



REFLECTIONS OF THE CLASS OF '74

*We arrived in university at the same time as the seventies.
The violence of the sixties provided the background of our adolescence.
Its influence cannot be denied.
Through the filter of the media and our parents,
we saw the problems in one society and more—
the inability of violence to provide solutions to problems.
University life lay in our future;
the same university atmosphere which had bred much of
the violence of the sixties.
Time rolled on and we moved closer to this next phase of our life.
At the same time, an imperceptible change was occurring within society,
and particularly on campus.
When we arrived in university, it was an entirely different setting—
one which suited us and one which we accepted.
Were we no longer interested in the problems?
Had the solutions all been found?
Or were we merely part of an age
destined to be more reflective and less violent?*

(From the Baccalaureate Service, May 12, 1974)



CONVOCAATION '74—it rained and rained and



Ronald Mader Wins Highest Honors



RONALD MADER

Ronald Mader, third year engineering student graduated with top honors May 13th. In addition to his Diploma in Engineering, he received the Governor-General's Medal and the

Engineering Faculty Award. The 18 year old student holds the highest average standing in the senior class.

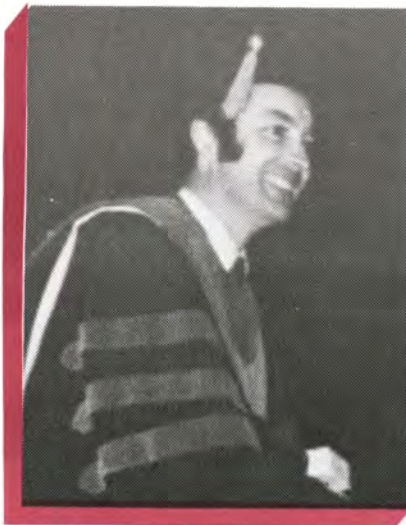
Ron is also the recipient of a scholarship in the amount of \$850.00, one of four such awards presented each year to outstanding engineering students by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation.

The young graduate plans to continue his studies at Nova Scotia Technical College and to specialize in Mechanical Engineering.

Apart from his academic involvement, Ron is a keen sailor and enjoys flying. He expects to qualify for his private pilot's license this spring. Computer programming is another of his interests and he has worked part-time in the University Computer Center.

Ron is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mader of Rockingham. Another son, John, and a daughter, Susan, are also award winning graduates of Saint Mary's University.

Honorary Degree Conferred



French industrialist, Francois Michelin received the only honorary degree awarded at Convocation this year. President D. Owen Carrigan described him as a model industrial leader who has brought benefits to the people of Nova Scotia.

The Citation:

"The multi-national corporation evokes a mixed reaction in today's world. To some, it heralds the advancement of industrialization. It means more and better jobs, a higher standard of living, and better knowledge and understanding among people all over the world. To others, it evokes the fear of some Machiavellian conspiracy to exploit the resources and the people of a given region exclusively for the gain of the corporation. The reality varies

from multi-national to multi-national and depends, to a large extent, on the type of people who hold the positions of responsibility in the corporation.

One multi-national that seems to be welcomed everywhere is the France-based Michelin Company. The company, as it continues to expand, has proven itself to be a good corporate citizen in whatever country it has located. It has established an unparalleled record in industry for job security, good wages, and good working conditions. As a result, the company is an industrial prize, sought after by communities all over the world.

The company was founded by the Michelin Family in Clermont-Ferrand, France, in 1889. The current President of the company and grandson of one of the founders, Mr. Francois Jacques Marie Jean Michelin, gives the credit for the fine company image to the people who have worked in the corporation over the years. He maintains that he and his predecessors in management have created a company philosophy that simply reflects the impact of the attitude of the company employees.

Francois Michelin was born on June 15, 1926, in Clermont-Ferrand. He completed his secondary education with a baccalaureate in Mathematics and then went on to the University of Paris where he specialized in advanced Mathematics and general Physics. Francois Michelin first joined the company in 1951. He started as a production worker, advanced through a number of the plant's departments, including research and development, ending in charge of basic research in tire technology. He was named President of the corporation in 1956.

As the Michelin Company stands out as a model of what a good corporation should be, Francois Michelin stands out as the model of what a good industrial leader should be. He is a modest man who still works out of the simple office his grandfather occupied in the original plant in Clermont-Ferrand. He is a family man, the father of six children. He maintains that his own standards of hard work and personal responsibility reflect those of the people in the company that he leads. Whether it is the production of a new tire or of the world-famous Michelin Tourist Guide, a standard of quality is insisted upon that is second to none.

The Province of Nova Scotia is a witness to the standards of the Michelin Company and of Francois Michelin. Through the establishments of two plants, one in Granton and one in Bridgewater, the direct impact of a world-renowned corporation has been brought to this Province. Our people have benefited through the creation of more jobs, employment security, and a higher standard of living. Competition for these two plants was strong. By choosing Nova Scotia, Francois Michelin centered the attention of the industrial world on this Province.

Most Reverend Chancellor, in recognition of the accomplishments of a world-renowned industrialist, of a man who maintains the highest standard of integrity in both business and personal relations, of a man who has developed a philosophy of industrialization that is a model for modern industry, and of a man who has brought the benefits of that industry to the people of this Province, I ask you to confer on Francois Jacques Marie Jean Michelin the degree of Doctor of Science (honoris causa).

announced that we had begun our university career and would return home in three or four years time as a political scientist, an historian, accountant or biologist. We came thinking that the memorization of formulae, equations and theories were the education we would receive.

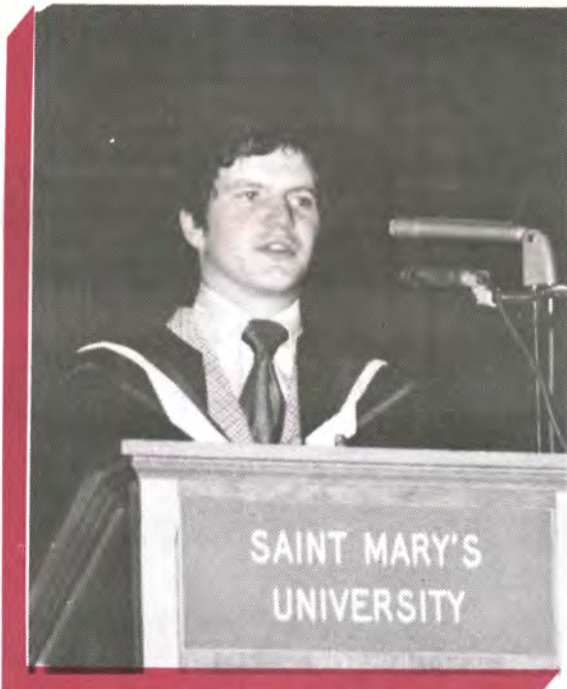
Well now that we are at the other end of this particular ladder, it looks a little different. We really

don't know a great deal about anything. So obviously, there must be some other lesson to be learned.

The lesson is a simple one. We have learned to leave our homes and our families. We have learned to come together from many different backgrounds to build and maintain a new community. We have learned to live together, to respect each other as well as

(contd. on page 6)

Valedictorian Michael Baker



MICHAEL BAKER

Since, as Valedictorian, I represent the senior class, I must thank sincerely, all those who took part in the many convocation activities which have been presented this week. To all those who planned entertainment, who worked so hard to prepare for receptions and so on, we thank you. And to that group of graduates who presented the very impressive Baccalaureate Service last night, a special thank you.

There has been a basic theme for this year's convocation, that being the consideration of changes. We have seen during our years at Saint Mary's the many physical changes which have taken place. New buildings have aided our expansion

in every area of the university and that once small college somewhere in Eastern Canada now ranks with the best.

There have been other changes too. Changes that cannot be seen by the outsider, changes which cannot be recorded on film or in publicity photos. Only we, the graduates can be aware of these changes. These changes have taken place within ourselves and among ourselves. They are the result of our stay here at Saint Mary's and are the reason for Saint Mary's existence.

Most of us arrived here with our university calendar in one hand and a check book in the other. We registered for courses and then wrote home to our parents and

rained, but didn't dampen the happy spirits





FRANCOIS MICHELIN

Convocation Address

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS TO CONVOCATION BY FRANCOIS MICHELIN AT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY, MAY 13, 1974.

SCOTTISH ANCESTRY

It was a scottishwoman, Miss Mackintosh, the daughter of the Scottish scientist of that name, who discovered that natural rubber was soluble in benzene. It was she who brought the first blocks of rubber to Clermont around the year 1830. In fact, she had become the wife of one of the founders of the company.

The rubber products made at this time were children's toys, rubber balls. The imagination of the Auvergnats was stimulated by this extraordinarily elastic material, which was unique in the world. The Auvergne, where Clermont Ferrand is situated, is a French Province where the climate can be as hard as that of Nova Scotia.

This is how the Michelin Company was born. It was this distant Scottish ancestor who started us on the road to Nova Scotia. The story may seem far fetched, but shows how people and things are brought together.

Having travelled in the province, and having met the men and women working in our plants, I have seen that we were right to come, and realise perfectly why.

WHY NOVA SCOTIA?

One of the questions people ask me most often about our Canadian operation is why we chose Nova Scotia for our first North American plants. After the visits I made to Bridgewater and Granton, I think that today I have the answer. We were told many Nova Scotians were extremely disappointed to have to leave their native province in order to find work in industry. We knew most of them hoped to come back. We knew therefore that we would find here the stability and the continuity which are essential for our industry, which despite the apparent simplicity of the product, is technically very complex.

For people to acquire this technology, time is needed, several years in fact. And so it is essential that the people who choose to work with us, stay with us to acquire it.

It is not too early to draw some conclusions from the experience of the three years we have been in Nova Scotia, in effect, here as we have seen it elsewhere, it is evident that what really counts in the careers people choose is that they should be able to realize to the full their own personality and capabilities, and that these do not always correspond to the education they have had.

A WISH FOR GRADUATES

If I might be permitted to formulate a wish for you, in this University assembly, it is that you should learn how to work well rather than simply piling up facts. In reality, the acquisition of knowledge is based on achievements that have already been made that are past, whereas your lifelines in the future and the basic factors which will assist you in it are a positive attitude, intellectual humility, open-mindedness, and character.

Because of this, in Michelin, we have come to regard the person as being more important than diplomas, the character as being more valid than experience. Very often, people who joined our company with one career path in mind, have by themselves found further developments far different from those they could have imagined before.

Personally I find great pleasure in being able to repeat that I have found here, in the different contacts I have had at all levels of our Granton and Bridgewater plants, with the managers and the people working with them, Canadians, Nova Scotians, this openness to adaptation and the will to carry it out.

CONSTANT DEVELOPMENT

All this leads me to believe that two hundred years from now Bibendum will still be here, dressed in Nova Scotia tartan.

That does not mean that the road will always be easy. It will be difficult, for the tire is a product which is under constant development. The tire industry is subject to the same laws as any other industry. And because of the role of geographic location in an industry's life, because Nova Scotia is situated so far from the main North American markets, the future of this province will depend more than for some other provinces, on the higher quality work of its inhabitants.

But is not that the personal contribution you must make to your country? Just over two hundred years ago, the Scots landed in Pictou county. They immediately set to, to create what was necessary for their survival by making all the necessary adaptation. A company also must think first of its survival. Without survival, development and life cease to exist.

What are the conditions of survival for a company? They are to do nothing which could get in the way of excellent contacts between the people who choose to work there, to favour everything that can improve these contacts. They are to do nothing which could get in the way of excellent relations with the essential source of revenue, the customer. To study his problems very closely, to do nothing which could be prejudicial to his interests because in reality, the real head of a company, in the most profound sense of the term, the one who determines its activity, is the customer.

Survival also depends on saving now what is needed in the future. This is especially true in this province which is so far from the main centers. These savings which a company must make now for its future survival are commonly known as profits.

IMPRESSED WITH STUDENTS

I would like to end by thanking Dr. Carrigan for making it possible for us to meet a number of students from this University. They had been rather busy the previous evening but kindly agreed to talk with us. We were all very impressed to see how deeply they realized what are the basic realities of a company.

It is willingly that I pass on to you what they told us about the role of managers. They said that they saw no fundamental difference in the responsibilities of any of those who worked for a company, in effect, which ever post they occupy, all are working with one aim, to transform material and energy into a product which will satisfy as far as possible the needs of a customer.

That is to say that, there is no fundamental difference between manual and intellectual

work. Both are only different ways for a person to express what is best in him or her. After all, even intellectuals sometimes have manual hobbies.

What we were told yesterday is really significant. We were told that the President of a company is a worker like anyone else. The only difference, I can assure you, is that when things go badly, it is the President who carries the can.



AWARDS

Winners of this year's Faculty Gold Medals:
GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S —Ronald Mader
FACULTY GOLD MEDALS:
ARTS —Anne Marie Johnson
SCIENCE —Kam-Leung Yan
COMMERCE —Bernard Fung
ENGINEERING —Ronald Charles Mader
EDUCATION —Alan Douglas Lowe, B.A., M.A.

of graduating students and their families.



Sports Year In Review

by Bob Hayes

"...we can compare our efforts to many of the wines — 'a good year, but not a great year'."

FOOTBALL — "a team to remember"

The 73/74 season was an unusual year for our representative teams. Football opened the schedule with consecutive losses to St. F.X. and Acadia University, which gave us cause to think that our pre-season predictions might not be completely accurate. Nevertheless, the 1973 football team is one that will be long remembered. It brought the first Canadian Intercollegiate Football Championship to Atlantic Canada by defeating the long shot entry from McGill University and in so doing focused national attention on Saint Mary's football and our conference.

FIELD HOCKEY — "an undefeated season"

Kathy Mullane, our rookie coach in Field Hockey, was the first to give Saint Mary's a winner in this sport. She led her team through an undefeated season of 17-0.

HOCKEY — "a difference of opinion"

"...a difference of opinion"

After an early season loss to St. F.X., and considering the lack of experience of a number of freshmen, it did not appear that the Hockey Huskies were headed for their 5th consecutive league championship.

However, hopes were again high at Christmas when the team travelled to Montreal and won the Sir George Williams University Tournament by defeating the University of Toronto and Loyola, both highly ranked teams. The post-Christmas league play continued to bolster our hopes until a difference of opinion occurred between our coach and a Newfoundland hockey official. The resulting suspension of the Saint Mary's hockey

coach for the remainder of the season may well have deprived Saint Mary's of its first National Hockey Championship.

It did not, however, keep the team from winning its fifth AIAA Championship as the Huskies pulverized their two tournament opponents by an edge of nineteen goals for and two goals against.

The dark horse team in college hockey this year was Sir George Williams. In the Eastern Semi-finals, they proved to be more than our club could handle and for the first time in four years neither Saint Mary's or the University of Toronto were in the national hockey final.

BASKETBALL — "an educational experience"

The 1973 defending National Basketball Champions set a season attendance record for the Huskies and a national single game attendance record of six-thousand-plus spectators for a Canadian College basketball game. It was a great season for fans of this sport, although we finished second to Acadia and were defeated by them in a most exciting basketball final against that university.

Saint Mary's University, however, had a second chance because of the eight team National Championship Tournament in Waterloo. The Huskies defeated the favorite University of Manitoba and the host team, University of Waterloo, much to the consternation of the Ontario supporters.

And so it came to pass that the University of Guelph and Saint Mary's University, the two most unlikely finalists, played in this year's National Championship.

Saint Mary's lost that game, but left the floor with the utmost respect for the University of Guelph. However, if intercollegiate athletics is an educational experience, that tournament exposed our players to education of a most in hospitable nature.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER — "many supporters"

On April 16th of this year, a group of Saint Mary's Alumni hosted a dinner in honor of the Athletic Department. Aside from the excellent social nature of the gathering, it was an impressive evening for our coaches. Drawing on comments made by the Mayors of both cities and from the Provincial Minister of Recreation at the dinner, it is evident that the athletic program and our Camp of Champions at Saint Mary's have many supporters outside our campus.

I believe it is important to any university for



BOB HAYES
Director of Athletics

government and the community to have an attachment to that university. Saint Mary's has been able to maintain an active association by achieving prominence in national athletic competition and through the training of approximately 1,600 boys and girls annually in the Camp of Champions.

42,102 SPECTATORS

James
The base of support for this program is founded on the 1,493 students who participated this year in our intramural leagues and varsity schedule. However, we could not hope for success without the co-operation of the faculty and administration of the university, many of whom were part of the 42,102 spectators at our home games last season.

LOOKING BACK

The objective of winning three National Championships did not occur this past season and in summary we can compare our efforts to many of the wines, "a good year, but not a great year."

LOOKING FORWARD

Saint Mary's will field their strongest hockey team in over twenty seasons next fall, and we are hopeful of arranging for the National Championship game to be played here in Halifax.

As the only Atlantic University to win the National Intercollegiate Football Championship, we will look forward to your support in bringing hockey to the same status.

In Retrospect

Most of us found that athletics was frequently a major topic of discussion on Saint Mary's campus. The men on the teams particularly football, basketball and hockey were all well-known and generally well-liked. We, as the fans, supported our teams to the utmost and backed them, even in their defeats, with great hopes that victory was soon to come. And come it did.

Last year we won our first national victory in basketball. The hundreds that met the team at the airport, the chants, the songs and the pride that we felt not only for the team but also for our school was overwhelming. It was in these moments that the warmth and happiness we all felt was at its zenith.

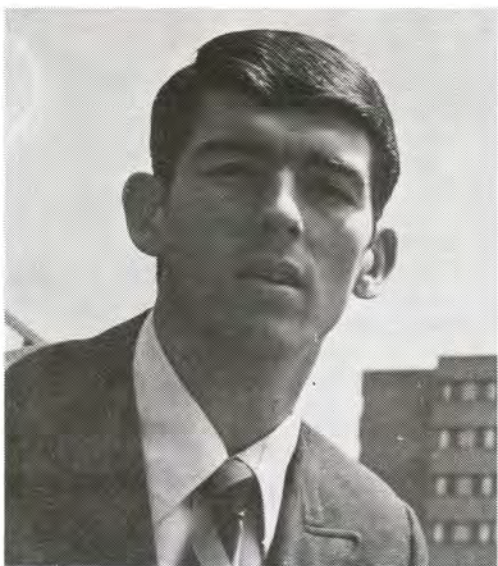
The Atlantic Bowl victory in football and later this year the College Bowl, were our second triumph in sports. I remember it still with a smiling memory — everyone kissing and hugging and sharing a bottle — people crying from the sheer joy of victory and for the great recognition Saint Mary's received. It was our time to rejoice and bask in our status as being a wonderful athletic institution especially as we considered that our facilities were not as elaborate as many other universities in Canada.

The men on the teams paid tribute to their coaches and their fans who supported them at all the games. At times unfortunately some of these students took advantage of their prowess and annoyed those who worked just as hard and as long in other areas and received no recognition at all.

The importance of sports on our campus has at times been exaggerated. Yet we cannot deny the prestige and recognition that it has brought to Saint Mary's. The media frequently paid tribute to us and were at times derogatory in their remarks. Still this often re-established the balance that was needed to maintain the equilibrium between those athletically oriented and those involved in Saint Mary's as an academic institution. The sports era has grown and changed immensely at Saint Mary's. The development in athletics has been great and happily very successful.

(From the Baccalaureate Service 1974)





BRIAN HEANEY

Around the Basket With Brian

I believe "The keynote of progress, is not merely doing away with what is bad; it is replacing the best with something better." With this in mind the plans and organization for the 74-75 Basketball Season are already being coordinated. The loss in the National Championship Final last season has served as a tremendous inspiration to everyone involved in the program and a renewed enthusiasm to get "back on top" has sprung forth.

The basketball schedule next season will include the toughest calibre of competition that the Huskies have ever taken on and the attainment of a third consecutive season producing twenty wins or more will definitely be in jeopardy. Aside from battling Acadia, Dalhousie, and St. F.X. for league laurels, the Huskies will host QUAA Champions Sir George Williams, Loyola University Warriors, top-ranked GPAC Champions Manitoba Bisons, Lakehead University Nor'Westers, defending National

Champions Guelph Gryphons, as well as other national and international intercollegiate teams, right here in Halifax.

On the road, the big games will be highlighted by Lafayette College, Pa.; Providence College; and Holy Cross College of Mass. All in all, our hands will be full game-in and game-out throughout next season.

Recruiting will continue to be a struggle until the discriminatory legislation passed by the CIAU limiting foreign players on our team to a total of three is repealed or brought to the courts for legal action. If we are forced to break our long standing historical ties with New England and in lieu must recruit the Ontario area, we will begin to fight a recruiting war that we can never expect to win under the present circumstances.

Basketball in the Province continues to grow and the fan appeal of the sport is becoming recognized throughout the country. The Atlantic Region has always been the hotbed of College Basketball in Canada and our program expects to draw close to 40,000 spectators for next season's games.

The Summer Basketball League will once again operate throughout June and July while our Community Camps will take place in August. More clinics for both players and coaches are in the fall plans as we will continue to assist the growth of Basketball throughout the Maritime area.

Women will be participating at the Varsity level next year for the first time and should provide both an expanded interest from the students as well as plenty of excitement in their quest for a League Championship.

So, back to the drawing board as we continually seek new ideas to assist us in taking the Huskies to the Pinnacles of Success in the competitive world that is College Basketball.

To fall short of the mark is not to prove it out of range.

It may be that the aim was not high enough.



won!" Also, they chose not to use information supplied them which would have indicated that Saint Mary's has five Canadian players or that Coach Brian Heaney is making an all-out effort to develop basketball programs in the schools of Nova Scotia.

Let us turn to such positive actions. The calibre of basketball in Canada has improved immensely in recent years, in great measure because of the imports who have brought their talent, expertise, and enthusiasm with them, and have in turn encouraged the development of local talent, just as Canadians have enriched American college hockey, and in the process promoted the growth of that sport wherever they have played.

Basketball is continuing to generate great interest throughout Canada and shows much promise, as has been demonstrated, for example, in Manitoba where Coach Hunter, an American, has been instrumental in the success of local programs that produced the excellent all-Canadian Manitoba team. Garney Henley, an American, already a valued contributor to Canadian sports, built the winning Guelph team. But since Nova Scotia's population is only 10% that of Ontario's the four universities here may be forced to use the three Americans allowed under CIAU rules in order to remain competitive until local high school programs are more fully developed.

In the meantime, let us not equate patriotism with anti-Americanism, and let not the CBC, with all of its powers for good, act as a divisive, regional voice, but instead as the Canadian network that its name implies.

Robbie and Bob

Bob Hayes poses with his son, Robbie, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Convocation.

Other proud Saint Mary's University parents who were present at the graduation of their sons and daughters included: Dr. Vedat Baydar, Business Administration, father of Said Baydar, B.Sc., Dip. Eng.; Robert Dietz, Curator of the Art Gallery, father of Patricia Dietz, B.A.; John Q. Jones, Ice-maker and Supervisor of the Arena, father of John B. Jones, B.Comm.; Russell Lownds, Receiving and Stores, father of Christine Lownds, B.A.; Professor Allan Sabean, Director of Audio-Visual, father of Marjorie Sabean, B.A.; Laurie Smith, Head of Counselling Services, father of Patricia Smith, B.A.

VIEWPOINT

Many irate fans expressed their resentment of the hostility apparent at the final basketball game at Waterloo and the unprofessional manner in which the public address announcer and CBC announcers conducted their responsibilities.

One such fan voiced his opinion on CBC's national news program, 'Viewpoint'.

John R. MacDonald, a first generation American who traces his Canadian ancestry to the Scot immigration of 1773, is now a landed immigrant. He is a graduate student at Saint Mary's University and a sports fan.

Following are his comments carried on national television:

I would like to discuss some of the unfortunate happenings surrounding the recent CIAU basketball tournament at Waterloo. As a sports spectacle it succeeded admirably, with close-scoring games, major upsets, and breath-taking excitement. All of those who performed are to be commended for their display of talent and sportsmanship, particularly the University of Guelph who emerged as champions.

Sadly, much of the off-court activity was not so praiseworthy. Especially reprehensible were the demonstrations of anti-Americanism, directed against Saint Mary's, that transgressed the bounds not only of good sportsmanship, but of basic decency.

Many people can accept the yelling of questionable epithets during the heated or frustrating moments of a game. Some might even forgive the mis-directed patriots who armed themselves with posters and banners that sought to turn an athletic contest into a war against the States.

But can one excuse the actions of the Waterloo band for playing the U.S. national anthem, not in a ceremonious context, but that it might be booed and jeered as being supposedly representative of Saint Mary's?

Or can one excuse the public address announcer who, in an apparent effort to incite further the nationalist sentiment of the crowd, accentuated the home towns of Saint Mary's American players to the expected chorus of boos — and gave no background at all about some of its Canadian players?

Least of all, can anyone excuse the blatantly partisan attitude that the CBC broadcasting team demonstrated for Guelph in the Saint Mary's-Guelph final? Their national audience had a right to expect a balanced and unbiased report, not a cheering section for the Ontario team. Though it probably wasn't their function to counter the anti-American sentiment, it was appalling to hear them contribute to it with such snide remarks as "See, the Canadian boy can dribble too," or the Canadians have



Dr. Doak to Assist Economic Council of Canada

Dr. Ervin Doak, Chairman of the Department of Economics at Saint Mary's, has been appointed by the Economic Council of Canada to conduct a study on government participation in financial markets. Areas of the study will include various government lending institutions, guarantee programs and pension funds. Institutions involved will include Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Industrial Development Bank and Industrial Estates Ltd. of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Doak's work is part of a larger study of the financial system by the Financial Markets Study Groups of the Economic Council. The Group includes a number of academic economists from across Canada.

Interviewed by Peter Golding of the Mail Star recently, Dr. Doak commented on relationships

between current inflation, money supply and Gross National Product as illustrated in the diagrams below.

It is his belief that the rate of inflation in Canada could be reduced by 50 per cent or more if the federal government altered its monetary policy. Dr. Doak stated that there is no doubt that the current purchasing practices of the Bank of Canada, over which the government has control, is one of the major contributors to inflation in the country today.

The economist said the Bank of Canada was charged with the responsibility of increasing the country's money supply, but that the rate at which it was doing this far exceeded the growth of real Gross National Product.

The spillover, or surplus of money, he said, had put goods and services in great

demand, thus causing cost increases and a rapidly escalating inflation rate.

Statistics Canada data indicates a money supply growth rate of 16 per cent in the year 1973-74. The GNP growth rate levelled off at seven per cent for the same period.

Dr. Doak said the difference of about nine per cent just happened to be the current annual inflation rate in Canada.

"On the face of it, the figures would indicate the bank's buying practices are wholly responsible for inflation in Canada today," he said.

The practice of over-buying is not a recent development, according to Dr. Doak. He said it has been going on for a number of years and that in months past, the annual purchasing rate had been as high as 20 per cent.

In order to increase the

money supply, the Bank of Canada through the open market, buys securities, primarily those of the Government of Canada.

Dr. Doak said the government will hand over a cheque to the seller who then deposits it in a chartered bank. It is on this basis that chartered banks have additional cash reserves and on this basis also that they expand their own reserves, he said.

It was suggested by Dr. Doak that the Bank of Canada should reduce its rate of purchasing to ten per cent or less, a level which would still yield a reasonable rate of economic growth and employment.

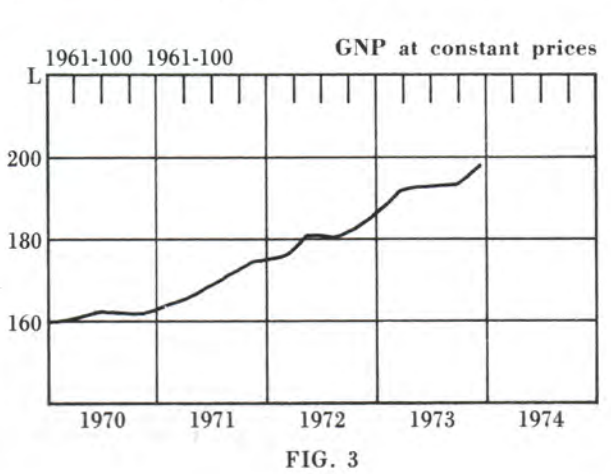
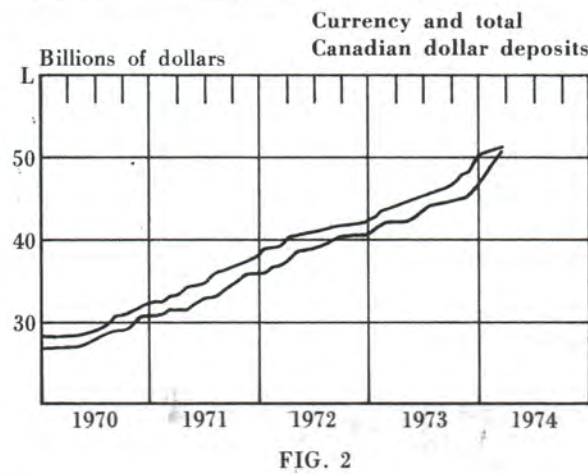
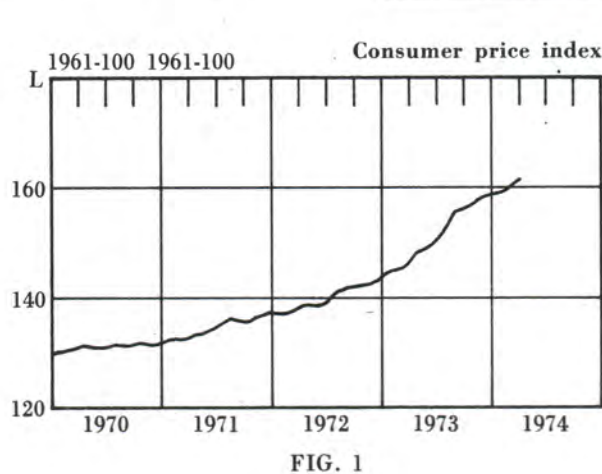
"This is a matter of great concern to every Canadian. People should start asking questions and demand answers," he said.

Dr. Doak suggested that the reason why economists often



DR. ERVIN DOAK

decline such answers is because they themselves are not sure of the motivation of the Bank of Canada in pursuing this buying process.



Ken T. Langille appointed to CIHB

Ken T. Langille, class of '73, has been appointed Atlantic Regional Coordinator for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, a branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

THE MAIL-STAR



The Mail-Star is dedicated to the service of the people that no good cause shall lack a champion and that wrong shall not thrive unopposed.

6 HALIFAX, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1974
VOLUME 26, No. 124

That was the week, May 19-25, 1944

St. Mary's to build

By LORNA INNESS

At closing exercises of St. Mary's College, Most Rev. John T. McNally, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax, announced plans to launch a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to build a new St. Mary's College University on a 30-acre property at Gorsebrook.

"We are conscious of our future in Halifax," said the archbishop. "The proposed university has promise and prospect. We want to go as far as we can and we've got to build \$1,000,000 worth..."

At the St. Mary's closing, 23 students received degrees. Robert Miller was valedictorian and the salutatory was given by John Lynch.

Mrs. Margaret Cornell was named president of the Halifax University Women's Club. Mrs. A. Mowat and Mrs. H. C. Studd were vice-presidents; Mrs. Martha Fleming was membership secretary and Miss Jean Peabody was treasurer.

Sister Mary David, R.N. was re-elected president of the...

named chairman of the board of directors. He was succeeded as manager by George W. Hazen, assistant manager for 23 years.

At the third annual conference of the Maritime members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada, A. Gordon Archibald, president of the Halifax Junior Board of Trade, was named a regional director.

J. R. Machum was named president of the Queen Elizabeth High School home and school association. Mrs. K. C. Van Allen secretary and R. W. Cooley was treasurer.

G. V. Guy, Halifax, received his son, Lt. G. R. Guy, had been with the Military Cross, Yugoslav Partisan forces, Broz (Tito). The ceremony was rendered by Capt. E. S. Martin, H. military...

Dr. ...

poet involved the adventures of seeking to rescue his love from harem. Starring roles were Ferris and Lorna Gray's Loretta Dickinson. A reviewer noted 'voices thrilled' rendered the Member...

Valedictorian

(contd. from page 2)

ourselves. We have, hopefully, developed the tools to seek new meanings in life. That's what Saint Mary's has taught us, that to me, has been the greatest lesson. Even though there were no formal exams in this particular course, there seems to be little doubt that the marks were all pretty good.

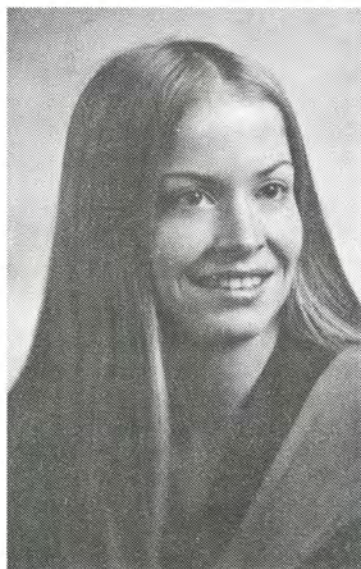
It now remains for us to leave Saint Mary's, as we left our home a few years ago. We must enter the larger community beyond the walls of Saint Mary's to share our experiences with others.

We, like the physical character of Saint Mary's, have changed and will continue to change. Yet, there remains one thing that won't be altered. I suppose it may sound corny but no matter where we go when we leave here today, there will always be Saint Mary's and in those memories we will always have each other.

Summer accommodation for Alumni

Alumni and their families visiting Halifax during the summer are invited to make use of University residence facilities. Attractive apartments at moderate rates are available throughout July and August. In addition to accommodation, facilities provide a cafeteria, swimming pool, art gallery and the Gorsebrook Lounge, open every day except Sunday. To make reservations or to obtain additional information, contact the Residence Office.

B. Sc. In Engineering Management



MARY KELEHER

Mary Keleher of Halifax is the first graduate to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering Management at Saint Mary's University.

She has been appointed Assistant Engineer with a leading firm of architects and engineers in Halifax and is the first woman to join the company in this capacity. She plans to continue her studies at Saint Mary's in September when she will enrol in the M.B.A. program. Evening studies will enable her to continue with full-time work as she gains expertise in cost analysis.

Saint Mary's is the only university in the Atlantic Provinces to offer the Bachelor of Science program

in Engineering Management — a four year, 20 course program after Nova Scotia Grade XII. Provision is made for students to enter from Grade XI and with additional summer sessions complete the courses in four years.

The program provides a balanced syllabus of basic engineering, business administration, physical science and humanities courses. There were twelve students involved in the program this year. It is anticipated that the majority will continue their engineering studies at Nova Scotia Technical College while some will proceed to Master's degrees in business administration.

Awarded Scholarship



JOHN MADER

John Mader, a third year engineering student at Saint Mary's University has been awarded a Participating Scholarship by International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. for continuation of studies in a Bachelor of Engineering program at Nova Scotia Technical College next fall. The award covers costs of tuition and fees, with an additional three hundred dollars to the student for expenses and an aid-to-education grant of five hundred dollars to the student's department at the Nova Scotia Technical College.

ENGINEERING

New Faculty



DR. PETER BOYLE

in stress analysis and in the development of oceanographic research instruments.

At present Dr. Boyle is teaching three courses at Saint Mary's — Principles of Engineering (a Freshman course), Statics (2nd year), and Dynamics (3rd year).

He says he particularly enjoys the excellent staff-student relationship which exists at Saint Mary's University and feels that the type of Engineering education offered at SMU is par excellence.

Dr. Peter Boyle, a Mechanical Engineer from Belfast, N. Ireland, joined the Engineering Faculty staff last September.

He received his bachelor's degree at The Queens University of Belfast in 1966 and a Ph.D. in 1970. His research work for this degree concerned the effects of ultra high pressures on synthetic lubricants. Before coming to Halifax, Peter worked for the Ford Motor Company in Port Elizabeth, South Africa and taught in the Mechanical Engineering Department at the University of Cape Town for three years. His main research interests have been

Peter is a keen sportsman and plays squash, tennis and a 'mediocre' game of golf and is always on the lookout for good opposition!



DR. L. SCHIENBEIN

Dr. Lawrence Schienbein was appointed to the Engineering Faculty in September 1973. His teaching responsibilities include fluid mechanics, computing and engineering design graphics. A native of Alberta, Dr. Schienbein is a 1968

Mechanical Engineering graduate of the University of Alberta. Prior to coming to Saint Mary's, he was a faculty member at Camrose Lutheran College near Edmonton.

Dr. Schienbein's research involved the design of slotted-flapped wing sections (airfoils) for low speeds. The design of such airfoils is of current interest primarily due to the surge in the development of S.T.O.L. (short take-off and landing) aircraft. These aircraft must take-off and land in short distances and hence require wing sections capable of generating sufficient lift at low speeds (less than 100 mph).

The result of the research program was the development of a practical design

method which takes into account the high speed requirements (cruising) and the low speed (take-off and landing) requirements of the aircraft. These requirements are best satisfied by using a slotted-flapped airfoil. The design method is computer oriented; it was evaluated by designing an airfoil section. This section was tested in the low speed wind tunnel at the University of Alberta and the performance of the airfoil matched the predicted performance.

**More
Engineering
on page 14**



Brian Jollymore receiving award from Professor Mulrooney.

Award of Achievement

The Association of Professional Engineers prize for 3rd year Engineering student achievement was presented to Brian H. Jollymore during the Saint Mary's Charter Day dinner. This prize, consisting of a certificate and a money award, is given annually to the 3rd year student who has been adjudged to have made an outstanding contribution

to the running of the Engineering Faculty student body, while maintaining a high academic standing.

Brian has been President of the Student Engineering Society for the past year and has been active in the organization of many functions. He plans to study Mechanical Engineering next year at Nova Scotia Technical College.

Class of "74"



Good-bye Girl Friday



"The timely death of your Girl Friday" by David Parry was recently published in 'Impetus', the magazine of The Financial Post. The story discusses changes in the secretarial scene that will affect every kind of business, in every part of the country. The reasons for them:

"Many factors — social, statistical, and psychological — are responsible for the changes coming up. Most are no closer to Women's Lib than Hugh Hefner.

To begin with, there's the growing reluctance among wage earners of either sex to select subservient occupations. More and more secretaries are voicing complaints about a humdrum existence in which the most challenging moment may come in deciding which ear to hold the phone to. And of course, women are now far less hesitant about considering alternative careers to the old distaff dependables of teacher, nurse, secretary.

Secretaries who now resent that their most demanding function is usually sorting out the double-creams from the extra-sugars may never have a better chance to make their feelings known. The law of supply and demand is about to move and help them out.

Already the writing is on the wall. In the first quarter of 1971, 900 Canadian employers were looking for stenographers and secretaries. A mere two years later — in the second quarter of 1973 — 2,600 were looking.

And it's going to get much, much worse. During the 1960's the postwar baby boom created a 48% increase in the 16-to-24 age group. But in the 1970's, the increase in this segment of the population will be a skimpy 16%. All of which indicates good young secretaries will likely be much harder to come by.

There's one other reason fewer women will be working as secretaries to management. More of them will be in management themselves — and they won't necessarily have got there by the traditional MBA route. In a recent 13-page report, the HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW revealed that college undergraduates today rarely show those qualities once considered essential to good management, scoring poorly on such traits as "attitude towards authority," "desire to compete" and "sense of responsibility".

Hence if business can no longer rely on a steady crop of male graduates to bring into management, it will have to look somewhere else. Who handier than women already on the payroll and familiar with the business?

And it seems a reasonable guess that among the first ones called will be those who might otherwise have been the cream of executive secretaries.

There are still thousands of disgruntled secretary-stenographers in offices where all that ever gets changed is the ribbon on the Electric.

Why have businessmen been so reluctant to share their work? Part of the problem is in social conditioning, explains Dr. John Renner, a psychologist with Kates Peat Marwick & Co., management consultants. "Men are often fooled into believing women are less competent than men because of the way they act. Women are often conditioned to appear cute or scatterbrained in much the same way that a man is conditioned to act masculine."

Dr. Renner says it sometimes takes a crisis to teach an executive the truth about his secretary. "He may give her an assignment in a pinch. Then she surprises him by coming through".

Obviously, such trial by fire isn't desirable. A gradual increase in responsibilities is far more sensible — and Renner suggests setting aside five to 10 hours a week for this process. An extravagant expenditure of time? "Male management trainees," Renner points out crisply, "aren't expected

to do a damn thing for a year".

Why are so many executives reluctant to enrich the secretarial role? Renner offers an original suggestion. "I think in many cases there's a fear that if the arrangement works out, a man may jeopardize his own position. We have a terrible dread of being passed over by someone in a minority group — women, blacks, any minority group."

Another side to the argument is stressed by Jim Westcott of James A. Westcott & Associates, industrial psychologists and personnel consultants. "When you delegate responsibility to your secretary," he points out, "you don't give it away. You keep it under your control."

Westcott believes the increasing complexity of the business world will encourage executives to lean on their secretaries for far more than typing and tea. "One of the problems with running a company is that it's an incredibly lonely job. If you've got a problem you can't solve, you don't dare level with the directors. After all, they decide whether or not you're competent to manage. And you can't level with management below you or you'll scare hell out of the whole organization."

"So naturally, you turn to someone who's safe. You confide in your secretary."

"It doesn't really matter which level of management you're on. The principle's the same."

It may be several years before the full emergence of the new brand of executive secretary. But secretarial colleges are gearing up now. Says Les Porter, general manager of Shaw Colleges: "Employers now treat their girl more as an assistant than a secretary. The two of them work together as a team. As a result, we've already adjusted our courses." Bookkeeping and higher mathematics now get less attention at Shaw. Instead, future secretaries, who may have to answer the mail themselves, receive more intensive training in spelling and "basic English communication".

As your secretary takes on all those challenging new frontiers, who in hell is going to do the menial chores that started the fuss in the first place?

"Temporary help might be one solution," suggests Bill Coke, vice-president and general manager of Manpower Temporary Services. "Some of the more tedious office chores are cyclical in nature. Jobs like accounts payable, for example, could be handled by part-time workers." Tedium, he points out, bothers the temporary worker to a far lesser degree than it does the permanent employee.

Dr. Barrett, whose Management Concepts Ltd. specializes in helping businessmen make better use of time, says: "We live by a morality that makes everyone feel good so long as they're busy doing something. It doesn't seem to matter whether it's productive or not." He believes there is so much time wasted in the office that harnessing merely a fraction of it would leave room for all the fulfillment anyone could ask for. One example:

"We write far too many letters. The telephone is quicker — and usually cheaper. Firms don't realize that it costs between \$4.50 and \$5 to send an average letter." He suggests a similar reduction in memos and inter-office mail. "Paper is slow. Besides it's now becoming physically expensive."

"The goal in all this is to give your secretary an active rather than a reactive role," Barrett suggests. "If a man is serious about giving his secretary more responsibility, they should sit down together while he explains the objectives of that particular office. From that point on it should become a two-person operation. Your secretary is a partner."



The Myth and The Reality

Canada Manpower recently circulated a paper published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. It dispels many of the myths surrounding the employment of women.

The Myth: A woman's place is in the home.

The Reality: Homemaking in itself is no longer a full-time job for most people. Goods and services formerly produced in the home are now commercially available; laborsaving devices have lightened or eliminated much work around the home.

Today, more than half of all women between 18 and 64 years of age are in the labor force, where they are making a substantial contribution to the growth of the Nation's economy. Studies show that 9 out of 10 girls will work outside the home at some time in their lives.

The Myth: Women aren't seriously attached to the labor force; they work only for extra pocket money.

The Reality: Of the 33 million women in the labor force in March 1972, nearly half were working because of pressing economic need. They were either single, widowed, divorced, or separated or had husbands whose incomes were less than \$3,000 a year. Another 5.1 million had husbands with incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,000 — incomes which, by and large, did not meet the criteria established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for even a low standard of living for an urban family of four.

The Myth: Women are out ill more than male workers; they cost the company more.

The Reality: A recent Public Health Service study shows little difference in the absentee rate due to illness or injury: 5.9 days a year for women compared with 5.0 days for men.

The Myth: Women don't work as long or as regularly as their male coworkers; their training is costly — and largely wasted.

The Reality: Although some but not all women leave work for marriage and children, a majority of those who leave return when their children are in school. Despite this break in employment, the average woman worker has a work-life expectancy of 25 years as compared with 43 years for the average male worker. The single woman averages 45 years in the labor force.

Studies on labor turnover indicate that net differences for men and women are generally small. In manufacturing industries the 1968 rates of accessions per 100 employees were 4.4 for men and 5.3 for women; the respective separation rates were 4.4 and 5.2.

The Myth: Married women take jobs away from men; in fact, they ought to quit those jobs they now hold.

The Reality: There were 19.2 million married women (husband present) in

the labor force in March 1972; the number of unemployed men was 3.1 million. If all the married women stayed home and unemployed men were placed in their jobs, there would be 16.1 million unfilled jobs.

Moreover, most unemployed men do not have the education or the skill to qualify for many of the jobs held by women, such as secretaries, teachers, and nurses.

The Myth: Women should stick to "women's jobs" and shouldn't compete for "men's jobs."

The Reality: Jobs, with extremely rare exceptions, are sexless. Tradition rather than job content has led to labeling certain jobs as women's and others as men's. In measuring 22 inherent aptitudes and knowledge areas, a research laboratory found that there is no sex difference in 14, women excel in 6, and men excel in 2.

The Myth: Women don't want responsibility on the job; they don't want promotions or job changes which add to their load.

The Reality: Relatively few women have been offered positions of responsibility. But when given these opportunities, women, like men, do cope with job responsibilities in addition to personal or family responsibilities. In 1972, 4.5 million women held professional and technical jobs, another 1.4 million worked as nonfarm managers and administrators. Many others held supervisory jobs at all levels in offices and factories.

The Myth: The employment of mothers leads to juvenile delinquency.

The Reality: Studies show that many factors must be considered when seeking the causes of juvenile delinquency. Whether or not a mother is employed does not appear to be a determining factor.

These studies indicate that it is the quality of a mother's care rather than the time consumed in such care which is of major significance.

The Myth: Men don't like to work for women supervisors.

The Reality: Most men who complain about women supervisors have never worked for a woman.

In one study where at least three-fourths of both the male and female respondents (all executives) had worked with women managers, their evaluation of women in management was favorable. On the other hand, the study showed a traditional/cultural bias among those who reacted unfavorably to women as managers.

In another survey in which 41 percent of the reporting firms indicated that they hired women executives, none rated their performance as unsatisfactory; 50 percent rated them adequate; 42 percent rated them the same as their predecessors; and 8 percent rated them better than their predecessors.

Saint Mary's To Host Conference

A national conference on "Ethics and Public Policy" will be hosted by Saint Mary's University August 27-29.

In making the announcement, the president, Dr. Carrigan said that Saint Mary's has long had a particular tradition in the field of ethics through its philosophy and religious studies departments, but that the interest in this conference had come from outside the university.

"Public opinion and a number of requests made to our continuing education department have made us feel that a conference on values and ethics in decision-making is long overdue," he said in a news conference.

"So we have organized a conference that may draw world-wide attention to Nova Scotia because of the calibre of people who have expressed a desire to be involved."

The format of the three-day conference will include six principal papers on aspects of ethics and policy, panel discussions, and discussion groups of ten participants.

Principal speakers will include Richard Hare of Oxford University, England; Patrick Nowell-Smith of York University; Henry Veatch of Georgetown University; William Dyson, executive director of the Vanier Institute of the Family; and James Gustafson of the University of Chicago.

William Cosman, director of the Continuing Education Department which is sponsoring the conference, said that at least 300 persons from across Canada are expected to attend.

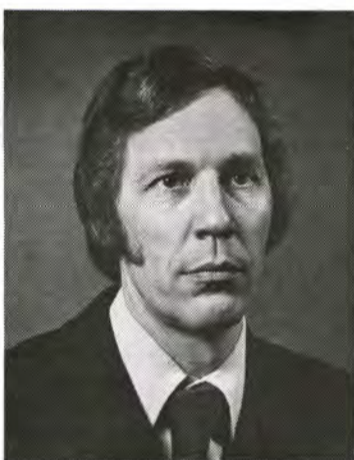
Invitations have been extended to faculty in related educational departments from each Canadian University; members of parliament and of provincial legislatures; all deputy ministers, federal and provincial; businessmen, lawyers, clergy, trade union members and media.

Chairman of the Conference will be Dr. Patrick Kerans of the department of religious studies at Saint Mary's. He points out that the conference will examine "the broad horizons of thought and responsibility in decision-making" that people have taken for granted since the Second World War.

He said that all decisions made today are based exclusively on "the economic viability" with little thought given to the moral ethic of the situation.

Dr. Carrigan cited the example of Cape Breton unemployment, and said that "an economist moved the people to where the jobs were without thought of the person's ability to cope with situations not related to work and economics."

He said this is a problem that has gone "entirely too



DR. PATRICK KERANS

far, and people are only slowly realizing that there is a moral part to decision-making."

Dr. Kerans said he expects it will take "at least 10 years" to solve the problem, but that it is the hope of the university that people can be made to start thinking in terms of ethics and values.

Some of the government officials who have accepted their invitations to the conference, he said, have already expressed a hope that an ongoing organization will be established to deal with the projected problems of ethics in decision-making.

The three-day conference, to be held on the Saint Mary's campus, will attempt to deal with broad ethical conceptions and their effect on decision-making and current policy.

Baccalaureate service



Graduating students prepared and presented the Baccalaureate Service at Canadian Martyrs' Church on the eve of Convocation. The ceremony celebrated the meaning of graduation through music, prayer and audio-visual presentation.

Students participating were Fraser MacDonald, Patricia Smith, Darcel Mailloux, Bernard Fung, Patricia Clark, Alan Grant, Beth Kelly and Grant Miner.

Halifax Conference Ethics + Public Policy

How do we decide amongst conflicting interests and values?

August 27-29
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Write for further information



Counselling

Core of Educational Structure

By Laurie Smith—Head of Counselling Services

Guidance has always been an integral aspect of the educational process. Education, involving as it does the systematic influence of the mature, implies the guidance of the pupil. The development of structured, systematized guidance and pupil personnel services has come about in this century in response to sweeping educational and societal changes. Its progress has been largely pragmatic and, as has frequently been the case with North American education, theory and philosophy have come racing along in pursuit.

Student guidance has its roots in vocational guidance and for the first three or four decades of the century, dealt almost exclusively with this aspect. The technique used throughout this period was almost exclusively directive advisement and the attempted matching of student and job.

During the first World War and the years following, organized testing programs emerged in response to the requirements of classification and the demands of universal education. Techniques and mechanisms for "mental measurement" were being developed and refined, particularly in the area of standardized intelligence and general classification tests.

The incorporation of the American Psychological Association in 1925 reflected a growing awareness and a deepening interest in the importance of a sound psychological basis for all

phases of the educational process as well as the guidance and counselling functions.

Programs through the thirties were still largely vocational and educational. There was, however, a rapid growth in the number of school systems with definable, organized programs. A growing number of North American universities had established guidance or 'counselling' offices. During the late thirties and forties testing and evaluation techniques developed rapidly and there was wide use of intelligence, interest and personality tests.

The rapid growth in schools and universities, together with sweeping technological changes in the fifties, moved guidance solidly into the mainstream of public education.

The guidance program was acknowledged as the keystone in the educational structure and counselling was firmly established as the core of the guidance program.

This recognition reflected an increasing concern for the individual student and a desire to personalize educational institutions. Programs were developed to cope with the diversity of course offerings and the attempts of schools to deal with a wide range of individual differences.

There is now a growing re-emphasis on the school or university counsellor as an educator, working in a special way to achieve educational goals. Happily too, there has been a gradual

weakening of an association with illness or disease, which had earlier led to an emphasis on pathological rather than normal development patterns and a tendency to deal with problem students to the exclusion of normal students with problems.

Counselling Services has become a generic term including all of those services previously designated as guidance services or pupil personnel services.

Prior to 1971, many of the counselling or guidance services at Saint Mary's University were performed within the structure of student affairs by qualified personnel, including the Dean of Men. In September of that year, a counselling division was established. With the appointment of three counsellors and provision of excellent facilities in the Student Center, it became possible to offer complete counselling services without charge to any regularly enrolled student.

Counselling is now the major activity and the core service. Professional counsellors are available at all times to assist students with matters of personal, social, educational, vocational or spiritual concern.

In addition, several specific services have been developed. These include:

Orientation — Students whose applications to the University have been accepted, are invited to visit the campus to discuss their academic plans, and are



Laurie Smith
Head of Counselling

assisted in course selection during the spring and summer months prior to enrolment.

Academic Counselling - Any student placed on probation is invited to discuss the situation and remedial help is offered.

Terminal or Exit Interviews — Any student who leaves the University during the year is interviewed prior to final withdrawal.

Testing — Intelligence, vocational, interest, personality and aptitude tests are provided.

Reading Development and Study Skills Program — Diagnosis, followed by a sustained program of reading skills development is available, and short courses

in techniques of effective study are offered.

Occupational and Vocational Information — A substantial file of occupational and vocational literature is maintained in the counselling office.

The "Bridge" Office — This location, near the bridge between the administration building and the academic complex, provides students with an alternative to visiting the Student Center and presents an excellent opportunity for informal contact.

The Residence Counselling Office — This office provides residence students with easy accessibility to counselling services during evening hours and weekends.

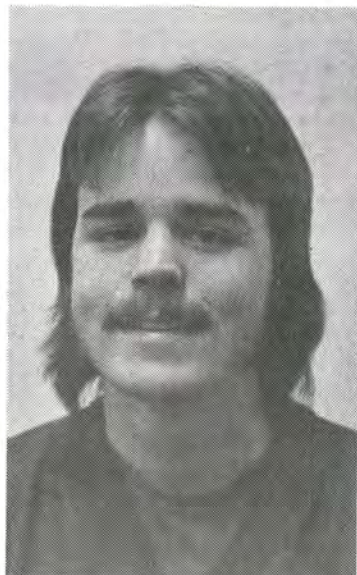
ENGINEERING

Represents University At Convention

In February freshman Tom Moriarty represented Saint Mary's University Student Engineering Society at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Congress of Student Engineers. The Convention was hosted by Waterloo University and the venue was the Valhalla Inn in Kitchener, Ontario.

This event provides an opportunity for Engineering students from across Canada to meet and to hear some of the country's leading engineers.

Tom considered the convention a great success, but remarked on the relative lack of interest shown by the Maritime Universities. Perhaps there'll be a better turn out next year!



TOM MORIARTY

Engineering Society

Elections for the Engineering Society were interesting this year. The five girls in the Engineering Faculty are well represented on the executive: —

Carol Beal - President
Keith Anderson - Vice-President
Jacqui Robertson - Secretary
Barry Lampier - Treasurer

The new executive intends to reactivate the Society with bi-weekly luncheon meetings for discussion groups, professionals involved in community activities, will be involved and films will be shown.

Freshman initiation will be reinstated and the social functions will be expanded.

The Society will be calling on S.M.U. alumni to participate in this year's program. It should be both educational and fun.

The term papers of four Engineering students enrolled in Environmental Chemistry will be published

in an internal report by the Chemistry Department: —

Glenn Adams - "Energy and Waste"

Said Baydar - "The Medical Hazards of Radionuclides in the Food Chain"

Gordon Crumpler (2nd year) - "A study of Oxides of Nitrogen Produced by Automobile Emissions"

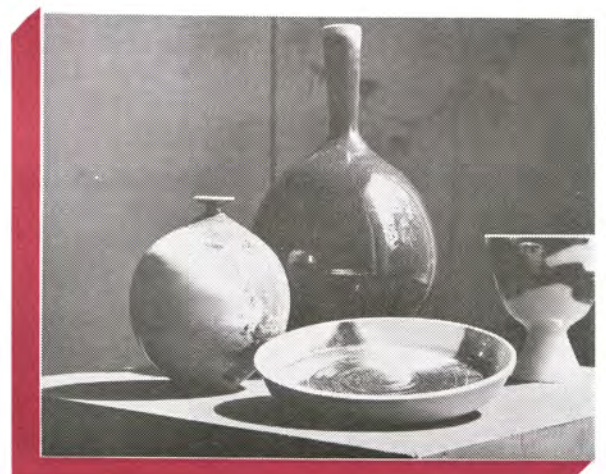
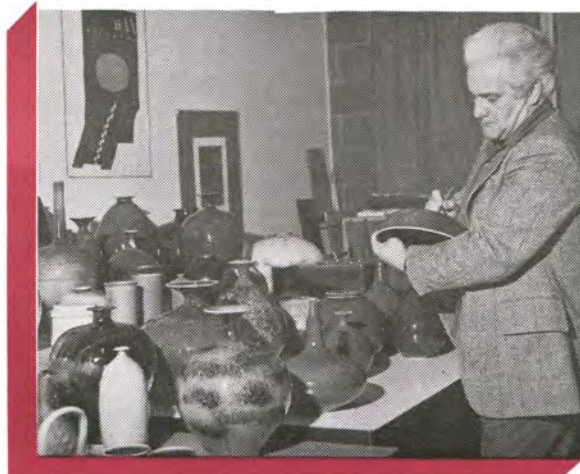
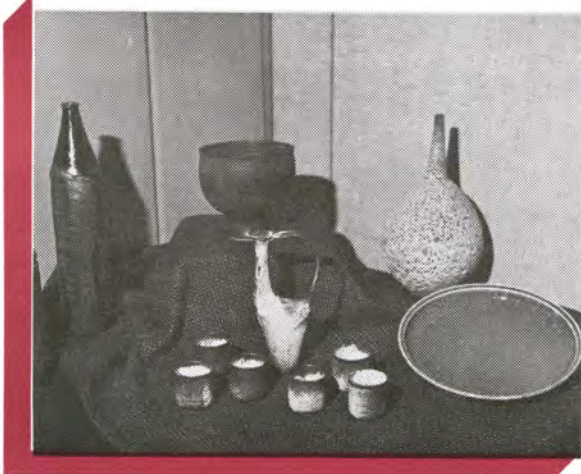
Kim Kearfott - "Global Temperature Effects of Man's Contribution to the Carbon Dioxide Content of the Atmosphere"

It is interesting to note that Gordon Crumpler won a highway safety contest last year with his paper on "Reflective Safety Triangles." Gordie is a good all round student and flyer as well. His paper airplane placed second in the annual Engineer's Aerodynamics Contest!

Teaching Workshop

A workshop on the effective college teaching for engineering and science professors was a major project of the Faculty of Engineering in Sept.

Twenty teachers from the Faculties of Science, Engineering and Commerce of Saint Mary's and Nova Scotia Technical College attended the day-long conference. A three screen movie-slide presentation titled "Teaching Really Matters" discussed various innovative instructional methods for university teaching. Other topics were: "The Keller Plan", state of the Art in effective college teaching, methods of evaluating students, University standards, grading curves, defining and measuring student performance and new educational hardware.



Exquisite Pottery Exhibition

The final show of the season has attracted hundreds of visitors to Saint Mary's University Art Gallery. On display are a number of rare and valuable privately owned collections of pottery, all made by the Benedictine Monks of Weston, Vermont.

Artist-Potter Brother Thomas (Charles Bezanson) lived in Halifax prior to joining the Monastery in 1959. He recalls some of the early Nova Scotian influences on his craft.

While I have never had a teacher in Pottery and advise anyone who wants to do anything significant in this art to avoid formalized training; I do recognize that my earliest influences and encouragement as a potter came in Nova Scotia.

It came from such people as Mary E. Black of Wolfville, Sandy and Foster Beveridge of Mahone Bay, Ernst and Alma Lorenzen of Lantz, Bessie R. Murray of Wolfville, Marguerite and Roy Zwicker of Halifax, Erika and Keldje Detchmann of Sussex, N.B., and Fritz Weber formerly of Halifax but now living in Ohio.

Fritz Weber was, in those days, an executive of

the L. E. Shaw Company and is now in private consultation to the Ceramic Industry in the U.S.A., Canada, and Europe. It was Fritz Weber who gave me most of my earliest direction in ceramic glazes and related technology. He was very critical and challenging, and still is.

There was also the influence in glazing which I received from Foster Beveridge; I still use his nomenclature for recording testings as well as other research methodology. I borrowed them!

From an artistic point of view in Pottery, I would say my earliest influence was also Nova Scotian, i.e., from Sandy Beveridge. She gave a 'free' criticism of my first bowl that I have never forgotten: "It's got one shape inside and another outside!" Her sense of form especially in the throwing of a bowl still shows up in my work even today.

And, of course, my dear friends Ernst and Alma Lorenzen were influences then and still are in a special way. They brought me clay and minerals with which to experiment during my early years at the monastery. They still supply me with the very unique iron ores from Nova

Scotia upon which my iron colours are based.

Mary E. Black, the former director of the Handcraft center when it was a division in the Dept. of Trade and Industry, was also an encouraging person in a more indirect way. In those days the government of Nova Scotia was interested in hand crafts as an industry in the province. I was the accountant for that Department and had a special business interest in the Handcraft Division until I started "moonlighting" there as a potter.

Bessie Murray, Marguerite and Roy Zwicker, Erika and Keldje Detchmann stand out in my mind as persons who in those days reflected back to me, very strongly, the potential of my work in pottery.

This experience in pottery covered the years 1953-59 when I left Halifax to join a community of Benedictine monks in Vermont. Little did I realize that my "Hobby" would turn up again accidentally and more seriously in the Monastery.

Monks Visit Saint Marys

Thirteen Benedictine Monks from the Monastery at Weston, Vermont, were guests at Saint Mary's for the recent opening of the pottery exhibition.

Their background and their way of life provide an interesting story.

Weston Priory

At the national forest's edge in the town of Weston, is a monastic community of twelve, who in prayer, in work and in play attempt to express the spirit of the early Christian monks.

The Weston Community belongs to the larger order of western Benedictines, who trace their history back to St. Benedict and his original community on Monte Cassino in Italy.

The Rule, which St. Benedict prepared for his monks as a spiritual guide, and which still inspires the Benedictine monk today, tries to synthesize some of the even more ancient monastic values which reach back to the remote desert lives of the earliest monks of Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and probably the Far East.

Among the traditional values are hospitality, beauty-in-simplicity, harmony with nature, creativity, sensitivity, concern in human relationships and relevance to the times.

At Weston these ancient values have found new expression in the music they have created, in the

buildings where they live, in the crafts by which they support themselves, and in the open friendliness which they extend to others.

The Priory itself was founded in 1953 on old farm property, which comprised the complete monastery until the early Sixties, when the monks began to expand their living and work areas.

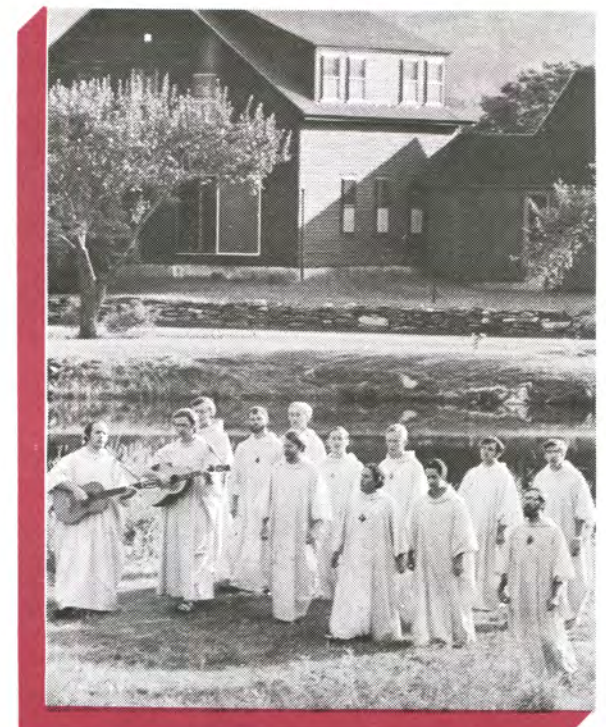
The brothers share, in a mutual way, in all the Priory's many chores and decisions, which create a household of Christian witness.

The brothers support themselves through their own work, which varies from individual work in their personal skills to shared projects. The special photographs of the brothers in their prayer garments show them with symbols of their specialized skill and duties.

The community at Weston has looked deeply into the monastic and Catholic traditions, and has found there the inspiration to create a new way of life which speaks with meaning to those who are searching for a true expression of community and of faith in these modern times.

In recent years the brothers have become increasingly involved in the critical issue of civic and church life. Monks, as a whole, have not done this for centuries, for the concept of the monastery as a world-in-itself kept them uninvolved with the larger community and, consequently, irrelevant to it.

While the brothers are deeply rooted in the soil of Vermont and to the care of the land and its



indigenous crafts, they consider their deepest commitment to be to one another. Wherever their community is, therefore, there will be their monastery.

Convocation Reception at the Art Gallery



CANADA ... a continuing story

Reprint from
"Golden Leaves from Canada's Past"
courtesy of
the Borough of Etobicoke

1933 - 39: DUST, DROUGHT, DEPRESSION

They called them 'The Dirty Thirties' — depression, drought, dust-storms, grasshoppers, bread lines, soup kitchens, relief, shame, wheat selling at 38 cents a bushel, all adding up to what looked like the wrath of God.

But it wasn't all misery.

It was the Golden Age of Radio when the small set in the kitchen was often the only entertainment. It was radio that brought news of the Moose River mine disaster, live, from Nova Scotia, and the big bands of Paul Whiteman and others relayed from the big dance halls of the States, and the ringside commentaries of the big fights, and the first Saturday night hockey broadcasts of a then hardly known Foster Hewitt.

It wasn't all despair, either.

Not only was this new electronic marvel helping to bring Canada into a whole (it was later supplemented by television to make the third major cohesive force in Canada's story,) but airfields were being built to allow the mail to go through the skies, roads constructed as welfare projects.

Still, unrest breeds unrest.

Mackenzie King was replaced by R. B. Bennett who, in turn, was replaced by Mackenzie King.

In Saskatchewan the CCF was born, and in Alberta Social Credit. Both were the outgrowths of farmers' protest movements.

In the factory and mining towns, with their long lines of unemployed, others joined the local Communist party — temporarily. It was the only time this political ideology has had appeal to Canadians. The times were ripe for it. There were no protest songs in those bleak years, only a longing, a seeking for action.

Toward the end of the decade, the King and Queen made their touching procession from coast to coast. Their charm was a relief, but there was one segment of the population rarely in the waiting, welcoming lines of spectators.

The young men, jobless at home, were roving the country, 'riding the rods,' looking for a job, any kind of job.

In 1939, they found it — overseas.

1940 - 46: TOTAL WAR

It was Canada's 'finest hour' too.

No matter what their origin, Canadians seemed to want to listen to Churchill, with his British bulldog roar.

Before he spoke as prime minister, before bombs fell on Britain, Canadians were there in large numbers, following the footsteps of their fathers, in khaki, while others joined the Royal Air Force to die in the Battle of Britain.

The numbers were to become much larger.

The Second World War brought a million men and women into uniform. The army had six divisions, the navy 900 ships, the airforce 45 squadrons.

The battle roll is of the stuff of immortality: Hong Kong, Dieppe, the Battle of the Atlantic, Sicily, Normandy, Italy, Holland, Northwest Germany.

There were the heroes: the fighter pilot 'Buzz' Beurling, Colonel Merritt, V.C., and HMCS Haida.

There was even a Canadian in Churchill's war cabinet: Beaverbrook.

And in Canada there was a new type of immigrant: young men in blue from Belfast and Cardiff, Melbourne and Auckland, who came in their thousands to train under the British

Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

No Canadian was untouched by this war.

Wheat and apples and cheese had to be packed and sent to Britain to save that island from starving. Munitions and planes and ships had to be built and sent there to save it from losing.

There was rationing and Victory Bonds, silk stockings in short supply, dim-outs on the east and west coasts, trains packed with troops, no 'gas' for afternoon drives, and sons and husbands over there.

Yet, at the height of all this proud industry as great forces engaged in a death-lock, there was a peculiarly quiet, typically pacific, Canadian accomplishment. In 1944, the RCMP vessel, St. Roch, captained by Staff Sergeant Henry Larsen, achieved one of man's dreams by sailing through the North West Passage and so circumnavigated Canada for the first time.

1947 - 53: PROSPERITY ABOUNDING

All the expansion that had gone before could not rival this. Yet Canadians approached it warily. The wounds of the Depression were close memories. The busy factory smokestacks of wartime might have been only a mirage. Could such an industrial pace, with all the welcome economists' terms like 'full employment,' be maintained?

It could and was.

The turning point, it seems now, was in a small western village. Leduc 'came in' and Alberta's fortune based on oil and natural gas was made. And with Leduc, all Canada seemed to start popping.

Mines couldn't keep up with the demand from the U.S.

Farms couldn't cope with the wants of a hungry, battlescarred Europe.

Forests could hardly meet the call for paper.

Titanium was produced in Quebec, potash in Saskatchewan.

British Columbia lumber was sent to rebuild the cities, its fruit to help restore the health of other nations.

At the head of it all was a remarkable man, C. D. Howe, urging Canada on as minister of trade and commerce. His energy almost dimmed an important milestone — the retirement of Mackenzie King, who had served as prime minister longer than anyone in the history of the British Commonwealth.

King's successor, Louis St. Laurent, soon had a feather in his cap: Newfoundland voted to become the 10th Canadian province.

All the endeavor wasn't for export. The skimping war years had brought a huge demand for consumer goods — refrigerators, cars, bathtubs for the new houses that were wanted following the 'baby boom' of '46 and '47. There were new demands, too. Canadians were beginning to take a greater interest in their own affairs and buying books by Hugh MacLennan, Roger Lemelin and Bruce Hutchinson. And then there was TV, and everybody wanted a set.

Not all Canadians were working at home, however, on projects like Kitimat or the earth-moving for the St. Lawrence Seaway. Some were off in Korea, again uniformed, but with a different type of army, a United Nations army.

It was a portent.

1954 - 60: THE PEACEMAKER

Continued riches can bring sloth or acquisitiveness or power. In Canada's case, it brought worldliness and responsibility.

Secure, domestically, this nation could attend to the troubles outside its borders.

Its tanks and planes and ships, and the men in them, were in the front-line of the 'cold war', as part of the NATO forces in Europe or on the seas.

It supplied truce missions to Kashmir and Indo-China, and troops to the Gaza Strip, the Congo, and Cyprus.

Thus it became a very important middle nation, distinguished as a peacemaker.

So the whole world applauded when Lester B. Pearson, for his work as an intermediary on Suez, became the first Canadian to receive a Nobel Peace Prize.

None of which might have happened if by now Canada hadn't become a very wealthy country.

Now, there were two cars in many garages, a thermostat controlled a home's heat, and that heat came from the burning of oil or gas carried in the world's longest pipelines from Alberta.

Now, Canada also had the world's longest microwave relay system, 100,000 students in its universities each year, and renowned companies of performers such as the Stratford Festival Company and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet to add to the nation's lustre.

Now, Canada had the longest inland waterway system in the world and the longest paved highway of any nation, and a fifth of all the country produced was being sold abroad to make it one of the largest trading nations on earth.

Now, Canada had pensions for its aged, subsidies for any distressed area, insurance plans against sickness, grants and scholarships so that any student, given ability, could get a degree.

Now, too, it thought of others with a Colombo Plan to provide technical help to Asia, schemes to bring foreign students here for higher education, and food surpluses ready to be sent to the needy.

1961 - 66: THE LEGACY

The nation is beyond the wildest dreams of a century ago.

Canadians today travel more, per capita, than any other people on earth.

Yet they hardly need to go abroad. Their own land is peopled by nearly every nationality.

Because of the second great wave which has brought two million immigrants to Canada since 1945, there are huge numbers of Italians, Germans, Scandinavians, and many more in the cities. Predominantly in the cities, because Canada is now essentially urban.

These new peoples have brought great riches to Canada — good restaurants, opera, dancing, new crafts... much more.

They have brought a new awareness, too, among the older Canadians, who now look at each other with more toleration. And more than that: Ontarians are learning French in night schools (and enjoying it) while Quebeckers are travelling out to B.C. to see the Rockies.

There is a confidence among Canadians, a self-confidence and a confidence between each other, and this isn't likely to change although much else will change because Canada has changed, through a miracle of evolution, and will continue to do so.

Only the land hasn't changed. This is, considering the other changes, almost the same as when Canada was first formed.

The land, the geography, the sweep of sky and water and forest and mountain and plain — this is the greatest part of our heritage.

The land — the land of bleeding maple leaves in an Ontario fall, of the 'Northern Lights' dancing across the Saskatchewan sky on a frosty night, of Spring coming in on a Pacific breeze to open daffodils in a Vancouver garden, of the September beacons of burning grain chaff on the Manitoba farmlands, of the crunch of snow in Quebec woods, of the white-sprayed sea rocks of New Brunswick.

The land — this is the Canada that will never change.

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