

ETIMES

Saint Mary's University
Halifax, N. S.

March, 1989
Volume 18, Number 5



Beannachtaí Lá 'le Pádraig ó
Chathaoir D'Arcy McGee an Léinn
Eireannaigh*

Canada Scholars honoured

Fifteen Saint Mary's first-year science and engineering students were recently awarded Canada Scholarships for their high marks in science courses in high school. The University honoured its Canada Scholars at an afternoon reception on February 7 at which Alan Cobb, Director General, University Affairs Branch, Industry, Trade and Technology, presented the scholarships. These students are among the first Canada Scholars under a new Federal Government program designed to encourage study in sciences and engineering. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology, through the Canada Scholars program, will actively recognize and promote the academic excellence of Canada's best scholars in undergraduate science programs.

This program was announced by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in January 1988 at the National Conference on Technology and Innovation. An additional \$1.3 billion was assigned to science and

Continued on page 2



Saint Mary's first Canada Scholars are (front row, l - r) Paul Turner, Allan Cobb (Director General, University Affairs Branch, Industry, Trade and Technology) Jennifer Sponagle, Dr. Kenneth Ozmon, (President, Saint Mary's University), and Craig

Manning. Back row (l - r) Kellie Goss, Christine Dewolf, Shannon Fitzpatrick, Dawn Munden, Barbara Shaw, Grant MacEachern, Mark MacWilliam, Tina Hynes, Sean Christie, Kimberly Balazi, and Joanne Lalonde (Parsons photo)

Honorary degrees for Rita MacNeil and Richard O'Hagan

Saint Mary's University will confer honorary degrees on singer Rita MacNeil and Bank of Montreal Senior Vice-President Richard O'Hagan at Convocation on 8 May 1989.

Rita MacNeil, whose home is in Big Pond, Cape Breton, will receive an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. The internationally renowned singer won the 1987 Juno Award as Most Promising Female Vocalist and has received three nominations for the 1988 Juno Awards. In addition to a nomination as Female Vocalist of the Year, her album *Reason to Believe* has brought her nominations for Composer of the Year and Best Album.

Rita MacNeil wrote her first song in 1971 while living in Toronto. She released her first album soon after, but still had to take any job she could find to support herself and her two children. She came home to Big Pond in 1978, and continued to write, sing and record. She began to tour Canada and her reputation slowly grew.

By December 1986 she had a hit album, *Flying on Your Own*. She represented Canada at Expo '85 in Japan and Expo '88 in Australia, as



Rita MacNeil

well as playing at Expo '86 in Vancouver, becoming Nova Scotia's unofficial ambassador in Canada and abroad. She has made sold-out appearances across Canada, including Halifax's Metro Centre. She has released two more albums, *Reason to Believe* and a Christmas special, *Now the Bells Ring*. All three of her most recent albums have surpassed platinum status. She performed to enthusiastic audiences



Richard O'Hagan

in Japan last year and will play her first concert in the United States in April.

Richard O'Hagan will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He is from Woodstock, New Brunswick, and attended Saint Mary's University, and Fordham University in the United States, before becoming a reporter with the Toronto Telegram. He then worked in the field of public relations, before becoming Special Assistant to Lester B. Pearson in 1961, when he

was Leader of the Opposition.

From 1963 to 1966 Mr. O'Hagan was Press Secretary and Special Assistant to Pearson, who was by then Prime Minister of Canada. From 1966 to 1976 Mr. O'Hagan ran the information division of Canada's embassy in Washington. During this period he expanded Canada's public information, cultural affairs and academic relations presence throughout the United States.

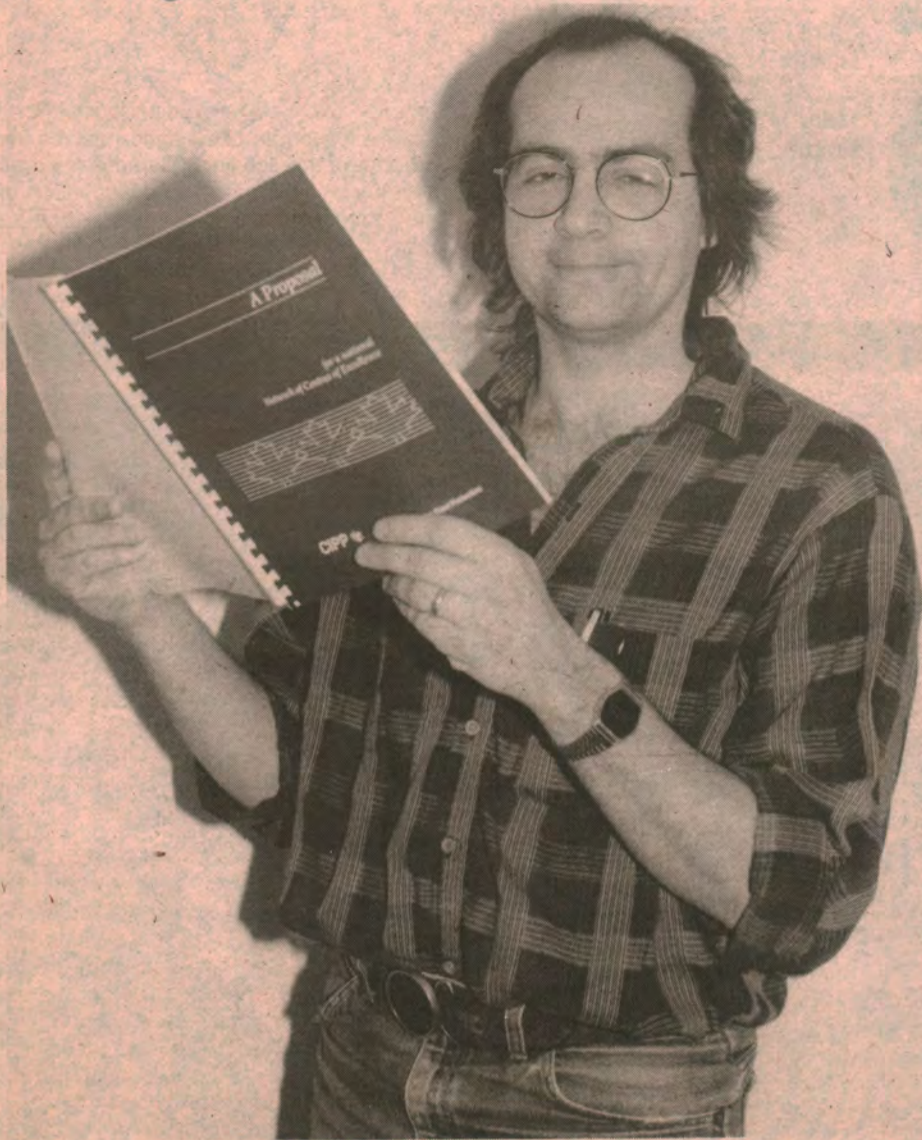
In 1976 Mr. O'Hagan became Pierre Trudeau's Special Advisor on Communications, in which position he ran the Prime Minister's press office and shared responsibility for speech writing.

In 1976 Mr. O'Hagan joined the Bank of Montreal as Vice-President, Public Affairs. In 1984 he became a Senior Vice-President.

Mr. O'Hagan is a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Political Involvement, and also of the Festival of Festivals and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. He was a Corporate Chairman of Saint Mary's University's successful \$14 million Capital Campaign.

*St. Patrick's Day greetings from the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies

Biology professor seeks major funding



Dr. Douglas Strongman

The work of Dr. Douglas Strongman of the Biology Department is included in a proposal for a national Network of Centres of Excellence in plant protection that has been prepared by Canadian scientists from industry, government and universities.

The proposal is one of 158 submitted to the federal Networks of Centres of Excellence Program (NCEP). Between 15 and 20 centres will be chosen for funding and a decision is expected in April, 1989.

The Canadian Institute for Plant Protection (CIPP) would focus on the use of natural products for crops and forest protection. Dr. Strongman's research involves the search for new insecticides derived from fungi and bacteria.

"What I am attempting to do is isolate and identify fungi and bacteria that will produce bio-chemical compounds useful as insecticides," says Strongman.

"Insects develop a resistance to the synthetic chemicals, so it is important to discover new ways to control plant pests and disease," he says. "There is also public pressure

to restrict the use of synthetic chemicals."

The proposal to create CIPP involves nine universities, nine private companies and three government affiliates across Canada. In its proposal, CIPP has requested more than \$19 million over a four-year period. There is some financial support from private industries involved and salary support from the universities. Funding from the NCEP would support start-up costs for CIPP as it seeks new methods to control insects, weeds, and disease using natural products. It would continue as an independently funded body.

The Saint Mary's component of the network will need about \$60,000 a year for each of the four years, says Strongman. This will include salaries for technicians and student assistants during the academic year and in the summer. "Student employment is a definite part of the program," he says.

If CIPP doesn't receive any funding, the work the individuals are doing will continue, but not as part of a larger organization. "The individuals involved were chosen



Graduate Scholarship in Astronomy

Mrs. Marcia Watts deBlois (center) has donated \$10,000 to establish the John Despard deBlois scholarship for a graduate student in astronomy, in memory of her husband. Seated with her are (left) Dr. George Mitchell (Chair, Astronomy Department) and Dr. Kenneth Ozmon (President, Saint Mary's University)

Power and the problem of child custody

by
Carol Smart
University of Warwick, England

March 13, 1989 at 8 p.m.
Theatre B, Burke Education Centre

Presented by the Visiting Speakers' Committee and
the Sociology Department

Canada Scholars continued from page 1

technology over the next five years. The Canadian government recognizes the role science and technology will play in Canada's ability to compete on a global level in the future. With this program, it is encouraging young people to study all of the sciences.

Each year, 2500 Canadian students will be awarded a Canada Scholarship, renewable for up to three more years of study, based on academic performance. At least half of these recipients will be women, as they have been traditionally under-represented in these fields of study. Of the 1988 Canada Scholars, more than half were women.



LOST!

A "Welcome to Saint Mary's University" banner that was hanging over the McNally Main Entrance.

Please return to Information and Public Relations,
5907 Gorsebrook Ave, 420-5516

Reward offered

Educating in a multi-racial and multi-cultural community

a lecture by
Dr. Wilson A. Head, MSW, PhD

April 4, 1989 at 7:30 p.m.
Location will be announced.

Sponsored by the Education Faculty

THE TIMES

Saint Mary's University
Halifax, N. S.
March, 1989
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The Times is produced by the Information and Public Relations Office, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N. S. B3H 3C3. Submissions from faculty, staff, students and friends of the University are welcome.

Editor: Libby Brown
Acting Director of Public Relations: Anne West
Contributing Writer: Sandra Boutilier
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THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

An interview with Dr. Alan Earp, Chairman of the President's Committee on the future of the University, by Anne West, Acting Director of Public Relations

Saint Mary's is suffering from its own success. Its growing reputation and forward looking programs have doubled enrollment over the last ten years. With more than 7,000 students enrolled in 1988/89, the University must look at the pressures on its human and physical resources and plan for the 21st century. Dr. Alan Earp is the Chairman of the President's Committee on the Future of the University, which is studying the way forward for our University.

West: Have you ever gone through this process before?

Earp: Not exactly, but we were faced with some very similar problems that we had to work our way through at Brock University.

West: Have the decisions made as a result of that process turned out to be appropriate?

Earp: Time is really the judge of that. Most of them (have been successful), but on others the jury is still out.

West: What were the problems at Brock?

Earp: (They included) those that arise from increased growth; growth in resources not matching student numbers.

West: What did you decide?

Earp: At least *pro tem* we had to contain enrollment. We all woke up to realise that we had exceeded whatever physical capacity we had and then we had to limit enrollment.

West: How did you do that?

Earp: Essentially by raising the admission requirements, and this was almost as much a jolt for Brock as it would be here at Saint Mary's. We were a place that had been founded to provide opportunity where previously there had been none. Our whole approach was to provide opportunity to people in the immediate area, so suddenly to back track and say we cannot take you was something that went against the grain.

West: Who is taking part in the process at Saint Mary's?

Earp: I hope that everybody will, particularly when the committee report is put together and published. I hope that will serve to get more people involved, although I hope a lot of people will be involved prior to that. We are not a decision-making body; we will be making suggestions to the people who have to make the decisions.

West: Do you welcome submissions?

Earp: Yes. The most practical thing at the moment is written statements of concerns or suggestions and we would very much welcome that. We hope to provide opportunities later for some oral submissions.

West: What are the main concerns you are concentrating on at Saint Mary's?

Earp: It is a little early for me to identify them clearly. We have touched on a large area of concerns and I suppose we are waiting for the identification of those problems by members of the community. I am sure my colleagues, all of whom are from Saint Mary's, are very conscious of a wide range of concerns. I think I would rather hold back on this point. We want other people to tell us what they see as problems before we start to emphasize those that we think are of particular concern.

West: What are the main changes coming up as we move into the 21st century that the University has to prepare itself and its students for?

Earp: Clearly the resources are not going to be available on the scale that will allow universities to do everything they



Dr. Alan Earp

want to. I think it is going to be forced on us all to be more selective than we have been. I think everybody recognises that it is fundamental academic considerations that have to be paramount, but they can only be supported by determining some priorities in the allocation of resources.

West: How will priorities be determined? Will the existence of other universities play a part?

Earp: This is obviously an important factor, particularly in communities where there is more than one institution. I think that was true in Ontario, where you have 16 universities, and it is certainly true in Atlantic Canada where there are also a large number of institutions. Not all of them can do everything and I do not think all of them are trying to do everything.

West: What changes do you see as necessary in the curriculum?

Earp: This is an evolutionary process and I think one can rely on the representatives of individual disciplines

and universities...to identify the areas that are of increased concern. I think that is a better way of doing it, (and comparatively little falls between the chinks), than for someone from outside the University to say, "Here is biotechnology, and none of you have ever heard of it." I would be pretty confident Saint Mary's University is not overlooking new opportunities. There are shifts in disciplines that are occurring all the time, although they are not necessarily particularly dramatic. For example, there was hardly a university with much capacity in computer science 15 years ago, and look what we are all doing (Saint Mary's included), now. We do not have our heads in the sand.

West: Canada is not exactly leading the world in the new technologies, what can be done about that?

Earp: That is a different matter. I do not think the Brocks and Saint Mary's are going to be pre-eminent in advanced research in the technologically based

fields. Our contribution will come mainly from the excellent education that we can provide to people of all ages, and I think that one of the solutions Canada requires is a very well educated populace. One of the concerns that we all have is that...a comparatively small number of people are opting for the sciences and the sorts of background training that will clearly be needed for Canada to do the catching up in scientific and technological areas.

West: Are traditional disciplines still important?

Earp: There cannot be any question (about this). Indeed there are suggestions, perhaps well-founded, that we are not doing as good a job as we should be in terms of general education; that some of us are graduating people with less competence in the language, (both written and spoken), than the public has a right to expect. I will be interested to hear whether there are any concerns of this sort at Saint Mary's, but I would have thought that the centrality of the traditional disciplines is something for which Saint Mary's has long been known. I would be very surprised if there were any suggestion that Saint Mary's will do anything other than strengthen them.

West: Is Canada's system of almost universal access to university realistic or wise?

Earp: Most of us would subscribe to the view that an educated populace is a good thing...and if there is a feeling that this is not being provided in the schools, then there is all the more reason that universities should provide opportunities for those who want it. There is more and more that more of us need to know about, and I think this underlines the need for more and more education, rather than less. I think Canada is going in the right direction. I do not see turning back to the point where fewer people attend university, quite the contrary.

West: Do you have any concerns about the growing trend towards what can be described as vocational training rather than education in universities?

Earp: Certainly there are pressures; there are various groups, individuals and organizations who want to see people emerge from university having had vocational training. I think most universities resist that pretty strongly, and should do so. Having said that, there is a danger that those of us who are in academic life tend to be too academic...without appreciating that for 90 per cent of our student population subsequent employment is an over-riding concern. There is a connection between what they are doing in university and what they are going to be doing in the world outside. I think we often fail to emphasize the connection because we are so anxious to stress that we are not doing vocational training. We go too far the other way and fail to emphasize the usefulness and very real application of so much of what is done in a university.

West: When will your committee report?

Earp: We hope it will be in the fall of 1989. It will depend to some extent on what sort of response we get from the Saint Mary's community. I hope we will get a good response.

West: Are you enjoying this project?

Earp: Very much so. Having spent all of my working life in universities, it is great to have an opportunity to become acquainted with another one and I love the atmosphere at Saint Mary's.

The President's Committee on the Future of Saint Mary's University

Submissions invited

The Committee on the Future of the University has been asked to develop a report to assist the Saint Mary's University community and its governing bodies in reaching decisions affecting the nature of Saint Mary's in the next decades. The Committee invites all groups, individuals and organizations to submit their views, in writing, on any aspect of the University's development. These will be considered in the early stages of the deliberations and should be received by March 31, 1989. The Committee hopes to later provide opportunities for oral presentations and discussion. Any submissions will be welcomed by the Chairperson, c/o Donna Filek in the President's office.

Pre-Columbian ceramics at the Art Gallery

A remarkable exhibition of pre-Columbian terra-cottas is on show at the Art Gallery until March 31.

(Below) David Caplan, President, Pratt and Whitney Canada, presents Dr. Stephen Davis (Anthropology Department) with \$2000 for anthropological research at Saint Mary's. The presentation was made at the opening night of the exhibition.



(Right) L to R: Jean-Claude and Rolande Bertounesque, owners of the terra-cottas, and their nephew, talk to Arlene Davis at the exhibition opening

(Bottom right) Donald Keleher, Director of University Advancement, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ozmon view one of the examples of pre-Columbian pottery



Saint Mary's University Faculty Women's Association
invites you to attend a
Potluck Dinner
at the home of Carol and Colin Dodds
35 Birchview Dr., Halifax
Sunday, March 12 at 8 p.m.
Husbands and friends welcome!

Please bring a main dish, salad or dessert and a beverage of your choice. RSVP to June MacDonald, 429-0939, 420-5804 or Elaine McCulloch, 425-6616, 420-5658 or Jackie Hicks, 429-1644.

Public Reading

by

Susan Kerslake, Writer in Residence

author of *Blind Date*, *Penumbra*, *The Book of Fears* and *Middlewatch*

Private Dining Room
March 15, 1989 at 8 p.m.

Fresh Ideas for Urban Reform

a public lecture by
John Sewell

(former mayor of Toronto)

March 20, 1989 at 8 p.m.

Student Conference Centre,
O'Donnell-Hennessey Student Centre



A Donald Higgins Memorial Lecture,
sponsored by the Visiting Speakers'
Committee

Chinese New Year banquet

by Michelle Kan

Chinese New Year is a very festive season for all Chinese around the world. It is a time to usher in the beginning of a new year and to pay respects to the elders.

A Chinese New Year Banquet hosted by the Saint Mary's University Chinese Students' Association on February 4 marked the celebration of the Year of the Snake and also the Association's 18th birthday. At the dual celebration, the Association raised \$500 for the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital. The banquet featured an authentic eight-course Chinese dinner, a lion dance, a Chinese folk dance and a Tae-Kwon-Do performance.

The banquet was a success, despite a small turnout of 152

people. Ten Association members contributed much of their time in organizing this event, which provided them the opportunity to experience the support and warm friendship of their friends from Canada, the United States and the Caribbean Islands.

The survival and growth of a students' organization depends not only on the dedication and commitment of its members, but also on assistance from friends of the organization. In its 18 years at Saint Mary's University, the Chinese Students' Association feels fortunate to have had such support from many within the Saint Mary's community. The contribution of the students to their organization has also played a role in its continued success.



Cutting the cake celebrating the Chinese Students' Association's 18th birthday are (L-R) Nancy Chan (Vice-President, Internal), Dr. Kenneth Ozmon (President, Saint Mary's University), Ben Louie (President, Chinese Students' Association), Michelle Kan (Vice-President, External) and Dr. Jim Morrison (Dean of Arts)

Football Huskies Awards Dinner

The Second Annual Football Huskies Awards Dinner was held in February. In front of a large group of Huskies' supporters, awards were presented to outstanding players.

Host Pat Connolly praised the Huskies for their strong showing in the 1988 season and said "I know next year when we gather for this event, we will be celebrating the Huskies' Vanier Cup victory."

The award winners for the 1988 season were: Matt Nealon for Rookie of the Year, Bill Scollard for Offensive Player of the Year, Jim Fitzsimmons for Defensive Player of the Year, Chris Flynn for Most Valuable Player and Scott Dunthorne for the Block and Tackle Award.

A new award was introduced this year by Dominik Machek, a long-time supporter of the Huskies. (Santamarians may remember Machek as the "Crocodile Dundee" who ran around the stadium with the Saint Mary's flag each time the Huskies scored in the Atlantic Bowl.) It is for outstanding achievement in football and this year went it to Chris Flynn and Bill Scollard. It was also awarded retroactively for 1986 to Jerry Foster.

A special presentation was made to Larry Uteck at the end of the evening. Bill Scollard and Jerry Foster, representing the entire team, presented Uteck with the 1988 Atlantic Bowl game ball, in memory of Joanne, Uteck's mother, who died several days before the game.

Anthropologist finds underwater culture

A "Nova Scotia Atlantis" may lie below the surface of the Bay of Fundy. Dr. Stephen Davis of the Anthropology Department has been working to document the discovery of artifacts that suggest there was once life on islands in the Bay of Fundy, now under water.

In the early 1970's, a fisherman was dragging for scallops when he discovered a half-moon shaped piece of rock in his racks. Another came up in his next drag. These resembled Inuit stone knives called ulus. Other fishermen in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick found more ulus in the next few years and one came up with a spearhead made of slate.

Dr. Davis believes these pieces belonged to a Maritime Archaic people who lived on these islands. Research in recent years shows that the high tides of the Bay of Fundy began 4000 to 7000 years ago, leaving the islands under water.

Other artifacts found appear to be wood-working tools, which Dr. Davis says were used for boat-building. "If they lived on islands they must have had boats. The heavy gouging tools were probably used to make dug-out canoes from logs," he says. With these boats, these people could hunt sea mammals and travel to and from the mainland.

This discovery helps to piece together Maritime prehistory, as there has been a gap in knowledge, known as the Great Hiatus, from 5000 to 10,000 years ago. A great deal of

archaeological records are under water, says Davis, but are now being found. He has been looking for a site on land to excavate and, with the Nova Scotia Museum, has found one near Chegoggin in southwestern Nova Scotia.

Race relations expert on campus

Dr. Wilson A. Head, a specialist in human relations, race relations and peace initiatives, will be at Saint Mary's to lecture on April 4 at 7:30 p.m. The topic is "Educating in a multi-racial and multi-cultural community".

Dr. Head received a Bachelor of Science in Education from the

Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, then a Master of Social Work from Atlanta University. He completed a PhD in Sociology in Education at Ohio State.

In 1965 he was appointed Director of Planning and Research of the Social Planning Committee in Metro Toronto and then joined the faculty at York University in 1970. More recently, he is a former vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. He received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from York University in 1982. He was also a researcher for the Royal Commission on the Donald Marshall Prosecution.

Dr. Roger Barnsley, Dean of Education, describes Dr. Head as

"Canada's top person on race relations". Dr. Barnsley says the evening will have a multi-cultural flavour with various displays as well.

Atlantic Universities
Reading Circuit

presents
Douglas Glover
April 3, 1989 at 8 p.m.
Private Dining Room

For more information, please
call 420-5715

ONCE AGAIN, SAINT MARY'S IS AT THE TOP OF ITS GAME IN PASSING.



This time, the turf was one of the toughest tests in the country: The Uniform National Examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Canada.

In fact it's so tough, the national passing average was 49%. But not for Saint Mary's writers. Our pass rate for first-time writers was 81%. So congratulations are in order to Kymn C. Astwood, Ward A. Blatch, James D. Brennan, Michael W. Corkum, David Duncan Cruikshank, Jamey Morton Foster, Sonya Fowler, Karen Lynn Reinhardt

Fraser, Maureen R. McLean Gillis, Stanley J. Hartling, Harold C. Hoeg, D. Chris Hope, Robert C. Hunt, Darrell R. Jensen, Richard G. Neima, Frederick George Orr, David Frederick Parish, Kelli E. Richardson, Lawrence J. Roche, Darrell Wallace Roseveare, Michael Albert Schmid, Ralph Otto Seely and Jeffery R. Skinner.

And special congratulations for their excellence to Robert Hunt who placed second in Nova Scotia and Maureen Gillis who came in third.



Commerce Society Dinner expands



Sonia Jones



Commerce Society Dinner at the Halifax Sheraton

More than 400 business people and students attended the Commerce Society's 15th Annual Business Dinner, the first to be held at the Halifax Sheraton. Sonia Jones, president of Peninsula Farm Ltd, was the guest speaker.

In her address, Jones said that small businesses have some advantages over larger ones because their size means they are flexible and adaptable. Jones said this allows them to find and exploit market niches that others may be too slow to pursue.

She also said that small companies should not be intimidated by big ones. Success results from combining the best product or service available with comprehensive

promotion. Another factor is to grow only as the business can afford to grow. Borrowing heavily in order to grow more quickly can bring disaster.

The Society gave out awards honouring those who have made a significant contribution to commerce activities at Saint Mary's, these included Dr. June MacDonald, Jill Hackett, Brad Schnare, Mouna Metlege, Keltie Worrall, Sean Murray, Vivian Pizzo, Darlene Joyce and Kim Wall. Kelly Dean was awarded Commerce Freshman of the Year, George Kyreakakos was named Active Commerce Student of the Year, Loretta Smith was named Commerce Student Leader of the Year and Commerce Student of the Year went to Sanjeev Chowdhury.



Alan Borovoy chats with Dr. Gail Kellough before his lecture

Civil Rights activist on campus

by Libby Brown

The freedom of no one is safe unless the freedom of everyone is safe. This is the motto of the man known in Canada as "Mr. Civil Liberties". As general counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Alan Borovoy has spent the last 20 years working to protect the "fragile fundamental freedoms" of Canadians that may often be encroached upon.

Borovoy is the author of a new book, *When Freedoms Collide*, and was on campus in January to speak about recurring threats to civil liberties. He says there is a particular phenomena in this country that creates these threats to our civil liberties. That is the "tendency to create power that we don't need to do the jobs we say we do need." He says the phenomena is best exemplified by a particular case example that he calls the 1974 Fort Erie "Search and Strip Raid".

"A group of police visited a little hotel in Fort Erie and by the end of that visit had physically searched the more than 100 patrons on the premises," he says. "There were 35 women who were herded into washrooms, stripped and searched thoroughly by the officers."

The question raised in Borovoy's mind was "What were they looking for? If it was drugs they were after, did the police think 100 junkies were lounging around a hotel together?"

He later found out the police never believed anyone had drugs. "The law at that time said that if there were reasonable grounds to believe there were drugs on the premises, the police could, without a warrant, forcibly enter and search the premises and anyone on those premises, even if the person wasn't an object of reasonable suspicion."

If the police acted in this manner often, he said, what if it was "reasonably believed" that there were drugs at a CFL game? He said one could only imagine what that situation would be like.

This example leads him to ask why the police ever needed a power so broad that it could extend beyond the situation where a person to be searched was an object of reasonable suspicion.

"If we are ever to lose our freedoms in this country, apart from invasions from without, I suspect it will

be on the basis of erosion from within," he says. "It will be done not by malevolent autocrats trying to do bad, but by tunnel-visioned bureaucrats trying to do good." He describes these bureaucrats as having vision so narrow and focussed just on the functions they have to perform that they often forget a very key thing - for every good we seek, another must be sacrificed. There are countervailing values that stand to be affected by the powers they create to solve problems.

"The conflict is rarely between good and evil, it is between good and good, or right and right or even between bad and bad," he says, adding that these are not evil people, they are good people trying to perform a perfectly legitimate public function.

A first rule in public is to cover yourself. "I'm sure that the policy and law makers sit in a room and dream up all the hypothetical situations there could ever be and create the necessary laws to deal with those hypothetical situations," says Borovoy. "In the process, they encroach on our fundamental freedoms."

Borovoy says that in the course of protecting these fragile freedoms, "you often have to go to bat for unpopular groups and individuals. But if you don't, you may find there's no one around when you may need protection." He tells a story of a Protestant minister in Nazi Germany who said, "First they arrested the Communists, but I wasn't one, so I did nothing. Then they came for the trade unionists and social democrats, but I was neither, so I did nothing. Next, they came for the Jews and Catholics and I am a Protestant, so I did nothing. At last they came and arrested me and there was no one left to do anything."

Borovoy finished by talking about what to do when civil rights are threatened. "Use the charter (of rights) in any way you can," he says. "Use the political arena and raise lawful, non-violent hell."

Library Hours

Easter hours:

Good Friday	March 24, 1989	9 a.m. - 11 p.m.
Holy Saturday	March 25, 1989	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Easter Sunday	March 26, 1989	1 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Easter Monday	March 27, 1989	9 a.m. - 11 p.m.

Extended hours:

Saturdays and Sundays (April 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, & 16)	9 a.m. - 11 p.m.
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From April 27, 1989 - May 14, 1989, the Library will be open from 9 - 5, Monday - Friday and closed on the weekends.

Indian education in Nova Scotia



The Shubenacadie Residential School burned down in 1986 (Robertson photo)

by Libby Brown

For 37 years, Indian children from all over the Maritimes went to the Shubenacadie Residential School. From 1930 until it closed in 1967, it was the only such school in the three provinces. Marilyn O'Hearn, a Master of Education student and secretary in the Geography department, has written the school's history for her Master's thesis.

Studying an Indian school's history meant learning about Indian education across Canada. Marilyn already had first-hand knowledge, having taught in two Indian schools in Saskatchewan some years ago.

"I have been interested in Indian education since then," she says. "When I began my thesis, I wanted to study Indian education in Nova Scotia, but found out very quickly that it was too broad a subject."

Marilyn found few records or articles about the school. "There was a short series in the 'MicMac News' that was very negative," she says. "Information Morning had also interviewed two former students who didn't have anything good to say about it."

Thinking there had to be another side to the story, Marilyn began to read the annual reports of the Department of Indian Affairs back to Confederation. From these she learned about Indian education in Canada, particularly at the Shubenacadie school. The history she read was written from the white man's point of view, but Marilyn often found herself on the side of the Indians.

"In the early 1930's each Indian reservation in the Maritimes had an Indian agent, a white man appointed by the government to look after the needs of those who lived there," says Marilyn. "At this time, all Indians were wards of the government." This agent decided which children would go away to the school, when they could come home for vacations and when they were finished at the school. The parents had no choice or input into the decision, but were expected to pay half the cost of travelling to and from the school.

Indian education was, and still is, a federal concern. The policy was to completely remove the children from the Indian way of life and its influence on their values. "Teaching them in the white man's way would remove

the 'Indian problem'," she says.

The school was run by the Catholic Church. Priests and the Sisters of Charity taught the classes and looked after the students, who were expected to speak English and were physically punished if they spoke in their native language.

"Indians considered it an affront to personal dignity to physically punish their children," she says. "This discipline was very hard on the children."

The children received a combination of education and vocational training, with the idea that they would be educated, but also have a skill or trade that would be useful. "It was a failure from both points of view," says Marilyn. "They couldn't fit in anywhere because they had been educated away from both societies, white and Indian, in an artificial surrounding."

Despite the problems, the school and others like it continued. Some were phased out after World War II, because of staffing difficulties.

By 1967, a new policy integrated Indians into the regular school system and the Shubenacadie school was closed. That means the end of Marilyn's thesis, but not her study of Indian education. She plans to continue with a PhD.

"The Indians saw integration as assimilation and a new set of problems were created," she says. "They wanted money for their own schools on the reservations, because the students were not being taught any Indian history or language. Integration has to be a two-way thing."

One success is on a band-controlled school at the Chapel Island reservation in Nova Scotia, where students from primary to grade six are taught not only the regular curriculum, but also Indian history and culture. Native people hope that by controlling their own schools, they may solve some of the continuing problems of native education.

It is the problems of Indian education today that Marilyn looks forward to studying. "It's so easy to condemn those who ran the schools and the government for the way they dealt with the situation," she says. "But they thought they were being as enlightened as we think we are today."



Neptune Theatre

English professor writes Neptune history

The Neptune Story: Twenty-five Years in the Life of a Leading Canadian Theatre is probably the most comprehensive history of any Canadian theatre ever written, says Dr. Richard Perkyns of the English Department, author of the book. "In the two years since I was asked to write the story (of Neptune), it has grown and developed into something much bigger than it was supposed to be," he says. "I don't know of any other theatre in Canada that has done anything so ambitious."

When *The Neptune Story* is published in April, it will be over 200 pages long with more than 150 photographs. Though Dr. Perkyns wrote the book, he is quick to acknowledge his editorial assistants - Basil Deakin, formerly the Entertainment Editor at the Halifax Herald and a theatre critic, and his wife, Dorothy Perkyns, who writes theatre columns for various magazines.

"The book is based on the periods of the different artistic directors," says Dr. Perkyns. Either in person or by mail, he interviewed them all. "When people talk about these things, their memories can be uncertain," he says. "But the Theatre Archives at Dalhousie was a great help."

Former Artistic Director David

Renton was also a big help. "He was a member of the first company and he's been with Neptune straight through," says Dr. Perkyns. "He came on as something of a consultant, reading the manuscript to check the facts."

This is the second Neptune story. Harry Bruce wrote the first, *Happy Birthday Dear Neptune*, for the tenth anniversary. But it wasn't as much of a historical record as the upcoming book will be, says Dr. Perkyns. "This book has the playbills from every mainstage and second stage production since the beginning."

The Neptune Story also looks at the direction in which Neptune is going. The future of the theatre depends, as always, on funding and also on possible expansion. At present, the theatre has seating for 525. There is some room to expand behind the building, where the City Club used to be.

"The city, with the provincial and federal governments' support, is hoping to build an arts building that would include room for Neptune to expand," says Dr. Perkyns. "There are many who hope this will materialize."

Neptune Theatre will be the primary retailer of *The Neptune Story*, to help raise funds for the theatre.



Blood Donor Clinic on campus

Students, staff and faculty kept Red Cross volunteers busy at the Blood Donor Clinic on campus in February

Teaching Anthropology Newsletter

"More and more people are interested in teaching anthropology in high schools, junior highs and elementary schools," says Dr. Paul Erickson of the Anthropology department. "They may be professors, teachers, students or museum educators - anyone who has an interest in teaching anthropology outside of university."

Dr. Erickson is editor of *Teaching Anthropology Newsletter*. He began the Newsletter about eight years ago as his own project. It was designed, "to promote pre-college anthropology by providing curriculum information to teachers, by creating a forum for teachers to exchange ideas and by establishing communication between teachers and professors of

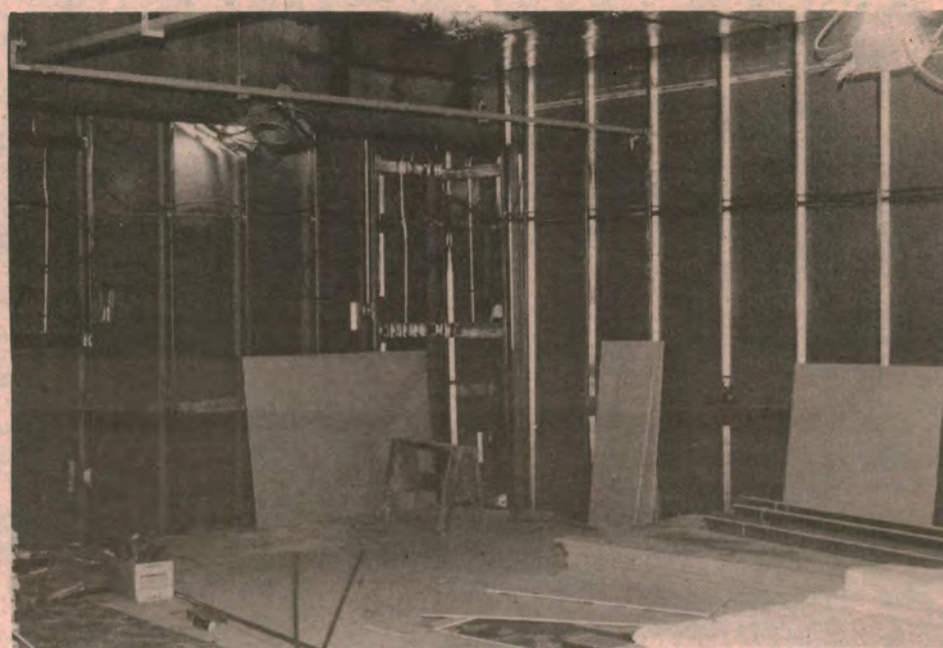
anthropology," he writes in every issue. It is now published twice a year by the Anthropology department and has a mailing list of over 400 in the United States and Canada.

"As it grows, it is becoming more international in scope," he says. "I have a manuscript right now that is from a man teaching anthropology in Argentina."

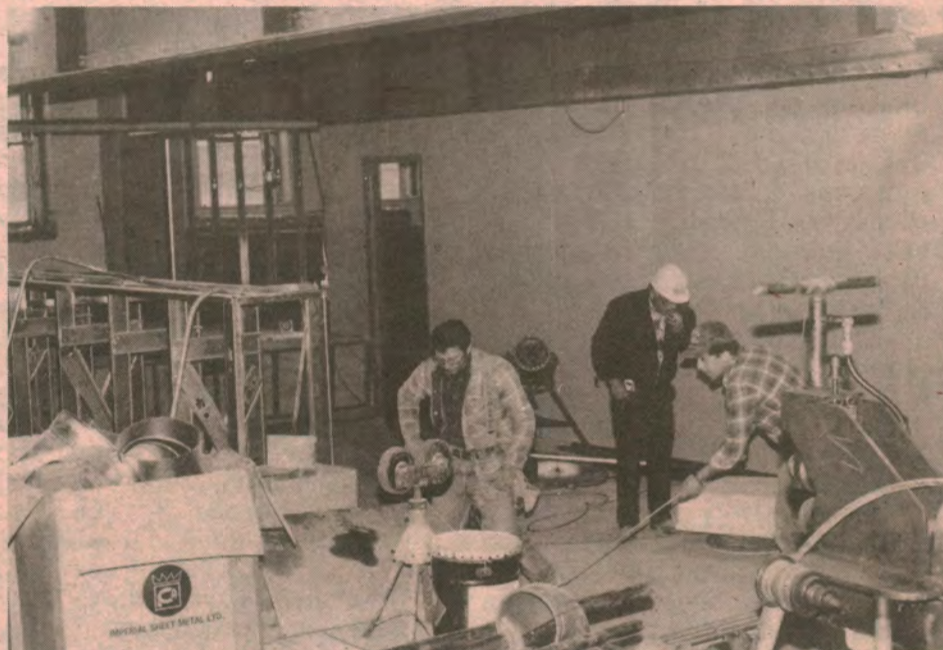
When he began the Newsletter, he used his own network of North American anthropologists for material. Today, as it becomes more widely known, he is receiving more and more unsolicited manuscripts.

"Everyone wants to get their message out, for any number of reasons," says Erickson.

Old Gym has a new look



One of the larger classrooms on the upper level



The future home of the faculty lounge

Renovations to the Old Gym, which began last fall, will mean new classrooms and computer labs, a new faculty lounge and a home for Computer Services.

Since September, the noise and dust have been reminders that something is happening. Now, the walls are up, the lights are being put in and it should all be finished by the end of May.

The upper level will house seven classrooms, the faculty lounge, a

kitchen for Food Services and a drama workshop. The lower level will have computer teaching labs, smaller work or research rooms, the new offices for Computer Services and printer room and perhaps the mainframe computer.

The new area is wheelchair accessible through the main entrance in the McNally basement. There is an elevator down to the lower level.

Faculty Publications

Economics

Dr. James Ahlakpor has recently published "Creating the Structures for an Efficient and Dynamic Economy: The Case of Ghana" in Bodo B. Gemper, Ed. *The International Trend Towards Indicative Targeting*, Hamburg: Verlag Weltarchiv GmbH, 1988 pp 189-202 and "Interpreting Free Trade Correctly" in *The Financial Post*

(daily edition) on December 20, 1988, pp 14.

Astronomy

Randall Brooks has published "Errors in Management of the Solar Diameter in the 17th and 18th Centuries" in the *Journal for the History of Astronomy*, Vol. 19, Nov. 1988, pp 239-255.

Valentine's Day gifts

Arts student Jennifer Powell sold heart-shaped balloons in the Colonnade as Valentine's Day tokens

People

Recent activities of faculty members, staff and students

Library

Rashid Tayyeb conducted a workshop "Word processing applications for library personnel" at the

Microcomputer Lab at the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology. The workshop was organized by the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy and the Nova Scotia Provincial Librarians Council.

English

Honours English graduate, Mitchell Owens, has received a David and Rachel Epstein Foundation Scholarship at Carleton University for being the outstanding graduate student in his department. He says it is because he got the only "A" in Bibliographic Studies and Research Methods.

