

# #TIMES

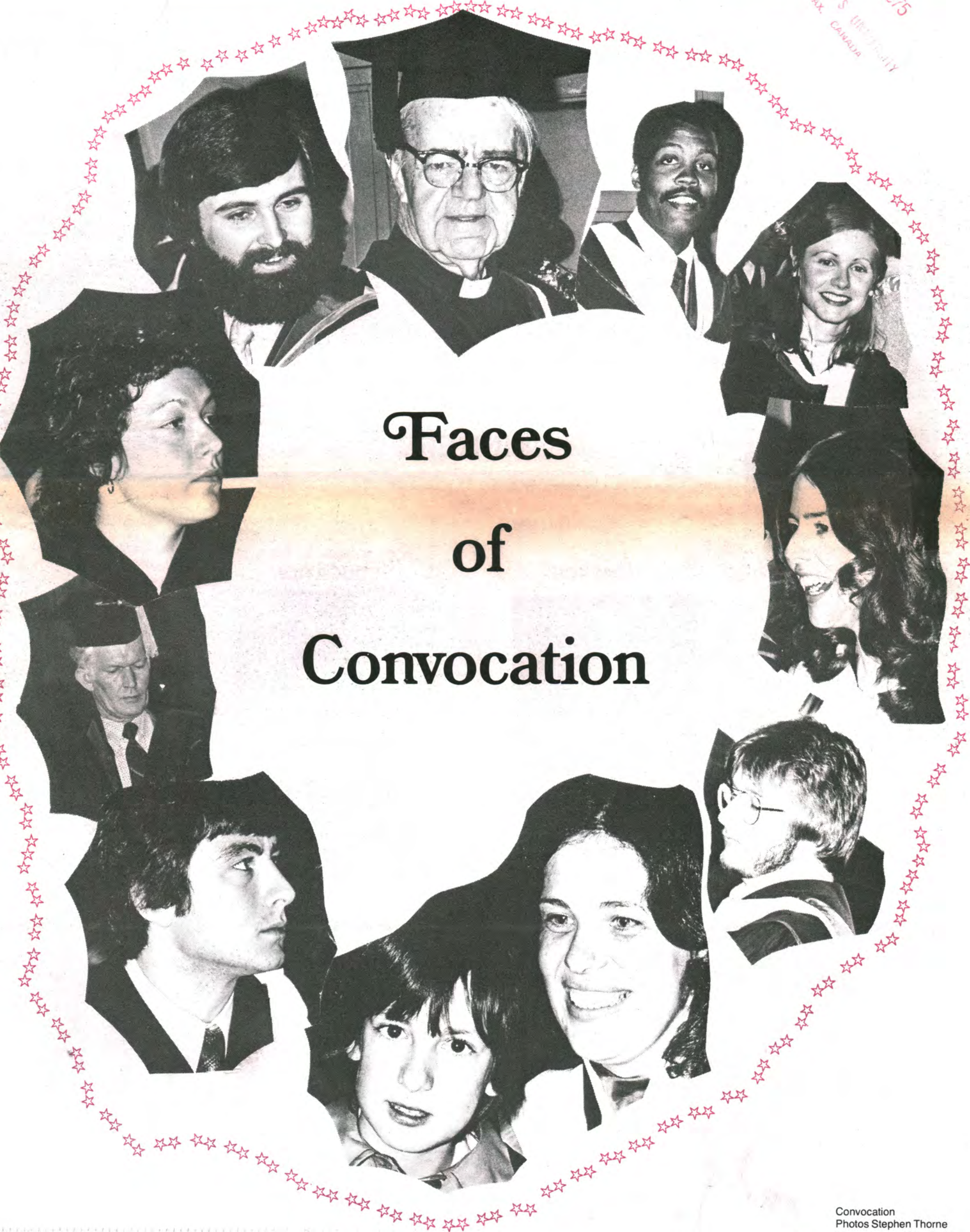
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

MAY 1975



SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY  
HALIFAX, CANADA  
1975



## Faces of Convocation

Convocation  
Photos Stephen Thorne



## CO-ED CAPTURES TOP HONORS

Kimberlee Kearfott, 19 year old science and engineering student at Saint Mary's University, is the 1975 winner of the coveted Governor-General's Award for high academic achievement.

The young co-ed graduated *summa cum laude*, with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Diploma in Engineering, and was awarded the Engineering Gold Medal for highest standing in that division. She has also won a scholarship to continue studies in nuclear engineering at the University of Virginia, and started to work there in mid-May in the program that will lead to the degree of Master of Nuclear Engineering. She is an enthusiastic student and intends to pursue doctoral studies in this field in the United States.

Considering the future beyond university years, Kim's interests at this time, lie primarily in research, environmental work, and the efficiency of power systems.

Was her interest always in nuclear engineering? Kim says not. "I had no intention of studying in that field until various aspects of it were introduced in classes at Saint Mary's. These courses sparked my interest and helped me decide on future studies."

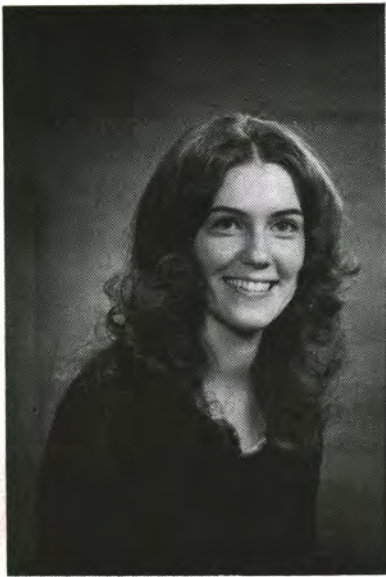
The daughter of a civil engineer whose work has taken him to many parts of the world, Kim has lived in many places including South America and Europe.

"But", she says "I like Nova Scotia very much and would certainly come back here to work if a nuclear power plant project is developed."



Kimberlee Kearfott, B.Sc., Dip. Eng.

## ARTS



Patricia Reardon Brean, B.A.

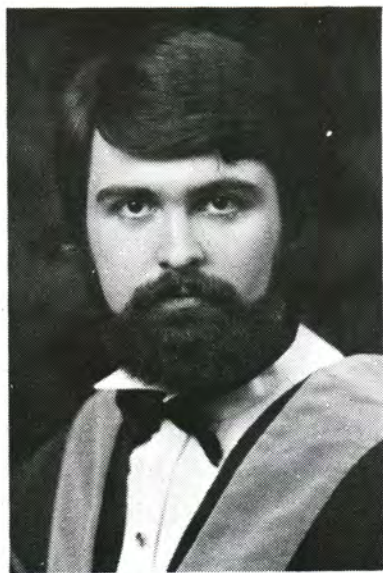
## GOLD MEDAL WINNERS

## SCIENCE



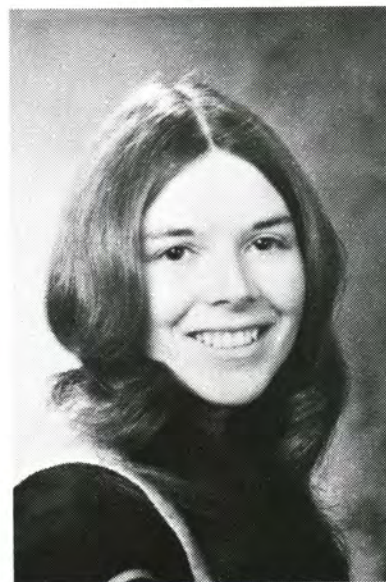
Kathryn Maingot, B.Sc.

## COMMERCE



J. Robert Boudreau, B.Comm.

## EDUCATION



Gail Miller, B.A., B.Ed.





## HONORARY DEGREES

### MARGARET MEAGHER

Dr. Carrigan noted that it is particularly appropriate that Miss Meagher's outstanding contribution to Canada should be acknowledged in International Women's Year. Her achievements in the area of foreign affairs have been reflected in the good will extended towards this country by many nations of the world, and have given Nova Scotians justifiable cause for pride in a native daughter.

Miss Meagher joined the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa in 1942, and following service there was assigned to the Canadian Embassy in Mexico and then to the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, England. In 1957 she was appointed Charge d'Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Israel and became Canadian Ambassador to Israel the following year.

From 1962 to 1966, Margaret Meagher served as Canadian Ambassador to Austria and during that period, was also Governor for Canada on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. She became Chairman in 1964. She has also served as Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya and to Uganda, and as Canadian Ambassador to Sweden.

Miss Meagher is an officer of the Order of Canada. She retired in 1974 and makes her home in Halifax.

At Convocation, May 12, Saint Mary's University conferred an honorary degree upon Margaret Meagher, a Halifax woman who has won distinction in the diplomatic service of Canada, and Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America and long-time crusader for safety for miners.

Miss Meagher received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Mr. Miller was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.



Margaret Meagher

Arnold Miller

### ARNOLD MILLER

Dr. Carrigan stated that it is especially appropriate that Saint Mary's should honour Mr. Miller in view of the historic importance of the mining industry in Nova Scotia.

Arnold Miller, who has been an exemplary leader of the Mine Workers of America, worked in the mines of West Virginia for a good part of his life.

During the Normandy invasion he was severely wounded and was hospitalized for two years, during which time he underwent 19 operations. He returned to the mines as an electrician-repairman until black lung and work-related arthritis caused him to retire in 1970.

Throughout his years in the mines, he worked tirelessly to bring about improved legislation relating to miner's lung disease and was successful with the Act of 1969 which established the first mandatory dust standards for coal miners and liberalized standards for black lung compensation.

Following his retirement, Miller became an indomitable force in the fight for union reform and in 1972 was elected to a five year term as president of the United Mine Workers of America. Among his first acts in office was the reduction of his own salary from \$50,000 to \$35,000 and the elimination of special benefits for union officers.

When he is not in Washington, Mr. Miller makes his home in Ohley, West Virginia, with his wife and a son and daughter.

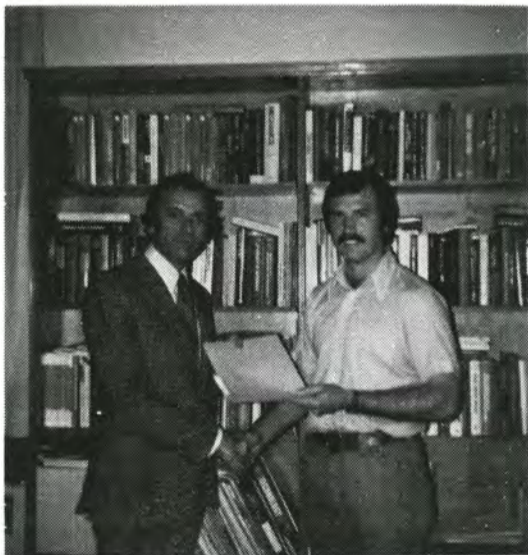
### MULROONEY APPOINTED

Saint Mary's University has announced that Professor Dermot Mulrooney has been appointed Director of the Division of Engineering effective September 1, 1975.

Professor Mulrooney attended Memorial University and the Nova Scotia Technical College and has studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan. He is a Vice-President of the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering and is Chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia. Professor Mulrooney is a member of the Saint Mary's University Senate and Board of Governors.

The Division of Engineering offers the first three years of the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Technical College.

### AWARD WINNER



D. Mulrooney and Award Winner Keith Anderson

Keith Anderson, Dip. Eng., received the 1975 Association of Professional Engineers Award, presented annually to the engineering student attaining highest grades in the humanities and social science courses in the engineering program. Mr. Anderson plans to continue studies in electrical engineering at Nova Scotia Technical College in the fall. He was vice-president of the Engineering Society at Saint Mary's.



### DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

The past year has seen the Engineering school at Saint Mary's happily incorporated into the Science Faculty as the Division of Engineering. Professor Dermot Mulrooney has been appointed to the post of Director of the Division.

Professor Don Warner resigned last August after fourteen years at Saint Mary's and has gone 'down town' to run his own engineering consulting firm.

The Division has been joined by Dr. R. M. Diwan, M.E., Ph.D. (University of Florida), U.S.A. last year in September, 1974. He has a Ph.D. in Materials Engineering and has been teaching courses in Engineering Materials, Engineering Thermodynamics, Measurements and Design and Descriptive Geometry. His research interests are in the area of stress analysis, material characterization and quantitative microscopy. In the past year, he has put up two papers for publication. These are — "Precipitation in hypoeutectoid steel: a quantitative analysis" and "Approach to structural Analysis in Materials Engineering Practice." His course on Engineering Materials stimulates much interest in students in which students prepare and have presented term papers in the class.

Dr. Diwan is a member of APENS, American Society for Engineering Education, the Metals Society, London, England and several other professional organizations. Last year he attended technical seminars on vibration measurements of Bruel & Kjaer, Canada Ltd., and an Annual Effective Teaching Institute at the University of New Brunswick.

During the year the Division members rolled up their sleeves and wetted their pens on several occasions and published as follows:

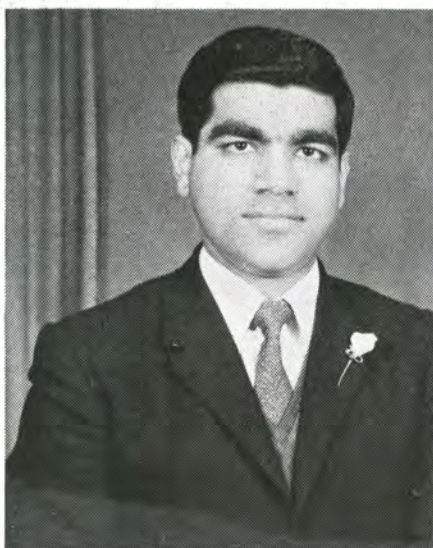
*Engineering Courses for non-Engineering Students* — D. Mulrooney — Engineering Journal — Fall 1974.

*Bridges* — D. Mulrooney — Journal of the Professional Engineer in Nova Scotia — December 1974.

*The Design of Single Slotted Flap Wing Sections* — L. A. Schienbein — Proceedings of the Aerodynamics Symposium at N.R.C. (Ottawa) — May 1975.

*Demonstration of Viscous Effects Using the Flow over a Circular Cylinder in a Small Wind Tunnel* — L. A. Schienbein — Mechanical Engineering News — May 1975.

*Experience with Freshman Engineering Design Projects* — L. A. Schienbein — Engineering Design Graphics Journal — Spring 1975.



Dr. R. M. Diwan

### CHARLES VAUGHAN APPOINTED



Charles Vaughan

Charles Vaughan, former Mayor of Halifax, has been appointed Director of Development and Alumni Affairs at Saint Mary's University.

A native of Halifax, Vaughan has been a moving force in the development of the City for many years. During eight years as alderman and two terms as mayor, his contributions to the community took on the tangible dimensions of such projects as Scotia Square and the Mulgrave Park housing development.

As Planning Coordinator for the Province of Nova Scotia, he worked directly with the Premier in projects of particular benefit to Cape Breton. He was Project Coordinator during the construction of the Halifax Shopping Centre and later served as Vice-President and General Manager.

Prior to joining the administrative staff of Saint Mary's, he was Director of Special Projects in the field of social housing and commercial development with Centennial Properties Limited.

In his new position, he assumes responsibility for fund raising and administration of the University's development fund, and for alumni organization, liaison and activities.

Widely known for his achievements and development experience, Charles Vaughan comes to Saint Mary's as the University enters another phase in the steady growth pattern it has maintained for the past ten years. His appointment reflects the continuing expansion required to accommodate increasing numbers of students at Saint Mary's University.

### DEVELOPMENT FUND

The University is currently soliciting contributions to the Saint Mary's University Development Fund with an objective of \$4,570,000.

The University gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the following corporations and individuals:

- Aluminum Company of Canada Limited
- Birks Family Foundation
- Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Limited
- Canron Limited
- Consolidated-Bathurst Limited
- Corby Distilleries Limited
- Dustbane Products Limited

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## A NEW LOOK FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Solicitor-General Warren Allmand visited the campus March 24. In his address, he announced that the Ministry of the Solicitor-General will spend \$2 million on Criminal Justice Research and Development this year. He spoke on changes which will result from this activity and on what criminal justice in Canada might be like in the year 2000. Excerpts from his address follow:

"Whatever the shape of future society, one of its inclusions will be a criminal justice system. Whatever their philosophical bias, criminologists agree that crime will continue to exist as a social phenomenon. Our statistics indicate that the absolute rate of crime will continue to increase, but at a declining rate of increase."

"The kinds of crimes committed, however, are expected to change radically. With new computer technology, the increasingly widespread use of credit cards, and so on, it is safe to predict that we will see the development of some wholly new types of crime, just as we did during the sixties with the explosion of drug-related offences and the increase in white-collar crime. On this last point, for instance, the total rate of drug-related offences per 100,000 Canadians in 1962 was only 6.5, whereas in 1973 the rate had increased by almost 4,000 per cent to 238.8. Less dramatic increases came in the category of fraud, which increased from a rate of 194.7 per 100,000 in 1962 to a rate of 324.8 per 100,000 in 1973. As increasing affluence made itself felt in Canadian society, on the other hand, much less dramatic increases came in such categories as auto theft, which rose from 217.1 in 1962 to 324.0 in 1973."

"With the continuing liberation of women in many areas of society, an increasingly larger proportion of women can be expected to come into conflict with the law. Changes in transportation, particularly the trend towards mass transit, will no doubt be accompanied by new patterns of crime. It may not be too far-fetched to suggest that smoking in public places, and other acts dangerous to the public health, might become crimes. Moreover, as the problems of inflation, the environment, and other concerns affecting the quality of life are brought under control, the crime problem may become an increasingly important concern of governments and citizens alike."

"Certain crimes, generally those regarded as self-inflicted, such as gambling, alcoholism, possession of soft drugs and prostitution, may not be considered crimes at all, although this does not mean that they would not be controlled by other means. In the past decade, lotteries, homosexual acts between consenting adults, attempted suicide, and the sale of contraceptive devices have all been removed from the criminal code. Improved methods of surveillance and of preventive policing will radically decrease the incidence of certain offences, while the diversion of potential offenders will effectively remove many from other contact with the criminal justice system."

Mr. Allmand speculated on four specific areas in which changes may be anticipated:

"First, improved police technology, while helping to prevent crime, will also increase enormously the chances of detecting crime and of identifying and apprehending offenders, with a resultant increase in the number of criminal cases processed each year."

"Along with this, we can expect the trend toward an increasingly middle-class society to result in an increased demand for institutional services in general, and for the police to deal with socially undesirable behaviour in particular. Both of these conditions will result in higher crime rates even without an increase in the actual incidence of criminal behaviour."

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"If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?"

T. H. Huxley

## SMU DEFINES INSTITUTE OF VALUES

The Institute of Values at Saint Mary's University recently received a \$45,000 grant to continue its research in the area of knowledge, values and freedom.

The grant from Imperial Oil Limited of Canada will assist the Institute in reactivating its examination of contemporary problems and the theoretical foundations of valuing.

Unlike many institutions, the Institute of Values is not made of brick and mortar, or even concrete blocks. Instead of occupying physical space, it consumes intellectual energy as the brainchild of man's research.

Director of the Institute of Values, Dr. John MacCormack, points out that knowledge, values and freedom are essentially intertwined. Knowledge — both scientific and humanistic — supports the value judgements of society. These judgements in turn defend the institutions of freedom.

With Descartes' famous pronouncement, "I took to be tantamount to false everything that was merely probable", the concept of the wholeness of knowledge was split. Knowledge was divided into two areas: scientific and humanistic. In Descartes' philosophy, scientific knowledge was viewed as essentially mathematical and the humanities were reduced to an amusing pastime. As a result, value judgments which necessarily deal with the probable were robbed of intellectual respectability and increasingly were viewed as resting on emotion rather than thought.

According to Dr. MacCormack, free institutions have historically developed in close relationship to value systems. With the decline in status of value judgments, there has been a corresponding decline of respect for the institutions of freedom within our society. Dr. MacCormack stresses the difficulty of defending such institutions when the basis of that defense — value judgment — lacks credibility.

Through a two-fold program, the Institute of Values hopes to reinvigorate the pursuit of knowledge, the formation of values and the institutions of freedom. Initially it will emphasize research into the theoretical foundations of knowledge, values and freedom. Both Eastern and Western philosophical traditions will be explored.

Dr. MacCormack regards the impact of the Institute's research as extremely practical. First the Institute will be able to assist in investigating contemporary problems involving values, particularly in correlating societal, corporate and government goals. Specifically this could mean research into environmental questions in order to make objective value judgments regarding future developments. It could also mean assistance in corporate decision making and government policy formation.

The Institute of Values also intends that its resources will be made available to primary and secondary schools in re-introducing and expanding the relationship of values to education.

The Imperial Oil donation will enable Saint Mary's Institute to expand activities and fund a greater diversity of research projects.

### DEVELOPMENT

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited  
Greenshields Incorporated  
Gulf Oil Limited  
Household Finance Corporation of Canada  
Imperial Oil Limited  
J. E. Kazamel, Class of '69  
Manufacturers Life Insurance Company  
Merchantile Bank  
Molson Breweries of Canada Limited  
Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Limited  
Royal Bank of Canada  
Standard Life Assurance Company  
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada  
Ven-Rez Products Limited  
Zeller's Limited

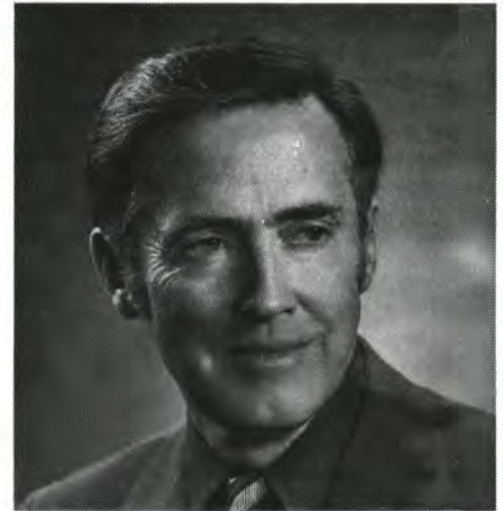
## DR. MacCORMACK TO DIRECT INSTITUTE

Dr. John MacCormack has been appointed Director of the University's Institute of Values.

The Institute of Values which was started several years ago is now being reorganized and expanded. It will act as a catalyst through which the human and physical resources of Saint Mary's and other universities will be brought to bear. The Institute will encourage research on the topic of values, the teaching of courses, and will sponsor workshops and conferences bringing together leading thinkers in the field.

The wars of recent years, together with such political events as Watergate, have made the question of values more significant than at any time since the Second World War. With the renewed interest in the topic, a centre, such as Saint Mary's University Institute of Values, will serve as a natural focal point for a multi-faceted exploration of value-related problems.

It is anticipated that part of the work of the Institute will be of a very practical nature, dealing with such topics as public policy and value questions related to economic decision-making. The central concern of the Institute will be the re-establishment of the relationship between knowledge and values and the organization of courses which will provide undergraduates with a coherent approach to the general problem of values in modern society.



Dr. John MacCormack

Dr. John MacCormack has been connected with the Institute since its inception. He is a native of Halifax and received his early education at the Halifax Academy and at Saint Mary's. Following six years in the Canadian Artillery in World War II, he studied at Dalhousie, the University of Toronto and the Institute of Historic Research, University of London.

Dr. MacCormack came to Saint Mary's for a year in 1956 and stayed to become one of the most respected members of the faculty. In 1973, he published "REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT" — a book which he developed over a period of 20 years. In publishing MacCormack's work, Harvard University Press stated: "This is the first systematic study of the politics of five crucial years of the Puritan Revolution — the period between John Pym's death in 1643 and the execution of Charles I in 1649."

Dr. MacCormack is currently engaged in research for a book on the historical relationship between values and freedom.

The Institute of Values has recently received a substantial grant from Imperial Oil, the greater part of which will be used to finance research projects sponsored by the Institute.







STUDENTS HONORED MAYOR MORRIS with the presentation of the Student Union Award at Charter Day '75. Pictured from the left are Bruce Ross, student leader of the year; Mayor Morris; Barry Abbott, freshman of the year; Greg McHugh, student union president; and John Stuart, past president of the student union.

**CHARTER DAY AWARDS:**

**Student Leader of the Year**  
Bruce Ross

**Student Union Award**  
Mayor Edmund Morris

**Freshman of the Year**  
Barry Abbott

**Sophomore of the Year**  
Jim Cottingham

**Junior of the Year**  
Mary Beth Wallace

**SOCIETY OF THE YEAR**  
Drama Society

**CERTIFICATES OF MERIT:**  
**Freshman**  
Elizabeth Currie  
Marie Paul MacDonald

**Sophomores**  
Jan May  
Pat MacLaughlin  
Jay Casey

**Juniors**  
Ron Citeman  
Paul Reynolds

**LITERARY M**  
Bruce Marshall  
Bruce Stephen

**HONORARY LITERARY M**  
Bob Atkinson

**SILVER M**  
Rod Doiron  
Brian Pickton  
John Yee  
Donny Cowell  
Bruce Ross  
Steve Mabey

**GOLD M**  
John Stuart  
Debbie Allen  
Sandy Stevens  
Jane Graham  
Bill MacLeod

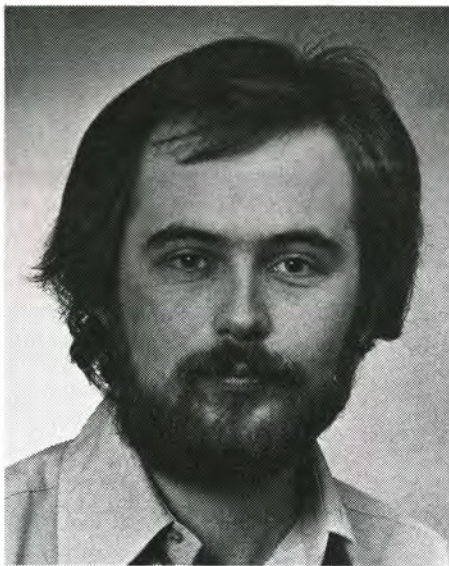
**HONORARY M**  
Joseph Zatzman, Member of Board of Governors  
Michael MacMillan, Department of Education  
Beth Bradcock, Secretary to Academic Vice-President  
Trudy Gallagher, Campus Office of Canada Manpower

Friends at Saint Mary's University were saddened to learn of the death of freshman student PENNY PIERS on May 22. Her home address is 33 Garfield Street, Moncton, New Brunswick.

**SMU GRADUATE TO PEKING**

James Martin, an Honors History graduate ('75) at Saint Mary's University, has received an Exchange Scholarship to the Peking Foreign Languages Institute in the People's Republic of China.

He is one of twelve students selected from universities across Canada and will leave Halifax in September. The initial award is for one year with a second year to follow on approval of performance in the first year.



James Martin

Martin is the first student from the Maritimes to be selected in the exchange program, and has a particular interest in the approach of the Chinese to their problems and in the solutions they have found. He has been chairman of CUSO on Saint Mary's campus for the past two years.

He was a student in Dr. Mary Sun's Asian Studies program at Saint Mary's University — the only Asian Studies program offered in any university east of Montreal.

Jim is a native Nova Scotian as is his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynton Martin of Halifax.

**CLASS TO STUDY IN CHINA**

Dr. Mary Sun, Chairman of the Asian Studies program at Saint Mary's University, is in the process of making final preparations to take her class to China for six weeks this summer.

This unusual travel-and-learn opportunity will permit students to personally view developments in that country. They will have a week in Hong Kong for orientation prior to entering the People's Republic, and a week following to analyze and interpret individual experiences. All students enrolled in the Summer Session (July 3 to August 15) Asian Studies course are eligible to register for the trip.

**FRESHMAN OF THE YEAR**

The first thing you notice is his optimism, next his enthusiasm and finally his energy. Barry Abbott, a freckled-faced redhead from Shearwater, was named Saint Mary's Freshman of the Year on Friday night, March 14.

The award, given annually by Saint Mary's University, recognizes the freshman who has made exceptional contributions to extra-curricular activities during his first year.

As president of the amateur radio club, Barry was instrumental in organizing the student "ham" operators. He helped write and implement the club's constitution, plus he was responsible for equipment operation and maintenance. Barry also writes articles for the student newspaper, *The Journal*, and unofficially directs social activities in the third apartment on the 20th floor of High Rise II.

Barry, a graduate of Queen Elizabeth High School, is one of seven visually handicapped students at Saint Mary's. Completely at ease in the sighted world, Barry can discuss his blindness and people's reactions to him.

"My blindness doesn't make me any different," he explained. "I go out to taverns with the boys, I went to a regular high school and I want to get my education like everyone else."

An accomplished guitarist, Barry plays with a country-rock group called *Janis*. He also frequently entertains his suitmates with John Denver favorites.

"He's a buddy just like anybody else," explained Peter Mowat, a next door neighbor. I don't treat him any different. In fact, Barry let us know in the beginning of the year that he didn't want any special treatment. His attitude is 'I can do anything you can do.' And he can."

The second oldest in a family of four, Barry attended the Halifax School for the Blind until grade 12. "The school didn't over shelter me, so when I got out the transition was easy."

An arts major, Barry picked Saint Mary's because the university seemed his kind of place. "I really like it here," he said. "Of course, the people help to make it a great place."

*"Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket; and do not pull it out, and strike it merely to show that you have one."*

Lord Chesterfield

**NOVA SCOTIA HAS FIRST GEOGRAPHY GRADUATES**

Brian Hagell of Truro and Russ Foster of Halifax are the first students in Nova Scotia to graduate with a major in Geography. Hagell graduated in May; Foster will receive his degree in June, and has been accepted in the Master's program in geography at the University of Alberta.

Saint Mary's is the only Nova Scotian University with a geography program and offers a wide range of courses in the fields of urban and regional development and cultural geography.

The Department is headed by Dr. Douglas Day, a former regional development advisor with the Federal Department of Finance and a specialist in fisheries development.

Russ Foster was a political science student but transferred when the geography program was established in 1973. His studies have included: Geography of Canada, Physical Geography, Halifax-Dartmouth and the Atlantic Region, Settlement Geography, Air Photo Interpretation and the Geography of the Seas and Urban Analysis and Planning.



Dr. Mary Sun

*"Knowledge is better than wealth. You have to look after wealth, but knowledge will look after you."*  
An Arab Proverb



## STUDENT-BUSINESSMEN'S DINNER

The Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration Society sponsored the first Student-Businessmen's Dinner in February. The event which gave students an opportunity to get acquainted with local businessmen, is intended to be held annually.

Dr. Ralph Vaughan, President of Air Canada, who graduated from SMU with the class of '41, was keynote speaker.

Among the highlights of the evening, was the presentation of bursaries and awards to senior commerce students who had maintained high academic standing throughout their years at Saint Mary's. Frederick Wolfe received the Centennial Bursary, presented by Grant Morash for The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia; Daniel Robichaud received the Errol Davison Memorial Award, presented by George A. Finlay of H. R. Doane & Company; Robert Boudreau and James Stanton were winners of the Raymond W. Ferguson Bursaries, present by Mr. Ferguson.

## DIRECTOR OF STUDENT SERVICES



Bob Hayes

The appointment of Bob Hayes as Director of Student Services for Saint Mary's University has been announced by President D. O. Carrigan.

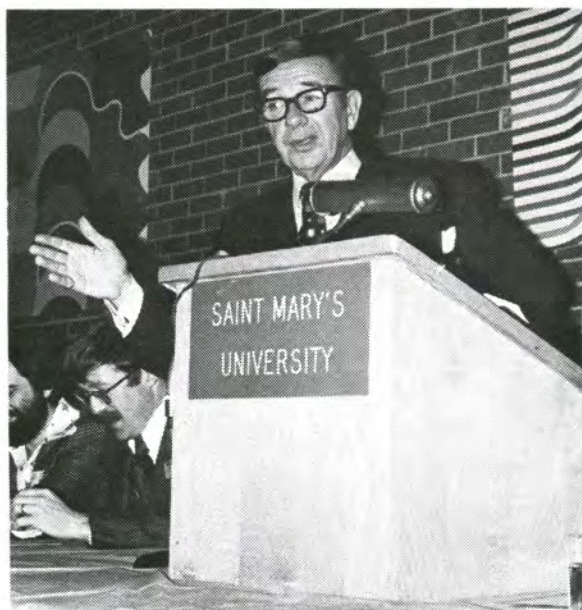
The new position results from a general administrative restructuring at the University and reflects the increased attention being given to providing more and better services for students.

To the existing services of Health, Counselling, Chaplaincy, and Student Awards, the new structure has added the units of Student Affairs, Athletics and Recreation. As Director of Student Services Mr. Hayes will report direct to the President.

Hayes was born in Perth, Ontario, and attended high school in London. He later earned a Bachelor of Arts degree at Saint Mary's. Following service with the Royal Canadian Navy, he joined the staff of SMU in 1958 as Director of Athletics. The success of his efforts in sports is well known, as his winning teams have brought national prominence to the University.

Active in community affairs, he is a member of the City of Halifax Recreation Commission, the International Committee of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and the Halifax Board of Trade. He is the Director of the International University Sports Fishing Seminar and Competition, and a Director of the International Tuna Cup Match. He has served on the National Fitness and Advisory Council and with the Nova Scotia Wildlife Federation. Mr. Hayes includes politics among his many community interests and has taken an active role in Nova Scotia elections.

## PRESIDENT OF AIR CANADA, DR. RALPH VAUGHAN SPEAKS ON "A TIME OF TURBULENCE"



Dr. R. Vaughan

(Excerpts from his address follow)

"In Commerce more than any other subject, we require effective communication and a continuing flow of ideas between those engaged in academic studies and those applying the concepts in the business world. Conditions are changing so rapidly these days that even the most recent text books have difficulty remaining up to date, and we in the field increasingly require the insight and basic understanding provided by academic study."

"The students can, I hope, gain a better idea of the practical application of various concepts by speaking with those who are involved in applying them daily in their jobs. Perhaps you can even learn from some of our mistakes."

"For the businessman, on the other hand, I feel that we can benefit from meeting these representatives of the rising generation of executives and listening to their new approaches to old problems."

Dr. Vaughan outlined the operation of Air Canada and summarized the difference between a Crown Corporation and a Government department.

"A Government department is usually responsible for services which cannot be provided on a self-supporting basis. Most Crown Corporations, on the other hand, are responsible for operations which must be run on a profit-oriented basis. Their objective usually is to not only cover the cost of providing services from revenues, but also to show sufficient return on investment so that they will be able to raise the capital required to provide for future expansion and improvements."

"Thus, the provision of prisons — which society deems a necessity — is the responsibility of a department which is not expected to raise any significant amount of money towards covering the costs involved. Although prisons do have workshops and other possible sources of production, they are not expected to generate revenues. To do so would be to raise the possibility of forced labor — something which is repugnant to our thinking."

"But such enterprises as airlines, railways, power stations — and in Nova Scotia even steel mills — are expected to operate on a profit-oriented basis. When governments for various reasons find that such undertakings have to be run by other than private enterprise, they usually set up a Crown Corporation as the solution."

"The Crown Corporation in its present form is a typically Canadian institution. It is, in effect, another of our famous compromises — an attempt to marry the drive and efficiency of the private enterprise system — and the discipline of a balance between revenues and expenditures that this entails — with the larger concerns of a public service."

## Guy Noel, Director University Services



Guy Noel

Guy Noel, B.E., has been appointed Director of University Services.

Mr. Noel is a native of River Bend, Quebec, and a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University and Nova Scotia Technical College. During the past six years at Saint Mary's, he has been responsible for the preliminary planning in establishing an Information Resource Centre which will be a mini-library of research going on at universities throughout the world.

He formerly served as assistant to the Academic Vice-President and was involved in the statistical planning branch of the information office.

In his new position, Mr. Noel is responsible for the operation of the physical plant, residences, computer services, audio-visual services, the printing centre and the campus bookstore.

"Over the years, Crown Corporations have proved their worth in Canada by venturing into essential areas of service where private enterprise was unwilling to take the risk — such as providing Canada with a national network of air services — or, as in the case of the railways and the Sydney steel plant, taking over services and facilities which private enterprise was no longer in a position to operate but which were too vital to the economy to be liquidated."

Dr. Vaughan stated that he considers that Crown Corporations have played an essential role in the economic development of Canada, and that they now make up more than one-third of all Canadian controlled corporate assets. He sees them as one of the bulwarks against total foreign ownership of our economy.

Considering the present uncertain economic situation, Dr. Vaughan said:

"It is true we may be at the beginning of a challenging period in the economy, but this is in no way reason to fear it will be the 'thirties' all over again. We have learned from that experience, and there are a great many more safeguards built into our system to prevent that sort of thing from happening again."

He quoted Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "We have nothing to fear but fear itself", and cautioned: "In the present situation we are again in danger of being frightened by the spectres we create from our own lack of faith. Forecasts of doom and gloom are easy to make, and some people seem to get a perverse satisfaction from them. The danger is that such prophecies can be self-fulfilling. The best way to promote a recession is to keep talking about it and engage in hand-wringing instead of getting on with the task of finding solutions."

In closing, Dr. Vaughan reminded his audience of Walter Lippman's address to Harvard class in 1940:

"We shall turn from the soft vices in which a civilization decays  
 "We shall return to the stern virtues by which a civilization is made.  
 "We shall do this because, at long last, we know that we must, because finally we begin to see that the hard way is the only enduring way."





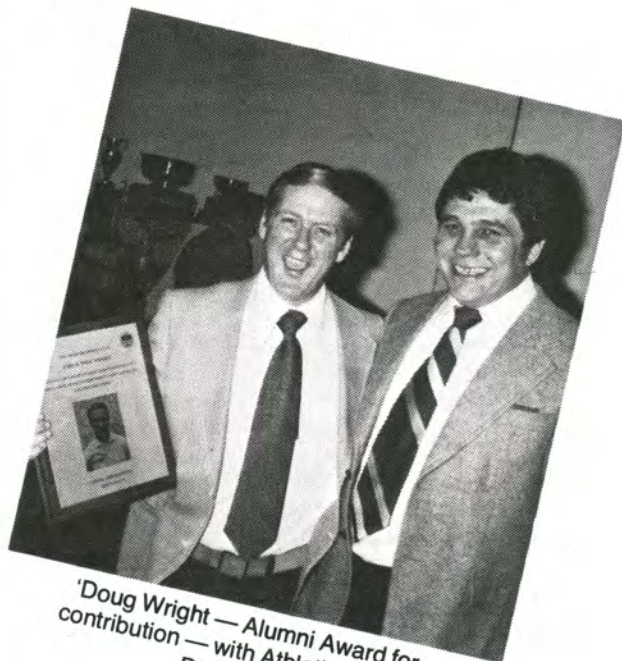
# ATHLETICS



Susan Dunbreck receives 'Top Female Athlete' Award from Fr. Hennessey.



Kim Robson — 'Most Valuable' in Field Hockey with Coach Kathy Mullane.



'Doug Wright — Alumni Award for contribution — with Athletic Director Bob Hayes

## ATHLETIC AWARDS

The Annual Athletic Awards Banquet on March 22 was an occasion of happy celebration at the end of another winning year for Saint Mary's University sports-minded students.

For the second consecutive year, the Huskies won AUAA crowns in hockey, basketball and football.

Mickey Fox was named 'top male athlete' for his remarkable contributions to the Huskies basketball team. Fox, who graduated this year, picked up his third Atlantic inter collegiate basketball scoring title, and for the third successive year, was selected for the All-Canadian College Basketball team.

Susan Dunbreck received the 'top female athlete award' for her efforts on the women's varsity field hockey and basketball team. She was a leading scorer in both.

### Other major award winners:

Dean Lees, Male Rookie of the Year  
Leslie Simpson, Female Rookie of the Year  
John Landry, Manager of the Year.

### Most valuable Male Player:

Peter MacAdam, Volleyball  
Mickey Fox, Basketball  
Bill Doherty, Hockey  
Angelo Santucci, Football  
Mark Badmen, Soccer

### Most Valuable Female Player:

Ava Gerencher, Volleyball  
Cindy Britten, Basketball  
Kim Robson, Field Hockey

### Top Performer in Tournament Sport:

Gary Walsh, Wrestling

### Top Performers in Intramural Sports:

Karen Hendsen and Kevin Maus

## FOOTBALL

### Huskies to play Rhode Island Rams

Saint Mary's University Football Huskies will open their exhibition schedule on a big note in 1975.

The Huskies will take on the University of Rhode Island Rams in Providence, Rhode Island on Saturday, September 13th.

This marks the first time a Canadian University team has taken on a team from the powerful Yankee Conference.

Coach Al Keith and his staff are looking forward to next season, after winning their fourth consecutive AUAA football title in 1974 with a great number of first year troops. Says Keith, "We didn't feel the past season to be a rebuilding one as, in college sport, every year is with students graduating or dropping out of the football program. However, we will be returning most of last season's team in 1975 in contrast to only fifteen players returning from the 1973 National Championship Team. We will have an outstanding nucleus to work with and are looking forward to playing the University of Rhode Island. Without question, the Rams should be the toughest test any Canadian University has had in pre-season competition. The game will certainly give us the opportunity to assess our team under highly competitive circumstances."

Heading the list of returning players are All-Canadians Mark Pothier, Brian Burgess, and Steve Telfer; All-Conference players Mike Curry and Mike Riley; along with rookie sensation QB Tim Pal and last year's defensive captain Doug Wasson, who was on the sidelines most of the year with a knee injury.

## HEANEY TO COACH NATIONAL TEAM

Brian Heaney, coach of SMU Basketball Huskies, has been selected to coach the National Women's Basketball Team which will represent Canada in the Olympics in 1976.

His itinerary during the next few months will take him to Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Columbia, Mexico, China, Brazil, Cuba, the Caribbean, France and Germany.

Brian assures us he will be back at Saint Mary's following the Olympics. Meantime, we wish him luck — and a gold medal.

### Why Brian Heaney?

A quick review of his background indicates why the young coach from Saint Mary's was selected over other excellent basketball coaches in Canada.

A resident of Halifax, Brian attended Acadia University, graduating in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science, majoring in mathematics. He was captain of the Varsity Basketball Team at Acadia for two seasons, and as a player from 1965 to 1969 he held, at one time, eight all-time scoring records.

A scoring spurge of 74 points in one game, 52 points in one-half, and a single season scoring average of 34.5 points per game were a few of the highlights in his brilliant career, while his scoring average over his final two seasons of college basketball was an impressive 30.5 points per game.

These credentials were responsible for his selection in the 1969 N.B.A. Players Draft by the Baltimore Bullets. Heaney signed his pro contract after graduation and played with the Baltimore based team during the 1969-70 season.

In 1970, he combined a high school coaching job in New York City with playing basketball in the Eastern Professional Basketball League and finished in the League's top ten scorers. In 1971, at the age of 24, he was appointed Head Basketball Coach at Saint Mary's University. His experience with the Huskies has been a satisfying one. After only two years under his guidance, the Huskies captured the 72-73 AIAA Championship, and went on to win the 1973 CIAU National Championship. It was the third time in six years that SMU had won the AIAA Title while the National Championship represented the first in the University's history.

To cap off an exciting season for the Huskies, Heaney was voted the Canadian College Coach of the Year in 1973, and added the distinction of not only being the youngest coach in CIAU history to win the National Title, but also the only one to win it as a Coach (1973) and as a player (1965).

The 1973-74 season saw the Huskies once again competing in the National Championships, however, this time the title eluded them as a determined team from the University of Guelph defeated the defending champions 74 — 72. The 1974-75 season is considered by many as the best ever. After taking on the toughest schedule in Canada, the Huskies outdistanced their CIAU opponents with a record of 24 wins and 4 losses. The season culminated in an 83-77 victory over Acadia, and two wins at the CIAU National Tournament in Waterloo.

Coach Heaney guided the Huskies to the National Tournament for the third consecutive season, the only team in the country to be so distinguished. A National Tournament record of 6 and 2 over that span represents more victories than any university in Canada over the last four seasons in CIAU National competition.

Heaney increased his CIAU competitive record to 77 — 18, giving him one of the outstanding winning percentages (.810) in College Basketball.

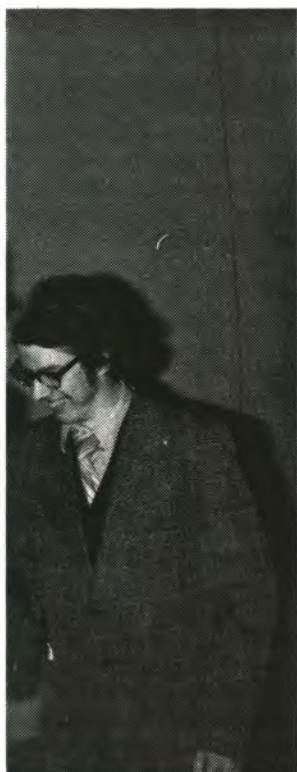
Brian is married to the former Liana Hynes of Dartmouth, and has two daughters and one son.



Mickey Fox — 'Top Male Athlete'



Leslie Simpson — Female 'Rookie of the Year'



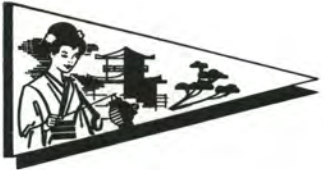
John Landry 'Manager of the Year'



Dean Lees — Football's 'Rookie of the Year'



# Noteworthy Notes



**PROFESSOR V. TOBIN**, Department of Classics, is travelling in Greece and Egypt this summer. He will spend four weeks in Athens where he will visit archaeological sites and museums to collect information on the Minoan Civilization and Mycenaean Culture. He hopes also to be able to visit Iraq and Israel. Professor Tobin was recently ordained Deacon at St. Mark's Anglican Church in Halifax.

**PROFESSOR BETTE HANRAHAN**, Faculty of Education, is taking to Cape Breton trails in a trailer this summer, accompanied by husband Basil and young Colleen and Tara.

**DR. DOUGLAS DAY**, Chairman of the Department of Geography, will holiday in Britain and plans to visit the Universities of Leicester and Sheffield and the School of Oriental Studies in London.

Dr. Day was a guest of the College of Cape Breton recently and addressed students on the Gabarus Steel Development and its relationship to the present economic development of the Atlantic region.

**GERRY BLOM**, Comptroller, intends to spend his leisure time during the summer salmon fishing Saint Mary's River.

**REV. W. STEWART, S.J.**, Department of Philosophy, will spend his vacation travelling in England, Ireland and Scotland. Father Stewart was the Nova Scotia Drama League delegate at the Canada Council meeting of theatre representatives in Ottawa in April.

**ANTHONY LAW**, Artist-in-Residence, will spend the summer months painting at his 'little red school house studio' at Cross Island, in preparation for a major exhibition at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery in November.

Commander Law recently was in Charlottetown to officiate at the opening of the Exhibition of Naval Paintings of the Second World War at the Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum. He was also a guest of the Edgehill School for Girls at Windsor, N.S., where he lectured on Canadian Art.

**DR. MARY SUN**, Cairman of the Asian Studies Program, and her husband, will holiday in Mexico, returning via Los Angeles and Los Vegas.

Dr. Sun attended the May meeting of the Canadian Society for Asian Studies in Montreal, and presented a paper on "Teaching of Asia in the Schools."

**REV. J. J. HENNESSEY, S.J.** is spending the summer in Vancouver where he is assisting at the Immaculate Conception Parish. He plans to visit with alumni in Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary before returning at the end of August.

**CORINNE NOONAN**, Director of Public Relations, will vacation at the west coast and in the rockies following the national convention of Media Club of Canada in Vancouver in June.

Mrs. Noonan attended a reception hosted by Speaker of the Senate, The Honourable Renaude Lapointe in Ottawa in March. The event, in honour of Directors of Media Club of Canada, was attended by Counsellor and Madame Chang Ying of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Canada, and members of the Canadian Media Delegation with whom Mrs. Noonan visited China last Fall.

**DR. DONALD WEEREN**, Dean of Education, will represent Canada at the meeting of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies in Paris. He will then holiday in Holland.

**PETER WEAL**, Manager of the Printing Centre, will spend his vacation trailer-camping and fishing with his family in Cape Breton.

**BOB ATKINSON**, Library, is vacationing in Europe. His travels will take him to England, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

**STEPHEN DAVIS**, Lecturer in Anthropology, has received a Canada Council grant of \$4,727 to excavate a site in Nova Scotia and to carry out a survey of the private artifact collections in the Province.

Mr. Davis will spend the month of June in Labrador excavating a series of early Indian and Eskimo sites with members of the Anthropology Department of Memorial University of Newfoundland. He has recently assisted in the production of, and appeared in, two programs on anthropology for the Nova Scotia School Television series.

**BOB DIETZ**, Curator of the Art Gallery, will be in Europe in June to assemble an International Exhibition of Contemporary Christian Art which will be a highlight of the 175th anniversary of Saint Mary's University in 1977.

**DR. J. B. OWEN**, Dean of Arts, will be on a Caribbean cruise in July. Prior to that, he will attend a conference on "Communications and the Arts" in New York.

**DR. WALLACE G. MILLS**, Department of History, attended the Canadian Association of African Studies at York University and presented a paper on *Intra-African Hostilities Among Educated Africans in the Cape Colony, 1890-1915*. In June, Dr. Mills is scheduled to present a paper to the Canadian Historical Association in Edmonton on *The Temperance Movement in the Cape Colony, 1870-1910*.

**DONALD CHARD**, Lecturer in History, addressed a seminar at Fortress Louisburg on *The Relationship of Louisburg to New England During the French Regime*.

**DR. EMERO STIEGMAN** has been invited to present a paper to the Seventh International Conference on Patristic Studies at Oxford University in September. Entitled "Hebraic Anthropology in Hellenistic Christianity", the paper will be published in the Journal *Texte und Untersuchungen*.

**ELIZABETH CHARD**, Registrar, is one of four voting delegates of the Atlantic Universities Athletic Association attending a meeting of The Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union in Victoria, B.C.

**DR. A. ROJO**, Department of Biology, attended the 1975 Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference at New Haven, Connecticut.

**DR. SHRIPAD PENDSE**, Department of Business Administration, will present a paper on *Factor Analysis Versus Simulation in Behavioral Sciences* at the Edmonton Meeting of the Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences in June.

**DR. D. DAVIES**, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, attended the meeting of the Canadian Council of Chemistry Chairmen in Toronto in May.

**DR. C. ELSON** and **DR. K. VAUGHAN**, Department of Chemistry, presented papers at the National Conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada held in Toronto in May.

**DR. G. F. W. YOUNG**, Department of History, had an article published in the Spring 1975 issue of the University of Chicago Magazine. Entitled *Civis Americanus sum — Are We, Too, to Decline and Fall?*, the article draws a modern parallel with the history of classical civilization.

**DR. DANGETY S. MURTY**, Department of Physics, has been admitted a Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England.

**DR. J. JABBAR** and **DR. R. LANDES**, Department of Political Science, will complete research during the summer on a study of 'political attitudes of high school students in Nova Scotia.' To date, they have administered individual questionnaires to 3,303 students from grades 7 to 10 in various areas of the province.

**DR. D. HUGH GILLIS**, Academic Vice-President, was elected President of the Canadian Broadcasting League at its annual meeting in Toronto.

**DR. E. DOAK**, Department of Economics, was acknowledged in the March Newsletter of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council for his contribution to the feature: "Toward Understanding Recession and Inflation."

**JOHN CONNOLLY**, **DAVE CHRISTIANSON** and **JOHN MORIARTY**, anthropology majors, have received an Opportunities For Youth grant of \$6,346 to do an archaeological survey of the Saint Mary's River system.

**ELLEN DONAHOE**, B.A. graduate, is the winner of the 1975 book prize, an annual award of Switzerland's Ambassador to Canada, presented to the Saint Mary's University graduate with the highest standing in French and German.

**PATRICIA ANN BREAN**, winner of the Faculty of Arts Gold Medal and the Drama Society's Best Actress Award, will study at the Graduate Centre for Drama at the University of Toronto in the Fall.

**FRANK ALEXANDER**, '75 Honors English graduate, has been accepted at the University of Kent, Canterbury, England, where he will study for his degree of Master of Arts in English.

**DEBORAH ALLEN**, B.A. graduate, is working as a relief radio and television announcer at CBC Halifax, during the summer. A 1975 'Gold M' winner and star of many dramatic productions at the University, Deborah will be returning to Saint Mary's in September to continue studies in Education.





# BOOK REVIEW

Number 2 — June 1975

## LANCELOT PRESS

The small press has long been the life-blood of writers and the Lancelot Press, housed in a small building behind a nursing home in Windsor, Nova Scotia is proud of the writers it has nurtured during its short past.

Lancelot Press was started some six years ago by Bill Pope who for a number of years edited the *Wolfville Acadian*. A book of sermons by Dr. Frank Archibald was the first book published and, after selling over 700 copies at an autographing party, Lancelot Press has never looked back. The book has since gone through four printings.

Bill Pope is a quiet, unassuming man, balding — with side shocks of grey hair, yet an enthusiast where books are concerned. He says that he chose the name Lancelot "more to be different than significant" and claims *Loch Bras D'Or* as his best seller so far with over 12,000 copies sold "and still going strong".

Lancelot Press produced eleven books last year and this year will average a book every month. About two thousand copies of a book are produced at a print and Bill Pope justifies this on the grounds that it is easier to store the plates from which the books are printed than the printed books themselves. It is his intention to keep books in print as long as they are marketable and all fifty publications that Lancelot Press has produced since its inception are still in print.

In June, Lancelot Press will release three new publications. *Broad Horns*, a story of a moose that roamed the country around Guysborough, was written by a man named Walsh, now dead. In Bill Pope's words, it is "a story told from the mooses point of view... that gets a feel for the life a moose must live... it is a dramatic and sensitively told story — a story of survival".

Two books by James B. Lamb complete the June issues. *The Hidden Heritage* is a story set in the St. Anne's Bay area, while *Temple-Tombs and Hill-Forts* will be something of a new departure for Lancelot Press in that, being on the subject of European Archaeology, it deals with a topic from outside the region.

For the fall, look for a book by Helen Johnston — *Light on Evelyn Richardson* — that is partly biographical and partly a comment on Richardson's writings. Also due for an early release is a book by David E. Stephens, a high school teacher at Musquodoboit Harbour and author of three other Lancelot Press publications *It Happened at Moose River*, *Iron Roads*, and *Lighthouses of Nova Scotia*. Stephens' new work is titled *W. D. Lawrence: The Man and His Ship* — a story of how a man persevered to build a ship at Maitland.

Bill Pope believes that Lancelot Press will continue to prosper, in the same steady fashion that it has over the past six years. Those with an interest in the literature of the region will wish him well in his endeavour.

Lancelot Press can be contacted by writing to P.O. Box 2020, Windsor, Nova Scotia.



## THE ACADEMIC ROWDYMAN

St. John's 1974

*Chemical Eric* by Gildas Roberts, Belvoir Books, 103 Pages, Paper, \$2.50.

*Chemical Eric* is a comic novel. Although strongly satiric, it often reads like pure farce. It is a picaresque novel very much in the tradition of *The Ginger Man*, *A Fine Madness*, and, in terms of the identity of its anti-hero, *Lucky Jim*. Eric is a loser. He is a university English teacher. Without a Ph.D., he cowers under the scorn of his nightmarishly powerful colleagues at Cenotaph (hint: Memorial) University. They are vain, hypocritical, and pedantic. "Life wasn't fair" says Eric, and in the name of Eric's passive humanity, the narration satirizes everything in sight. The American, British and Indian academics he works with are spoofed for their academic Darwinism and their foibles as foreigners in a pathetically colonial setting. Eric is himself South African. Even if comically exaggerated, it is a bizarre and sinister world. The novel is about how Eric plots to survive in it. He doesn't stay passive for long.

Eric is not a rebel. His is a chemical, not a moral liberation. One of his more cocksure and corrupt students, Sol Bordello, turns him on to "joy-balls". From this point on he is an enlivened and sacrilegious vagrant. Now a convert to the "Chemical Gospel", he "began to affix the label BG (Before Greenies) to the long, grey, bleak, unlovely stretch of his life before Sol Bordello had initiated him into the magic of chemistry". Eric is miraculously transformed into a sexual and academic superman. His extended "trip" leads ultimately to disaster, but along the way it acts as an hilarious medium through which Roberts can pressure his satiric intensity to include, among other things, avante-garde CAN-LIT poets of the mass media.

Rowdyman continued —

## A PROMISING FIRST

1974

*The Coming of Winter* by David Adams Richards, Oberon Press. 259 pp., Cloth, \$8.95.

Good novels are made of the 'stuff' that is within the scope of a writer's experience. Whodonits, science fiction and gothics are the product of the imagination. Albeit many are cleverly conceived and imaginatively developed. The great novelists, however, like Charles Dickens, William Faulkner, and Canada's Ernest Buckler, go beyond the purely imaginative; they concentrate on human and social conditions. Their environment and the age in which they lived are major factors in the development of their fiction. We might call their novels psychological. That is to say, they have to do with reflection on thought and action rather than action itself.

Although David Adams Richards is only twenty-three years old he has achieved in his first novel, *The Coming of Winter*, a perception not unlike the great novelists. His prose may be heavy and trying in places, yet his awareness of the human condition is keen. He molds with his characters a plausible setting and realistic drama.

*The Coming of Winter* is the story of a young man, Kevin Dulse. Although the book involves only about three weeks of Kevin's life, it leaves us with a clear impression of Kevin and his friends. A generation of life is visualized. The story begins with the automobile accident death of one of his friends and concludes with his own wedding. Throughout the book's pages we live with the characters, experience them, understand them. We become aware of why they live as they do.

Many writers find in the people of their experience a rich source of character and conflict for novels. Richards' people are Miramichi in Northeastern New Brunswick. His characters, like himself, are young. He is a part of the people he writes about.

Unlike the central character in most fiction, Kevin Dulse does not dwell on illusion or myth building. He has no dream of a great tomorrow. His tomorrows are going to the mill to work by day and getting drunk with the boys by night. He is trapped, not in a never-never land of fantasy, but in a world of acceptance of his lot. Kevin and his friends accept life as tragic and depressing; those who leave the area are deserters; those who remain are loyal. Richards' social commentary, although subtle, is strong here. He has his characters talk about 'goin down the road', but that is about all they do. They are satisfied with an acceptance of their lot in life.

Structurally, *The Coming of Winter* is sound and intriguing. Richards' use of flashback expands the reader's scope of the story. His constant reference to Kevin as 'the boy', his father as 'he', and his mother as 'she', adds to his style and delivers an impersonal atmosphere which accounts for the difficulty in communication experienced by many of the people of the book. Nor is the writer without humour; his scene with the school principal and Kevin's father is delightful.

Novels, as a rule, offer a solution to the raging conflict or a restructuring of a destroyed society. *The Coming of Winter* does neither. The author leaves his people accepting their fate with gentle passivity. Immediately following the wedding Kevin is faced with helping his father clean up a mess which was considered a joke. The 'joke' was a wedding prank created by his friends. In this there is neither rejection nor rebellion. Kevin quietly accepts the harsh reality. There is no indication of change. Generations will continue to quietly accept.

*The Coming of Winter* is an excellent first novel. In it the reader will find suspense, conflict, human relationships and social implications. David Adams Richards is to be praised; his book is to be read. Like other great novels I hope it does not take twenty years to be discovered.

Michael O. Nowlan

### Feedback on the A.P.B.R.

Michael Nowlan on C.B.C. Radio Noon, March 5, 1975.

"This region needs *The Review*. It will fill a void in the media output about our area. There is a great deal being written here. But how many know about it? The list for this past fall is very impressive. And, from what I hear, 1975 promises to be just as productive. If the daily press is unable or refuses to get involved in the literary world of Canada, then *The Review* is a most necessary organ of communication. Perhaps if we blow our own horn a little, and produce our own publication, all Canadians will become more aware of the continuing tradition of the writers of East Coast Canada."

## THE CREATOR OF ANNE

*The Years Before "Anne"* by Francis W. P. Bolger, The Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation. 1974

Almost certainly the most famous and most read Canadian book both at home and abroad is still one which the author herself described as "merely a juveniles story, ostensibly for girls." *Anne of Green Gables*, since its publication in 1908, has enjoyed a worldwide success which continues undiminished despite the language, setting, and attitudes of the book becoming increasingly outmoded. Clearly the popularity of the book derives from the character of Anne herself. Montgomery described the genesis of Anne from the germ of an idea in her notebook:

I found a faded entry written many years before. "Elderly couple apply to orphan asylum for a boy. By mistake a girl is sent them." I thought this would do. I began to block out the chapters, devise, and select incidents and "brood up" my heroine. Anne — she was not so named of malice aforethought, but flashed into my fancy already christened, even to the all-important "e" — began to expand in such a fashion that she soon seemed very real to me and took possession of me to an unusual extent.

Anne "took possession" of her readers also to an equally unusual extent as the flood of letters following publication showed. This dramatic initial popularity has subsequently been endorsed by the translation of the book into thirty-six different languages and by various successful radio, film, and stage adaptations. Probably Anne's appeal to such a wide range of readers derives, like that of the famous Swedish children's book heroine, Pippi Longstocking, from her status as an orphan and the way in which (although she is tame enough by comparison with Pippi) she appears to challenge social rules and conventions. It is somewhat ironic, then, that the creator of a heroine who developed a reputation for setting a course at variance to local social mores should herself have become such a noble community stalwart as the wife of a Presbyterian minister.

The basic outline of L. M. Montgomery's life has been publicly accessible from some time through Hilda M. Ridley's short biography published in 1956. In a book published by The Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, to mark the centenary of Montgomery's birth, Francis W. P. Bolger concentrates on *The Years Before "Anne"* utilizing much previously unpublished material.

Anne continued —



## A PEOPLE'S HERITAGE

*South Shore; Seasoned Timbers*. Vol. 2 "Some Historic Buildings from Nova Scotia's South Shore." The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia, Halifax. 1974. 156 Pages, Paper, \$4.50.

Heritage Trust has produced three books on Nova Scotian buildings. The first, *Founded Upon a Rock*, dealt with Halifax buildings; the second, *Seasoned Timbers*, Volume I, is a "Sampling of historic buildings unique to Western Nova Scotia"; this second volume of *Seasoned Timbers* is about historic buildings from Nova Scotia's South Shore.

I like the remarks Allan F. Duffus, President of Heritage Trust, makes in his Forward to Volume I. Among other things he says that the Trust "endeavours to follow a policy of encouraging Nova Scotians to recognize the values and potentials of preserving and restoring". The series, then, is directed toward ordinary Nova Scotians, not tourists or antique enthusiasts or specialists of one sort or another. In fact, the strength of all three books lies in their accessibility to the ordinary reader who is surrounded by treasures he was formerly unable to appreciate. I myself have already begun to look with fresh eyes on the eight or so older houses in my home village near Lockeport, all of which must be as old or older than the Locke houses so beautifully photographed and described in the South Shore volume.

The one-hundred and fifty-one pages of text and pictures make fascinating reading and viewing. After a brief but helpful introduction to the people of the South Shore, from the "Foreign Protestants" of Lunenburg County to the "Massachusetts Men" further west to the Acadians of Pubnico, one is given a kind of tour of beautiful old houses and buildings stretching from Prospect to Tusket. Each building pictured has a story and the story itself takes us back to our roots in Nova Scotia's early settlements. Those of us who have grown up on the South Shore recognize with pleasure our own family names and those of people we grew up with — Isnors and Langilles and Lockes and Zwickers and Crowells and D'Entremonts — their names attached to houses we have seen hundreds of times as we drove through towns and villages, but never saw with wide open eyes.

Some of the stories that are told we have heard before although perhaps from a different angle. "The Blockhouse" story tells of a daring deed performed by

the women of Chester to avert an American attack at a time when the soldiers were absent from the garrison. Dressed in their scarlet petticoats and shouldering broomsticks they successfully repulsed the enemy who thought they were the Red Coats out in force. I was brought up on a similar legend, about the women of Lockeport deceiving American pirates I think it was in this case. In fact, Clara Dennis tells that story about Lockeport in *Down in Nova Scotia*.

The Blockhouse is itself a building most of us have seen many times. It's an impressive building, but, perhaps because of its size, less endearing than say, Seely's Hall at Port Medway, Queens County. Port Medway is off the old route 3 and, although somewhat closer to the new highway, even those driving frequently between Shelburne and Bridgewater might well have passed it by without a visit. Just last year I drove down to Port Medway merely on impulse and now I am delighted to see that the building I admired at the time has appeared in this book. Seely's Hall looks rather like a church with its two upper Gothic windows and its burial ground nearby, but it was actually a store and the Hall where many good times were had upstairs. Now, we are told, the building is used for storage. Is this one building that the influence of this book might lead local people to "preserve and restore"?

Some of the houses which appear in the book have long been favourites with South Shore people. The Perkins House in Liverpool, the Ross-Thompson House in Shelburne, and the Meeting House in Barrington have all become museums. But humble places have not been overlooked. The Lee Hubard House at Charlesville, Shelburne County, reminds us that even the plain, modest houses of fishermen and small farmers reflect our past as faithfully as the finer houses of the great merchants and ship builders and sea captains. If this book teaches us to become interested in these old houses and buildings perhaps a halt will be made to their steady destruction through neglect. But the book does more than encourage us to preserve something of our past. It re-establishes a bond between us and our past which has been sadly missing as we have become more urbanized. Once a very proud people, in recent years Nova Scotians for one reason or another have lost that pride and sought to increase their stature by adopting the values of the metropolitan areas. Now, perhaps they will discover that what they always secretly valued, because they

## THE READING

I've watched them all, some of them friends — they've written and played their words out into and against the familiar spectator wall And a bad poem makes noises like a flat tire

Now see this one "offstage" suffering the wait for introduction, presentation to this bunch — then the mutual tasting

Again and again they are too young and too old, convinced only in percentage of any godhead present — Poetry with any dual nature

They are somewhere beneath him, yet my friend quivers, quakes, sweats to fill his boots He has premonitions of artistic failure, of a not-so-artistic destruction His bowels give a constant cry for attention, for the "at ease" stance, as he fills the washroom they provide — expecting the other call, leaning tightly over the basin

I wait within its mirror

I know whence come the hunter and the sailor But from where does the poet come that he arrives at this.

From *Claim the Slaughter* by Joseph Sherman, Oberon Press, 1974. Paper, \$2.95. Cloth, \$5.95.

fashioned it themselves, has come to be valued by everyone with taste and good sense.

Two minor suggestions might be acceptable to Heritage Trust for their next project. A more precise description of where a particular building is located in its town or village might be helpful, and a glossary of some of the terms having to do with architectural detail would help the lay reader. Perhaps some day, too, the Trust could provide a brief guide of characteristics of older buildings that might help people date the buildings in their neighborhood. This is a fine series and one can only hope that Heritage Trust does for the rest of Nova Scotia what it has done for the Western part of the province and for the South Shore.

Kay Tudor

## ANNE

From an historical point of view, the book provides us with some acute insights into the texture of life on P.E.I. at the turn of the century. Even more interesting are the letters from Saskatchewan which the young Lucy Maud Montgomery sent to her friend Penzie Macneill during the year she spent with her father and stepmother in Prince Albert. One reads of the train travelling across the prairies between piles of buffalo bones, and on seeing her first Indians in the streets of Prince Albert Montgomery concludes, with a barely expressed regret, that "In a few decades at most the red Indian will become extinct . . ." If this somewhat hard-nosed acceptance of pioneer depredations seems unacceptable, especially when juxtaposed with the young Lucy Maud's sentimental rhapsodizing about "nature", then as we read on we are soon reminded that the cultural sensibility which frames both is one which is radically different from that of the 1970's. We find many unresolved paradoxes. At times a staunchly patriotic Canadian, Montgomery is nevertheless able, in 1917, to refer to Prince Edward Island as "really a beautiful province — the most beautiful place in America, I believe". On a more personal level the author of the Anne books, which preach the Romantic virtues of "Imagination" and spontaneity, was able to refuse the suitor she loved because he was a farmer and marry instead the man whose rank compensated for the absence of romantic attraction.

It is a tantalizing feature of Mr. Bolger's book that he does not pursue the many paradoxical elements of Montgomery's character, but instead concentrates on providing a precise historical background with genealogical information for nearly all the persons mentioned. Indeed, the book's consistent failing is its over-scholarliness at the expense of psychological insight. Some chapters have over seventy footnotes which the publishers have unfortunately placed at the end of each chapter, rather than at the foot of the page, which results in constant thumbing back and forth and the losing of all sense of a narrative thread. Furthermore, the footnotes themselves are often superfluous. While it may be quite legitimate to provide a footnote to the name "Fauntleroy" when it appears in a letter, explaining that this is a reference to Penzie Macneill's cat, to repeat the identical footnote seven more times in the next few pages seems like merciless pedantry. On the credit side, however, Mr. Bolger's painstaking research has brought to light some wonderful photographs of the Montgomerys and the Macneills which provide an acute sense of both period and character.

Undoubtedly Montgomery's main source of inspiration was Prince Edward Island itself and for this reason it is appropriate that Mr. Bolger's book provides detailed documentation of early life there. However, we must continue to wait for a book which relates L. M. Montgomery's contribution to popular literature to a private life so oddly at variance with her writings.

Gillian Thomas



## ROWDYMAN

Newly confident on "joy-balls", Eric rises to fame in the university by way of writing a plagiarized doctoral dissertation. His source is an obscure and ambitious thesis on "The English Novel in South Africa from Earliest Times to the Present", which he buys for \$150 from a librarian at "Donderstroom University for Reformed Christian Education" in South Africa. Not surprisingly, it is written by one Philippus Paulus Snijgers (the lampoonish names in this novel are devastatingly shrewd). Eric simply rewrites the thesis, deleting all references to African writers and substituting Canadian names. Scholarship is ridiculed as a genteel hoax. In his search for ornamental footnotes, he finds the "Cyclopedic Guide to Canadian Literature" and "Goddammit, thought Eric, how wonderful it is to have such wonderful books about books. It removes all the pain and unpleasantness from the study of literature". His plan is a success, and as word gets out that Eric is a genius (even "Norrie Prye" likes his thesis) his colleagues are forced to eat crow, in some cases while also suffering under his new power. Eric always wanted to record "spectacular memories with which to torment and yet comfort his Old Age" and Sally Heissbroek, the "English Department's Glamorous Divorcee" is now willing to drop pretensions, and other things, and sleep with the newly potent man. The sexual satire in the novel is very nicely done. The treatment never falls to the ugly or prurient. In keeping with Roberts' apparent total sense of the superficiality of our society, Eric sees women in the same way he assumes they see themselves: the creatures of television wonder-bra ads.

Somewhat bored by his sexual and politico-academic success, Eric decides that he wants "REAL MONEY AND REAL FAME". He turns to the surreal world of mass media and conference carnivals. With the help of Sol Bordello's crass business sense, he organizes a "BOOKS ALIVE CANADA" conference at Cenotaph. The evening is to be titled "CAN LIT BY CANDLE LIGHT". The speakers invited are insane sensationalists. They are totally corrupt media-mongers. CBC and ATV are both invited to the event. Candles are lit in the library and the atmosphere is supposedly set for the speakers to address the bored and empty-minded faculty, and the excited and empty-minded students. The alcoholic "Pictou Poet", Marvell Chestnut, who is accompanied to the event by his doting and alcoholic mother, is the first to speak.

After he staggers through an assault on the faculty for not teaching *his* books, he vomits and passes out. The audience is delighted; the evening is growing into the kind of sensationalism that passes for "relevance". The second speaker is Tartan MacTavish, famous for his serialized tale in *Macleans* on the suffering grey wolves in the backwoods of Quebec. He too is a grandstander. His "waist was a great kilt in a plaid of his own designing (for showing up well on both colour TV and black and white). Round his mouth was a great unkempt beard of many colours: tobacco tar, and lipstick (which he had put there himself, impotent these past five years), and food, and dirt and grease from many sources. It compromised his Canadian integrity to use the products of the U.S.-dominated soap industry." MacTavish animates the students (who are by now pickled in Screech) by his attack on the university scientists. Across the square, in the Biology Sciences Building, says MacTavish, "they are imprisoning animals, birds and fish . . . AND WHY? I'll tell you why: So that a few little grey scientists may advance their few little grey careers. TEN THOUSAND ANIMALS ARE TO BE SLAUGHTERED SO THAT ONE FACULTY MEMBER CAN GET TENURE!" In the name of life, MacTavish leads the students toward the building to liberate all fish, flesh and fowl. The library is emptied as the students, shouting "GLORY BE TO LIFE IN THE HIGHEST!", rush to their cause. Apart from the farce they encourage in the plot, MacTavish and Chestnut are masterful minor characters. The world of chic art radicalism which they represent is reminiscent of Mordecai Richler's creations in *The Incomparable Atuk*. They are but two of the many minor idiots of the novel, but their special status lies in the way they aid Roberts in his crescendo ending. And the ending of the end is sudden. With audience departed, Marvell Chestnut awakes from his stupor, and in a flurry to flee the possessive blows of his mother, tips over the conference table, candles (or should we say CAN-LIT?) and all. In the consequent fire, after Chestnut and his mother escape, Eric mistakes a security device for a fire alarm and locks himself in the inferno. "Already the heat was intense and the smoke suffocating. Suddenly panic gave way to a great joyous flood of malice. He ran and opened one fire door on to the stacks, and then another, and another, and another . . ." Thus ends Eric's "trip", Eric and the novel. This is a novel which is likely to be seen by many as pure farce, a novel driven more by a "great joyous flood of malice" than a serious corrective intent. But if Eric seems adolescent in his madness, and if his change from a suffering saint to a merely cunning vagrant makes him finally not as humanly engaging as an anti-hero such as Ginger Coffey, his experience is important, and a medium through which many who read this novel will have to laugh at themselves and others. And that is one of the healthy and blessed functions of the picaresque novel.

Terry Whalen



## THE BIG ISLAND

By *Great Waters: a Newfoundland and Labrador Anthology*. Edited by Peter Neary and Patrick O'Flaherty. University of Toronto Press, 1974. 272 Pages, Paper, \$3.95.

"*Complaints is many and various, but the odd Devil likes it*"; *Nineteenth Century Views of Newfoundland*. By R. G. Moyles. Peter Martin Associates, 1975. 187 Pages, Cloth, \$12.00.

Two collections of writing about Newfoundland have become available this year: *By Great Waters*, edited by Peter Neary and Patrick O'Flaherty and *Complaints is many and various, but the odd Devil likes it* by R. G. Moyles. The editors, in both cases no doubt, attempted to time the arrival of these books to coincide with the 25th anniversary of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation in 1974. But, like the famous CBC line about "half an hour later in Newfoundland", these collections arrived somewhat later than the anniversary date. Nevertheless, both are welcome arrivals to the growing number of books on and about Newfoundland.

Neary and O'Flaherty's *By Great Waters* has attempted to span Newfoundland's history from the arrival of the Vikings to that of Farley Mowat. Since neither Vikings nor Mowat are native to Newfoundland it is interesting to note that much of the writing in this anthology is not "native" to the Island either. Until this present century the majority of Newfoundlanders had scant occasion to indulge in the middle-class activity of writing — would to God more had! For leisure time in past centuries was spent more robustly in dancing, drinking, "yarning", and engaging in various activities now called Folklore, but then referred to as "old foolishness"! It was left to outsiders from the Vikings to Abbe Beaudoin to Sir Richard Bonneycastle to Farley Mowat to write about the activities of that group of "Irish mystics cut adrift on the Atlantic", (a Romantic phrase used by Paul West, one of the writers Anthologised, to describe Newfoundlanders). Newfoundland and Canada were fortunate that so many outsiders were stimulated to rush into print once they'd arrived back in "civilized parts", for had we to depend upon ourselves alone there would be little enough from which to compile these books. St. John's, the island's administrative centre and document repository, was burned down at least four times in the last century and in those fires perished a good deal of written material on Newfoundland. However, a surprisingly large amount of material has survived.

Messrs. Neary and O'Flaherty have given, in the bibliography accompanying their publication, a useful list of material for the hardy persons who wish to venture further into the untrodden ways of Newfoundland writing after having had their appetites whetted by the selections in this anthology.

One regrets that more emphasis was not given to native Newfoundland writing, of which there is a good deal available, though this is not to imply that there are no native writers in the anthology. Two who are included, along with about a dozen other Newfoundland authors, are Harold Horwood and Ted Russell, two of the best fiction writers the island has produced. One wonders, though, why something from Horwood's best novel *White Eskimo* was not selected for inclusion with or instead of the piece that represents this gifted writer. A complete item from Ted Russell's *Chronicles of Uncle Mose* is included. The series, which was originally presented on the CBC Fisheries broadcast during the fifties, were classic Newfoundland "yarns" and to be fully appreciated should be heard read by Russell in the dialect of Conception Bay.

## FIRST NOVEL BLUES OF A SEASONED POET

*The Sisters* by Elizabeth Brewster, Oberon Press, 1974. 160 Pages, Paper, \$3.50.

*The Sisters* is a first novel by the poet Elizabeth Brewster. Elizabeth Brewster, born in New Brunswick in 1922, published her first poetry in the fifties and recently published a new collection of poetry called *In Search of Eros*. In 1969 she collected some of her earlier poetry in a book called *Passage of Summer* which contains the long poem "Lillooet" earlier published separately. It is in Lillooet that Jane, heroine of the *The Sisters*, is born and spends much of her childhood. Others of the poems in *Passage of Summer* are about events or people either briefly mentioned in *The Sisters* or seen from a different viewpoint. In *The Sisters* we are told that Jane was afraid of her grandmother and disliked her. An early poem "The Night Grandma Died" is a poem about a child's reaction to the death of a grandmother whom she disliked. The poem "The Idiot" seems to refer to feelings of horror similar to those Jane feels in the novel for a local half-wit boy. The long poem "Lillooet" describes the Hill family and we learn that Jane's father, Edward Marchant, probably quarrelled with Hill, his employer, before leaving Lillooet.

I refer rather lengthily to Brewster's poetry because I think that she has achieved in her poems some of the things her novel fails to accomplish, although in both poems and novel the subject matter is very similar. The novel is apparently autobiographical, but since it is called a novel one assumes that parts at least are fictional. The author was born in Chipman at the head of Grand Lake in New Brunswick and Jane Marchant, the heroine of *The Sisters*, was born at Lillooet, an earlier name for Chipman. The sisters of the novel are Jane, Lottie, and Vickie (not nuns as the title and cover decoration might



Lunenburg Harbour, c. 1905. From *Sailing Ships of The Maritimes* by Charles A. Armour and Thomas Lackey, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1975. 224 Pages, Cloth, \$14.95.

Another writer who should not have been left out, and is, is Percy Janes. Janes' novel, *House of Hate*, although an oddity as "a novel", is a very powerful and moving book which unconsciously chronicles the clash between modern industrialism and the values and prejudices of the older Newfoundlander.

Much less aimed at the Can. Lit. market is R. G. Moyles' book, *Complaints is many and various, but the odd Devil likes it*. This book uses much the same sort of source material as that of Neary and O'Flaherty and this fact attests to the considerable bulk of rich material available on Newfoundland. Moyles confined himself to using these sources to give a view of Newfoundland in the 19th century and has supplied a running narration which serves to fit the selection of writings into their 19th century context.

Although *By Great Waters* should have a wide Canadian appeal it is more likely that Moyles' book will find a wider Newfoundland audience if it is sufficiently publicized. This is due to the book's being confined to the century of Newfoundland's most sustained cultural and social development, an era which is still a reality in the folk memories of Newfoundland. Both these books will hopefully stimulate publication in the much neglected area of Newfoundland local history, and Moyles' section on outpost life indicates the possibilities in this field. In dealing with the outports the author used the journals of the Anglican missionaries Wix and Moreton to give a picture of the harsh realities of life in the 19th century Newfoundland outports. One wonders what other journals and accounts may be available which would give

suggest), but it is Jane's voice we hear in the Prologue and Epilogue and it is through Jane's eyes that we see most events.

Jane's father, Edward Marchant, was born in St. John and later became a store clerk in Moncton. Still later he moved to Lillooet where his employer must have been Hill and where he met Jane's mother. He seems to have achieved some success as a partner in a store, but the war came and ruined his business. Although he attempted to re-establish himself after the war, in fact he seems to have accepted failure rather quickly, declining from a certain modest prosperity to great poverty. The family of three daughters and one son shared this poverty with their parents as they moved from one village to another in search of work or a fresh start. Between each move the family stayed with Grandma at Lillooet, a place of shelter until Mr. Marchant could once more get his family together. Only once, as a young girl, does Jane have any feeling of permanency and that is when the father buys a small farm at Moss Lake. Here Jane remains from the age of 8 to 12 and here, in spite of the lack of proper food and warm clothing, she spends her happiest times. If Elizabeth Brewster and Jane Marchant are the same person, it is here, one imagines, at Moss Lake, that the writer was nurtured. Such poems as "Saint John River in October" emerge from this background:

It is late afternoon  
In mid-October  
The smell of brittle leaves  
Is in the air.  
I walk by the river  
By which I have walked many times  
And I remember  
All those Autumns  
All all those springs smelling of lilacs. . .

But the New Brunswick countryside is part of the fabric of numerous poems and they reflect, I think, better than the novel does, Brewster's passionate attachment to her past.

This is not to say that *The Sisters* is of no interest. It is a kind of chronicle, a record, of what it was like to grow up poor in New Brunswick between the two wars. Jane is the youngest of the three sisters and because of this was

other views and perhaps contradictory ones to those presented by Moyles through Wix and Moreton.

To give the prospective reader the feeling of the materials in these volumes, I should like to include a brief selection from Moyles' book. It is a yarn, narrated by Judge Pose who wrote the famous 19th century *History of Newfoundland*. The story concerns an ex-military officer turned clergyman who was visiting a settlement near Port-aux-Basques in the 19th century.

Having been formerly an officer in the army, he (the clergyman) was very particular about his clothes. His plain black coat was of the very best material. The old fisherman, his host, eyed him for some time; then laying his hand on his coat, smoothing it down, he said: "That's a mighty fine piece of cloth, sir; never seen such a splendid bit of cloth in my life before. Get 'ee out of a wrack, sir?"

Besides the obvious humour, this piece and others like it are filled with implications about the mode of life on the coast of Newfoundland during the last century — a frugal existence relieved more than occasionally by "a wrack" which brought excitement and God knows what else, a good milch cow, a suite of clothes, or expensive cutlery from an opulent galley.

Both books supply Atlantic area readers with a nice companion set to get into the real history of "The Big Island". They will also supply teachers with readily available texts to use in teaching Newfoundland history and geography and literature, as well as supplying the general reader with material on Newfoundland which is otherwise difficult to come by.

Cyril Byrne



perhaps protected from some of the worst psychological effects of being poor. In addition, the parents seem to have been affectionate people and, although there were times when the only food for supper was blueberries and bread, there is no bitterness in Jane's story.

Yet neither is there any deep feeling of commitment to the people or events being described. The occasional tone of irony, even despair, that emerges in Brewster's poetry, and prevents prettiness or coziness, is absent in her novel. Not that the novel is sentimental — it is not, but the feeling which should be there, to shape the father and mother and the sisters into living people, is missing, perhaps because the author waited too long to tell her story. The early poems, written much nearer to the experienced emotions and events, seem more convincing records of a New Brunswick childhood. There is some attempt to make the characters more immediate by having Vickie and Lottie, Jane's two older sisters, tell their own stories. But Vickie and Lottie, although poorly educated, speak with the tones of Jane in spite of occasional phrases such as "like I say", and Jane too often speaks in a stilted, formal prose at odds with her subject. We know, for instance, how dearly she loved Moss Lake and yet, when she refers to the plan to leave that favourite home, she pedantically remarks "my parents' decision to move had by this time become inevitable."

I think these are major flaws in a novel, but if we don't come to the book with expectations based on our understanding of what a novel normally does, then perhaps we won't be disappointed. *The Sisters* is a record of a girl's growth to womanhood in grim poverty in rural New Brunswick. Perhaps from this book we can learn a little bit more about those depression years that have shaped so many Canadian lives.

Kay Tudor



## THE BROTHERS & SISTERS OF P.E.I.

*Cornelius Howatt: Superstar!* by Harry Baglole and David Weale, William and Crue. 233 Pages, Paper, \$2.95.

Invariably book reviews are comprised of an analysis of approach, content and style. However, in reviewing Harry Baglole and David Weale's *Cornelius Howatt: Superstar!* one is confronted with a unique problem. While the book contains all the outward appearances of an ordinary book, its subject is one which almost transcends the written word, frequently being described in such terms as "a movement" and even "a spirit".

Essentially *Cornelius Howatt: Superstar!* is a compilation of letters to the editor and articles written by and about "the Brothers and Sisters of Cornelius Howatt" during Prince Edward Island's Centennial year, 1973. This group of Islanders, originally organized by Weale and Baglole, assumed kinship with a previously unheralded Island Assemblyman of the Confederation period, Cornelius Howatt, and gained pre-eminence for itself as a vocal critic of the Government-sponsored Centennial Commission's plans to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Island's entry into Confederation. The relationship between Cornelius Howatt and his newly acquired Brothers and Sisters was firmly based on a mutual ideological concept of Prince Edward Island and of Islanders themselves. As a member of the Island's Legislature from 1859-1877, Cornelius Howatt's most significant role was that of a die-hard opponent of Confederation, who constantly asserted that after union the Island would become "the next thing to nothing". In doing so Howatt typified his contemporaries on the Island in their sense of community and in their desire to preserve the Island's independence. It was this innate bond which united, at least in spirit, Cornelius Howatt and his Brothers and Sisters of the twentieth century. Just as Cornelius Howatt had attempted to defend the Island's independent spirit in the 1870's, his Brothers and Sisters of the present day attempted to keep alive, or revive where necessary, the belief "in the ability of Islanders to manage their own affairs." Principally they sought to conserve the Island's cultural heritage, which has always been based on an indigenous rural way of life. To this end the Brothers and Sisters employed a variety of methods, the most conspicuous being a barrage of satirical and candid letters to Island newspapers, which criticized the effects of Government policy, or the lack of it, on this unique lifestyle.

The first group to feel the derision of the Brothers and Sisters was the Island's tourist industry. The criticism of this widely promoted industry was a reaction to the increasing emphasis placed on it by the Provincial government, and to the consequent detrimental effects it was having on the natural resources of the Island. More particularly, the Brothers and Sisters objected to "the Big Sell" approach to tourism which flogged "the beauty of the Island's pastoral countryside, the unspoiled nature of its beaches, and the hospitality of its people". Thus they believed the industry was "inevitably destroying the very things which it sought to promote". They argued that the attraction of more tourists meant that more Island land would be sold to non-residents (and thus taken out of agriculture); that beach areas would be overcrowded; and that the Island's characteristic hospitality would be measured in direct proportion to the amount of tourist dollars spent on the Island. However, their greatest fear was that this depersonalized, Chamber of Commerce approach to tourism "was conditioning Islanders to think of themselves, not as an independent agricultural and fishing community but as a pandering people — a province of flunkies and attendants."

For the Brothers and Sisters the epitome of this approach to tourism was the Centennial Commission's efforts to promote the extravaganza of 1973. Under the guise of the characters, Ho Hum and the Pie-faced Kid, the Brothers and Sisters utilized every opportunity to criticize and ridicule the Centennial Commission's tourist-oriented events. Through a series of satirical letters many Islanders learned that the cynicism of both these characters was well-founded. On two occasions Ho Hum, the Island's Chinese friend from Hong Kong was depicted as having been rebuked by the Centennial Commission: once for his entry in the centennial song competition, and again for his entry in the smiling father contest. Similarly, the Pie-faced Kid became disenchanted with tourism when his attempts to be "a sidewalk ambassador" were rejected by a number of Island visitors. Consequently he turned his energy to such an anti-tourist plot as directing 582 carloads of tourists to the gravel pit in Hartsville.

The second major concern of the Brothers and Sisters was the preservation of agriculture as the dominant factor in the economic and social framework of the Island. Essential to this defensive action was the group's campaign in late 1973 to keep Island land from the grasp of non-residents, because as they constantly asserted, "the accelerating changes in the traditional patterns of land ownership and land usage constituted a crisis of enormous proportions for the Island

community." Thus the "Save our Soil" campaign began with the hope of enlightening Islanders as to the calamity which would surely follow the continuing sales of large tracts of the Island to non-residents. Their fears were two fold: firstly, they felt that the loss of land would prove destructive "to the agricultural industry and to the rural communities", since land prices would be inflated with the influx of these non-resident buyers, and local farmers would therefore be unable to compete for land on the open market. Secondly, they felt that the Island government was showing "little initiative" in providing assistance to family farms or in encouraging young people to begin a career in agriculture. As a viable solution, the Brothers and Sisters proposed the toughening of the already enacted Real Property Act so that it would deal effectively with the sale of land to non-residents, and the provision of interest free loans and rent free land to persons wishing to become farmers. In this way it was hoped to revitalize the agricultural industry and thereby curtail the disintegration of the traditional family farm.

Underlying the satirical and candid tracts of *Cornelius Howatt: Superstar!* which criticized the overzealous promotion of tourism, and professed the need to preserve the Island's rural way of life, there was one theme which continually reappeared. That was, the Island, not unlike other areas of North America was on the threshold of joining the mainstream of North America's technological society. The prospect of the Island making this transition did not appeal to the Brothers and Sisters, who abhorred many of the detrimental aspects of a technological society such as centralization, urbanization and pollution. For the Brothers and Sisters the major cause for this change was that many development-conscious Islanders suffered from "a national standards hangup", and consequently justified their actions with the statement "this brings us into line with national standards". It was in focusing the Island's attention to this prevalent malady that the Brothers and Sisters made their greatest contribution. By doing so, they refused to accept the often quoted axiom, "if it's good for North America, then it's good for Prince Edward Island." Appropriately, they had in many respects, duplicated the efforts of Cornelius Howatt himself, who refused to accept the prevalent notions concerning Confederation. It remains to be seen whether or not Cornelius' Brothers and Sisters will be more successful in their bid to influence the course of Island history.

Marven Moore

## A REVIEW IN RETROSPECT

*The Channel Shore* by Charles Bruce, MacMillan, 1974. 398 Pages, Paper, \$4.95.

"Highlanders, lowlanders, Irishman, Catholics, Protestants, loyalists, all kinds. . . only thing they all had. They will not take a pushing 'round."

— Stan Currie.

They give to the cities bordered with woods and grass

A few homesick men, walking an alien street;  
A few women, remembering misty stars

And the long grumbling sigh of the bay at night.

— from "Words are Never Enough"  
in *The Mulgrave Road*, 1951.

The recent re-issue of *The Channel Shore* in paperback is a major Maritime literary event. Teachers and other readers looking for a Maritime 'classic' have too long been without access to one of the two or three major novels to have come out of the region. Charles Bruce's 1954 novel is set on the north side of Guysborough Shore, "the Mulgrave Road" of his prize-winning poetry book. Bill Graham, the character in the novel who most closely resembles Bruce, is an ad-man whose father, Andrew, left the shore in the early years of the century to become a successful professor in Toronto. Unlike the Toronto-born Bill Graham, Charles Bruce (1906-71) was a native of the Shore. Like so many Maritimers, past and present, he was educated so he could leave home. After graduating from Mount Allison, he went on to become a successful journalist with the Canadian Press in Toronto. Bruce is the author of *The Township of Time* (1959), a series of stories also about the Shore but set back in time, and *The News and the Southams* (1968); he is the father of the well-known contemporary journalist, Harry Bruce. Like Bill Graham, Charles Bruce had the Channel Shore in his blood and kept returning to the land of his origin in imagination as well as in fact. He has left us with this novel as a permanent record of what it is like to be split by the need to stay in the Maritimes for emotional satisfaction and the need to emigrate to pursue the development of abilities that would have been stifled by staying at home.

Bruce's imagination perceives people in their capacity for wholeness. Not only are bright young Shore people split by their conflicting needs to stay at home and to emigrate, but they are also challenged by the divisive force of a tradition of Catholic-Protestant antipathy. The novel has two central figures, Grant Marshall and Alan Marshall, both of whom have a courage and an experience of the outside world that enables them to survive the depressing effects of struggling with a harsh environment for a living and of struggling with traditional prejudices. It is through the description of the Calvinist Patriarch, James Marshall, that we see the prosperous

past of the Shore in the mid-nineteenth century Age of Sail when the whole Maritime region had an optimism about the future. James Marshall personifies the Victorian "self-help" drive for education and success persisting in an era and a place where such motivation is inappropriate. Despite the efforts of men like Marshall the community has been reduced to a margin of shore between the woods where men cut for pulp (where they used to farm) and the sea where the inshore fishery is no longer viable.

The dramatized action of the novel occurs in three periods: just after the First War, in the midst of the Depression, and just after the Second War. Returned war veteran Grant Marshall, yielding to intolerance towards mixed marriages, fails to marry Anna Gordon. He pays for his lack of courage by Anna's death, but redeems himself by marrying the pregnant local girl that Anna's brother, Anse, has abandoned. The girl dies after childbirth; Grant remarries and adopts the child, Alan, as his own son and has a daughter, Margaret, by this second marriage. Alan Marshall learns his identity as a teenager and establishes a relationship with Margaret that grows into a mature love relationship while he is serving overseas in the Second World War. As a returned war veteran, like his foster father, Alan has a struggle in love which involves confronting traditional prejudice. The further complication of the return of his prodigal father, Anse Gordon, who left the Shore 27 years before, challenges both Alan and the whole community in a test which defines their unknown strengths and allows the novelist to draw out universal implications about the cultural adequacy of his provincial world.

Despite its isolation, or perhaps because of its isolation, the Shore responds to the changes of the twentieth-century economic world without becoming corrupted. Published just as the Canso causeway was being completed, the novel deliberately anticipates the winds of change by shifting the county seat from Guysborough to the new metro centre on the Strait. The taciturnity of these independent self-reliant Shore people has retarded the community's development of the "outward signs of affection," trust, and tolerance. Such development takes place in the novel, but it is due to the social effects of the cycle of emigration to, and return from, metropolitan centres. While a sense of community was retarded by the lack of real communication between Downshore fishing Catholics and Upshore farming Protestants, their rivalry and their common sense of the need for education resulted in the contact with the outside world that eventually broke down sectarianism and excessively narrow social morality. Anse Gordon learns nothing from his time away and Dan Neill learns too little ("anyone with guts. . . left the shore long ago"). James Marshall's friend, Andrew Graham, finds that the drive for education and success leaves one emotionally

unfulfilled if success involves rejection of one's roots. Andrew's son, Bill, the ad-man who loves to return to the Shore in search of roots, realizes that the world of words is not enough. Charles Bruce's poem, "Words are Never Enough" gives us a hint about his theory of culture, and, as we shall see, the justification of the novel's narrative technique. But neither is courage enough; the courage to struggle with a harsh environment, the courage to leave, the courage to return, the courage to face gossip and prejudice and not to be pushed around. One also needs imagination to be whole. Grant and Alan Marshall have this wholeness, but only one minor character, Stan Currie, both sees and personifies the process of its attainment:

That's why I'm back, if you want to know. . . what could a man do, that had venture in it, and independence? I looked at what I'd got by leaving. Running water and central heating and something — oh, cultivation. . . Well, they seemed to me to be cancelled out by the pulling and hauling, the pressure to say 'yes' when you wanted to say 'No'. . . There was venture in coming back. . .

As I have noted, Bruce's imagination perceives people in their capacity for wholeness. Except for the polar opposite characters, James Marshall and Anse Gordon, everyone is seen in life-size exactly. For once, rural people are shown in their full intelligence while the reader is addressed in his full intelligence. Bruce's distrust of the facile power of words limits the narration to a wise implicit rendering of the emotions and minds of his characters. The effect of his relaxed tone and pace, a real Maritime pace — just fast enough not to be too slow, is an atmosphere of intimacy like coming home and visiting and hearing about our relatives. As on such a visit, we are suddenly immersed in local goings-on without much explanation, but we are relaxed with the feeling that we will find out what we need to know as we go along. How sensitively Bruce responds to his Shore people, who in the end have developed a culture which allows for sensitivity and is yet as wordless and deep as the grumbling channel itself.

Kenneth MacKinnon

THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOOK REVIEW is published as a community service by Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Editor: John H. Battye. Please address all enquiries to the Editor, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, B3H 3C3.





Manager of Corporate Affairs for Gulf Oil Canada Limited, Jack Carey presents a cheque for \$25,000 to

President Carrigan and Director of Development Charles Vaughan. The grant is a welcome addition to the university's development fund.

## "PROJECT CONCERN" CONTINUES.

One year ago, it was reported that students enrolled in Chemistry 371, "An Introduction to Environmental Chemistry" were particularly productive in the research segment of the course referred to as "Project Concern". This research continued with enthusiasm in 1974-75 as students began using computerized information retrieval methods to prepare project papers.

Completed literative searches on environmental topics include:

"Urban Noise and its Effects on Man"  
by Keith Anderson

"Ozone and its Uses in Wastewater Treatment"  
by Mark Dykeman

"The Nitrate Problem in Water Supplies"  
by Rory d'Eon

## "Catalytic Conversion of Automotive Exhaust Emissions"

by Ralph Jacob

## "Effects of Thermal Pollution on Migrating Salmonids"

by Thomas Rand

## "The Role of Pesticides in the Integrated Control Programme for Nova Scotia Apple Orchards"

by William Wright

Studies by students of Chemistry 373 "Marine Chemistry" include:

## "The American Oyster and its Environment"

by Robert Allain

## "Microbial Degradation of Hydrocarbons in Seawater"

by Ken Joudrey

## "Analysis of Trace Metals in Seawater by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy"

by Susan Murphy

## "Salmonid Aquaculture: Problems and Prospects"

by Thomas Rand

## INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON PUBLIC POLICY

Provincial Governments across Canada are joining with the Federal Government and private donors in establishing a \$30 million endowment fund to finance operations of the new Institute for Research on Public Policy.

Honourable John B. Aird, Chairman of the Institute, who resigned last November from the Canadian Senate to be Chairman of the newly established Canadian "think tank", addressed the tenth anniversary dinner of Administrative Studies at York University on April 22nd. Mr. Aird believed that "the goal of \$10 million from the provinces will be very nearly achieved." The Federal Government already has pledged \$10 million in matching funds and an equal amount is being sought from Canadian companies and other private sources. The Montreal-based Institute is a completely independent organization "where long-term research and thinking can be carried out into matters of public policy of all kinds." Until now, Canada has been alone among the major industrial nations without such a facility.

"I am convinced that public policy research in Canada has suffered in the past because of the lack of such an authoritative and independent body," Mr. Aird said.

President and operating chief of the Institute is Dr. A. W. R. Carrothers, former President of the University of Calgary, who has assembled a core of highly qualified research directors drawn from industry, government and academic sources.

The first research program has been initiated. It includes studies on population trends, as well as the age structure of the population, immigration, emigration, internal migration and income distribution and expenditures. Other programs under review include social attitudes and social policies, resources, communications, transportation and public policy.

The main strength of the Institute, Mr. Aird emphasized, was his independence which would be assured by the substantial endowment provided by the different levels of Government and private sector. "This endowment", he said, "will ensure the Institute's freedom of inquiry and its impartiality of judgement on questions where interests of its variety of sponsors may be widely divergent. It is fundamental to the successful work of the Institute that it not be beholden to any specific sources, either government or corporate."

"The direction in which education starts a man will determine his future life."

Plato

## STUDENTS FORM FEDERATION

The Atlantic Federation of Students was launched at a conference in Truro in January. The founding conference which was eight months in preparation, was attended by delegations from fourteen student governments in the Atlantic region.

Objects of the Federation are to promote regional cooperation among students and to work toward better communications between the Atlantic student governments. It is anticipated that the existence of the Federation will result in greater influence with the four provincial governments since students will be working together on matters of mutual concern.

Warren McKenzie, of the University of New Brunswick, was elected as interim chairman of the Federation until the first annual conference, which will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland in May of this year. Regional chairmen nominated by the delegates were Mr. Lucien LeBlanc, Universite de Moncton, Moncton; John Stuart, Saint Mary's University, Halifax; and Harris Flight, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland. The first action by the delegates was adoption of a proposal for a regional student aid campaign. The proposal was then submitted to Student Union Councils for ratification.

A press release following the conference stated:

- More and more students are unable to attend Atlantic colleges and universities because of inadequate student aid programs.
- Students are dissatisfied with the failure of their four provincial governments to adjust aid levels in the face of inflation. Lack of interest on the part of local governments and the absence of an equalization formula mean that Atlantic students incur the largest debts of all Canadian students.
- These large debts have become a deterrent for many low-income students and this is especially unfair in the country's disadvantaged region.
- Students are concerned that growing financial barriers will result in low enrolments and a decreasing pool of trained people in the Atlantic region.
- The Federation has proposed that all four provinces adopt similar student aid programs which would result in lower debts, and aid levels that meet the rising costs faced by students.
- The maximum annual loan would be \$900.00 per student, while single students would qualify for up to \$2,800, and a married student up to \$3,300 in assistance.

# SECOND SUMMER SESSION

## JULY 3 - AUGUST 15

| Anthropology            |  |                      | History           |                                       |           |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 460.0                   | Fieldwork in Archaeology                                     | Times to be arranged | 320.0             | Maritime-New England Relations        | 9:30 a.m. |
| 461.0                   | Advanced Fieldwork in Archaeology                            | Times to be arranged | 322.0             | South Africa                          | 5:30 p.m. |
|                         |  |                      | 340.0             | History of the Atlantic Provinces     | 5:30 p.m. |
| Business Administration |  |                      | Mathematics       |                                       |           |
| 203.1                   | Introductory Quantitative Methods for Commerce               | 5:30-8:00 p.m.       | 110.1             | Algebra and Trigonometry I            | 5:30 p.m. |
| 204.2                   | Introductory Statistics for Commerce                         | 5:30-8:00 p.m.       | 111.2             | Algebra and Trigonometry II           | 5:30 p.m. |
| 317.1                   | Introduction to production Management (Given over six weeks) | 5:30-6:45 p.m.       | 113.0             | Mathematics for Commerce Students     | 5:30 p.m. |
| 321.2                   | Introduction to Computers (Given over six weeks)             | 7:00-8:15 p.m.       | 210.1             | Differential Calculus                 | 5:30 p.m. |
| 341.1                   | Intermediate Financial Accounting Part I                     | 5:30-8:00 p.m.       | 211.2             | Integral Calculus                     | 5:30 p.m. |
| 342.2                   | Intermediate Financial Accounting Part II                    | 5:30-8:00 p.m.       | 225.0             | Elements of Computer Science          | 5:30 p.m. |
| 489.1                   | Business Policy (Given over six weeks)                       | 5:30-6:45 p.m.       | Philosophy        |                                       |           |
| Economics               |  |                      | 201.0             | Introduction to Philosophy            | 5:30 p.m. |
| 202.0                   | Principles of Economics                                      | 7:00 p.m.            | 355.0             | The Existentialist View of Man        | 5:30 p.m. |
| Engineering             |  |                      | Political Science |                                       |           |
| 113.1                   | Surveying  | 5:30 p.m.            | 304.0             | Canadian Government and Politics      | 5:30 p.m. |
| 203.2                   | Engineering Mechanics (Statics)                              | 5:30 p.m.            | 446.0             | Political Parties and Voting Behavior | 5:30 p.m. |
| English                 |  |                      | Psychology        |                                       |           |
| 200.0                   | Introductory English   | 5:30 p.m.            | 301.0             | Psychology of Learning                | 5:30 p.m. |
| 301.0                   | The Modern Novella   | 5:30 p.m.            | 348.1             | Psychology of Sex Roles               | 5:30 p.m. |
| 340.0                   | The Study of Poetry  | 5:30 p.m.            | 349.2             | Drugs and Behavior                    | 5:30 p.m. |
| 354.0                   | Shakespeare  | 5:30 p.m.            | Sociology         |                                       |           |
| Geography               |  |                      | 200.0             | Introductory Sociology                | 7:30 p.m. |
| 203.0                   | Physical Geography (Labs in afternoon to be arranged)        | 9:30-11:30 a.m.      | 303.0             | Criminology                           | 5:30 p.m. |
| 304.0                   | Geography of the Seas  | 5:30 p.m.            | 306.0             | Sociology of Education                | 9:30 a.m. |
|                         |  |                      | 321.0             | Canadian Society                      | 5:30 p.m. |



## COUNSELLING CENTER

Are you interested in becoming a neurosurgeon, but think that your talents tend toward interior design? Do you need some help in planning your courses for next year? Would you just like someone to chat with? The Counselling Center may be the answer.

"We are not a therapeutic center," explained Mr. Laurie Smith, Head of Counselling. "We work with normal people who have problems — many of the problems are not even serious ones."

Personal counselling is the core program of the center. Two other counsellors besides Mr. Smith are available to students on a drop-in or appointment basis.

The newest and prettiest counsellor is Mrs. Mary Ann Hotchkiss. She joined the staff in November as a counsellor and conference coordinator in residence.

"A lot of students want someone to talk to about anything that comes along," said Mrs. Hotchkiss. "It's a big jump moving away from home and living in residence."

Father John J. Hennessey, S.J., the other full-time counsellor, has been at St. Mary's for the past 14 years. Father, who lives next door to the center, acts as a crisis counsellor. He is available whenever a student needs him and particularly in the lonely hours of the night — from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Confidentiality is the keynote in the personal counselling done by the center. Students are encouraged to discuss any problem — personal, legal, medical, spiritual, etc. — knowing that their comments are held in the strictest confidence.

Academic counselling, vocation testing, self-instructional programs to develop study skills or to improve reading skills are other aspects of the Counselling Center's activities.

### ACADEMIC GUIDANCE

Often students have difficulties planning their schedules or they decide to change their majors and have questions about requirements. The Counselling Center is able to provide expertise in the area of academics and direct students in their dilemmas.

"I couldn't get my courses straightened out at all," said Don Fraser, a 300-level anthropology major. "Everyone said that I couldn't take more than one course in my major, but when I went to the counsellor she said that I could."

"You know that the only course I didn't take her advice on, I dropped."

Last October the center faced a new challenge in the area of academic counselling. Six visually handicapped students decided to enrol at Saint Mary's — this was the largest group of blind students to enrol at one time in the University's history and each student would need help in reading his textbooks.

Under the direction of Mr. Smith, the center called for volunteers — people who wanted to read on a regular basis to a blind person. The center also compiled a list of people who were willing to tape record materials for the new students.

"We got a list of about 40 people — students, housewives, secretaries, friends of friends — who were interested in reading," said Mr. Smith.

This list was made available to the visually handicapped students and each student received at least three names of people he could contact for assistance. The center then made arrangements with the Canadian Institute for the Blind to transcribe tests into Braille and students' answers into English. This arrangement allowed the new students to take their exams in the normal manner.

### VOCATIONAL COUNSELLING

Helping the students decide the advantages of becoming a doctor, a lawyer or an Indian chief is another aspect of the Counselling Center's program.

Standardized vocational tests are administered to students who are eager to determine career goals. Vocational tests can help to determine a person's interest in different careers and sometimes they indicate aptitude.

The center also refers students to Canada Manpower or to other community resources for job information.

"If a student comes in says, 'I'd like to get into TV — what's the best approach?' It's better to call CBC or CTV and have them meet someone in the field," said Mr. Smith, "than to have them just read about it."

Up-to-date occupational files are available, however, for students who wish to investigate the types of careers open to them.



### FRESHMEN ORIENTATION

During the summer months, the Counselling Center is busy with freshmen orientation. In-coming students are urged to make an appointment to see one of the counsellors and discuss their courses and career goals.

Marilyn Cecketto, a 200-level first year student, took advantage of the orientation program to visit Saint Mary's last March.

"I talked with Mr. Smith and discussed courses, faculty and a lot of things about a scholarship I won. It kind of prepared me before I arrived," she explained.

Self-instructional courses in reading and study skills are also offered by the center. The reading course enables students to improve their vocabulary and reading comprehension. The student's reading level is determined by testing, then he progresses at his own speed through a series of brief articles. Short tests follow each reading, so the student can chart his own progress.

### SMU WOMEN INVOLVED IN QUALITY OF LIFE STUDY

As part of the program for International Women's Year, the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs commissioned research on women's concerns about the quality of life in an urban setting. Studies are being carried out in nine metropolitan areas in Canada.

A group of women at Saint Mary's University were chosen to research the Halifax metropolitan area. They are: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Faith Chao, Ruth Hafter, Wendy Katz, Helen Ralston, Patricia Crook, Barbara Freeze and Frances Lynn.

Essentially the project seeks information on three topics:

1. Women's concerns about the quality of life in their area, and proposals for solving specified problems;
2. Women's organizations;
3. Women's participation in making decisions on urban issues.

The study has involved discussions and interviews with representatives of women's organizations and hundreds of influential and knowledgeable women in the community. Findings will be reported to the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs at the end of May.

## LONG-TERM PLANNING FOR CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

Public criticism of universities results from the absence of a consensus about what universities should be and what purposes they should serve.

Universities, however, cannot be effective or accountable unless their goals are understood by themselves and by the public that supports them through government grants.

Universities and governments must agree about what these goals should be and this agreement can only be reached by proper long-term planning involving both parties.

Such planning does not yet exist but the time is right to establish agreed processes for planning between universities and governments.

This is the message of a study, entitled *Planning for Planning*, prepared for the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) by its advisory committee on university planning with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and released on January 27.

Chairman of the committee was A. W. R. Carrothers, a past-president of the AUCC and of The University of Calgary and now president of the Montreal-based Institute for Research on Public Policy. Principal author of the study is Bernard Trotter, head of the office of academic planning at Queen's University and formerly with the CBC.

The study was undertaken because of the lack of well-defined and systematic processes for exchanging information and examining basic assumptions with governments. Its concern was the interaction of universities and governments in the planning of the universities in the longer run; its objective, to develop guidelines for establishing processes for effective long-term planning. The study took a year to complete.

### WHAT'S BEEN WRONG

The study holds that universities are paying the penalty for ad hoc planning, which tends to breed distrust in a situation where an atmosphere of trust is essential. The sudden policy gyrations of recent years resulted from lack of proper planning and the costs of these sudden changes cannot be counted.

In the 60's the weakness of ad hoc planning was not evident because the expansion of that period was based on a clear-cut goal — to provide enough places for hordes of eighteen year olds wishing to attend university.

Then, as enrolments tapered off and a new style of planning was possible, proper planning was still neglected. The same type of ad hoc planning took place and took a turn perceived by many in the universities as wholly negative. The decisions to cut back on expansion and avoid unnecessary duplication, for example, were taken on the basis of ad hoc planning without the proper interaction and communication between universities and government. The resulting bad feeling could have been avoided if the proper planning processes had been in effect.

Long-term planning has been neglected because of day to day pressures and perhaps more importantly, because of an extensive distrust of such planning by both governments and universities who see it as "a constraining and limiting force."

The authors point out that, on the contrary, long-term planning is the means of gaining greater freedom and flexibility in meeting future needs. It is concerned with basic matters of policy — what to do — rather than the detailed implementation of decisions — how to do it.

Long-term planning should be looking five to ten years into the future. While it might be difficult for a university to judge what impact external influences will have, it must nevertheless "define the sort of place it plans to be or become in the longer future if only because of the time required to effect change."

The study cites as examples that the time required for bringing into being and producing graduates from most new faculties or programs is at least five years and for a faculty of medicine nearer ten.

In looking ahead a university will also be trying to define a role for itself and to differentiate its role from others in a logical way consistent with its interpretation of the public interest. It will, for example, look at its scale of enrolment, the mix of its academic programs, the extent and nature of its research activities and its involvement, as an institution, in "community service."

Other issues to be studied: what are the limits to "health competition" for students? what is understood by accessibility and equal opportunity? what should be the extend of a university's concern with manpower considerations?

To do all these things a university needs to have the means of consulting other universities, provincial governments and federal agencies. It must also have greater faculty participation in the planning process than currently takes place.

### STRUCTURES

The authors see no problem in setting into motion the type of continuous consultative planning they deem essential. It can work in any structure if the parties involved want it to work. Structures, however, are important in the planning process and suitable structures, with few exceptions, exist across Canada.

All Canadian universities are part of a provincial or regional system. In provinces where several universities exist, organizations of universities such as the Quebec Conference of Rectors and Principals and the Council of Ontario Universities have been formed. (The study refers to them as collectivities of universities.) The Maritime universities and Newfoundland's Memorial University are grouped in the regional Association of Atlantic Universities. In the west an informal committee of university presidents of the four western provinces exists.

All but two provinces, Newfoundland and Alberta have commissions or councils established by governments that serve as intermediary bodies between governments and universities.

Together with universities and governments these groups form the elements of a planning structure.

The study describes the activities of these groups in each province or region, their present roles in planning and the general relationships that exist between universities and governments.

### AUTONOMY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Consultative planning as advocated by the authors in no way limits the autonomy of the universities. They support university autonomy on the basis that it is a more efficient method than centralized control. "... a university which is largely self-directing in decisions about how to carry out its mission will make better use of resources than an institution which is directed in detail from a distance."

As for accountability, there must be delegation of authority and responsibility before there can be accountability. Society has delegated certain responsibilities to universities and asked them to perform certain functions. They must be free to choose how they will perform these responsibilities before they can be held accountable.

Continued Page 20



## ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENT SERVICES

A new organization for Maritime student service personnel was inaugurated recently at the Université de Moncton.

Kenneth Bendelier, Dean of Students at Saint Mary's University, was a member of the Ad Hoc Executive formed to write the organization's constitution and set up its first conference.

The new Atlantic Association of College and University Student Services (AACUSS) aims to evaluate the need for student services in the Atlantic region, develop programs for professional enhancement of its members and act as an information channel. The bilingual constitution also stipulates that AACUSS should help to develop and encourage professional and ethical standards in student services.

At the February conference, ten delegates were elected to the executive committee: Mr. Doug Eaton of Memorial University, president; Mr. James Griffith of the University of Prince Edward Island, vice president; Sister Marie Gillan of Mount Saint Vincent University, secretary-treasurer; Rev. Ian Glass of the University of Prince Edward Island, representing the chaplains; Mr. J. A. H. Fraser of Acadia University, representing the counselling centers; Dr. R. Tingley of the University of New Brunswick, representing the health services; Dr. Dale Creelman of Mount Allison University, representing student centers; and Mr. Ken Munroe of Mount Allison, representing housing services and university residences.

Membership in this new organization is open to university personnel whose work is related to student services. This includes such diverse people as the deans of students, financial aid officers, counsellors, placement officers, student union managers, medical personnel and residence co-ordinators.

"An Atlantic association seemed more appropriate to us than a national one," explained Mr. Bendelier. "We felt that the common geography and socio-cultural background of our students made a regional association more sensible."

The first conference of the Atlantic Association of College and University Student Services was held at the Université de Moncton. Dr. Peter B. Read from New York University addressed the group on the confidentiality of student records. Approximately 70 persons attended the three-day meeting.

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*"Mere knowledge is comparatively worthless unless digested into practical wisdom and common sense as applied to the affairs of life."*

Tryon Edwards

## IMPERIAL OIL FELLOWSHIPS

Imperial Oil Limited in 1946 established for annual competition Graduate Research Fellowships, now six in number and having a potential value of \$12,000 (\$4,000 per annum for a maximum of three years). No restriction is placed on the amount of similar assistance held concurrently. Successful applicants may attend any approved university.

The fellowships are open to any Canadian citizen who is a graduate of any approved University, or a prospective graduate in the year of completion, for research leading to a Doctor's degree in the fields of pure and applied natural and/or exact sciences, (3 fellowships) and social sciences and humanities (3 fellowships). Nominations for the fellowships are made by the university from which candidate graduates or expects to be graduated in the year of competition. Nominations are to be received by the Secretary, Committee on Higher Education, Imperial Oil Limited, 111 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario M5M 1K3, not later than FEBRUARY 1 of each year.

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*"A little light expels much darkness."*

Bahaya Ibn Paquda

## A CAREER IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE?

The Diplomatic Academy of Vienna prepares post-graduates for entry into the diplomatic service and international organizations. It also offers special training to future executives in the field of international management.

The syllabus includes lectures and seminars in historical and political studies, economics, law, and modern languages. Graduates of any university or institution of similar standing who have knowledge, in addition to German, of either French or English, are eligible for admission.

Applications for entry should be addressed to the Secretariat of the Diplomatic Academy, 15 Favoritenstrasse, A-1040 Vienna, Austria. Further details concerning the entrance examination may be obtained from the Secretariat.

## COMPUTER INFORMATION SERVICE

A computerized information retrieval system linking Halifax and Ottawa was installed recently in the Reference Department of Saint Mary's University Library. Using a standard telephone connection hooked up to a computer, this 'hot line to Ontario' provides bibliographic searches of over one million journals and books.

CAN/OLE as it is known in computer jargon connects Saint Mary's University with one of the most comprehensive research facilities in the country — the Canada Institute for Science and Technical Information. It enables students and faculty to obtain up-to-the-minute references in engineering, physics, biology and chemistry. "This information system," explained Doug Vaisey, Reference Coordinator, "produces the same number of references in ten seconds that a human researcher produces in 30 minutes."

Hidden behind a pile of books and other reference materials, the computer terminal consists of a standard gray telephone, a keyboard with red, blue and black keys connected to a small screen and a printout device. The entire system resembles an abandoned space control panel more than an electronic card catalogue.

The apparatus is activated when someone dials a seven-digit number on the telephone. The computer indicates its readiness by flashing an OK across the screen. Users can then type in key research terms and wait for a printout of the appropriate journals and book titles.

To obtain the CAN/OLE data route, Saint Mary's joined a six-member consortium composed of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dalhousie Medicine, Dalhousie Science, the National Research Council and Environment Canada. In effect the consortium shares a six-member party-line telephone to Ottawa.

Don Joyce, honors student in biology, has used the system extensively since it was inaugurated in January.

"I've found it very helpful in my research in immunology. I had spent hours and hours going through the journals searching for articles on my topic. Perhaps one of the problems in research is that you keep going through the same journals. Also I found that it is difficult to be objective when you are searching for references. Often I followed leads that sounded promising and weren't and ignored others that would have been useful. When I used CAN/OLE I got references to everything."

In his research Don discovered one of the major drawbacks to the system — the number and variety of the references. "Of course I got some strange titles, but I also got some very good ones."

Knowing what research terms to plug into the computer is the clue to conducting a complete search.

"The system is strictly logical," explained Mr. Vaisey. "It uses standard English, but literal English not conceptual English."

In specific terms this means that users can't ask for information on broad, abstract titles such as "The Impact of Pesticides on the Environment." Instead the titles must be broken down into smaller units like "Artificial Pesticides and Vegetable Toxicity." After the research field is defined, the computer will automatically eliminate titles irrelevant to the search.

When the system was being implemented, Mr. Vaisey experimented with using extremely vague identifiers. In one test he typed in only one word, "Age." This resulted in 139 references, however, only three were related to the actual research question. The remaining 136 titles spanned a range of topics including "The Interrelation of Age and Flat Feet in Weavers and Loomers" and "The Impact of Age on the Sex Life of the Male Rat."

The library is currently working on a user instruction program to remedy the vocabulary problem. In the meantime intermediaries — usually librarians — operate the terminal.

"We found that a small search that would take a librarian six minutes to complete could take a student up to 20 minutes," said Doug Vaisey. This extra time can mean extra expense, so the library decided to use trained people to initiate the search.

Ideally the information service should be available to all members of the consortium on a random access plan. At the moment, however, use is very heavy and access is limited to scheduled hours each day. Saint Mary's, one of the heaviest users of the system, receives the standard one-hour allocation during the day plus a two-hour allocation during the evening. This schedule permits the librarians to plan and conduct searches without fear of receiving a busy signal.

The University Library is considering further expansion into computerized information services. "If we can see adequate use and justify the cost," mentioned Ruth Hafter, Librarian, "we would like to expand the service. At the moment it is limited to the sciences but there is some hope of getting business journals on computer."

The library is also investigating another information service in the sciences called WAT/DOC or Water Documentation. This system indexes journals on pollution and environmental topics.

CAN/OLE offers only current bibliographic references to the user, but it is tied in with another service, CAN/SDI, which indexes past materials. When a retrospective search is needed, the user must make his request through the mails rather than on the computer terminal. This means a four to eight-day delay in response, but the system provides a complete historical search.



Following the presentation of an Imperial Oil cheque for \$45,000 to Saint Mary's University Development Fund Mr. Trevor Housser, Corporate Manager of Imperial Oil Limited, and University President, Dr. D. Owen Carrigan viewed computer equipment recently installed in the Library. This donation was in support of the University's Institute of Values.



## EDUCATIONAL COMPUTER NETWORK CONSIDERED

A study of computer resources in Atlantic Universities may lead to the establishment of a Nova Scotia Educational Computer Network. The project is jointly sponsored by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, the Association of Atlantic Universities, the governments of the four Atlantic Provinces and the Federal Government.

The program which aims to assure the most effective use of computer resources in the universities, consists of six major phases, and is expected to extend into 1978.

The initial phase which began September 1, 1974, will conclude on August 31 of this year. It has involved the study of the needs and uses of computing resources by the universities, and ways of expanding and improving them.

Results of phase 1 will identify existing resources, determine actual and potential shared use of computers, propose alternate forms of regional cooperation, and analyse costs.

Several sub-committees have been set up to deal with particular aspects of co-operative approaches. Areas being investigated include:

1. Computerized library systems.
2. Policies with respect to the establishment of an office or secretariat to coordinate computer activity.
3. Computerized business systems.
4. Possible relations with government computer centers or crown corporations.
5. The effective use of the computer in instruction including computer assisted instruction in universities.
6. The education of teachers with respect to appropriate use of computers in secondary education.
7. The lack of computer related research funds from NRX, DOC, etc.
8. Computer related curricula.
9. Agreement on standards (like WICHE) for information systems.

Consideration is being given to implementing in Nova Scotia a network similar to that in existence in New Brunswick where the central computer is located at the University of New Brunswick with others at Mount Allison and the University of Moncton.

Members of the University community who have views or opinions about matters under consideration by the study committee are invited to contact Dr. MacKinnon, Director, Atlantic Universities Computer Study, Suite 500, Duke Street Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2L4.

### SUMMER CONFERENCE AT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

#### 1975 HALIFAX CONFERENCE CANADA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

AUGUST 27 — 28 — 29  
(Registration August 26)

## PLANNING

The authors agree that accountability involves the universities providing evidence that agreed functions are being performed and public monies are being spent as intended. However, they consider totally inappropriate the popular notion that accountability involves measuring outcomes against resources applied in some sort of predetermined ratio.

The real answer to being properly accountable to the public is for universities to demonstrate a long-term planning capacity for interacting with governments and their agencies. But it is not a one-sided affair. Governments to be properly accountable for effective management of public resources, should put in place the structures, procedures and personnel essential to a workable consultative planning process.

## GUIDELINES

The study provides suggestions and guidelines about how the long-term planning process for individual universities and the university system can be established. It describes the responsibilities of planning at the national as well as the provincial level — the roles of the research councils, the federal government and its agencies, and the role of a national "voice" of universities and of provincial governments.

Admitting that this study was not the place to pursue the idea, the authors conclude by expressing the hope that a group of Canadian scholars will take up the challenge and attempt to develop the Canadian idea of the university as has been done in Britain and the United States.

*Planning for Planning. Relationships between universities and governments: guidelines to process.* Available from the AUCC Publications Office, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5N1. \$2.50.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"Second, the changes in technology associated with information storage and retrieval — that are the policeman's most valuable tools — are also available to his adversaries. We predict a tendency towards increased economic crime by the illegal use of such tools as the computer. Organized crime has already begun to make use of this new technology. With the increasing emphasis on consumer protection, it is possible to see a day when monopolies on goods and services and certain types of industrial spying will be acts as criminal and on as large a scale as theft and fraud. Already we have begun to protect the individual from unauthorized access to his confidential information and this is a trend which is likely to continue."

"Third, it is possible to envisage a need for limiting the control exerted by government over the individual, which the possession of computer-based information facilitates. The Income Tax Act already offers a form of protection over some kinds of personal data. It is possible to forecast a need for similar protection for other kinds of information."

"Fourth, we can see a day when pollution and other offences against the environment will require the use of more severe criminal sanctions. It is obvious that our existing legislation will not be sufficient twenty-five years hence. Fines in the order of some hundreds or thousands of dollars mean little to a huge, multi-national corporation. Perhaps the threat of criminal prosecution against its officers may mean more if it entails penal consequences."

The solicitor-general considered what the criminal justice system of 2000 might look like.

"First, let's examine the most visible part of the system — the police. Developments in technology and the trend to more sophisticated kinds of crime, as well as the growing multiplicity of operational modes, will create what one recent book describes as 'superstars at crime prevention and detection'."

"International criminal information systems are now in place and experiments are currently underway with computer terminals in individual patrol cars. In Canada, data is now available to the police officer, not in a matter of hours or minutes, but in seconds."

"Recent studies suggest that traditional methods of police patrol might be abandoned in favour of a system where the police simply respond to calls for assistance. I must emphasize that these developments are not the dreams of a Rube Goldenbert. They are here now and can only proliferate in the next quarter century. We have only begun to deal with such things as wire-tapping by the passage of the Privacy Act in 1973. This Act, which greatly restricted the use of electronic eavesdropping equipment and was actually the first such restriction on wire-tapping in Canadian history, came into force on July 1, 1974."

"This kind of technological development, according to Egon Bittner of Brandeis University, will lead police forces to abandon the model of the man-in-arms — the para-military policeman — for that of the skilled professional, not always in blue. Support tasks, such as communications, laboratory work, and administration, will increasingly be done by non-professionals, or, as is presently the case in some locations, by voluntary para-professionals. The professional policeman will require a vastly different background and training from the constable of today, and we must face up to the fact that we will have to treat — and pay — him accordingly."

"The focus of the last 25 years has been on corrections and battles over inmate rights and responsibilities. In the next 25 years we may expect to see the battles move to rights and responsibilities of the victims, and the effectiveness and control of the police. Better education and a growing sense of professionalism will lead inevitably to police demands for greater discretion. The pressure for greater social control by police as opposed to greater control of the police will continue to be a major source of conflict. The increase in the power of the police as an instrument of formal social control has in fact led some experts to suggest that control of the police will be the greatest single problem associated with the administration of justice at the turn of the century."

"Our present system of courts is likely to become more unified and standardized, cases involving domestic matters, in particular, will be handled by unified family courts which will have jurisdiction over all matters concerning the family. Such a change would also be in line with recent recommendations from the Federal Law Reform Commission. I might tell you that the Federal Government has recently decided to fund a number of experiments designed to implement such a unified family courts system in Canada."

"In the near future, we will have a new Juvenile Delinquents Act, which will become well-established by the year 2000. This new Act will be more responsive to the specific needs of the individual child who will be treated, not as an offender, but as a young person in need of assistance."

"At present, we tend to divide the field of corrections into prisons and parole. This distinction will disappear by the end of the century and all programs involving the offender will become part of a unified correctional system. Treatment will become highly individualized and more closely related to the conditions of different parts of the country, including the north. An emphasis will be placed on the development of small, minimum security institutions to serve much smaller geographic areas than our present institutions can. Present trends within the Canadian penitentiary services stress the desirability of much smaller institutions which will allow inmates to have closer contacts with their families and home communities, since this has been shown to be a major factor in furthering their rehabilitation."

"By the year 2000, we may also have found alternatives to prison and capital punishment as means of denouncing heinous acts, and improved strategies for overcoming the fear of crime in general. The correctional milieu will therefore become a much more demanding place in which to work, and the correctional officer will increasingly become, along with the policeman, a professional. We can also expect that the reformed ex-offender, by virtue of his experience in the system, could become an increasingly important staff member in correctional programs, just as reformed alcoholics and drug addicts are extremely helpful in assisting alcoholics and drug addicts to deal with their problems."

"In summary, criminal justice in the year 2000 will be quite different from its present state. New technology, improved treatment methods, the use of diversion tactics and better staffing are visible now and will become much more so in the quarter century ahead."

### SUMMER CONFERENCE AT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

#### THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA GENERAL ASSEMBLY '75 JUNE 27 — 28 — 29

"Education has for its objective the formation of character."

Robert Spencer



Dr. J. Vorstermans and Economics students visit Bank of Canada in Halifax. Pictured are: Monica Shan, John Black, Shirley Shan, Maureen Hourehan, Lai Chung Hai, Roger Farah, Winston Solomon, John Rosee, Dr. J. Vorstermans.



## YOUNG SCIENTIST AWARD TO DR. BRIAN HALL

Chairman of APICS, Dr. W. A. Bridgeo presented the APICS YOUNG SCIENTIST AWARD for 1974 to Dr. Brian K. Hall of Dalhousie University.

A portion of Dr. Bridgeo's remarks follows:

Let me say that the more one works with APICS, the more it becomes apparent that it is what it is supposed to be — an Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences — the name implies the focus of the organization's activity rather than its membership. The organization has an institutional membership. At present, 14 universities and specialized colleges and 17 Federal and Provincial Research Laboratories are members. Appointed delegates from these institutions make up the governing body or central committee. All scientists in these institutions may be members of sub-committees or may take part in APICS activities depending on their interests and the time available to them.

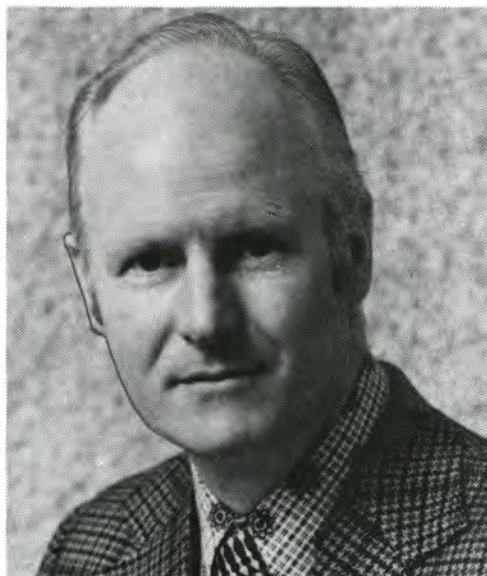
In one sense APICS encompasses, in a loose fashion, all of the scientists in Atlantic Canada. In another sense APICS is a vehicle for cooperation for all scientists in Atlantic Canada. In the development of the young scientists award program, APICS performed in the latter sense. The idea originated in the Chemistry sub-committee. Much discussion followed in both the central committee and in various sub-committees for several years before it was accepted by the whole organization. The various APICS meetings provided the forum for that discussion. The office of the coordinator implemented the program.

APICS has approximately ten types of programs. Not all of the APICS programs were as instantaneously successful and lauded nationally as the Young Scientist Award Program. The previous winner, Dr. David Strong, was named this year's winner of the Steacie Memorial Fellowship, a prestigious national award. I, for one, am convinced that Atlantic Canada cannot boast of very many activities, in any field of endeavour, which bring national honor and highest respect on individuals or activities in this region. I, therefore, attach special importance to this award and to the winners of this award for the acclaim they bring on themselves, their families, their institutions and the region.

The distinguished members of the panel of judges are:

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Dr. R. Gaudry     | Chairman<br>Science Council of Canada                                 |
| Dr. L. Kerwin     | Recteur<br>Laval University   |
| Dr. D. J. Leroy   | Vice-President (Scientific)<br>National Research Council<br>of Canada |
| Dr. L. W. Shemilt | Dean of Engineering<br>McMaster University                            |
| Dr. R. J. Uffen   | Dean, Faculty of Applied<br>Sciences<br>Queen's University            |

These are prominent, active men, men of influence. They report that they continue to be impressed by the quality of the research being done by young scientist award winners and candidates. I regard this type of recognition as very valuable. It can bring further recognition and support.



Dr. W. A. Bridgeo  
Dean of Science

It is encouraging for the scientific community in this region. It is good for the region. A dollar value can be placed on it but that is not as important as its effect on the zing in the research effort of the scientists affected.

The APICS Young Scientist Award is granted for outstanding research work carried out in Atlantic Canada by our younger scientists, nominees must be under 36 years of age by the deadline date. The award consists of the APICS Young Scientist Award Medal and a \$500 Honorarium. The winner is expected to undertake a lecture tour of Atlantic Canada at APICS's expense.

## NATIONAL MICROBIOLOGY MONITORING LAB

### LAB EXAMINES SPICES FOR HARMFUL ORGANISMS

Red stencils on the heavy glass doors identify in both official languages the fifth floor of the Science Building: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Atlantic Region.

Inside, white coated technicians are busy measuring, pouring and examining food specimens. This is the federal government's National Microbiology Monitoring Laboratory (NMML) responsible for examining foods for harmful micro-organisms.

Under the supervision of Dr. Guenter Riedel, the monitoring laboratory is currently inspecting spices. Regional inspectors from all over Canada ship spices to Halifax and these specimens are then checked for micro-organisms.

Dr. Colin Broughton, Regional Director of the Health Protection Branch in Halifax, described the lab as a "vanguard unit" which monitors the microbiological quality of the Canadian food supply. He indicated that the initial results of NMML will be used to identify health hazards in selected foodstuffs.

The monitoring service will also alert federal inspectors to foods containing harmful organisms. NMML will warn regional offices of suspected problems and further investigations will be initiated. These investigations will determine if a problem is an offence against the Food and Drug Act. The results from the lab will be used to determine standards for microbiological organisms in food.

"We are examining foods which directly affect the health of the nation," said Suzanne Charbonneau, supervisor of the lab's analytical section. "We are

looking for traces of salmonella, fecal coliforms — that is bacteria found in the human intestine which indicate that the food has been in contact with human waste, yeasts and molds and staphylococcus. We are also doing an Aerobic Colony Count which counts the total number of organisms in the specimen," she explained.

Burke Cushing, a 1973 graduate of Saint Mary's University, is the supervisor of media preparation and identification. "If the analytical section discovers traces of any harmful organisms in the specimen, it is then sent to the identification unit for confirmation," he said.

The National Microbiology Monitoring Lab is composed of a 20-member team divided into five sections: analytical, media and wash-up, identification, quality control, and administration.

The laboratory, which expects to examine between 25,000 and 50,000 specimens a year, doesn't review local complaints. It is concerned with the quality of foods which are distributed nationally. At the moment, the NMML is examining spices, but it plans to continue its research with the following priority foods: chocolate and chocolate products, dried infant baby food, pizza, egg rolls, TV dinners, frozen precooked shrimp, frozen cream pies and frozen fish sticks.

The NMML is the only government-directed biology monitoring lab in the nation. There are three other monitoring labs located in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but these labs specialize in chemical monitoring. The Ontario facility examines prescription drugs to insure that they are in compliance with the Food and Drug Act, the Manitoba lab examines food for traces of metal and the group in British Columbia examines the level of pesticides in selected foodstuffs.



Microbiology Monitoring Lab

The winner of the Award this year is Dr. Brian K. Hall who was educated in Australia and received his Ph.D. from the University of New England in 1969. Since then he has been on the teaching staff of the Department of Biology, Dalhousie University. He has studied the mechanisms which determine whether a developing tissue will become cartilage or bone, and has shown how these mechanisms are influenced by various hormones, drugs and mechanical factors. Distortion of normal development can lead to dwarfism or to bone malformations.

This work has important implications in the medical treatment of abnormalities of bone and teeth. In the 6 years since his appointment to Dalhousie, Dr. Hall has published over 30 papers in Journals or Learned Societies. He has been invited to lecture, not only in Biological Departments of Universities, but also in Departments of Dentistry and Medicine. He has been invited to address international gatherings in places as widely scattered as Leningrad, Montreal and Texas.

The Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences presents to Dr. Brian Keith Hall, Dalhousie University, the APICS Young Scientist Award for 1974, as a mark of recognition for an outstanding contribution to knowledge of the way in which the skeleton develops in the unborn animal.

### Peter's Problem — An employee named Rush

Many printers have an employee named Rush. They'd love to fire him but he's very popular with customers, who continue to demand his services in spite of his many faults and costly shortcomings.

His work is sloppy.

He is a poor speller.

He is color blind and the job is often off the mark color-wise.

He knows little about paper and frequently the job ends up on the wrong stock.

He likes to run up the cost of jobs through working overtime hours.

He has no time for cleanliness and often leaves fingerprints or smudges on his work.

His poor eyesight results in poorly read instructions, bad margins, inaccurate line-ups, inconsistent spacing and off-square trimming.

Because he works so fast and is so busy keeping his press at top speed, he fails to watch the counting devices and many times the job is short.

The work he turns out is so expensive, so inferior and so full of errors, it would be a pleasure to show Mr. Rush the door for once and for all. The only reason some customers like Mr. Rush is because he does usually get the work out on time...often getting them off the hook of their own procrastination.

Submitted by Peter Weal  
Manager, SMU Printing Centre

APICS SEMINAR  
BRAS D'OR INSTITUTE  
College of Cape Breton  
JUNE 17-20



# PERFORMING ARTS



## THE VIENNA RENAISSANCE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA MARCH 26 1976



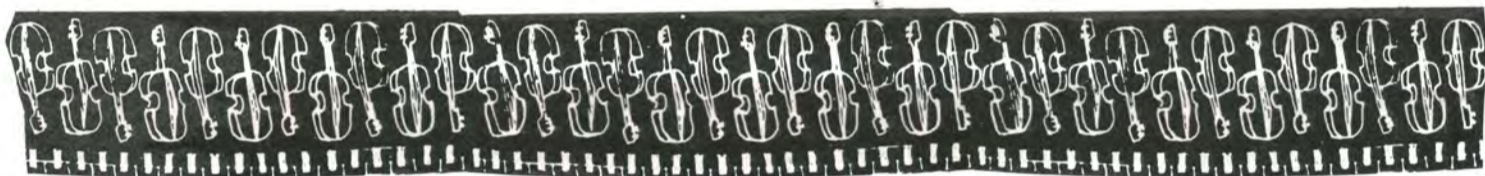
### CONCERTS SCHEDULED FOR THE 1975/76 SERIES:

- October 1 Berinbaum and Morris  
Organ and Trumpet Duo
- October 26 Helene Gagne, Cellist  
Joseph Bloom, Pianist
- November 17 The Scholars of England  
Capella Vocal Ensemble
- November 23 Janice Taylor, Contralto  
Ronald Taylor, Flutist  
Pierre Auge, Guitarist
- December 6 Philip Hanson,  
Superb Storyteller  
'One Man Theatre'
- February 1 John Madsen, Pianist
- February 14 Gaston Germaine, Baritone
- February 29 Bradford Tracy, Harpsichordist  
Renate Hildebrand, Oboist
- March 19 Evelyn Barbirolli and  
Iris Loveridge  
Oboe and Piano Duo
- March 26 Vienna Renaissance Chamber  
Orchestra

"Many of the artists who will appear on our stage are of international reputation, but we are also promoting young, promising musicians. For this reason, we are associated with the Jeunesses Musicales of Canada who will provide four of this year's programs. We expect that these performances will be of the highest calibre and anticipate that you will derive the greatest of pleasure from them."

Vincent McB. Tobin  
Chairman  
Presidential Committee for  
the Performing Arts.

Performances will be presented in the Theatre Auditorium in the Administration Building. They will all begin at 8:30 p.m. Single admission will be \$3.00, with the exception of the 'Vienna Renaissance' which will be slightly more. Subscription tickets for the series will be \$20.00. Students will receive a 50% discount.



## New Music Program

A new musical instruments program will be introduced at Saint Mary's University in September 1975.

It will be a non-credit program of a recreational, cultural nature, designed to enlarge the scope of musical activity for students and members of the community interested in pursuing music, not as a career but as a medium of self-expression and enjoyment.

### GROUPS TO PERFORM

In addition to instruction, there will be opportunities for participants in the program to perform in a wide variety of musical groupings, ranging from symphony orchestra through dance and marching bands.

### GOVERNMENT CO-SPONSOR

The program has a provincial dimension in that it is co-sponsored by the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation and will be available to people who are not normally within commuting distance of Halifax.

### FOR BEGINNERS

The Beginner's Program will provide instruction for Saint Mary's students who have had no opportunity to study a musical instrumental before coming to university.

No knowledge of music is required for this program, but candidates must pass a music test which will indicate aptitude for pitch and rhythm.

### FOR EXPERIENCED PLAYERS

The Advanced Program is offered to students at Saint Mary's or any other university in the region, who wish to continue musical studies started in Junior and Senior High School, and to people in the community who play an instrument and wish to improve their skills and expand their knowledge of music.

Previous instrumental training is required for entrance to this program. Candidates will be admitted by audition for instrument proficiency and should be at least at the level of a student graduating from the Nova Scotia High School Musical Instrument Program.

Registration fee for the Advanced Program is \$25.00 (SMU students excepted).

The program, although of a recreational nature, will be a serious cultural program and the usual academic regulations and responsibilities will apply. Students will be expected to attend both instructional classes and rehearsal sessions and will be required to practice and to show improvement through the year.

### DIRECTOR — H. J. HRESTAK

The Musical Instruments Program is under the direction of Hrvoje J. Hrestak, B.A., B.Ed., M.A. in Music, and a Ph.D. candidate at Boston University. Mr. Hrestak came to Canada from Yugoslavia in 1968.

He studied at the Music Academy of Zagreb and at the Music Conservatory in Graz and Vienna, and was a teacher of music in several European universities. A prominent radio and television performer, he also played first trumpet in the Symphony Orchestra of Zagreb.

FLUTE  
CLARINET  
BASSOON  
STRINGS  
BARITONE  
HORN



SAXOPHONE  
TRUMPET  
TUBA  
TROMBONE  
DRUMS  
PIANO

Professor Hrestak with Halifax High School Jazz Band





## THE NEW POOR

Most people in North America, particularly those born in the early 1930's, early enough to have some recollection of the depression, have grown up with a fear of being poor. It was the worst thing that could happen and was often noticeable first because to a young child it was a mark of considerable import to be able to afford (or have parents who could afford) a barbershop haircut.

But fear of being poor, like hairstyles, is being rapidly changed. In fact, nowadays you can qualify for subsidized housing if you are poor, and get a house that is often better than the middle class can afford. If you are poor, your health needs are more completely looked after than if you are middleclass. All this is humane and kind, but perhaps in our desire to cure poverty, we may have created another problem group — the middleclass.



Belonging to the middleclass means that whatever new government programs are announced to help the people never apply to you. As a result, no one wants to be middleclass anymore. The middleclass has an awkward amount of money, too much to be eligible to live as well as some of the poor, and too little to live as well as the rich.

Instead of living downtown (like the rich and the poor) the middleclass wage-earner has to buy a suburban lot (the only thing he can afford) and spend the rest of his life trying to pay his bills, educate the kids and meet the mortgage because nobody will help him out.



In fact, poverty may soon become attractive enough to have Mr. Middle asking his boss for pay cuts. Not big enough cuts, of course, to wipe out all advantages of working, just enough to qualify for some of the benefit of poverty.

A possible conversation was printed recently in the Florida Peace Officers Association Journal. Here is part of it:

"Boss, I wonder if I could speak to you for a minute?"

"What is it, Middle?"



"It's about my salary, Boss. I wonder if you could give me a decrease?"

"You had a decrease only a year ago, Middle."

"I know, sir, I wouldn't ask if it wasn't important, but I could sure use less money."

"What size decrease did you have in mind?"

"I was hoping for a \$25 cut in salary."

"Twenty-five dollars! That's a big slice, Middle, what have you done to deserve it?"

"I've worked here for 23 years, Boss. I've never let you down. My work has always been up to standard."



"I realize that, Middle, but \$25! Wouldn't you be satisfied with a \$15 cut? We have a budget right now and the directors are getting furious, taxwise."

"Boss, a \$15 cut is better than nothing, but my wife and I had our hearts set on a \$25 decrease."

"How about \$20?"

"If I made \$25 less, we'd be eligible for an apartment in the city's new development, the one downtown with a pool, sauna and tennis court. Besides, my son would qualify for a government scholarship and we could get his teeth fixed."

"You drive a hard bargain, Middle. But you win. You get your \$25 decrease on this condition; if your work slips, you'll take a \$10 raise, no questions asked."

"Bless you, Boss."

"And, Middle, will you invite me over for tennis and a swim some night when you get into your new place?"

"Certainly sir, I believe the poor should share with the less fortunate."







'Guerillas of America' — former Embassy converted to an elementary school.

**Education:**

A military school system is followed. Illiteracy is practically wiped out. Students are evaluated very early, probably at the junior high level. Education is free and there is an extensive exchange program. Foreign students are housed in a special hotel with complete room service. There are many special schools for special needs. A total of 108 schools were built in 1974.



Students residence was formerly a private home.

**Militarism:**

Signs of a strong militia are everywhere. It is not uncommon to see a tank in a private garage, or a plane in the back yard beside an 8 lane highway which serves as an airstrip. Anti-aircraft batteries are cleverly disguised as palm trees. Unmanned, but ready, pill boxes and machine guns are all along the beaches which are patrolled at night.



Typical farm scene — Livestock: a dozen chickens and a goat.

**Entertainment:**

The Tropicano Night Club Extravaganza is a great three hour follies production on the old Hollywood style, with an outdoor stage, elaborate costumes, a 30-piece orchestra, 20-voice choir, 50 dancers, and comedians.

**COMMENT ON CUBA**

Anthropology lecturer, Stephen Davis, recently visited Cuba as a tourist. He says he went with an open mind and deliberately avoided reading available material as it is mostly political and discusses only the depressed side of the Cuban situation. Mr. Davis comments on various areas of life in that communist country.



Hotel Nationale — Modern tourist accommodation.

**Construction:**

All building is done on a co-operative basis. Companies provide materials and factory workers build apartments on their own time. There are no single family dwellings in Havana, a city of two million people. Wealthy pre-Castro homes have been converted to schools, apartments, and homes for groups. All American property was confiscated. The world famous HAVANA HILTON is now HAVANA LIBRE. The Dupont mansion and golf course is now a public restaurant.

Wealthy people who supported Castro apparently still have their wealth and own beautiful summer homes.

The trend is toward decentralization and people are being moved out of Havana. It is said that before the revolution, many people lived in the streets. Now they all have a home of some kind.

One thing that is particularly noticeable is the lack of wires of any kind. All cables and lines are underground.



Devil Dolls — to curse, kill, or cure?

**Cost of Living:**

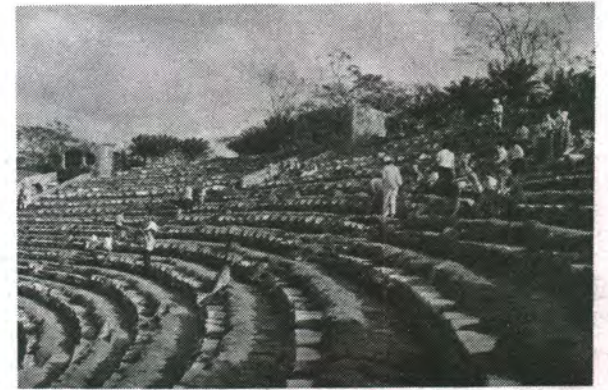
Rent is about 10% of a salary. Necessary food is inexpensive. Medical and dental services are free. Everyone can afford clothing. Stores are very small and operate on a coupon purchase system. Merchandise is limited (e.g., a book store might have 10 books for sale). Luxury items are very expensive. An item for which we would pay \$4 would be priced at \$100. A 20" black and white TV would cost the equivalent of \$1,000.



Morro Castle at entrance to Havana Harbour — rumored to have been a political prison.

**Tourism:**

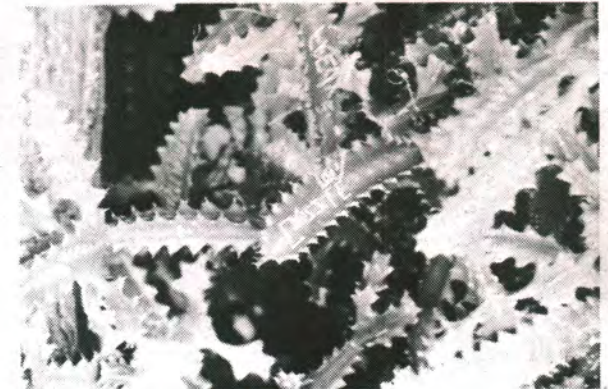
The tourist has total freedom with the exception of military interests. Canadians are especially conspicuous because of their different clothing. The beaches are segregated for different nationalities, so there is a special beach resort just for Canadians. Pre-Castro tourist accommodation is being used and is well maintained.



Amphitheatre carved out of the hillside.

**Transportation:**

Cuba stopped buying American cars in 1959. From 1960 to 1970 only military vehicles and trucks were bought. In 1970 they began importing Fiats, Toyotas, Ford Falcons (from Argentina) and Chevy Novas (from Canada). There are no used car lots. Cars of the 1940s and '50s are still running. There are many motorcycles, military bikes with sidecars, horses and horsedrawn carts. Public transportation is only 5¢.



Canadian Graffiti on Cuban Cactus

**Politics:**

A person must be 35 years of age before he or she can be considered for membership in the Communist Party. Since certain privileges and responsibilities are attached to membership, it is not lightly granted.

**The TIMES and BETWEEN TIMES**

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produced by the Public Relations Department Editor Corinne Noonan

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