available this year.

Course planners in the economics department feel that regardless of their major discipline or field of study, students are confronted with these issues in the media and in their daily activities and should understand something about these problems. The new offerings this year have been streamlined to do just that.

Students have four options: traditional survey course; or a problem, mathematical or historical approach. The emphasis in course content in each is an attempt to generate more interest in the subject and make economics potentially more relevant.

Although it is still early in the year, instructors say that the initial response has been favorable. Classes are larger than anticipated — in excess of 500 and almost a doubling of last year.

Economics 100 (sections 01, 02, 03, 04, 07) are given over to the traditional or survey-type course. Students examine the principles of economics, applying theoretical tools to the analysis of current Canadian economic problems. Instructors are John Graham, A. M. Sinclair, Robert Comeau, John Dauvergne, and Charles Steinberg.

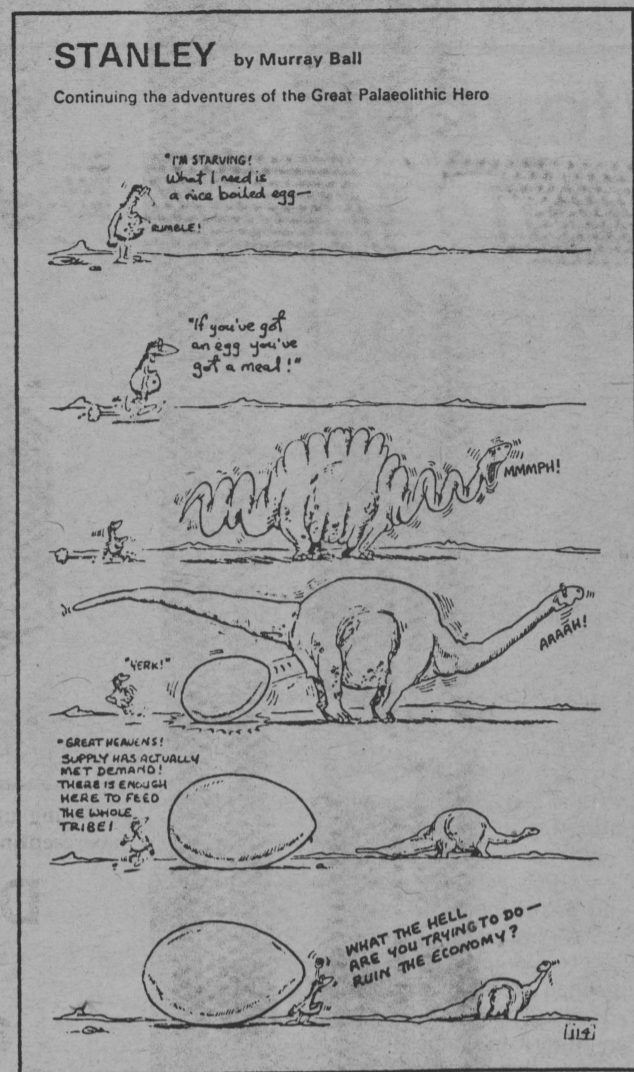
Two other 100-level sections (05 and 06) are devoted to the problem approach to economics. Four parts are given and students can interchange from one section to another in second term. The multi-national firm in Canada, a class offered by Ian McAllister in the fall term explores the rise of these firms in Canada and assesses their impact on the economy. During second term his class will look at government's role in the Canadian economy in an effort to determine if its aims are consistent and its methods successful.

Tom Pinfeld leads a class (06) in urban economics this term. Students look at the urban experience of developing and industrialized nations with an in-depth examination of Canadian urban problems. The second half of his course will deal with inflation . . . its causes, benefits and losses.

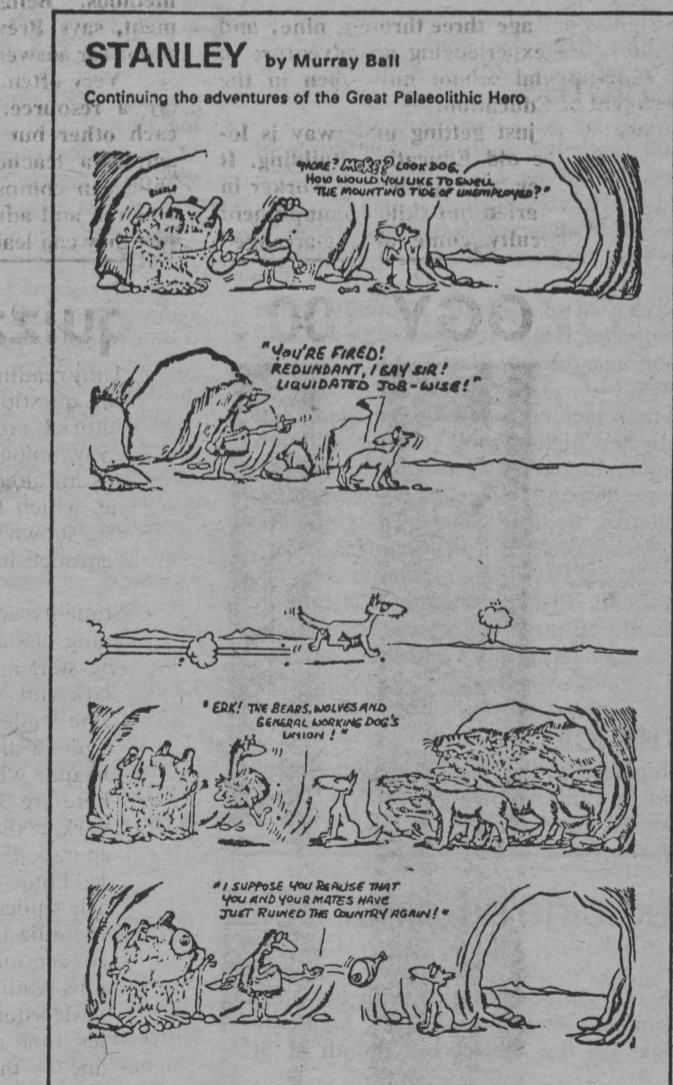
Economics 110 provides a mathematical approach to economic problems and analysis. It consists of a mixture of tutorials which deal with concepts developed in class, and simulation games which give the students a chance to work with simple economic models. On the one hand they can experiment for example on the impact of change in tastes in certain commodities or changes in income, or use the models to determine the role of government decision makers.

Economics 120 looks at the historical perspective . . . Confederation, Prairie wheat, the CPR, as a means of illustrating and developing principles of economic analysis.

Course instructors for 110 and 120 are Tom Pinfeld and Barry Lesser respectively. Tutors are drawn mainly from students in the graduate program.



courtesy Punch



courtesy Punch

In Economics 100 you will study labour problems and union organization. You will consider questions involving minimum wage laws — whom do they really help? Unemployment — why is it a problem?

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

# Volleyball's Sawula has high hopes

Lorne Sawula of the School of Physical Education has high hopes for volleyball.

At the moment he's enjoying the sunnier and warmer climes of Mexico. But he's working.

He left last week in his capacity as assistant coach of the Canadian national women's volleyball team, which is competing in the world championships in Mexico.

Twenty-four countries are in the championships, and six sections of four teams will each play in round robin tournament, with the top teams advancing to the championship rounds. Teams in Canada's section are Bulgaria, South Korea and Czechoslovakia, and the Canadian contingent — which Sawula says will be in the world's top 10 in a couple of years — will probably form the team for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

Sawula joined the Canadian national women's team as assistant coach in May this year.

"Although men got into volleyball in 1967, it is only in the last year that we have organized a national women's team, and this is the first time we have made a concentrated effort to get the women's team into world championship class. We got some good experience in August this year when we went to Europe and played West Germany, Holland and Bulgaria, and we will be playing in the Pan-American Games in April."

Sawula, who says that volleyball at the moment is the fastest-growing sport in Nova Scotia, hopes to take the Dalhousie women's team to England, Belgium and France over the Christmas break. The Nova Scotia team will be competing in the Canada Winter Games, and on Nov. 2, Dal will be host to a high school tournament.

He returns from Mexico next week.



Dal Tigers soccer team did well to hold the touring Irish to a two-goal margin when they met at Studley Field. The Irish guests were members of the University College, Dublin, soccer club which last season broke records by winning the Irish Amateur Football League under-19 division, the Under-19 Challenge Cup, and the Irish Universities Freshmen Championship. Most of last year's players are still on the team, which is touring Canada (for the first time) and the U.S. (for the second).

University College, Dublin, is Ireland's largest university with almost 11,000 students. The soccer club has 28 teams and this year is 80 years old. Pictured with Acting Mayor Leo Hogan (second from right), are (left to right) Fionan Coleman, tour manager; Dr. Tony O'Neill, team manager and medical officer; and Joe Hegarty, the captain. Dr. John C. Pooley, of Dalhousie's School of Physical Education, and the local organizer of the tour, is at far right. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

## Athletics Notes

More than 400 football players and five corps of cheerleaders backed up by the Civic Youth Band invaded Studley Field on Tuesday night.

The event — the first-ever East-West Football Family tournament held in Nova Scotia, and possibly in Canada.

The contest consisted of a single 20-minute game of every form of football and at every level, with a cumulative score based on an arbitrary East-West division of the metropolitan area.

There was 12-man tackle, played by Pee Wees, and Bantam (under-16s), and high schools, there was touch football, flag football and university football.

Among the participants: Needham Argonauts, George Dixon Athletics, Bedford Saints, Clayton Park Vikings, Shannon Park Colts, Bedford Devils, Clayton Park Orangement, Saint Pat's High School, Halifax West, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Andrew, Dartmouth High, the Packers, the Chargers, women from Saint Mary's Flag League, and St. Mary's Huskies and Dal Tigers.

## TIGERS ON THE ICE

Fifty players reported to the first on-ice practice of the year at the North End Arena in Halifax. These players had previously gone through a land training

## Sports medicine seminar held

Sport Nova Scotia, in co-operation with the Nova Scotia chapter, Canadian Academy of Sport Medicine, sponsored a seminar on the subject last month at St. Mary's University.

Highly skilled medical professionals took part in the one-day seminar for coaches, managers and trainers.

Representing the university were, Dr. Reginald Yabsley and Dr. David Petrie from the department of orthopedics, Dr. Duncan Murray, department of physical medicine, and Dr. M. Wali, department of otolaryngology.

# Football Family first at Studley

program involving stretching exercises, a weight-training circuit and a middle distance running program. Many players surprised themselves as they easily ran the mile course within six minutes. That was the team's first objective. The next goal is to have the Tigers ready for a very successful first half of the season.

This explains why the Tigers have scheduled five exhibition games: Oct. 25, 26, 27 in Newfoundland against Memorial of Nfld., Swiss National Team and St. John's Capitals; Nov. 1, 2 in a tournament with St. F.X., Acadia and U.P.E.I. in New Glasgow. The team opens the season on November 16 at home against old-time rival St. F.X.

Moncton native Randy Sears has been elected captain of the Tiger's Hockey Squad as he returns for his fourth year at Dalhousie. Randy has been the most consistent point-getter for the team over the last three years, and his experience and outgoing personality will provide great leadership. Other returnees include Dave Creurer, John Gillis, Bob Richardson, Paul Finlay, Darrell MacGregor, Rick Roemer, Don MacGregor, Chris Turnbull, Greg Lynch, Vince Desjardins, John Ready, Tom Coolen and Charlie Barter (now performing with the football team).

It is hoped that rookies like Mike MacDonald, Denis Lavallee, Jim Shatford, Dan Lombard, Dave MacDonald and John Mollowney, who have impressed so far, will provide the depth that the Tigers need.

## WRESTLING COACH TO SEMINAR

Bob Thayer, new head wrestling coach at Dalhousie, will take part in a five-day clinic at Guelph University. The seminar will have Canada's top 15 coaches from all over the country. The seminar, sponsored by Sport Canada, will bring in several top coaches from the United States. In addition, two former Olympic Champions, Bill Smith (U.S.) and Fumi Nakamura (Japan) will be attending the seminar. The purpose of the seminar is to prepare for the upcoming Olympic Games in 1976 and future international competitions.

## TRACK & FIELD

Dal's Track and Field Team are undergoing daily training sessions under the watchful eyes of coaches Al Yarr and Cathy Campbell. One of the best looking prospects on this year's team is high jumper Clarke Godwin, who comes to Dalhousie from Bermuda. Although only 18 years old, he has considerable International experience, having represented Bermuda in the Carifta Games, the Central American Caribbean Games and most recently at the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand, where he finished in ninth place with a leap of 6'5". Clarke is a first year Physical Education major.

## DALHOUSIE WINS HOWE MEET

A team of Dal Cross Country runners composed of Billy Lloy, Pat Theriault and Vernon Simms, George Piccott and Bryan Scallion, defeated the Dartmouth Achilles Cross Country Team by a score of 23-27. This year's team appears headed for a banner year, and are presently preparing for the AUA Championships which Dal will host on Oct. 18. Also on the agenda are the Atlantic Open and two National meets, all of which points to a busy schedule for our runners.

Cont'd on p.12

## Rink schedule for Dalhousie skaters

Following are the times for staff, faculty and student skating at the Dalhousie Rink.

### STAFF AND FACULTY

Mon., Wed., and Fri. — 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
Tues. — 8 p.m. - 10 p.m.  
Sun., — 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

### STUDENTS

Mon. — Thurs. 8 a.m. — 11 a.m., 1:30 p.m. — 3 p.m.  
Fri. — 8 a.m. — 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m. — 3 p.m.



# Dalhousie acquires a wolf pack

Cont'd from p. 1

Last week, Dr. Fentress's pack of 10 wolves made the long road and air journey from the University of Oregon, in Eugene, Ore., to their new home in Shubenacadie Wildlife Park.

The alarms went off early — around 3:30 in the morning on Thursday last week — in a number of households to rouse the Dalhousie Wolf Pack Welcoming Party — John Fentress (who is, inevitably, going to be dubbed Dal's Wolf Man from now on); Heather Parr, student, photographer, friend and confidante of the Dalhousie wolves (and you can call her Wolf Girl-Friday); Psychology teachers, researchers and students; Psychology's business manager Doug Fisher; photographer Terry Waterfield.

The Welcoming Party was — in appearance and in humor — a motley lot. Those who had risked sleeping were bleary-eyed and none too bright at small talk in the small hours. Those who hadn't risked sleeping were just plain tired.

In a variety of vehicles, the party made its way to Halifax International Airport to meet the overnight freighter and its unlikely cargo of 10 crated and sedated wolves.

The jet was early on that bone-chilling, foggy morning, and those who were there to see it land and unload its live cargo gave an enthusiastic welcome to an equally tired Jeanette (Jenny) Ryon, animal keeper at the University of Oregon's Bio-Social Centre, where the wolves came from. Jenny, who had travelled with the wolves, was full of praise for the smoothness of the operation — Canada Customs at the west coast border, and especially Air Canada, who took the wolf cargo; in their stride when American airlines shied away from the business.

By 5:40 am, the 10 wooden crates and their live but cramped and dopey contents were deposited in their holding pens at Shubenacadie Wildlife Park, and as dawn was breaking, the first two crate-cages were opened.

The wolf pack had arrived in their new — and probably their last — home.

Meanwhile, CBC TV's National Newsmen Bill Curtis and Cameraman Harold Pike had arrived to film the release of the wolves from their crates, and until the dawn turned into camera-ready light, they and the Dalhousie party huddled in the Psychology Department's mobile laboratory, a trailer taken to Shubenacadie only the day before. There, John Fentress talked of his interest in wolves since his Cambridge days 10 years ago.

Just about 8 o'clock, the eight unopened crates were unlocked by John Fentress and Heather Parr who coaxed the contents out into the frosty air, the wolves



OK — you're in your new home now, you can come out.

emerged, still drowsy from their pre-journey sedation, confused and nervous. But they were all in good condition, and the only minor casualty was Lupey, the 10-year-old John Fentress got as a cub from Whipsnade Zoo in London. Some time during the flight, he had decided he'd had enough of the confinement and wrenched free one of the strong wire bars of the cage that lined the specially made wooden crates. In the process he cut his mouth.

John Fentress and Heather Parr — a biology and philosophy student who is a skilled photographer and who has cared for the wolves for the last three years and has transferred from the University of Oregon to Dalhousie — stayed in the holding pens, ready to comfort the groggier members of the pack, and waiting for signs of recognition.

Jenny Ryon, who'd been napping in the trailer lab and had got up to see the release of the pack, stumbled back to her sleeping bag; she'd barely slept in the previous 48 hours, and the night before she set off on the drive to Vancouver had been up until the early hours of Tuesday morning helping an architect-carpenter friend to put together the sturdy wooden crates. Then on the Tuesday morning, she'd had a hectic time rounding up the wolves, shooting them with the tranquilizer gun she carried throughout the journey; only one of the pack, a silver female, escaped the drug — she didn't object to the crate-cage, and when she was the first to be released last Thursday, she was the only lively one in the pack.

Jenny missed the festivities later in the morning when Lands and Forests officials arrived. There was champagne all round; to help to wash down a carton full of late breakfast sandwiches.

Just after noon, some of the less hardy headed back for Halifax. But John Fentress, Heather Parr, Jenny Ryon, Greg Moran and a few others stayed at Shubenacadie for a few days.

It was a joyous reunion for Fentress and Parr and their pack, even though the wolves who had been tranquilized — nine of them — weren't too frisky during their first day on Nova Scotia soil. Nor, for that matter, was the welcoming party, although the champagne helped.

The arrival of the wolves at Shubenacadie after the 12-hour road trip from Eugene, Ore., to Vancouver and 16 hours on the Air Canada freighter to Halifax, marked the end of just over a year of long but fruitful negotiations involving Dr. Fentress, the university, its Psychology Department, the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests and, latterly, Air Canada. "There has been enormous co-operation all round," says Dr. Fentress.

The people who deserve the credit: At the Department of Lands and Forests, Deputy Minister R. H. Burgess, Wildlife Director M. H. Prime, Shubenacadie park director Eldon Pace; At Dalhousie, President Henry D. Hicks, Henry James, John McNulty, Guy MacLean and, especially, Doug Fisher, who co-ordinated the whole operation; and on the outside, Air Canada, who provided unparalleled service; Canada Customs, at the Ottawa level; Don Gillis, of Gillis Co. Ltd., Halifax, who constructed the pen; and Jenny Ryon, who has helped to look after the wolves for the last five years.

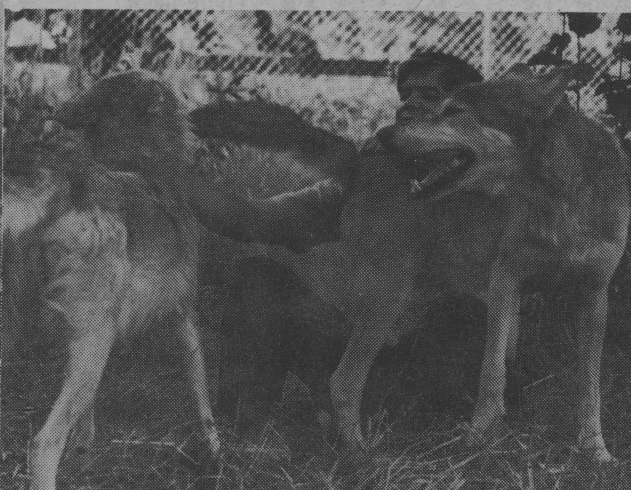
The provincial government, through the Department of Lands and Forests, offered the university 50 acres of land in the wildlife park to use, and the university provided the funds to fence in — in maximum security fashion — nine acres.



Cont'd on p. 10

Heather Parr and pal reunited.

## PSYCHOLOGY: ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR



Cont'd from p. 9

The pen, the largest the wolves have had in their lives, is an improvement on the design of the one Dr. Fentress had at Oregon, and that was based on the London zoo enclosure. "It's probably the best in the world."

The wolves' new home consists of the nine-acre fenced area, with three holding pens of about 50 feet square. "This gives them plenty of room to romp around and we can look at them in a semi-natural environment, and can use the small holding pens for various developmental studies and closer observations."

Dr. Fentress's research revolves around what is sometimes described as the nature-nurture issue: To what extent is an animal's behaviour a product of its genetic heritage, to what extent is it a product of the environment in which it lives, how do we, as humans, fit in, how are we similar to and different from other complicated creatures, and why?

"I think it is legitimate to look at nature more carefully and appreciate it more, and if we treat it in a more sophisticated fashion we may understand ourselves more and be a little less arrogant in our stance towards the rest of the world."

His view of wolves, having been close to them for 10 years?

"It is a hard message to get across but they are extremely beautiful animals and they are also animals that are in danger. They may be eliminated in the not-too-distant future if we don't recognize them as being fascinating. Also, in the wild they play a very important economic or ecological role."

Has the Big Bad Wolf myth been shattered?

"I think the myth tells us much more about people than it does about wolves. What is said about animals is really just a reflection of our own stance towards them as opposed to a broader and more accurate natural reflection of the animals. In the wild, for example, in North America, it turns out that the only authenticated cases where people have been attacked by wolves are cases where the wolves had rabies. But a squirrel will attack you if it has rabies."

"We have this image that they are terribly dangerous, but careful observation shows there is no foundation to the myth. They are very sensitive, gregarious and friendly and trustworthy. A wolf bristles when he gets angry — but so do people."

How did it all begin?

Let John Fentress tell the story:

"Two things got me into it. At Cambridge, I was particularly interested in what is sometimes called the nature-nurture issue — to what extent is an animal's behaviour a product of its genetic heritage, to what extent is it a product of the environment in which it lives? I am also interested in the role that behaviour plays in an organism adapting to its environment. If wolves hunt in packs, for example, what advantage do they have? If they communicate with each other, what is the advantage? That kind of question."

"There was a man in Germany who had tried to hand-rear a male timber wolf and keep it as a sort of companion. When the animal reached the age of 10 months, it turned on him and attacked him. This fellow shot and killed the wolf, and then he wrote an article expressing the view that the wolf's action indicated to what extent its behaviour was genetically pre-programmed, and that when it reached a certain age, the mythological wolf part would just blast through."

"Reading between the lines, I was rather surprised the wolf hadn't attacked him sooner, because his whole strategy was that every time the wolf did anything wolf-like, such as bristling when it was angry, or trying to get out, the guy would squash it — he tried to dominate it."

"Being a student with wild ideas — and having been to a party at Cambridge — a friend and I were talking about this article and wolves generally, and wolves are interesting animals in their own right which, I suppose, is the reason for all of the mythology around them, and then about the so-called nature-nurture issue. We decided that it would be fun to try to repeat this guy's observations but to use a different technique, and the technique we were going to use was that instead of being dominant or submissive to the animal, we would try to be a pal, as you would with a dog. We had a hunch that we could succeed, so we wrote to the curator of mammals at Whipsnade Zoo telling him about our marvellous idea, and please could we have a wolf. So it started out informally. We didn't hear from the zoo for some time, but one day I got a telephone call and was asked 'Come and pick up your wolf'. It was too late to back out, but we thought at that stage that we would keep the animal until it was about a year old and then give it back to the zoo, because we would have proved our point."

"But if you work with a wild animal that is as social as the wolf is, you become pretty attached to them and find they are incredibly fascinating, so there was no way that we were going to give this one back. So Lupey, the cub I got when he was a few weeks old, is here now and is the grand old man of the pack. His grandparents were caught in Calgary and the female we bred him with is also Canadian — from Ontario. We have six cubs, offspring of Lupey and his mate, two Alaskan wolves, another female that's a descendant of a Canadian wolf, and we have a red wolf, which is quite a different animal, smaller and sleeker than the timber wolves."

"The first thing that happened when I got Lupey from the zoo was that I was kicked out of my house in Cambridge. But I stayed with a friend, and then in the



country, where my landlady was very good with animals. What we tried to do, basically, was to get Lupey to accept us. I found that the wolf is extremely shy. The most distinguishing feature between a domestic dog and a wild dog, which is what the wolf really is, is the incredible timidity of these animals. You can spook them very easily, and people who go into areas such as Alaska and parts of British Columbia and Ontario rarely see them because they are so shy. So the first thing we have to do is to try to win the animal over and get it to accept us not as threats but as friends."

"Young animals are rather like human infants in the sense that human babies, up to a certain age, will smile at everyone but will then begin to recognize the people they know and the people they don't — strangers, and will show a strong avoidance of strangers or strange things."

"Therefore if you catch them when they are at the bouncy, gregarious stage, you have a pretty good chance of substituting yourself for another wolf — becoming a member of the pack. But if you wait until they have already formed other associations in a pack, then they simply never do trust you completely."

"After Cambridge, I brought Lupey across to New York on the Queen Elizabeth, and spent a couple of years at Rochester doing post-doctoral work. We both stayed at a kennel. Then I started looking for jobs, but with the qualification that an employer had to take me and my wolf. In I got the job at Oregon, and drove Lupey across the continent in a Land Rover. When I got there I got a mate for him and collected several other wolves."

"I first came to Dalhousie for an interview when the Department of Psychology was looking for a chairman in April last year, and we talked about the need for a suitable place to keep the wolves. By August of 1973, when I was offered the post, everyone was working hard to find a good location, and eventually I officially accepted the job in November last year."

"There has been enormous co-operation, and I can't begin to thank all the people who did so much to get us the pen at Shubenacadie . . ."

"At Cambridge I was studying a branch of zoology called ethology. Unlike much of psychology's experimental work, it deals more with allowing animals to do whatever they please — to do what they do normally — as opposed to putting them in a little box and telling them 'Your sole job is to press this button or this bar . . .'. The reason for this is that we really don't have much idea of what makes animals tick. A designed experiment can often backfire with animals, because you don't incorporate the animals' normal behaviour into the experimental situation and you can end up studying trivial things."

"So the first stand the ethologist takes is to try to understand the animal's normal repertoire of activities and behaviour, and then try to carry out some very simple experiments outside of a lab situation. Some scientists may say 'I'm interested in whether I can change a wolf's howling by playing with reinforcement parameters.' That's all well and good but, in a sense, misses some of the most interesting aspects, one of which is the 'why?' as opposed to just 'how?' Why does this animal howl, what function does howling serve?"

"One strategy we can use to carry out close studies of the wolves' behaviour is, obviously, to look at them in their natural habitat. This is being done well now by a few field workers, but most of them concentrate on the wolf from an ecological perspective . . . how many

PSYCHOLOGY: ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

wolves compared with deer are there in a particular area? . . . if the wolf population increases or decreases, what are the consequences upon the population of other animals? What are the consequences on the vegetation?

"But they can't look at the subtleties of behaviour because their studies are done primarily from an aircraft, or by occasional trapping. I'm interested in the more subtle interactions that apply the social glue to the pack as a whole, and these things are very subtle — the posture of the animal's tail, the position of his ears, how straight he stands, what vocalizations he makes, things of that nature, and to study that, one has to be almost in a position to be a member of the pack.

"One way of doing this is that you can have the animals in a fairly natural — and that means large — enclosure where you can watch them very closely and monitor almost every interaction in a lot of detail. This is what we will be able to do at Shubenacadie. Once the animals get to know you, they display signals that are similar to those they display towards other wolves, and by adjusting your behaviour in various ways, you can get insights into what's the appropriate thing to do and what's not appropriate . . . when you should stand still, when you should move rapidly, and you can learn very quickly by their responses.

"We'll continue the relatively unstructured types of observations and we're at the stage now where we're beginning to go into some relatively simple experimental manipulations — for example, playing back tape recordings of their vocalizations, removing animals from the pack and watching the group readjust, introducing new animals and watching how they adjust . . . we've reached the stage where we can start to ask some sensible questions. But you really do have to get to know them before you can ask relevant questions.

"In addition to the Little Red Riding Hood mythol-

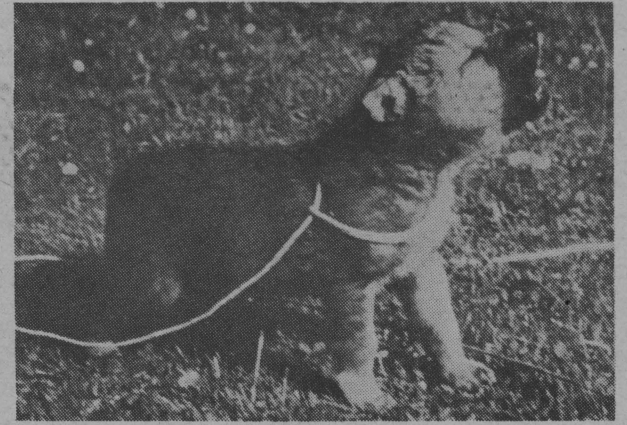
ogy I mentioned earlier, there's another myth, and that is that people say that if you let wolves live, they will finally devastate all the prey animals. There have been cases in which wolves or other predators have been removed from a certain area, supposedly to protect the prey animals. That often backfires, because the prey animals build up to such huge numbers that they may overeat the available food, and then you'd get erosion and starvation, with a resulting decline in population.

"When predators — wolves, if you like — go out to hunt, so they can eat, they are really farming. They will go for the slower, weaker prey animals, while the stronger, faster prey animals survive and strengthen their own breed, obviously. Wolves, in a sense, do what a gardener does. He tries to weed out the bad apples to build a better orchard. While wolves don't kill other wolves, they do have to kill to survive. But if they were absolutely ruthless and efficient and killed all the prey animals, they would be committing suicide since there would be no prey animals left for them. For the predator to survive, the prey has to survive, and it is a very delicate balance.

"Of the other myth — that wolves were savage — evidence that wolves can be trusted is apparent in this example: In April this year, when the cubs were born, Heather Parr crawled into the mother's pen with microphone and lights and her camera. If the animal had been vicious, obviously Heather would have been risking her life. But she had won the animals' trust over a long period.

"We can learn a lot just by watching predators, because they are probably among the most sophisticated observers of animal behaviour. And wolves are very complicated social animals.

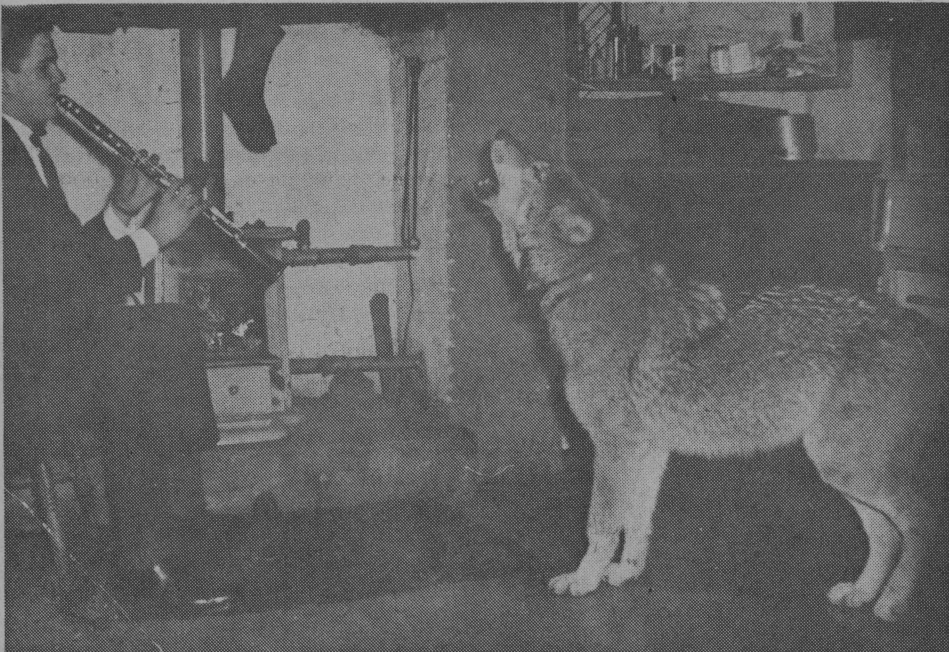
"How long will my research last? As far as I'm concerned, for the rest of my life."



I'm Lupey, when I was a few weeks old in England . . .



. . . and this is me growing up and wondering what those big animals are . . .



The photographs on Pages 1 and 10 were taken by Heather Parr.



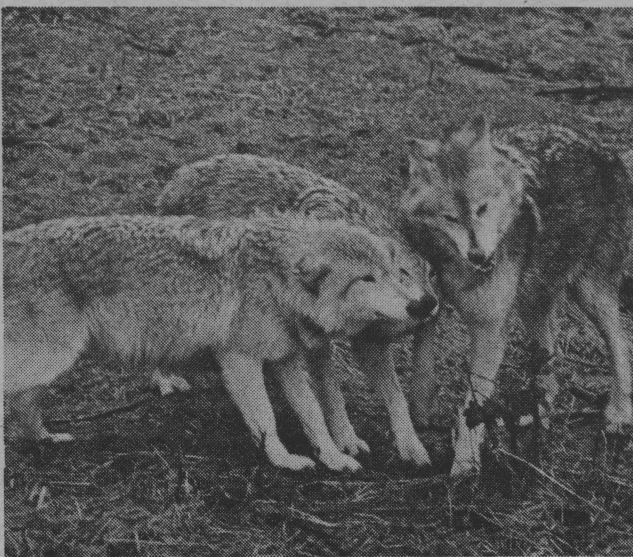
Pictures on Page 9 of the wolves' arrival in Nova Scotia were taken by Terry Waterfield.

John Fentress took those of Lupey in England, on this page.



I'm hungry, Lupey appears to be saying, as his landlady in England hoists a bucket.

Singing for his supper? Or maybe clarinettist John Fentress's playing was ample cause for howling.



Nuzzling trio



. . . and what these small animals (puppy dogs) are . . .

ENTERTAINMENT



At the opening of the Svoboda exhibition of scenography, at the Art Gallery of Dalhousie earlier this month. Studying one of the internationally renowned Josef Svoboda's works are, left to right: Dal president Dr. Henry D. Hicks, Mr. Svoboda, Theatre department chairman Lionel Lawrence and Theatre Department staffer Peter Perina. The exhibition, brought to Dalhousie by the Theatre Department, closes on Oct. 24 before beginning a cross-continent tour. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

# Arts Centre activities

## October

Friday, October 18	Nimmons 'n Plus Six	8:30 p.m. reg. 3.50 & 2.50 stu. 2.50 & 1.50
Friday, October 25	Canadian National Ballet	8:30 p.m. reg. 4.50 & 3.50 stu. 3.50 & 2.50
Saturday, October 26	Canadian National Ballet	8:30 p.m. reg. 4.50 & 3.50 stu. 3.50 & 2.50
Matinee, October 26	Canadian National Ballet	2:30 p.m. reg. 4.00 & 3.00 stu. 3.00 & 2.00
Tuesday, October 29	Jacques Loussier Trio	8:30 p.m. reg. 4.00 & 3.00 stu. 3.00 & 2.00

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### FIELD HOCKEY NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dalhousie sent six players to this tournament, which was played in Victoria, B.C. from Oct. 11-14. Representing Nova Scotia will be veterans Judi Rice, Joan Selig, Katie Didkowsky, and Jocelyn Webb. Representing Manitoba will be Janice Butcher, while Dal Coach, Nancy Buzzell will play for New Brunswick. This tournament will also be testing ground for future National Team players. Selig and Didkowsky are members of our National Team.

### COLLEGE FOOTBALL CENTENARY

The 100th anniversary of College Football was celebrated at Studley Field on Sunday, Oct. 6, 1974 when Dalhousie Tigers hosted St. Mary's Huskies. This game was a fitting occasion for the Nova Scotia celebration, because these two teams played the first college football game in Nova Scotia on September 27, 1947.

### INVITATIONAL SAILING REGATTA

Dalhousie will re-establish Intercollegiate Sailing when we host an Invitational Regatta on Oct. 19 at the Canadian Armed Forces Sailing Association Squadron at Shearwater. To date, entries have been received from Memorial, Acadia and St. Mary's, which will give a total of 12 boats for the event.

# Happiness is a big band concert

The "happiness boys of jazz" is what the Toronto Telegram calls the group and all that happiness will be here tonight when Nimmons 'n Nine Plus Six perform in concert at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

Nimmons 'n Nine was formed in 1953 as a rehearsal organization. Subsequent appearances at the Stratford Shakespearian Festival in 1957 and concerts with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra led in 1958 to a CBC radio series which eventually led to the formation of Nimmons 'n Nine Plus Six, and it continues as a popular program on the CBC national network.

In addition to the radio work that the band is engaged in, their musical activities have included two feature length films with original score by Phil Nimmons — "A Dangerous Age" (1957) and "A Cool Sound from Hell". They've won acclaim with their appearances at universities, jazz festivals, jazz workshops, television series and specials, tours of Canadian Armed Forces Bases (both in Canada and Europe) in conjunction with the CBC and the Department of National Defence. Add to all that a most successful career as recording artists.

All members of Nimmons 'n Nine Plus Six are Canadians living in Toronto, and most of them have been with the band for several years or more. Some are charter members of the original Nimmons 'n Nine.

Take this opportunity to hear the finest in jazz played by Canada's most popular big band. Curtain time 8:30.