



## ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECTS EMPLOY SMU STUDENTS

Four major archaeology projects, sponsored by the Department of Anthropology at Saint Mary's University and funded by federal government grants, are providing meaningful employment for SMU students this summer.

The most recent project undertaken is the excavation of a prehistoric camp site on the shores of Micmac Lake in Dartmouth. The site was discovered by SMU students when the Lake was partially drained in preparation for the International Canoe Races to take place in August.

Realizing that the site would again be submerged, a team of students volunteered to work the digs and in the period of a day-and-a-half, salvaged approximately 80 artifacts and hundreds of flakes.

While analysis is not complete it is tentatively concluded that some of the items date back as far as

4,000 years. They include arrow and spear points and plummets (weight stones) as well as numerous cutting and scraping tools. The different types and styles of tools suggest that the site had been reoccupied a number of times. It is assumed to have been a good fishing location.

Funded by a federal government grant, through the Young Canada Works Program, eleven SMU students have been employed to investigate a number of prehistoric camp sites on other lakes in the area. The Bowater-Mersey Paper Company has given permission for research on their properties and work at Rafter Lake is expected to occupy most of the summer. To date, one site has been excavated with many promising finds. Two others have been tested and both have yielded prehistoric artifacts.

A third major project involves a crew of 18 in the excavation of *Point Museum*, an historic Fort at LaHave in Lunenburg County. This work is being directed by David Christianson, an honors anthropology student, and Marc Lavoie, an anthropology major.

In addition, research continues at Fort Sackville, supported by a grant from the Senate Research Committee.

Materials collected are stored in the Archaeology Laboratory at Saint Mary's where final analysis will be undertaken in September.

## NEW DEAN OF ARTS



Dr. T. J. Musial

Dr. Thomas J. Musial has been appointed Dean of Arts at Saint Mary's University, effective July 1. He succeeds Rev. W. A. Stewart, S. J., who has been acting Dean of Arts for the past year. Father Stewart will resume his teaching duties in the Department of Philosophy.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Musial is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he majored in English Renaissance Literature and was awarded his doctoral degree in 1970. He has held teaching posts at Northern Michigan University and at Notre Dame, and prior to his appointment to Saint Mary's he was Dean of Academic Affairs at Christopher Newport College of the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

A prolific writer, Dr. Musial has co-authored two books since 1968 and is the author of 'Redemptive Wit' — a Study of the Evolution of Ben Johnson's Dramatic Theory, which is about to be published. He has published several major articles in recent years, and has been a popular speaker on subjects relating to humanistic values.

While at Notre Dame, he was appointed by the Civil Rights Commission to draft the Black Studies Program at that University and also served on Notre Dame's National Arts and Letters Advisory Council.

Dr. Musial is married and the father of three children. The family will make its home in Halifax.

## BOOTH ADDRESS TO AUCC HARD-HITTING, CONTROVERSIAL

Dr. Andrew Booth, President of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario, addressed the annual meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in Halifax on June 24. He presented two scenarios sketching his views on the future of the world in general and of Canada in particular. Excerpts follow. "The first scenario starts with the world as it is; affluence in the Western Countries, a consciousness of the plight of what is usually called the 'third world', and an ingrained fear of Communism.

"As the plot develops, the rising tides of pollution, both environmental and intellectual threaten to reduce our standards of living whilst, the energy shortages brought on by our constitutional laziness threatens to erode our rights to idleness. As illustrations, our cine-camera turns to the city effluent of Thunder Bay and of Cleveland pouring into their associated lakes whilst the eagle-eyed camera-man provides shots of 10-year-olds revving up their gasoline driven mini-mopeds on the local shopping plaza lot whilst mom gets her exercise with the latest in electrically-driven lawn edge trimmers and pop has a strenuous round of golf riding on his electrically-powered golf cart.

"Next comes a shot of a wicked academic attempting to arouse public awareness by addressing a group of the local citizenry and finally, in this sequence, a spy camera reveals the details of a secret meeting of the University Board who are considering how best to curb this dangerous RED!

"To the strains of a Chopin Nocturne, the scene changes to the laboratory of Doc Savage who has just discovered a practicable solution to the fusion energy production problem, and this stream of time in turn shows the engineers toiling at the creation of industrial generating plants based on Doc Savage's invention and of their ultimate triumph in a race against time to avoid the real energy crisis produced when the Oil Companies finally realize that the predicted reserves either did not exist or were exhausted.

## PRESIDENT APPOINTED TO CANADA COUNCIL



Dr. D. O. Carrigan

The Secretary of State, John Roberts, has announced the appointment of Dr. D. O. Carrigan to the Canada Council. The president will serve for a period of three years.

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## TUITION

The Provincial Government has announced additional financial assistance to Nova Scotia universities which will enable them to reduce the planned level of tuition increases to students.

"Meanwhile, the social problems of the World have been solved by the honest, intelligent and far-sighted politicians who, by teaming up with the labour unions, have halted inflation and introduced the millennium. Men and Women, (or should I say "Persons") throughout the world are now all equal and all enjoy a \$20,000 per year salary (in 1974 funds!) and a one day per week (4 hours at that!) work load, class, colour and race distinction are gone and all people are a uniform shade of grey.

"Reading, writing and calculation are lost arts, the schools teach sex-practice, optimum drug selection, nurseries wherein from one week, infants are fed by a system which resembles a milking machine in reverse.

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The Times is produced by the Public Relations Department of Saint Mary's University three times a year. Deadline for next issue is Sept. 30, 1977. Editor — Corinne Noonan.

The TIMES and BETWEEN TIMES



POSTES CANADA POSTAGE

NO. 711  
Halifax, N.S.

## SMU MEDAL WINNERS

Bernard Moore of Sydney, N.S., was awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal for 1977 and the Gold Medal for highest standing in the Division of Engineering. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Diploma in Engineering (summa cum laude). A 1974 graduate of Sydney Academy, Mr. Moore received a major entrance scholarship when he enrolled at Saint Mary's. He will continue his studies at the Nova Scotia Technical College where he has been awarded a \$500.00 Scholarship.

Elaine Sabine, a graduate of Weymouth Consolidated High School won the Gold Medal for the Faculty of Arts. A History major, Miss Sabine graduated with Bachelor of Arts (summa cum laude).

The Science Faculty Gold Medal was awarded to Kevin Francis Henneberry a native of Sambro, Halifax County. A 1974 graduate of J. L. Ilsley High School, he graduated with Bachelor of Science (summa cum laude).

Winner of the Commerce Faculty Gold Medal for highest standing in that Faculty was Stuart Cleveland of Stellarton, N.S. He is a graduate of Stellarton High School and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Commerce (summa cum laude).

Barrie Walsh of Halifax was awarded the Gold Medal for the Faculty of Education. This year he added the degree of Bachelor of Education (summa cum laude) to that of Bachelor of Commerce (cum laude) which he was awarded at Saint Mary's University in 1975.

The Beazley Medal for highest standing in the Master of Business Administration program was awarded to Ross Christie of Bedford. A 1975 Bachelor of Commerce graduate of Saint Mary's University, Mr. Christie was employed with the Royal Bank of Canada before enrolling at Saint Mary's in 1972. He will join the Faculty of Commerce at Saint Mary's University in September as a Lecturer in Business Administration.

## OTHER AWARDS

Peter Burgess of Halifax won the award of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia, presented annually for excellence in non-technical and cultural courses in Engineering.

As the graduating student with the highest standing in Modern Languages, M. Francois Bergerson of Halifax, received the prize of the Ambassador of Switzerland to Canada.

## ANNIVERSARY YEAR PLAQUES PRESENTED

In recognition of the contributions made to Saint Mary's University by the constituencies they represent, 175th Anniversary Year plaques were presented to: The Honourable Gerald A. Regan, Premier of Nova Scotia, The Most Reverend James M. Hayes, Archbishop of Halifax and Chancellor of the University, and Austin E. Hayes, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

## NRC SCHOLARSHIP TO SCIENCE GRAD

Mr. Terry Deveau, who graduated at this year's Convocation with the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honors Math) and Diploma in Engineering (with greatest distinction), has been awarded a National Research Council post-graduate scholarship of \$6,000.

A native of Salmon River, Nova Scotia, Mr. Deveau has held a continuing scholarship at Saint Mary's for the past three years.

He plans to enter the Master of Science Program in Astronomy at Saint Mary's in September.

## EDUCATION: MOVING FROM IGNORANCE TO UNCERTAINTY

*Excerpts from Convocation Address by W. Earle McLaughlin*

This is *your* day. It marks and signifies the success of the work and study you have put in in your years here. And for many, it marks the important transition from the world of study to the world of career. You have passed your final examinations and are about to go forth to conquer new worlds.

And yet, in a deeper sense, your examinations are *not* over, and your learning has just begun. Some describe a university education as just "learning how to learn". It has been said that education is a process, not a destination — it is a process of moving from cocksure ignorance to thoughtful uncertainty.

That accords with my own experience. Your life time will be made up of a long series of examinations and one does not always know when one is sitting for them because they are not the kind where neatly lined paper is provided with specific questions to be answered in a limited period of time. As you unconsciously try these examinations throughout life, you will gradually realize that you are no longer certain of whether your steadily increasing fund of knowledge was acquired at university or from the experiences of life.

Management, of course, is the very heart and soul of business. But in a broader sense, I could also apply the word to the conduct of a person's whole life. For if a person is to be "the master of his ship, the captain of his fate", it is implied that he or she is, to some extent at least, *managing* life in some intelligent way.

In my view, as in his, the foremost challenge of post-secondary instruction concerns the development of the *whole person*; the preparation of students not simply for careers as members of the labour force, but for lifetimes as fully developed individuals and conscientious citizens. Similarly, while our society all too often appears to define "success" in material or monetary terms, surely success must also be viewed more broadly, and defined in terms of the development of the individual's potential as a fully-rounded human being.

The key and indispensable element in business — in defining goals as well as in devising methods to achieve them — is *management*. And this is where we find the deep and important link with education, especially university education. For while knowledge and specific job skills can be imparted in many contexts, including on-the-job, *management* is a broader art and science, involving the whole person. And the *university* is the ideal and special place for building the foundations for management judgement and skill. A good manager is, I believe, an *educated* person, not just a *trained* one.

In business, candidates for any managerial position are evaluated on the basis of their personal vision, initiative, common sense and integrity, on their aptitude for effective research and disciplined analysis, their ability to integrate and synthesize, and to use imagination not only in perceiving relationships between facts, but in devising new ways of dealing with them.

*Cont'd. p. 3*



Honorary graduate W. Earle McLaughlin, chairman and president of The Royal Bank of Canada; with class valedictorian and commerce graduate, Michel Arseneau; and M.B.A. graduate and winner of the Beazley Medal, Ross Christie.

## CONVOCATION LIKENED TO AN IRISH WAKE

*Excerpts from Convocation Address by Father T. G. Walsh, S.J.*

For most of my life as a student, training in the Society of Jesus, and as a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Guelph, I have been associated with education and so have attended my share of convocations. I hope therefore you will excuse me if I say that they remind me of an Irish wake! For both events celebrate the departure of persons for another world; both provide the occasion for the gathering of the clan and the inevitable exchange of family gossip and old stories retold. Both include a formal ritual and an informal friendly gathering which at once reveals and conceals the awesome reality intrinsic to moving from one life to another, from one world to another, namely, death. Perhaps at a time when we are experiencing a radical challenge to one way of life in family, church, and indeed in our own country, this topic of radical change and death is not inappropriate.

I suspect that this is perhaps the reason that the work of Ernest Becker has received such recognition and became so popular since his own premature death in 1974. As a professor of Cultural Anthropology he taught both at Berkeley in California and at Simon Fraser in Vancouver and wrote such books as *The Birth and Death of Meaning*, *The Structure of Evil*, and the 1974 Pulitzer Prize winning work *The Denial of Death*. The literary editor of the Chicago Sun Times refers to the latter as 'a profound synthesis of theological and psychological insight about man's nature and his incessant efforts to escape the burden of life and death... It is hard to overestimate the importance of this book; Becker succeeds brilliantly in what he sets out to do and the effort was necessary.'

Less you are wondering I can assure you that the Jesuits do not own McMillan Publishing Company nor am I trying to sell Professor Becker's books but I am concerned and interested in his project, namely, the exorcising of our fear of death, personal and cultural, institutional, and furthermore I agree that we do this by facing the truth of it bringing to bear our best resources. We might differ somewhat as to what those resources are for you and for me.

A short distance from here, in St. Vincent Guest House to be exact, lives a man who has contributed a great deal to this university, especially in the area of Engineering and Science. I refer to Father Burke-Gaffney.

He tells this story about himself. Many years ago an official asked him to describe his stature and Fr. Burke-Gaffney replied "Puny", but he is one of the biggest men I have ever met. If you ever have the misfortune to give the wrong answer to one of his questions you will soon realize that many of them are rhetorical and that he has very definite and fixed opinions but I know few persons who are so eager and steadfast in seeking the truth. He has spent most of his life identifying and measuring the value of objects, usually stars or cards — a true positivist but he is a man of profound faith. For him death is the last challenge that opens up newer possibilities and a fuller life. He is truly a free and liberated person.

I mention Fr. Burke-Gaffney because he embodies our response to Ernest Becker's challenge, namely, an education that promotes the freeing and the liberating of the person; that nourishes that eagerness and dedication to the truth; that respects the person humble and open to the ultimate meaning of life. In this period of radical challenge and change these resources are permanent and they are potentially yours as graduates of Saint Mary's University.

*Copies of the complete text of Father Walsh's address may be obtained through the Public Relations Office, 422-7361 ext. 225.*

## NRC AWARDS 1977-78 GRANTS

The National Research Council has awarded a \$15,000 grant to Dr. C. C. Bigelow, Dean of Science, for research on Protein Structure and Denaturation.

A Team Grant of \$12,000 has been awarded to J. Ginsburg, Chemistry, and G. Mitchell, Astronomy.

NRC Operating Grants totalling \$47,452 have been awarded as follows:

C. Albuquerque, Geology	\$3,794
J. Dostal, Geology	8,150
D. DuPuy, Astronomy	8,000
C. Elson, Chemistry	5,962
W. Finden, Mathematics	585
D. G. Kabe, Mathematics	3,533
M. T. Kiang, Mathematics	1,084
R. L. Kruse, Mathematics	2,855
D. Phelps, Chemistry	5,900
J. Totten, Mathematics	589
G. Welch, Astronomy	7,000

Albuquerque and Dostal have also received a Core Grant, and the Astronomy Department has been awarded a \$5,000 Major Equipment Grant.

## HONORARY DEGREES

At the 175th Anniversary Year Convocation the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon representatives of three constituencies which have been historically associated with the operation of Saint Mary's University.

### JUSTIN LINUS KELTY

In 1903, the Irish Christian Brothers were given the task by the Archdiocese of Halifax of administering and conducting the educational activities of Saint Mary's University. The Order unhesitatingly and enthusiastically accepted the challenge and was associated with the institution until 1940. Its members guided the University in days when funds were short and when almost every aspect of the University's continued existence called for ingenuity, devotion, and, above all, a spirit of sacrifice. These qualities have been the mark of the Christian Brothers throughout their existence, and probably no one epitomizes them more than the current Superior General, Brother Kelty.

In honouring the contribution of the Irish Christian Brothers to the work of Saint Mary's University, we also acknowledge the merits of Brother Kelty in his own right. A native of Australia, born in 1918, Justin Linus Kelty joined the Christian Brothers in 1938. He immediately became involved in the educational work of the Order where his talents led him, in short order, to a variety of academic administrative posts. Meanwhile, he had become Provincial Superior of the Melbourne Province of the Christian Brothers, and, in 1969, was elected a Fellow of the Australian College of Education. At the last Assembly of the Order, he was elected Superior General of the Congregation, thus becoming the first Australian elevated to that position.

Since his appointment, he has travelled widely throughout the world and has made a personal impact on the apostolate of the Brothers, particularly in Third World countries. His services on the international level were recently recognized by the awarding of an honorary degree to him by Iona College in New Rochelle, New York, last January.

Saint Mary's University proudly and publicly acknowledges its debt to the Irish Christian Brothers for the contribution they have made to the work of the University and to the education of its students. We can think of no more appropriate recipient of that acknowledgement than Very Reverend Justin Linus Kelty, who, in so many ways, represents the spirit of dedication, self-sacrifice, and excellence that has become the earmark of both himself and the Order which he heads.

### McLaughlin Address

Perhaps most important is the ability to *communicate*, for herein lies the essence of leadership and team motivation. Business organizations, like all other human organizations, are groupings of *people*, working together to seek mutually compatible objectives. The communication between these people, the vital exchange of facts and ideas, is only possible when one is able to articulate clearly the various elements involved. Indeed, insofar as it focuses primarily upon abstract plans, principles and projections, business may be considered an intellectual discipline — and *language* is the basic tool of the intellect. Facility with the tool is one index of a person's competence in handling the raw material.

There is ample evidence in the findings of modern psychology that the healthy personality is one which is highly adaptive, and I believe that this observation applies particularly to the role of the business manager in a world of accelerating change — a world in which he must continually adjust his stance as new conditions arise, and as new information becomes available to him. Clearly, the person with a strong inner sense of security and identity, is also the person who not only adapts well to change, but actually welcomes it as part of his continual growing.

And *growing*, of course, is what education is really all about — if by growing one includes the development of a strong identity as a confident and skilled human being, receptive to change in the world around one.

Thus, while I have been speaking primarily in the context of business, all of this applies equally — and perhaps *more* importantly — to the rest of life. A university education is not just training for your working life, it is education for living. As I indicated earlier, it is a narrow person indeed who defines success only in terms of business or profession. Rather, I believe, we all should be defining success in broader terms, terms to include personal maturity, emotional stability, a healthy conscience, responsible citizenship and, most important — and only achievable if the others are — happiness.

This is not to devalue work. I believe that the doing of meaningful and useful work is a basic and essential condition for a full life. There are few rewards, least of all material rewards, which have the lasting value of a solid sense of achievement resulting from work well done.

Copies of the complete text of Mr. McLaughlin's address may be obtained through the Public Relations Office, 422-7361 ext. 225.

The Irish Christian Brothers were represented by Very Reverend Justin L. Kelty, Superior General of the Order in Rome; Very Reverend Terence G. Walsh, S.J., Provincial Superior of English-speaking Jesuits in Canada, represented the Jesuit priests of Saint Mary's;

### TERENCE GERARD WALSH

The Society of Jesus has a very special relationship with Saint Mary's University since the Society and its members have been associated with the University during its more contemporary history. The Jesuits were given the assignment of administering and teaching at the University in 1940, and conducted their responsibilities through to 1970 when the University became a public corporation. The period of Jesuit leadership was marked by dramatic academic changes and growth. The Jesuits brought to Saint Mary's their fine reputation as teachers and academics and an educational tradition whose roots go far back in the centuries of time.

Three years after the arrival of the Order, land was purchased by the Archdiocese for a new campus, which was to become the site for the present Saint Mary's University. In 1949, sod was turned for the first new building, and, in 1951, the first occupants moved to the new campus. During the years since 1940 Saint Mary's has grown into a multi-program university offering degrees at the undergraduate and graduate level, and laying justifiable claim to a role of regional leadership in the field of adult education. During the decade of the '60's the university's enrolment more than quadrupled. Many of the academic developments, and the foresight and vision that brought them about, are creditable to the Jesuit Community.

Over the years of Jesuit administration, many fine men belonging to that Order have been associated with Saint Mary's. One of those men is Very Reverend Terence G. Walsh. Father Walsh was born in 1930 in Sherbrooke, Quebec. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Loyola College in 1952 and a Master of Arts degree in Philosophy from Gonzaga University in 1959. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1952 and, in 1964, was ordained to the Priesthood. Two of the years that he was in the Regency he spent teaching at Saint Mary's University High School, thereby beginning a relationship that has remained close ever since. In 1965, Father Walsh received the Licentiate in Sacred Theology and, in 1968, a Master of Philosophy from the University of Toronto. The next five years he spent as Director of the collegiate program at Ignatius College, Guelph and as Professor of Philosophy at the University of Guelph. In 1972, Father Walsh became Provincial Superior of the English-speaking Jesuits in Canada, a position which he presently holds.

We acknowledge the accomplishments and services of the Very Reverend Terence Walsh to education, to his country, and to his God, and recognize him as a man representative of the finest educational traditions of an Order closely associated with this University.

### A.U.C.C. PRESIDENT NAMED

Dr. M. O. Morgan, President of Memorial University of Newfoundland was elected President of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada during the Association's annual meeting held in Halifax, Nova Scotia June 23. Dr. Morgan succeeds H. E. Duckworth, President of The University of Winnipeg.

the corporate community was represented by W. Earle McLaughlin, Chairman and President of the Royal Bank of Canada.

### WILLIAM EARLE McLAUGHLIN

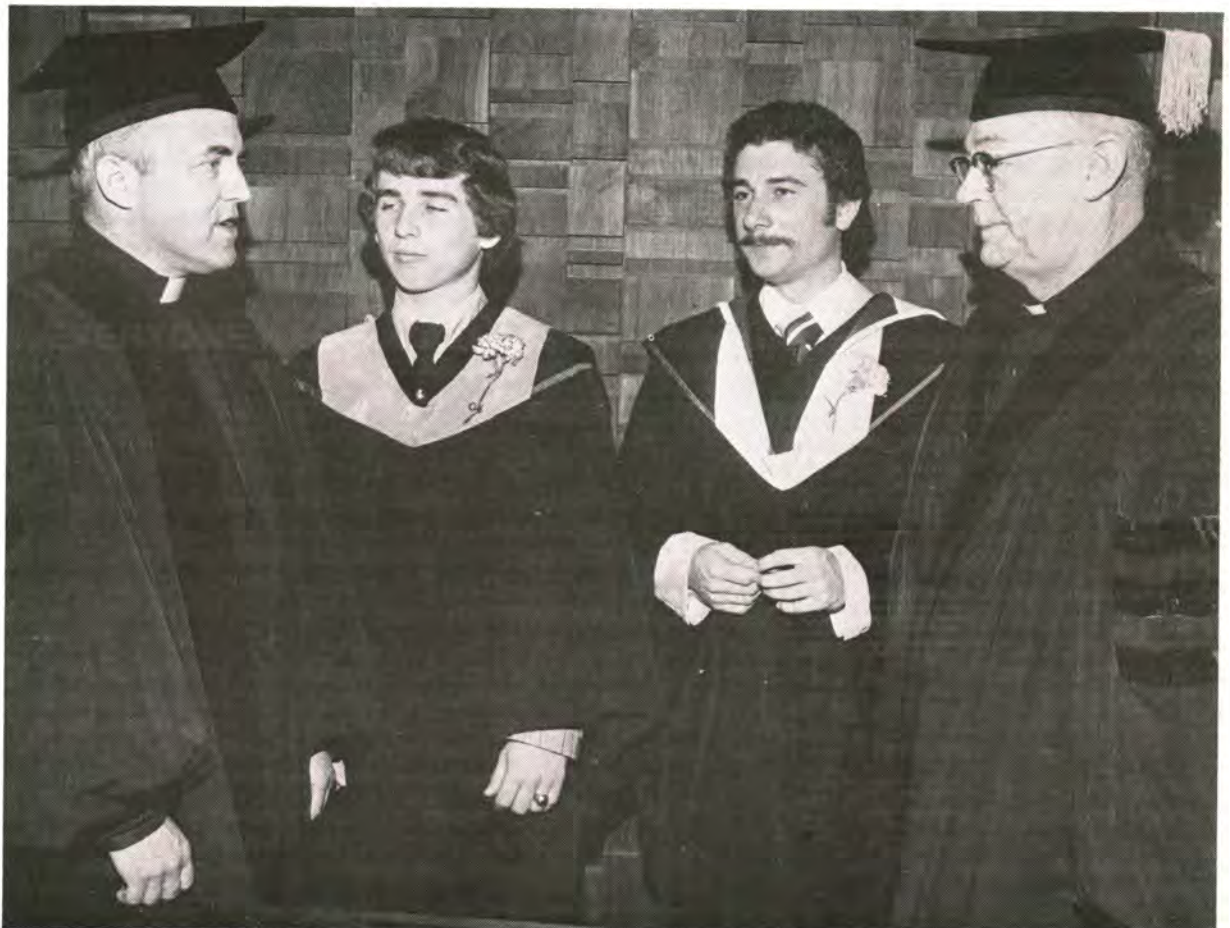
Much attention is focussed these days on that segment of the Government's budget which goes to the support of higher education. However, sometimes lost sight of is the fact that the universities get only a portion of their funds from the public purse. They still rely very heavily on financial support from private benefactors, from corporations, and from foundations. Indeed, it would be impossible to operate without support from non-government sources. Saint Mary's gratefully acknowledges the support it has received from the private sector throughout its history and on this occasion wishes, in particular, to acknowledge the very generous support of the corporations.

In the forefront of those corporations which have become known for generous support of the work of higher education in this country is The Royal Bank of Canada. It proudly numbers among its chief executive officers a man who, in his own right, can claim a substantial amount of the credit for this benevolent policy in the Bank. He has also played a leadership role in encouraging the Canadian corporate community to support higher education. Indeed the formula used by many large corporations to determine the level of grants to the universities is one worked out by him.

William Earle McLaughlin was born in Oshawa, Ontario, in 1915. He graduated from Queen's University with a major in economics and history in 1936, after which he began a long and illustrious career in the service of The Royal Bank of Canada. Starting as a junior in a branch in Toronto, he worked his way through the ranks to become manager of the Bank's main branch in Montreal, then Assistant General Manager, and Assistant to the President. In 1960, he became General Manager, and at the end of that year, President. In 1962, he was appointed Chairman of the Board, as well as President.

Earle McLaughlin has given freely of his time and formidable abilities in the service of many other causes. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital Corporation and a Director of the Royal Victoria Hospital Centre. He is National Co-chairman of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, and a Trustee of the Conference Board. Above all, though, he is recognized as a national voice for the corporate community in Canada. This University and its sister institutions throughout the country are very fortunate in that that voice has been raised frequently in support of the work of higher education. Earle McLaughlin's contributions have been recognized on many occasions, including the awarding to him of honorary degrees from Queen's University, Mount Allison University, and Bishop's University.

On the historic occasion of its 175th Anniversary year, Saint Mary's University is proud to single out Earle McLaughlin as a most worthy recipient of public recognition for his outstanding achievements in the world of business and for his unstinting, life-long support of the work of higher education.



Very Rev. T. G. Walsh, S.J., Provincial Superior of the English-speaking Jesuits in Canada; Bernard Moore, winner of the Governor General's Medal and the Engineering Division Gold Medal; arts graduate and class valedictorian, Blaine Whycott; and Very Rev. Justin L. Kelty, Superior General of the Congregation of Christian Brothers.



## WOMEN IN MBA PROGRAM

by Elaine Aucoin

During the past few years, the number of job opportunities for women in the business world has increased tremendously. Both governments and private businesses are hiring more and more women to fill managerial positions. Unfortunately (or fortunately for those of us who will be looking for jobs in the near future), the number of women in the MBA program at Saint Mary's has not increased so rapidly. The ratio of men to women in the program has remained fairly steady at about 7 or 8 to 1 since its inception, although there has been an exceptionally large number of female applicants for the 1977/78 academic year.

Being one of the few females in the Saint Mary's MBA program does have distinct disadvantages. It often seems as if the textbooks were written by people who do not know that women exist. The subject of women in the business world and their special problems is seldom brought up in class. The small number of girls in the program also has social disadvantages. Sometimes, one can get extremely tired of listening to talk about sports and other topics in which men are interested. Sometimes, too, when one of the girls wants to share her special problems with someone who really understands, there is no one there.

The advantages of being a girl certainly outweigh the disadvantages, though. The guys in the program are terrific. They are always willing to listen and help. They never make us feel that we are anything less than equal to them in ability. The women in the MBA program get along well together and are involved in the planning of both academic and social activities. We hope that the women who enrol next year will possess this same attitude of involvement.

The courses are, undoubtedly, difficult and challenging. Speaking as a student with a non-Commerce background, the workload is heavy and often extremely frustrating, but the feeling of accomplishment when one has finished a course or learned to solve a problem is very rewarding. The subject matter of the courses is interesting and very relevant to life in today's world. Even for a girl who feels that she wants a career only until she has a family, the knowledge gained in the courses would certainly help in running a home and in developing an understanding of the business world. So many university courses in other fields are theoretical and thought-provoking but not applicable to a real situation, whereas business administration courses deal with reality.

Female MBA graduates are an asset to a firm, so they are highly sought after. The girls in the program have as much to gain from the courses as the men, but have the added satisfaction of being able to strike a blow for women's equality. The Dean is a broad-minded man with a wise outlook on the role of women in business. He says that "women may be physically incapable of performing a few of the tasks which men perform, such as line backer on a professional football team. However when they are given a pencil and paper and put in an office, they are completely equal if not superior." In the MBA program at Saint Mary's, the equality of men and women is not a myth. It is a fact!

## SMU SENATE LANGUAGE RESOLUTION

The Senate of Saint Mary's University earlier this year passed a resolution expressing strong support for the principle of competency in the French language for students studying at the university level.

Not unexpectedly, the resolution initially met with mixed reactions according to Dr. Monahan, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, who moved the resolution. He reports however, that the major response has been positive, particularly when it was realized that the resolution is broad and long-range, and not directed to the immediate future.

He said the resolution was designed to encourage all Maritime universities to implement a common policy to make graduates minimally bilingual in English and French and ultimately to promote the same policy on a Canada-wide basis.

"The full implications and implementation require very careful and extensive study and support," Dr. Monahan said.

"Saint Mary's University will bring its bilingual proposal to the Association of Atlantic Universities for consideration and hoped-for agreement in the fall. As well, the resolution will be introduced at the November meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada."

Dr. Monahan and other Saint Mary's faculty interested in this issue are also corresponding with faculty in other Canadian universities, asking to have the Saint Mary's proposal brought before the Senates of all Canadian universities. They are convinced that the Canadian university community as a whole will respond to this initiative as favorably as did the Senate at Saint Mary's.

## FROM THE PRAIRIES TO SAINT MARY'S FOR AN MBA

by Joseph Kronstal

After nearly two years of work experience, I felt that I could gain numerous benefits by returning to further my education. I was interested in two kinds of work; community development and administration, and wanted to develop skills that would make such work accessible to me.

General management skills are required for the effective operation of any organization, whether voluntary, business or otherwise. This simple truth led me to decide that an MBA Program would be most congruous to my goals.

In my search for an educational institution to attend, I looked for two basic criteria: the subject matter should be delivered in a meaningful manner, and the school should be small enough to permit the development of personal rapport between faculty and students.

I received many calendars from various universities, and reviewed their material carefully. I noted that it was the practice of some universities to center their material presentation through case work, while others gravitated to a more theoretical, academic approach. I noted quickly that Saint Mary's program combined the two approaches, and had an enrolment of about 100 students in the two year program. This seemed to be an ideal school, from my perspective.

There was a great deal of challenge in making the move to Atlantic Canada from the prairies for both my wife and me. We did not know anyone east of Montreal, so moving to Halifax was a big step for us.

It is never easy to step out of one environment and move directly into another. Although Canada is one great nation, regional differences do exist and one must adapt to them. We have found the Maritimes lifestyle to be very agreeable.

Saint Mary's has proven to have many of the qualities that I had hoped for. The presentation of class material has been effective, and the environment created by both students and faculty is conducive to learning.

I have found the professors, on the most part, to be helpful and supportive. I am thankful that we have a personable Dean, and am grateful for his informal liaison.

The student body is an extremely cohesive group, and provides the encouragement and fellowship that we all need. Social functions have brought us closer to one another, and have given us the opportunity to share the other side of our lives. There is a definite advantage in smaller schools for social interaction.

I am pleased that I was accepted at Saint Mary's. It has given me the opportunity to obtain the education which I sought in an academic institution. As well, it has given me, and my wife, an opportunity to get an education in Canadian life by becoming a part of Maritime Canada for two years.

This first year has gone by quickly. It has been a year filled with new experiences, experiences which shall be with me forever. The education that I received both by being at Saint Mary's and in Nova Scotia is precious to me. I shall encourage friends in Western Canada who have similar academic interests to seriously consider Saint Mary's MBA program.

## ART LESSONS ON LOCATION

Local artists are taking advantage of the unusual opportunity offered for the first time this year, to study painting on location with artists Anthony and Jane Law. Registration for the intensive ten day course to start July 4 has been oversubscribed.

The class will start each day at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery with a critique on the preceding day's work. The group will then travel to the location selected for the day, where the Laws will demonstrate particular techniques and supervise the students in their work throughout the day.

Anthony Law, retired Navy Commander who was an official war artist for the Canadian Government during World War II, is artist-in-residence at Saint Mary's. He is one of Nova Scotia's most prolific artists and through his work portraying Nova Scotia is regarded as one of the Provinces greatest ambassadors. His one-man exhibitions have been presented in many of Canada's major galleries, and his distinctive paintings hang in many Nova Scotia homes and places of business.

Mrs. Law is the former Jane Shaw, a Canadian artist well known for her work in water colors. A teacher of art at Halifax Ladies College, she has exhibited across Canada, in Maine, Pennsylvania and New York.

Art Lessons on Location is a project organized by the popular art-team as an experiment. If it proves successful, it will likely be offered as a regular summer course in future years.

There are still a few copies of the 1977 INTERNATIONAL COOK BOOK compiled by the Faculty Women's Association. \$2.00 each. Contact Veronica Connelly — 429-1619.

## WARREN CHIASSON — MUSICIAN-IN-RESIDENCE

Warren Chiasson, a native of Nova Scotia who has established a reputation as one of the best jazz vibraphonists in North America, was appointed Musician-in-residence at Saint Mary's earlier this year. His first public concert presented March 27, was attended by a large and appreciative audience from Halifax and the surrounding area.

Mr. Chiasson, originally of Sydney, N.S., works out of New York. He is a versatile musician and played the violin, trombone and piano before concentrating his efforts on the vibraphone. The concentration has paid off. After leading his own orchestra as a student at Saint Francis Xavier University and a short stint with the Royal Canadian Artillery Band in Halifax, he moved to New York.

His talent was recognized almost immediately and he was signed by the George Shearing Quintet, one of the most famous groups of its kind in the world.

He toured with Shearing from 1959 to 1961 and then struck out on his own, continuing to make special appearances with the Shearing group from time to time.

Over the years he has appeared with some of the finest jazz groups in North America including the Chet Baker Quartet, the Tal Farlow Trio, and Roberta Flack.

Along with leading his own group he has played for such Broadway shows as FOXY, BRAINCHILD, and HAIR.

He has performed at numerous Jazz Festivals and appeared frequently on television. Chiasson has recorded for Capitol, R.C.A. Victor, Mercury and Trident records.

His most recent record was on the Van-Los label titled "Quartescence". It features two of his own compositions, Bossa Nova Scotia and Bedouin.

Judging by his reviews he will be an exciting addition to the music scene in Halifax. *The New York Times* has described his music as "chamber jazz in the best, least pretentious sense."

During the year he will be involved in instructional sessions with the University's music program, workshops for musicians and the local school music program and various performing sessions including public concerts.

In making the announcement, Dr. Carrigan said that he was particularly pleased that for the first time a native Nova Scotian with an international reputation would be accepting the position of Musician-in-Residence at Saint Mary's University.

The University hopes to take advantage of Mr. Chiasson's appointment to develop its recreational music program and to explore the possibilities of becoming a locale for work in the area of jazz music, in a manner similar to that being done by a number of major universities in the United States.

## INSTITUTE OF HUMAN VALUES GAINING WIDE RECOGNITION

Dr. John R. MacCormack and the Institute of Human Values continue to evoke comment from colleagues and attention in the Media.

In recent months, articles by Dr. MacCormack have been published by *the Toronto Star*, *the 4th Estate*, *the Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly*, and *Current Anthropology*.

In a recent letter to Dr. MacCormack, Dr. Frank Goble (author of *The Third Force*) of the Thomas Jefferson Research Centre in Pasadena, California, enclosed a paper in which he quotes Dr. MacCormack.

"Professor John R. MacCormack, Director of the new Institute of Human Values, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, says that our universities have caused a disastrous separation between knowledge and values. 'Unless our universities,' he states, 'address themselves boldly to the task of reintegration, the future is a dark one.'"

"The Thomas Jefferson Research Center's conclusion that the fundamental problem is in the behavioral sciences in the universities is now supported by the independent work of other scholars such as Professor MacCormack, John Howard, George C. S. Benson, Abraham Maslow and others. Fortunately in recent years, scholars and scientists have gone beyond identification of the primary source for social problems. They are also well along on creation and testing of an antidote."

Dr. Goble's paper continues: "Social disintegration is not a new problem. History shows that societies rise when their principles are sound and fall when these principles are abandoned."

The Institute's second international conference designed to explore the interdependence of knowledge, values and freedom, was held at Saint Mary's in May. Proceedings, co-authored by Dr. MacCormack and Dr. Paul Erickson, SMU professor of Anthropology, have been submitted to *Current Anthropology* for publication.

## SMU ARTS STUDENT IN INDIA

Mary Ellen King, an arts student at Saint Mary's University is studying in India this summer on a Shastri Institute Award. Miss King who was named to the Dean's Honour List in Arts last year, won over a large number of applicants and received congratulations from the Institute.

Her program at Saint Mary's is a double major in Asian Studies and Economics and she plans to continue this double emphasis in graduate school with work on investment, finance and trade in the Asian world.

"Such training", she said, "will ultimately prepare me for a career in the foreign service of the Canadian Government. There my knowledge of the Asian world would be beneficial in trade missions and other areas of foreign relations."

In reviewing her academic career to date, Mary says: "My main interest is in comparative economic systems. So far, I have pursued the subject in two study-travel courses from Saint Mary's University. The first was the 'Soviet-Type Economy' in which the class went to Cuba. The second was 'China's Developmental Experience' in which we went to the People's Republic of China and stopped over briefly in Hong Kong and Japan."

As a result of these study-travel courses, Mary has focussed her attention on the comparative characteristics of market structures and the division of decentralized and centralized resource allocation.

"In my travels to Cuba and China", she says, "it has become clear to me that mere technical appreciation of an economy is not adequate. An economy studied in isolation from the culture and the society in which it exists, gives an incomplete picture. During this summer in India, I will be especially interested in meeting persons familiar with how the market is structured and how the monetary or fiscal policies are used to stimulate the economy."

Dr. Paul Bowlby is one of Mary's teachers at the University and notes that she is an outstanding student.

"Her record shows that she works with distinction in diverse academic areas. She has that intuitive insight which transforms good work into excellence."

The Shastri Institute Award pays all expenses for travel, food and accommodation for six weeks in India. About two weeks will be spent in New Delhi where there will be meetings with government and university people. The remainder of the trip involves travel throughout major areas of India.

## Quill & Quire comments on Atlantic Provinces Book Review

"The Atlantic Provinces Book Review is a four-page, tabloid-format paper containing articles and brief news items about Maritime publishing as well as reviews of current books. It is immediately apparent from the five issues to date that there is much more activity going on 'down East' than one would gather from most of our national literary publications. There is also a palpable sense of excitement in the pages of the APBR that contrasts sharply with the 'Ho-hum, here's another book' attitude of some of our more established reviews.

"Some of this energy and enthusiasm probably stems from the joys of discovering little-known writers and publishers and presenting them to a larger audience. Thus Terry Whalen's review of *Chemical Eric*, a novel by Gildas Roberts (June '75), is enlivened by what must be (to psychologize for a moment) an awareness of how little, if any, notice it has received from the national book review media. As a result, Whalen must communicate the intrinsic excellence of *Chemical Eric* as well as his enjoyment of it, and he succeeds to the extent that I'll have to read it by the time this column appears in print.

"But this does not mean that APBR sees itself as some sort of uncritical advance man for Maritime literature. Its reviewers are perfectly capable of casting a cold analytic eye under Alden Nowlan (November, '75) or Fiddlehead Poetry Books (July '76) when necessary, and even such an excellent periodical as *Cape Breton's Magazine* may be called down for being 'an exercise in nostalgia' with little relations to contemporary reality (November, '75). This commitment to examining established reputations objectively, it should go without saying, also increases one's confidence in its estimations of less familiar subjects.

"The overall quality of APBR's reviews has been quite impressive. A few, and particularly those by S. E. McMullin, seem a bit too nitpickingly academic for a periodical of otherwise broad appeal, and it would be interesting to see more evaluations of books on general Canadian subjects from a Maritime point of view; but on the whole APBR has in less than two years' time established itself as an important book review periodical that deserves to be known all across Canada."

The Atlantic Provinces Book Review is edited by John Battye, Director of Continuing Education, and published by Saint Mary's University in conjunction with *The Times*.



Mary Boyd



Mary King

Mary is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. King of Windsor, Nova Scotia. She has two brothers and one sister, and is employed as a part-time secretary at the Nova Scotia Museum.

## SABBATICAL MORE PRECIOUS THAN A SALARY INCREASE

Dr. Mary Sun, Associate Professor of History, has just returned from sabbatical leave. In the following article she reflects on the value of the sabbatical and shares some of her experiences and views of the universities she visited.

What's to be gained by a sabbatical leave?

I wasn't sure when I departed for London last September, but now, on my return, I can say with conviction that the benefits are great and that I personally would sooner fight for a sabbatical leave than a salary increase.

My plans were to spend three or four months in London searching out source materials, and another three or four months at the East Asian Research Centre at Harvard University, one of the major 'think-tanks' in the 'China' field. Also, I needed to talk to experts about getting my material into publishable form.

As it turned out, I was in London from September to December 1976, and at Harvard from February to May 1977 — a perfect split of my time since I had the full first term at the School of Oriental Studies in London, and the full spring term at Harvard (which incidentally, is the only university to demand first term exams from students in January, after the Christmas holidays). Consequently, I was able to experience the great contrasts in the English and American approaches to the business of research in general, and Asian studies in particular.

In London, classes were held and seminars organized. Students and professors went their own way and research visitors were generally left to themselves. While there were suggestions from my former mentors at the School of Oriental Studies that I might attend a particular seminar or present a paper, there was no further attempt to involve me in academic activities.

I would have appreciated conversation with a number of people who were working on similar projects, but strangely, the atmosphere in the Senior Common Room, the Seminar Room, and even in the corridors seemed to discourage this dialogue. When there was no curiosity or interest in what I was doing, I found it awkward to question others about their work. I did attend public lectures, however, and was able to meet people with similar interests.

The lack of communication and involvement was probably due to the fact that the number of teachers was at minimum level and the teaching loads were heavy. I expect that the University of London provides the perfect setting for more sophisticated researchers who know exactly what they want and how to go about getting it without assistance. Personally it did not matter too much that the university had little to offer me since the archival material with which I was working was located off campus.

## MARY BOYD TO STUDY IN CHINA

Mary Boyd, a 1975 graduate of Saint Mary's University, has won an exchange scholarship to study in China for a period of two years. She is one of 20 Canadian students selected in accord with the Canada-China Cultural Exchange Agreement and will travel to Peking at the end of August.

Commenting on the award, Dr. Mary Sun, Asian Studies specialist at Saint Mary's said: "No other student has so earned, or so deserved this opportunity. Mary Boyd is well prepared intellectually and psychologically to study and live in China."

Majoring in Asian History, Miss Boyd graduated 'magna cum laude' in 1975. She won her Master's degree at the School of Oriental Studies at the University of London (England) in 1976, and has since obtained a diploma in Chinese language training from the Ealing Technical College in London. She is the daughter of Professor R. G. Boyd of the Political Science Department at Saint Mary's and Mrs. Margaret Boyd, who is a teacher at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

This is the second time a Saint Mary's graduate has been selected to study in China. Jim Martin, another Asian history major, studied at the Foreign Languages Institute in Peking in 1975-76. However, this year Saint Mary's is a two-way participant in the exchange program since two students from the People's Republic of China are enrolled in the University's summer school. In the past, Chinese students have been sent primarily to Toronto, McGill and Carleton.

Mr. Chao-fen Sun and Mr. Hsun-feng Hsu are the first students from the Republic to come to the Atlantic Provinces and a special effort will be made to show them as much of this part of Canada as possible. A number of excursions and activities are being planned in conjunction with members of the Chinese community in Halifax and Dartmouth.

Dr. Mary Sun will be responsible for the students and invites interested residents of the area to participate in entertaining them. "We hope that weekend visits with Canadian families can be arranged in order to give the students an insight into daily life in Atlantic Canada."

Dr. Sun may be contacted at the University (422-7331 ext. 226) or at home (466-4230).

Needless to say, I was happy just to be in London and to enjoy music and the theatre, and the museums and galleries that make London fog bearable.

I arrived at the East Asian Research Centre at Harvard to discover that they were expecting a nun from Saint Mary's in Canada. (I'm still trying to track down the source of that rumor, deemed 'vicious' by my husband). However, I was welcomed anyway and within a few days almost everyone at the Centre had dropped by my office to ask what I was working on and if I needed help. I was introduced to other writers and invited 'home' to meet scholars from Brandeis or Boston or the University of Massachusetts.

The main activities organized by the Centre included luncheon lectures twice a week, a bi-monthly China Seminar, and a weekly Seminar on East Asia Law. There were Chinese and Japanese 'language nights' at the residences where the chosen language would be spoken at selected dining tables. These sessions provided a marvelous opportunity for graduate students to practice their language drills.

At Harvard, time and energy have been invested in organizing scholarly activities and everyone is urged to participate. I felt that I'd been a member of the Centre for years. I found the open atmosphere at Harvard in direct contrast to the formality of London.

In comparing the two institutions, one must consider two important influences: the natural reserve of the English and the gregarious nature of Americans, and the relative financial situations — London with its pinched budgets; Harvard with its generous endowments.

This 'time off' has brought me into contact with some of the top authorities in my field and has reinforced my commitment to teaching and research.

But what about the University? What has Saint Mary's gained by sending me away for seven months of glorious freedom (from teaching, lectures, paper-marking, committee meetings)?

In summary, Saint Mary's has gained a faculty member eager to try out some exciting new approaches to teaching; one with renewed enthusiasm for the worthiness of her research and optimism about its publication (supported by tentative offers for the manuscript in progress). Also I return with up-dated knowledge on the latest interpretation of what is happening in Asia. The desperate sense of intellectual isolation has been replaced by a new sense of confidence, and having contemplated the daily problems and irritations of Saint Mary's from afar, I am able to view them with a different and perhaps a better balanced perspective.

Obviously sabbaticals do not fit into a neat, cost-accounting system, and unlike a football hero, I have not come home with trophies and medals to show for my time away. But the rewards, both for my own development and for the University, are considerable, and, I repeat, I would sooner fight for a sabbatical leave than for a salary increase.



**ARS SACRA '77  
TO OPEN AUGUST 15**

**Ars Sacra '77**, an international exhibition of contemporary Christian art will be officially opened at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery on Monday, August 15.

Arranged by Robert Dietz, curator of the Art Gallery, the collection promises to be impressive. Dr. Dietz personally visited the capitals of Europe in search of the finest modern sacred art and has included paintings, sculptures, sacred vessels, vestments, stained glass and prints created by internationally known artists.

In addition to works loaned by European galleries, private collectors and individual artists, the Vatican Museum will participate with drawings by Emilio Greco and Bernard Buffet.

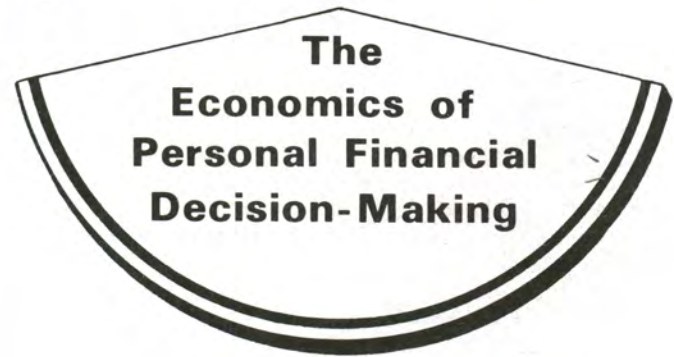
**Ars Sacra '77** is expected to tour major Canadian galleries after the Halifax showing.



An interesting and unusual effect is achieved in the circular stairwell of the Patrick Power Library by the 40 foot hanging rope artistry of Patrick Mabey — a gift to the University of the graduating class of 1977.



**AUG. 22-26  
FEE: \$25**



Saint Mary's University and The Royal Bank of Canada are together sponsoring a Seminar/Workshop for Secondary School Teachers in order to aid them in developing and deepening their knowledge of personal financial management.

This Seminar/Workshop is an intensive five-day programme based on the contention that personal financial management can be considerably improved through the application of a formal consideration of some basic economic principles.

A grant from the Royal Bank will be used to provide students with residence accommodations, breakfast and lunch for the five days, an opening reception and closing dinner, and course materials. Students will have to pay the course registration fee of \$25.00 and living expenses other than those listed above.

A limited amount of money is available to assist those who must travel from distance centres. Please specify your requirements in a brief letter accompanying the application form.

The daily lectures are supplemented by panel discussions moderated by practitioners in such areas as personal lending, mortgages, real estate, RRSP's, RHOSP's, Pensions, and other similar topics.

For further information: Call 422-7361, Ext. 250  
**Deadline for application is July 15, 1977.**

Application forms available from  
Continuing Education Division  
Saint Mary's University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3C3

**175th ANNIVERSARY YEAR EVENT  
CAREERS-EDUCATION DAY ON CAMPUS  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14**  
co-hosted by  
**CANADA MANPOWER and AIESEC**

(International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce) Fifty representatives of business, industrial and government employers are expected to participate.



## ANNIVERSARY MASS

Tuesday, January 11

Over 40 priests joined with Most Rev. James M. Hayes, Archbishop of Halifax and Chancellor of Saint Mary's, in a concelebrated Mass of Thanksgiving, opening the 175th Anniversary Year January 11. Celebrants included Jesuit priests and clergy from many parishes in the Archdiocese of Halifax.



Cheryl Mitton, first year arts student, winner of the \$175.00 cash award at the Anniversary Ball.

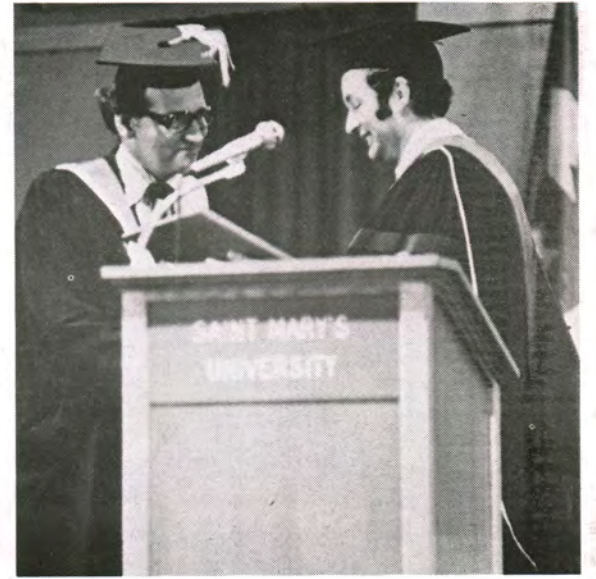
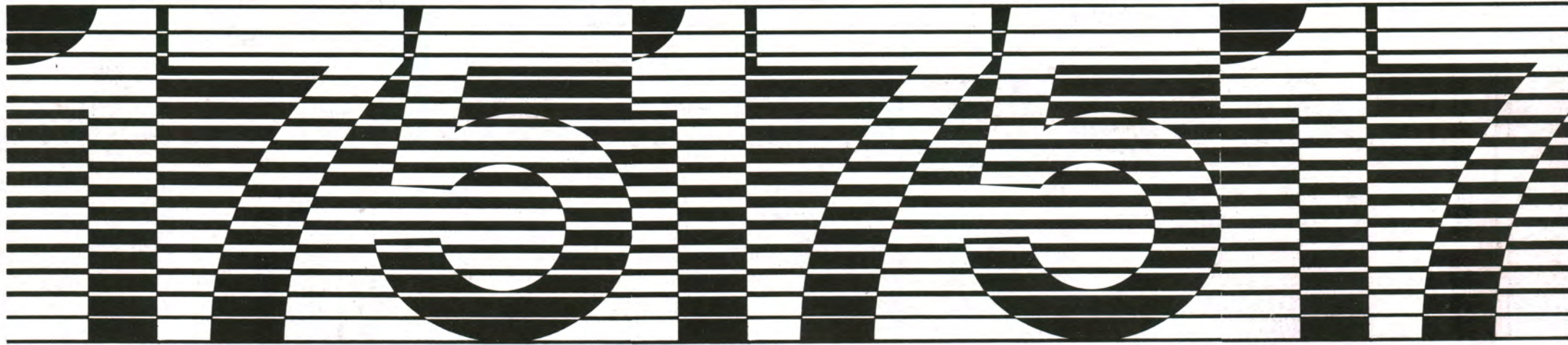
## ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Thursday — January 20

## The Anniversary Ball

Saturday — January 22

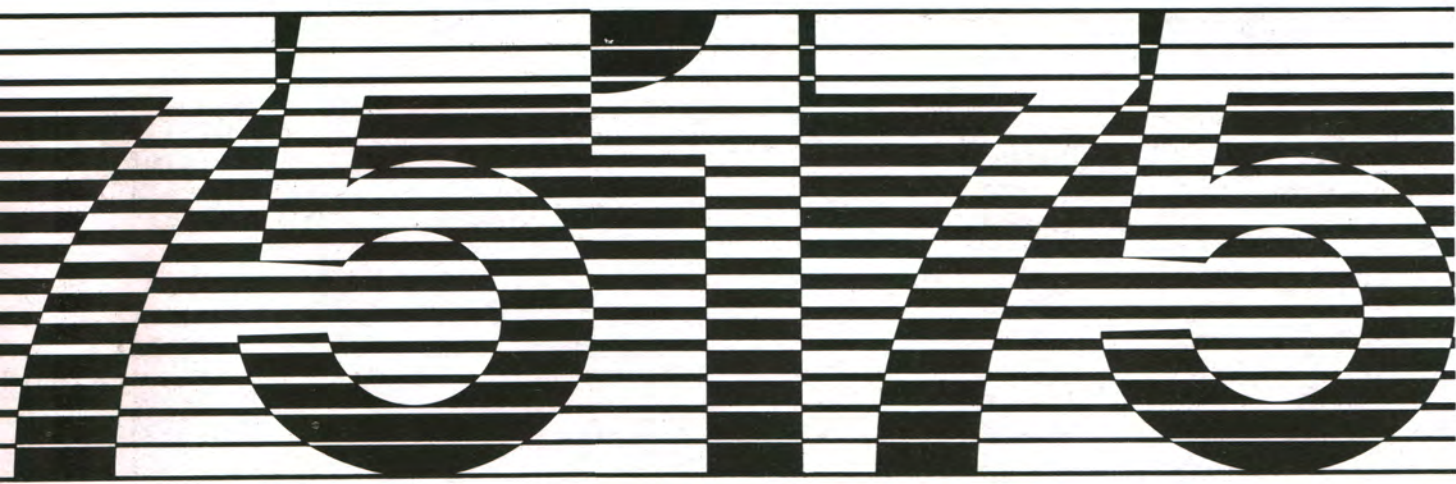




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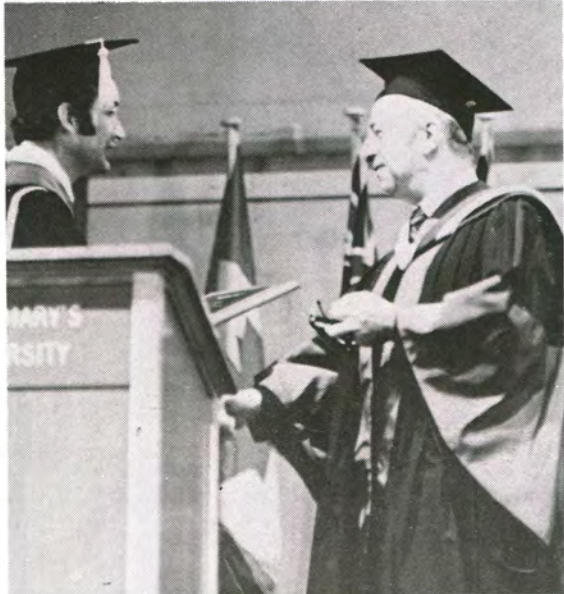
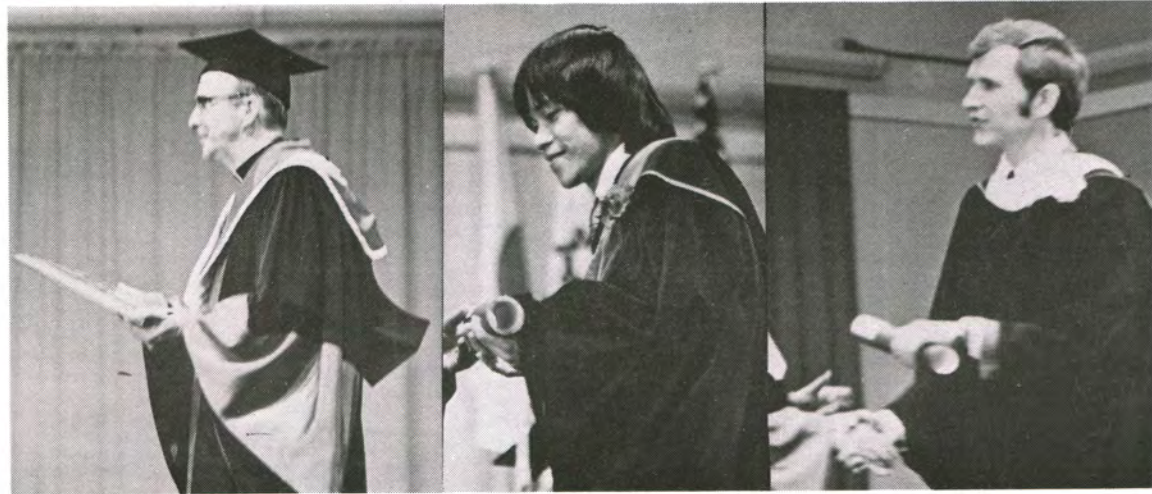
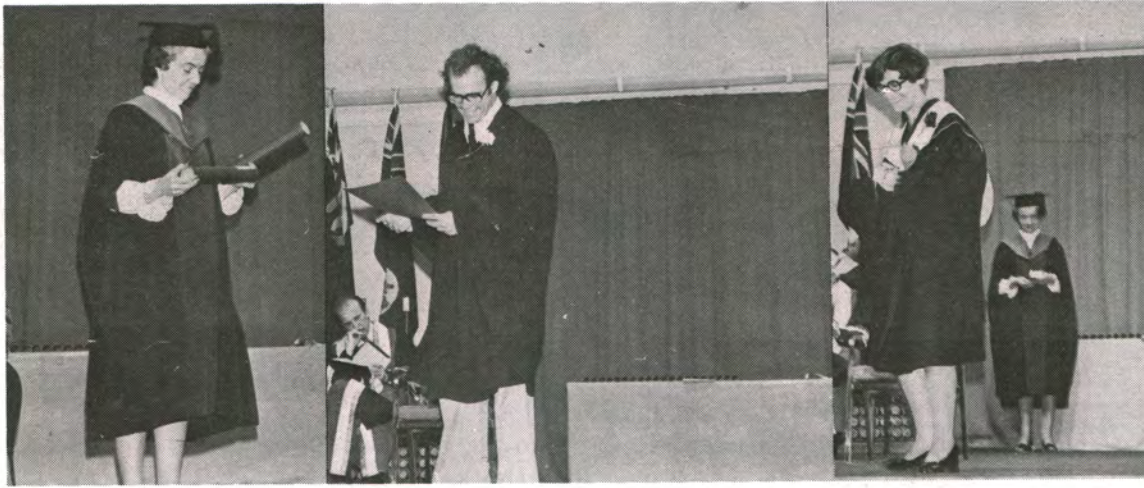


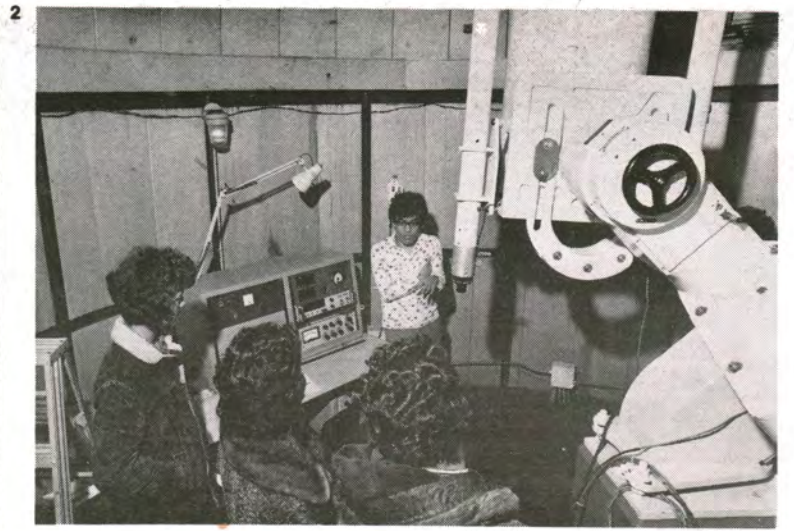


# 1802-1977 Saint Mary's University Halifax



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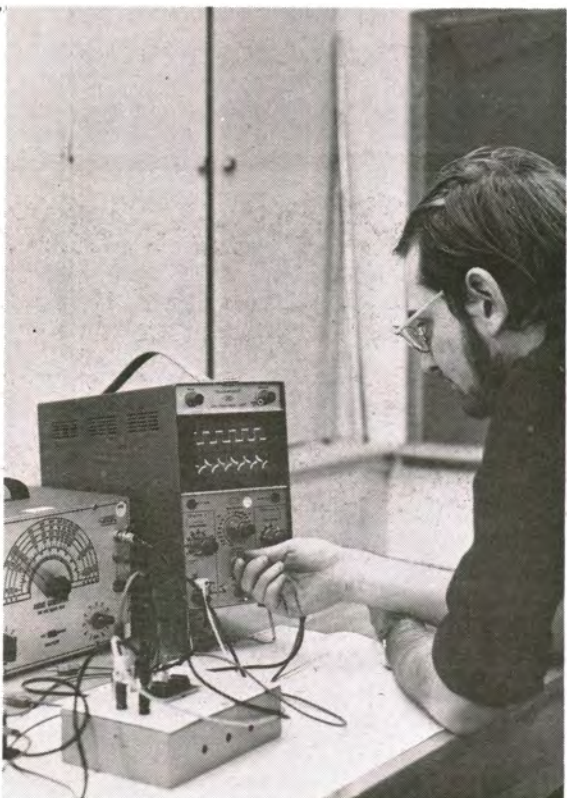


# ANNIVERSARY OPEN HOUSE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23rd



1. To the delight of children and adults alike, Chinese students performed their traditional Lion Dance several times a day.
2. The 16" reflector telescope is explained to visitors to the Rev. M. J. Burke-Gaffney Observatory on top of the 22 storey Loyola Residence.
3. Visitors saw themselves on closed circuit television in the Audio-Visual Department.
4. Chinese students presented visitors to their display with scrolls showing the visitor's name in Chinese.
5. The Dramatic Society displayed props and costumes in the Rehearsal Theatre.
6. Engineering students had much explaining to do about the various equipment they displayed.
7. A curious young lady experiments with headphones in the Language Lab.
8. Professor Hubley, Engineering, speaks with guests from Queen Elizabeth High School.
9. Dean MacMillan and Registrar Elizabeth Chard chat with visitors from J. L. Ilsley High School.



# BOOK REVIEW

SUMMER, 1977

## MODERNIZATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND?

*There's No Better Place Than Here: A Study of Social Change in Three Newfoundland Communities* by R. Matthews, Peter Martin Associates, Toronto, 1976, Paper, \$3.95.

The Newfoundland resettlement programme forms the background for this study of social change in three small settlements. These three outports faced various kinds of pressure to resettle but, at least until the time of Matthews' fieldwork, had successfully resisted efforts to evacuate their community. The author, a sociologist, worked extensively on the impact of the resettlement programme during the late sixties and early seventies. "There's no better place than here", represents the results of some of his work.

The general theme of Ralph Matthews' work is that there has been too much emphasis on the top-down approach to planning under the resettlement programme and in tackling other development problems in Newfoundland, and that greater emphasis should be placed on bottom-up planning in Newfoundland (and the rest of the Atlantic region). He argues that this change is needed because the value systems of development planners operating at the provincial and national level are quite different from those of the people living in the settlement, which may be considered economically non-viable by a planner but economically viable by its inhabitants. At the same time, he bemoans the fact that little more than lip service has been paid to social variables in social and economic development planning and that usually social variables are regarded merely as barriers to be overcome by economic development specialists. These points are not in themselves new and will certainly be familiar to anyone acquainted with the works of sociologists and anthropologists at Memorial University. Nevertheless, these are arguments that need to be voiced and frequently, if regional development policy in Canada is to be placed on a sounder footing. In particular, he will strike a responsive chord amongst many social scientists concerned about the undue importance placed on economics in regional development policies. Would geographers not plead that most regional development policies and programmes show little appreciation of the spatial variables and processes involved? Would political scientists not plead that comprehensive economic development plans have faltered through inadequate tri-level government structures?

The first two chapters of the book provide background information on the resettlement programme, the social and economic development problems in Newfoundland and the methodology used in investigating the three communities. The results of the survey in each of these communities, called Small Harbour, Mountain Cove and Grande Terre for the purposes of this book, are described in the next three chapters. In the final chapter Matthews reviews Canadian regional development policy in the light of his findings.

Although the book is clearly written and sheds some light on the changing social conditions in the province's outports, there is a number of questions that have to be raised about the general approach to the subject at hand, the choice of communities, the methodology used and the data presented. In the first place, how typical are these three communities of Newfoundland outports and the reaction of outports to the resettlement programme? For planning based on the bottom-up approach to be manageable and effective, it is necessary to undertake case studies which are representative of different types of community. On the basis of investigations in three communities it is difficult to see how any policy could be formulated, especially since the author notes the marked differences between them. It would seem pertinent to note that two of the communities selected are located on the west coast of Newfoundland, a region which has not experienced large scale resettlement under the resettlement programmes. This may be partly due to the fact that the vast majority of settlements in western Newfoundland, north of the Codroy Valley, experienced above average population growth in the sixties. In the very active resettlement areas of Newfoundland most communities experienced slow population growth or a loss during the period. Hence, these two west

Cont'd. p. 12

## CAPE BRETON WORKERS

*Miners and Steelworkers — Labour in Cape Breton* by Paul MacEwan, Samuel Stevens Hakkert and Company, Toronto, 1976, 400 Pages, Cloth, \$12.50.

In his preface to *Miners and Steelworkers*, Paul MacEwan asserts that the trouble with most written history is that it makes heroes out of the generals, industrialists, empire builders and politicians of the past while ignoring the vast majority of ordinary working people. Continuing with an unacknowledged borrowing from an unpublished history of the miners union by C. B. Wade, MacEwan states, "In the steel and coal districts of Nova Scotia, thousands of men and women have lived and died who have made sacrifices far greater than many history-book heroes ever knew." The author thus sets out to relate the unwritten history of the *Miners and Steelworkers* of Cape Breton Island. The work is based on a series of articles published by MacEwan in the late 1960's in the *Cape Breton Highlander*, and includes several pages of black and white photographs of some of the highlights of the history of the coal and steel industry. The inside cover of the book carries a detailed map of industrial Cape Breton to help the reader follow the events of the story, from its beginnings in the mid-18th century.

In his haste to get on to the development of the labour movement in the late 19th century the author moves rapidly through the first 100 years of coal mining on the island. This brevity, though necessary, creates some problems of clarity. For example, the termination of the monopoly of the General Mining Association (GMA) of Britain over the colony's mineral resources in 1856 comes across as a mere incident to which the governor responds by inviting "independent operators (from within Nova Scotia) to apply for leases . . ." The long and bitter struggle of Nova Scotians to break this monopoly and gain the right to exploit these resources themselves is thus by-passed. The scene is set however for the emergence of Canada's first coal miner's union, the Provincial Workmen's Association, (PWA), in Springhill in 1879. The author tells of the hardships faced by the coal community and the need for organized protest. We learn about the leadership, organizational structure and major strikes of the union. Unfortunately, however, MacEwan has not gone beyond the standard institutional format for the writing of labour history in Canada to explore the ideology of the movement that created the association or what became of it. In following the union through its struggles with the Knights of Labour (1898) and the United Mine Workers (UMW, 1909) and finally to its amalgamation with the UMW in 1917, the author presents only the factual framework with little or no analysis. The story continues on to the linking of the new Amalgamated Mine Workers with the UMW International in 1919 and the formation of Cape Breton's District 26, UMW of America. Meanwhile, the other side of the battlefield is shaping up as well with the creation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, (BESCO) in 1920 by Roy Wolvin. Although the author has belittled making heroes out of empire builders, he has done a thorough job of portraying Roy "the wolf" as a super villain, much to the satisfaction, no doubt, of Cape Bretoners. MacEwan has also told the story of the leading opponent, James B. McLachlan. The bountiful praise heaped on this labour leader and the many episodes portrayed of the man's great efforts on behalf of the worker are well deserved and long overdue. While good in itself, this concentration given leading figures is not balanced with sufficient study of the ordinary people whom MacEwan promised to tell us about. On Page 84, for instance, we are told of a work slowdown effected by the men in the mines to discourage certain unfair tactics of the company. The consciousness and solidarity reflected here is not delved into by the author, who goes on, ironically, to tell of the right wing of the union expressing the fear that without a compulsory check-off District 26 would dissolve.

Despite such problems, the author maintains the reader's attention with his barefaced look at the traumatic events of the 1920's. The cause of the people in their struggle for survival is vividly portrayed against the background of the ruthless and profit-hungry monster of the company. (We are told of the government's aligning itself alongside management in numerous cases such as the murder of Bill Davis in

Cont'd. p. 12

## THE NORTH AND THE NATION

*The Past and Future Land*, by Martin O'Malley, Peter Martin Associates, Illustrated, 280 Pages, Paper, \$8.95.

The North seems remote from Atlantic Canada.

Recently there have been proposals that liquid natural gas from the Arctic might arrive in Saint John, and create employment there. There appears to be oil off the coast of Labrador, but the squabbles between the Federal and Provincial Governments over ownership of resources has resulted in the suspension of drilling. To most Canadians, the vision of the North is either of a barren desert or of a rich storehouse of minerals. Between 1955 and 1967 I travelled extensively in the North. There are rich parts of the North, but much of it is desolate and barren, comprising miles and miles of miles and miles. In recent years, the North has become a focus of concern for many Canadians. Something seems to have gone wrong there. The Indians and Inuit, for whom so much has been done by the government, want to set up their own territories, and run their own affairs. Development has not benefitted them, it seems. And the exploitation of oil and gas north of sixty might damage the physical environment.

The north — and the people there — have suddenly become politicized. The major problems are no longer how the people of the north can be "helped" or how the resources can be developed. The problems now are how people can get some control over their own destinies, how the Yukon and Northwest Territories can be decolonized, and how power can be used effectively to create a better life for all those who live north of Sixty.

The Federal Government, characteristically, has managed to duck these questions by the time-honoured device of establishing a Commission of Inquiry into the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. The Inquiry began in Yellowknife in March, 1975, and ended there in the summer of 1976. In between, Mr. Justice Thomas Berger, the Commissioner, visited all communities that would be affected by the pipeline. He also held hearings across Canada, including sessions in Halifax and Charlottetown.

In *The Past and Future Land*, Martin O'Malley, a *Globe and Mail* reporter assigned to the Inquiry, summarizes the hearings and briefs. The official report by Judge Berger has now been published. O'Malley's book is the best introduction to the Inquiry, to the problems of northern development, and to the reasons why the people of the North are opposing the pipeline. The Eskimos have a word for the feelings that Whites inspire in them. *Ilira* means a "kind of fear", a blend of awe and intimidation. The behaviour of whites is seen as something you can't control or predict by the Inuit. Over the past two years, the Indians of the Mackenzie District have become increasingly militant. They talk of establishing "the Dene Nation"; *dene* means "we the people", as distinct from animals. The words *ilira* and *dene* are the keys to what is happening in the North. As O'Malley shows again and again, the behaviour of those who have gone north to "help" the people of the North, or to develop its resources is seen as threatening, damaging, and ultimately degrading to both the native peoples and to the white outsiders.

In the North, nobody is winning the game of development.

*The Past and Future Land* is straight reporting, with some sentimental overtones. As the author points out, Judge Berger was able to bridge the gap between the south and the north because he listened patiently to everyone who came before him. In the northern communities, there was mutual respect between the Judge and the witnesses, but in the southern cities, the audience jeered at witnesses from resource development companies and Judge Berger had to call for order.

The Berger Inquiry is not just about a pipeline — it's about the future of the North, and ultimately of the nation. Richard Rohmer, proponent of large-scale northern development, turned up at the Halifax session. He had a grand scheme for routing the pipeline through the tundra, thus avoiding the Mackenzie Valley — and ducking the important issues of northern development. Leroy Little Bear, a Blood Indian from Alberta, explained how Indians and whites

Cont'd. p. 12

## Cape Breton Workers (Cont'd.)

New Waterford on June 11, 1925). In the chapter entitled, "Smashing the Steelworkers", MacEwan brings out the full horror of the anti-union terrorism waged by the company and the police. His telling of the Whitney Pier episode of July 1, 1923, is enough to shatter forever the myth of a peaceful Canadian labour history. The treatment given union leaders such as McLachlan and "Red Dan" Livingstone, who were "gagged and shackled, hand and foot" to be transported to an unsympathetic Halifax for trial, is but one example the author gives of the official attempt to stifle the labour movement.

At times we come close to getting inside the worker's world. In relating the story of a massive night-time rally at which 3000 to 4000 workers gathered around a huge bonfire to vote unanimously to send 12,000 men out on strike, history seems to come alive. Unfortunately, other important events of the times are not given sufficient consideration. For example, when Sibly Barrett, as provisional head of District 26 sends the strikers back to work before allowing them to vote on BESCO's contract offer, Stellarton and Thorburn members refuse to comply. In the end, their charter is revoked. This staggering event is merely acknowledged by the author, who neither questions the wisdom and motives of Barrett nor asks why this rebellion occurred among the men. Similarly we are told only fleetingly of the unrest and militancy of the Donkin, New Aberdeen and Caledonia locals. Another of many unanswered (and indeed, unasked) questions of this study involves the repeated co-option of left wing labour leaders, especially from 1925 to 1932. MacEwan tells us "the transformation from the coal face to a salaried job behind a desk was more than many men could take" — which tells us very little except that the UMW was in trouble. The problems faced by the union are thus related to the point where the Second Amalgamated Mine Workers union of Nova Scotia was formed in 1932. The activities of this radical organization and its relationship to District 26 are next on the agenda, after which the author moves on to discuss the electoral activity carried on by labour leaders. Generated from personal experience and numerous interviews this section of the book abounds with detail, much of which is of interest to only a very few. The story of the beginnings of the CCF in Cape Breton are told and from this point on the book dwells on the political arena. Throughout the entire text, constant and unnecessary references have been made to the authors favorite political party, and at this point MacEwan feels free to plunge right in. By trying to equate the labour movement in Nova Scotia with the CCF-NDP, the author attempts to justify devoting the final third of the book to the development of that party. As a result the manuscript loses its original focus and miners and steelworkers of Cape Breton are lost in the dust of these chapters.

In trying to arrive at some general comments about this book, it is interesting to take note of a letter written to

## Modernization in Newfoundland (Cont'd.)

coast communities exist in a relatively abnormal regional setting where most settlements were generally less prone to resettle. With stability around about, it was easier for settlements to resist external resettlement pressures: In areas where resettlement was more active (e.g. Placentia Bay in the mid-1960's) settlements were swept away in the general resettlement fever, regardless of their economic health or social vitality.

The inclusion of Mountain Cove presents more serious problems. The general concern of the book is with the resettlement programme (Preface). Why, then, was Mountain Cove included? It was scheduled for evacuation under a federal-provincial agreement to establish Gros Morne National Park. With the creation of the national park, the community could have been forced to move. Land and buildings could have been expropriated. Government policy in this case was not concerned primarily with the movement of people to larger centres and rationalization of public services. Rather it was concerned with the acquisition of land for conversion to a use that did not allow for human occupancy. This was a very different set of circumstances that prevailed for communities faced with resettlement under the resettlement programmes. Although Mountain Cove can be included under the broad topic of resettlement, it is inappropriate to use it to illustrate the problems and inadequacies of the resettlement programme in the way that Matthews does.

The methodology used raises other problems. The study was based on a survey of selected members of each community. A stratified random sample was used to identify the interviewees. This sample was drawn up from a post office listing of people in the community. As Matthews admits, this created certain problems for, by the time of the survey, a number of people had left the communities permanently or temporarily. These were not interviewed. The problem was greatest in Small Harbour where close to 60% of the sample were not in the community and more than a third had left the community permanently. Under the circumstances, it would seem sounder to have checked the validity of the post office listing and sample as soon as this problem was apparent and, as the theme of the book is the study of communities that decided not to resettle, to

the editor of the *Cape Breton Highlander*, June 26, 1968. Written by George MacEachern, the letter was a response to one of the aforementioned articles submitted to that paper by Paul MacEwan. The reader comes forward in an attempt to keep "the record of the labour movement in Cape Breton straight". Rather than correcting the numerous errors of time and place, etceters, which he found, this eye-witness concentrates on MacEwan's version of the Glace Bay meeting at which J. B. McLachlan resigned from the Communist Party of Canada (CPC). MacEachern gives a far different account of the event than our author has. "I know", MacEachern concludes, "that it is possible that Paul MacEwan was misinformed by people he trusts, but I also know that social democrats the world over . . . temper their criticism . . . with proof of their own political respectability."

It would seem that this need to maintain political respectability has been responsible, at least in part, for preventing the full story of labour in Cape Breton from being told. MacEwan divorces "labours legitimate demands" from communism time and time again without stopping to consider where the two ideologies clash or possibly harmonize with regard to the needs of the working class. Thus, he can talk about the "idlers and ne'er-do-wells who inhabited the rum dives and houses of ill-fame along the Halifax waterfront" without considering these people as ordinary human beings who didn't necessarily want to spend their lives on the streets but were, to a greater or lesser degree, victims of the society that created them. On the other hand, the author soundly condemns the Dominion Steel and Coal Company's threat in 1931 to close down the mines and put 2000 men out of work. Still, he doesn't realize why this is happening or fit it into the overall pattern of economic underdevelopment within the Maritime provinces.

MacEwan is anxious to disassociate his hero, J. B. McLachlan from the Communist Party and is delighted when the man finally does leave the CPC, but it is clear that "J.B." saw the problems facing Cape Breton in a far more radical light than our author. "Under capitalism", McLachlan declared, "the working class has but two courses to follow . . . crawl or fight".

Within his own political framework, MacEwan tries to get into the guts of the matter, and when he asserts (as did labour leaders of the day) that the workers of Cape Breton were fighting for democracy at home every bit as much as Canadian soldiers were overseas, we know his heart is with the people of the island. Had he attempted a broader perspective, made a more careful search for the facts and taken the time for some much needed analysis of what he found, the author could have written an exemplary history of labour in Cape Breton. What we are left with is not to be criticized too harshly however, for the mere assembling of the facts of the life and death struggles of the *Miners and Steelworkers* over the decades is a feat in itself and an important starting point from which the reader can begin to interpret the past.

Sharon Reilly

have restructured the random sample on the basis of the population remaining in the communities. As it is the sample is more representative of communities that mostly survived, than of ones where all the community decided that "There's no better place than here."

The reader is advised to read the book with some caution. In some places there is a confusion over the meaning of Newfoundland, while in parts of the chapters on the individual communities the reader is left with the impression that a fact has been established but is really unsubstantiated. As an example of the former point, on Page 18, Newfoundland is referred to as an island. On the same page, a table shows the rural and urban population in Newfoundland. Here, however, the figures refer to Newfoundland and Labrador, and not just the island. Presumably, the same applies to many of the other tables presented. With regard to the second point, reference might be made to Page 59 where the reader is left with the impression that 1,350,000 pounds of fish had been shipped from Mountain Cove in the previous year. This is the figure quoted by local people, but how accurate is this figure? It would have been fairly easy to establish its accuracy from official records, but no attempt was made to do so. In other cases also the survey findings would have been strengthened by more verification from official sources.

This is a readable thought-provoking book that should be read by all concerned with modernization in Newfoundland and the development problems of the Atlantic Provinces in general. It is felt, however, that its argument is weakened by the methodology adopted, too little care in the choice of communities, and too great a dependence on subjective data.

Douglas Day

## The North and The Nation (Cont'd.)

view the land and its resources in different ways. The northern ethic for southern Canadians has focused on "cleaning up and clearing out". For the native peoples, the land was a source of sustenance, and was not "owned" individually. Rather, in traditional times, people used certain areas on a communal basis. As the testimony of George Erasmus, the President of the

## VILLAINS OF CONFEDERATION

*Confederation and the Maritimes* by Paul MacEwan  
Lancelot Press, 123 Pages, Paper, \$3.95

More than a century ago Joseph Howe waxed pessimistic about the future of the Maritime Provinces within Confederation. "In our case we have a confederacy in name," he wrote, "but in reality the center of power will always be in Canada." Howe believed that representation by population would result in Central Canadian control over national policy, and he argued that smaller provinces like Nova Scotia would consequently be unable to shape Confederation to their own advantage. That Howe was not mistaken is the message that Paul MacEwan (M.L.A. for Cape Breton Nova) provides in this provocative little book. Attributing this region's difficulties to a basic national policy which allows Central Canadian manufacturers "to force their goods, at inflated prices, on the Maritime market," MacEwan gives a colorful but nonetheless conventional description of how Confederation has failed the Maritimes. He argues, quite rightly I think, that federal policy in the areas of transportation, tariffs, energy, and inflation, has operated to this region's disadvantage. At the same time, his analysis is marred by a romantic sentimentalism which depicts the rape of a pristine Acadia by an equally villainous Ontario.

There are no heroes in this book, only villains. The author's targets are those "greedy centralists" — variously referred to as the "white Rhodesians of the Rideau" or the "Toronto-is-Canada" clique — who through a combination of self-interest and ignorance have promoted national policies which lead to depopulation, low wages, and demeaning federal handouts. Add to this "the blue-eyed Arabs of Alberta" whose recent alignment with the federal government selfishly keeps energy costs at an unnecessarily high level and one has all the ingredients of angry melodrama.

Aside from venting his spleen, MacEwan suggests a number of possible solutions to this region's problems. The first involves a political alliance of East and West in order to create a new balance of political power within Confederation. But, as the author himself shows, the recent independent position assumed by the Loughheed Government demonstrates that a more fundamental solution than an East-West alliance is necessary if the position of the Maritimes is to improve. A second suggestion involves the establishment of a Maritime caucus at Ottawa which would place local interests before the interests of national party organizations. And finally, he argues the need for a revision of our national tariff policy in order to provide for free trade with the United States in manufactured products. All of this, of course, has been said before, and often with greater care. But in the context of the emerging debate over the future of Confederation, it deserves to be said again.

While this is a timely book and deserves to be read, it is not without weaknesses. As a political tract it has some merit: it is lively, direct, and uncompromising. If one is looking for a serious and judicious analysis of the position of the Maritimes in Confederation, however, one would be well-advised to look elsewhere.

Colin Howell

Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, reveals, the younger Indians are prepared to be aggressive, assertive and acquisitive in their quest for power. His statements ring false: "Before the coming of the Europeans, we the Dene defined history in our own terms. We decided the kind of communities we wanted to be. We decided the way we wanted to live." The Europeans are blamed for all the ills of native society. Yet the evidence shows that it was white outsiders who saved the native peoples from starvation and disease. The nostalgia for a lost past, for a time when the native peoples lived an idyllic existence, permeates this book. In our time of confusion and change, it's comforting to try to get back to the past, especially when the past is made to appear so romantic and ideal.

The dilemmas of northern development are reflected in Atlantic Canada. Who is to benefit from development — outsiders or the local people? How can organizations handle traditional ways of life and the demands of modern society? How can people be involved in development in a meaningful manner, instead of becoming victims or opponents in the process? These questions hang over the north and the nation. *The Past and Future Land* does much to explain the agonies of our time. It proposes no solutions. But it shows, again and again, in the words of the native peoples and of those who are concerned about the region that the development of this part of Canada is not about minerals and oil and gas. It's about all of us, and how we see ourselves, our country, and our future.

Jim Lotz

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

## CAMP OF CHAMPIONS

by Debi Woodford

Saint Mary's University Camp of Champions began sixteen years ago when Bob Hayes co-ordinated and conducted a football school on campus. Since then, the program has expanded into one of the nation's best sports instruction camp programs for youngsters — in 1965 a boys' basketball camp began, in 1967 an ice hockey camp, in 1972 a girls' basketball camp, in 1972 a figure skating camp, in 1976 a field hockey camp, and in 1977 a majorette camp. Over 9,000 boys and girls have attended the various schools since the inception in 1961 and have gained considerably from the valuable advice and instruction they've received during their camp activities.

Camp of Champions has relied mainly on the varsity coaching staff which boasts Canadian Coach of the Year winners Bob Boucher, Brian Heaney, and Al Keith; as well as members of varsity teams, some of whom have gone on to professional ranks (CFL players Bill Robinson, Ang Santucci, and Ken Clark, NHLers Bob Warner and Lowell MacDonald, and WHA player Gerard Gibbons), and some of whom are Olympians (Carol Turney and Donna Hobin) to provide their knowledge and expertise at the schools.

An extensive summer program now operates with one week football, field hockey, and majorette camps; and several one week ice hockey, figure skating, and basketball camps being conducted. Men's and women's basketball leagues run throughout the summer months, and many one and two day player and coaching clinics are held all year round. A Christmas hockey school has been a very popular addition, and fall power skating schools have always been in great demand.

Not every aspiring young athlete who attends a S.M.U. camp will become a professional athlete or Olympian; therefore we hope the youngster acquires a motivation not only to run a faster race, but also to live a better life, become a greater person, and fulfill his or her own unique potential for academics, athletics, and associations with fellow human beings. In today's world youth looks in every direction for guides to his or her development, and we at Camp of Champions believe sport is one of the most enjoyable and rewarding paths toward adulthood.

## CWIAU MEETINGS

From June 8 to 10, Saint Mary's University hosted the annual meetings of the Board of Directors and the Representative Council of the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Under the presidency of Mary Lyons of York University, several major decisions were reached at the meetings, including

- the acceptance of the Amalgamation Committee's Report which, if approved in turn by the CIAU in December, would merge the two national intercollegiate sports governing bodies;
- the abolishment of gymnastics as a national championship (subject to annual review); and
- the acceptance of five years of eligibility for all women participating in CWIAU sports, effective September 1978.

At the conclusion of the meetings, ELIZABETH A. CHARD was chosen President-Elect of the CWIAU. She will continue to serve on the five member Board of Directors.

## GROUP SEEKS RECOGNITION AS LEARNED SOCIETY

Discussions regarding the formation of a Canadian association for all those interested in the computer processing of texts will take place at the Third Annual Conference on Computing in the Humanities at the University of Waterloo August 2 to 5.

This is the second of three meetings considered advisable before seeking formal recognition as a learned society.

Further details are available from Serge Lusignan, Adjoint au vice-doyen a la recherche pour le Centre de calcul, F.A.S. direction, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succursale "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3J7.

Those in need of financial assistance in order to attend the Conference are asked to contact Mr. Lusignan.

## HUSKIES CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

In this historic anniversary year, it seems particularly appropriate to acknowledge the winning record of Saint Mary's University Intercollegiate Athletic teams.

### FOOTBALL

1971-72 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 1972-73 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 1973-74 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Atlantic Bowl Champions  
**CANADIAN CHAMPIONS**  
 1974-75 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions

### HOCKEY

1969-70 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1970-71 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1971-72 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1972-73 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1973-74 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Semi-Finalists  
 1974-75 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Semi-Finalists  
 1976-77 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Semi-Finalists

### MEN'S BASKETBALL

1967-68 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1969-70 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 1972-73 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
**CANADIAN CHAMPIONS**  
 1973-74 National Basketball Festival  
 of Canada Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1974-75 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Semi-Finalists  
 1975-76 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Finalists  
 1976-77 Canadian Consolation Champions

### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

1976-77 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 Canadian Semi-Finalists

### GOLF

1969-70 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 1975-76 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions  
 1976-77 Atlantic Intercollegiate Champions

## STUDENT TEACHERS PROVE LEARNING CAN BE FUN

That learning can be fun was proved to 40 students from grades 4 to 8 during the March 'break' when the Faculty of Education organized a special project for SMU students in the Bachelor of Education Program.

Concentrating on the theme of communications, the challenge to the student-teachers was to find the most interesting and informative way of teaching children about various means of communications.

The first day-long session was on 'television', and with imagination and creativity the youngsters participated in producing talk shows, news and weather reports, and commercials from script to video tape. They did their own make-up, signs, costumes, arranged the settings, and worked the camera under the supervision of the B.Ed. students.

On other days, activities focussed on communication and signals, communication through photographs, and communication without words. The kids obviously enjoyed their March 'break' from classes and returned convinced that learning can be fun.

But what did the exercise do for Saint Mary's aspiring young teachers? Dr. John Haysom of the Faculty of Education says: "They were enthused about it; pleased to be bridging the gap between theory and practice; interested in trying to blend the ideal with the real. They find their sense of professionalism growing as they search for answers to the difficulties they encounter and they are more than ever aware that they are the teachers of tomorrow."

## ELIZABETH CHARD NAMED PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Chard, Registrar at Saint Mary's University and President of the Atlantic Universities Athletic Association (A.U.A.A.), was chosen President-elect of the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union (C.W.I.A.U.), at the annual meeting held recently in Halifax. The C.W.I.A.U. is the governing body for women's intercollegiate sports in Canada. In 1978 Mrs. Chard will succeed Miss Mary Lyons of York University as President of the Union.

Mrs. Chard joined the Department of History at Saint Mary's in 1961 as a part-time instructor while working on a Master of Arts degree at Dalhousie University. In 1963 she became a full-time Lecturer, Assistant Professor in 1965, Chairman of the Department in 1969, Associate Professor in 1972, and Registrar in 1973. From 1969 to 1974, she also served part-time as Dean of Women, and later as Dean of Residence (Women).

Mrs. Chard completed post graduate studies at McMaster University and is a published historian. She is widely recognized in the field of sports administration. A Faculty Advisor on Women's Athletics at SMU since 1971, she was appointed Faculty Advisor on Athletics in 1974; Vice-President of the A.W.I.A.A. in 1971 and President-elect in 1972; member of the A.U.A.A. Board of Directors from 1973; A.U.A.A. Executive from 1975; an A.U.A.A. official delegate to the C.W.I.A.U. in 1974, 1975, and 1976; member of the C.W.I.A.U.-C.I.A.U. Joint Championship Committee in 1974-75; a member of the C.W.I.A.U. Board of Directors from 1975; and President of the A.U.A.A. since 1976.

Always a prominent figure in the development of intercollegiate athletics in the Atlantic region and a major force in the 1974 A.I.A.A.-A.W.I.A.A. amalgamation, Mrs. Chard will take over top position in the C.W.I.A.U. at a time when amalgamation of the C.I.A.U.-C.W.I.A.U. is the principal concern of both the men's and women's national governing bodies.



## MURDOCK BROADCAST AUGUST 20

Ronald Murdock

The 175th Anniversary Year Concert Series at Saint Mary's featured two concerts in the Spring which were produced by CBC and recorded for later broadcast.

The RONALD MURDOCK CONCERT of March 29 will be broadcast nationally on CBC-FM RADIO (102.7) on Saturday, August 20 at 11:05 a.m.

Tenor Ronald Murdock began his vocal studies in Nova Scotia where he was born and educated. He later studied in Montreal, Switzerland, and England. He has mastered five languages and commands a repertoire ranging from music of the Baroque era through the Classic and Romantic periods to the avantgarde music of the 20th Century.

Pianist Clifford Benson travelled from London to accompany Mr. Murdock in this concert.

The program includes songs by Franz Schubert, Beethoven, and Ravel.

Production was by Brian Start of CBC-FM Halifax.

## MATHEMATICS DAY AT SMU

The Department of Mathematics at Saint Mary's University hosted a special Mathematics Day on Friday, May 13, for the top Nova Scotia students who participated in the Canada-wide Junior Mathematics Contest. The contest is an annual affair sponsored by the University of Waterloo, and promoted and organized in Nova Scotia by Saint Mary's University.

A team from Halifax West High School, coached by mathematics teacher, and Saint Mary's graduate, Mr. Russ Boyle, placed eighth out of the 1065 competing schools across the country.

The top five schools in the Province were Halifax West, New Glasgow High School, Antigonish Regional High School, West King's District High School and Dartmouth High School.

John Perkyns, a Grade XI student of Halifax West High School, placed highest in the Province and second in the Country. Other top Nova Scotia students were Collon Lee of New Glasgow, Colin Mann and Marilyn Sandford of Halifax West and Tim Bennett of New Glasgow.

The students with the 30 highest scores participated in the Math Day at Saint Mary's, "Here", says Dr. Walter Finden of the Mathematics Department, "they were exposed to some challenging and stimulating mathematics concepts to give them a clearer idea of what is involved in studying mathematics at the university level."

## 175th Anniversary Year ALUMNI HOMECOMING August 11-12-13

Program of activities is available at Alumni Office. Special events are planned for children.

## SWIANIEWICZ BOOK WINS AWARD

DR. STANISLAW SWIANIEWICZ, Professor Emeritus of Economics, has been advised by the Union of Polish Writers Abroad in London, England, that his book *W. Ciendu Katynia* (In the Shadow of Katyn), published in 1976 by the Institut Litteraire, Maisons-Laffitte, Paris, has been awarded the Union's prize for the best Polish book of 1976 published outside Poland.



Dr. Stanislaw Swianiewicz

A professor of economics at Saint Mary's since 1963, Dr. Swianiewicz is an internationally-recognized expert in the economics of under-developed regions. Captured by the Russians as an officer in the Polish Army in 1939, he is one of the few officers who escaped execution in the Katyn Forest. Dr. Swianiewicz spent three years in the Soviet Union in various forms of captivity, including a number of forced-labor camps.

SIFT, Volume 4, a literary journal published by the English Department of Saint Mary's University (Editor: J. K. Snyder, Associate Professor of English) is now available and may be purchased at the English Department, Bookstore or Library. Copies are also available at Pair of Trindles Book Shop, Historic Properties. Price is seventy-five cents a copy.

## DR. BADAWI ACTIVE IN MUSLIM AFFAIRS

Dr. Gamal A. Badawi, Associate Professor of Business Administration at Saint Mary's, participated in the First International Conference on Islamic Education at Makka (Mecca), Saudi Arabia in April. The main objective of the Conference was to discuss the 'Islamizing' of the educational systems in the Muslim countries.

"The Muslim world," says Dr. Badawi, "seems to be on the verge of a new reawakening and is attempting to revive its original Islamic identity — a process which may take several decades." Following the Islamic Educational Conference in Saudi Arabia, Dr. Badawi was keynote speaker at the National Conference of the Muslim Youth Movement held in Ladysmith, South Africa.

He is a popular guest speaker and has since the first of the year, been invited to conduct discussions on Islam at Acadia, Saint Francis Xavier, Carleton and Concordia Universities. He was also Chairman of an Education Symposium organized by the Association of Muslim Social Scientists held recently in Indianapolis.

Dr. Badawi came to Saint Mary's in 1970. He has published several articles and monographs on Islam, and contributed a chapter to *Islam: Its Meaning and Message*, published by the Islamic Council of Europe.

## NOTEWORTHY NOTES

DR. DAVID DuPUY, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, was guest speaker at the APICS Under-graduate Physics Conference held at Dalhousie University February 26 and 27. He spoke on "Galaxie Interactions".

DR. DuPUY has been invited to serve another three-year term on the Associate Committee on Astronomy of the National Research Council of Canada.

DR. D. HOPE-SIMPSON, Professor of Geology, was a guest of the Dawson Club, Dalhousie University, February 15, and spoke on his sabbatical leave in New Zealand, concentrating on the Tanpo Volcanic Zone, North Island.

DR. B. KAPOOR, Associate Professor of Biology, served as a judge at the Sir John A. MacDonald High School Science Fair in March.

DR. W. LONC, Associate Professor of Physics, recently acted as judge and resource person at the Science Fairs held by J. L. Ilsley High School and Sir John A. MacDonald High School.

JAMES J. WHITE, Visiting Lecturer in Business Administration, was a panelist at a seminar for the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association in Toronto in March, and spoke on "The Editor as Manager — An Overview".

DR. MICHAEL MacMILLAN, Dean of Education, was guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the New Waterford Local of the Nova Scotia Teachers Union March 7. Topic of his talk was "Communication with Public and Teacher Leadership — Keys to Challenge in Back to Basics".

RONALD LEWIS, Librarian, has announced that arrangements are underway for a Mini Art Gallery at the Library. Artists from the community as well as SMU students and faculty members are invited to exhibit their work.

ELIZABETH A. CHARD, Registrar, has been chosen to serve on the AUCC'S Award Selection Committee for 1977. This Committee, comprised of registrars from several universities and colleges of Canada, screens applicants for the large, named scholarships administered by the AUCC on behalf of corporate donors.

CHARLES A. VAUGHAN, Director of Development, was elected a Director of the National Executive of the Canadian Association of University Development Officers at the annual meeting of the Association in Toronto on June 21.

JIM MARTIN, who studied in Peking after his graduation from Saint Mary's in 1975, left this month for a teaching assignment in Baffin Island. He is accompanied by his wife who will also be teaching.

PROFESSOR BETTE HANRAHAN, Assistant Professor of Education, has been awarded a Canada Council Scholarship for doctoral studies at Boston.

PROFESSOR R. G. BOYD, Department of Political Science, is editing a new volume on Issues in Global Politics for The Free Press, New York, with Professor Ole Holsti of Duke University and Professor Charles Pentland of Queen's University.

PAUL MUIR, a third year Saint Mary's student, won the \$75.00 prize for the best student paper presented at a two-day conference on physics held at Dalhousie University in February under the sponsorship of the Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences. His paper was entitled *Plasma Studies in Gas-filled Tubes*.

SUZANNE PELHAM and MICHAEL BUTLER, 1976 graduates of Saint Mary's, were awarded French Government scholarships and have spent the past year studying in France. Mrs. Pelham studied at the University of Nice, and Mr. Butler in Grenoble.

JOHN JONES, well known ice-maker at Saint Mary's University, has recently retired. Rumor has it that he will be setting up a skate-sharpening shop in Dartmouth.

## PAPERS PRESENTED

PROFESSOR HERMANN F. SCHWIND, Assistant Professor of Business Administration — "Generalizability of the JDI Scale to Canadian Respondents" — Canadian Association of Administrative Science, Fredericton, N.B., June 6.

DR. GOPAL KILAMBI, Post-doctoral research fellow in the Department of Astronomy — "Variable Star Photometry in NGC 6530" — Canadian Astronomical Society Meeting, London, Ontario, May 25-27.

DR. G. WELCH, Assistant Professor of Astronomy — "The Ultra-violet Energy Distribution of Giant Early-Type Galaxies" — Canadian Astronomical Society Meeting, London, in May.

DR. A. FARRELL, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages — "A Late Spanish Survival of the Seven Sages: *Historia de los siete sabios de Roma*, Madrid, 1859" — The Annual Convention of the Modern Language Association in New York — December 1976. The paper was based on research conducted in Europe the previous year and funded by a Canada Council grant.

DR. D. H. DAVIES, Associate Professor of Chemistry, (with Dr. E. R. Hayes) presented two papers at the First International Conference of Chitin/Chitosan in Boston in April: "Characterization of Chitosan I. Thermo-reversible Chitosan Gels", and "Characterization of Chitosan II. The Determination of the Degree of Acetylation of Chitosan and Chitin".

DR. D. L. DuPUY, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, (with D. Forbes) — "UBV Photometry of Young Cluster NGC 6604" — Canadian Astronomical Society Meeting, London, Ontario, in May.

DR. G. F. MITCHELL, Associate Professor of Physics — "Interstellar Molecule Abundance from Gas Phase Reactions" — Canadian Astronomical Society Meeting, London, in May.

## PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED

HERMANN, F. SCHWIND, Assistant Professor of Business Administration — "Attitudes of American and European Managers Toward Japanese" — American Academy of Management meeting in Orlando, Florida, August 15.

"Some Evidence against the Convergence Hypothesis" — Annual Meeting of the Academy of International Business in Orlando, Florida, August 19.

DR. G. BADAWI, Associate Professor of Business Administration, will address a Plenary Session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Social Scientists in Indianapolis, in July.

DR. D. VAN DYER, Lecturer in Engineering, will present a paper (with S. K. Malhotra) — "Computer Analysis and Design on Built-Up Timer Columns" at the International Conference on Computer Applications in Thailand in August.

R. G. BOYD, Professor of Political Science — "China's Foreign Policy" — 5th Leverhulme Conference on China at the University of Hong Kong, December 12-18, 1977.

## BOOK PUBLISHED

DR. J. K. CHADWICK JONES, Professor of Psychology — "Social Exchange Theory: Its Structure and Influence in Social Psychology" — Academic Press, London and New York, 1976.

## EVERYONE HAS A 'CALLING'

Dr. Michael MacMillan, Dean of Education, was guest speaker at the 1977 graduation ceremonies of the Dartmouth Regional Vocational School.

In his remarks, he expressed the view that everyone has a 'calling' — that everyone has one thing they do better than most people around them. He urged the graduates to find their particular calling and to "do your own thing within the acceptable boundaries of your chosen career."

He observed that it has become fashionable in some quarters to criticize the work ethic and pointed out that "opportunities for self expression in career and individual development are still limited only to the extent that one lacks imagination and diligence."

"Meaningful work structures our personalities," he said, "and can be a central contributing factor to our spiritual, physical and emotional growth and health."

Dr. MacMillan advised students to seize opportunities for growth, advancement and development but to keep things clearly in perspective, to keep their thinking straight and to consider 'people' first in their future endeavours.

### Faculty members on Sabbatical Leave — 1977-78

#### Arts

Dr. C. J. Byrne, English  
Professor A. T. Seaman, English  
Dr. K. Tudor, English  
Dr. S. Bobr-Tylingo, History  
Dr. R. H. Cameron, History  
Dr. R. C. Marshall, Philosophy  
Dr. Emero Stiegman, Religious Studies  
Dr. R. Cosper, Sociology  
Dr. Linda Ruffman, Sociology

#### Education

Dr. B. Davis, Education  
Dr. F. Dockrill, Education

#### Commerce

Dr. V. Baydar, Business Administration  
Dr. D. E. Connelly, Business Administration  
Dr. S. Pendse, Business Administration  
Dr. Z. Qureshi, Business Administration

#### Science

Mrs. H. Bobr-Tylingo, Biology  
Dr. C. A. R. de Albuquerque, Geology  
Dr. D. Murty, Physics  
Dr. J. Darley, Psychology

## TEXTBOOKS ON TAPE WILL CONTINUE

The continuation of the text books on tape project to aid handicapped students and others in the community has been made the responsibility of the Patrick Power Library.

Backed by a grant from the Secretary of State, the project was started last year by two blind students on campus. Its objective was to record text books on tape to assist students whose sight is impaired and others with temporary or permanent handicaps that affect their ability to read a book.

Many prominent citizens have participated as volunteer readers. The books they have recorded will become part of the Community Tape Resource Library and will eventually be available to other universities and libraries across the Country.

Students Terry Green and Wayne Huskins will continue to work with the project. Government funding has not been renewed.

## SMU FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

DR. C. C. BIGELOW, Dean of Science — "The Thermal Denaturation of Bovine Cardiac G-Actin" — *The Canadian Journal of Biochemistry*, Vol. 55, (1977). (co-authored with C. C. Contaxis and C. G. Zarkadas).

DR. J. K. CHADWICK-JONES, Professor of Psychology — "Identite sociale des acadiens de la Nouvelle Ecosse" — *Proceedings of the XXIst International Congress of Psychology*, Paris, 1976.

"The Development of a Theory of Social Exchange" — *Proceedings of the XXIst International Congress of Psychology*, Paris, 1976.

"Absence from Work and Job Satisfaction" — *Journal of Applied Psychology*, Vol. 61, 1976. (co-authored with C. A. Brown and N. Nicholson).

"The Debate Between Michel Plon and Morton Deutsch: Some Related Comments" — *European Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. 6, 1976.

"Absence from Work and Personal Characteristics" — *Journal of Applied Psychology*, February 1977. (co-authored with C. A. Brown and N. Nicholson).

DR. B. M. KAPOOR, Associate Professor of Biology — "Further Observations on the Chromosome Mophology of Some Solidago Species" — *Cytologia*, Vol. 42, 1977.

DR. I. LENZER, Associate Professor of Psychology — "Effects of 2, 5 — Dimethoxy-4-Methylamphetamine (DOM, STP) on Successive Sensory Discrimination Behaviour Maintained by Electrical Stimulation of the Brain Reinforcement in the Rat" — *Psychological Reports*, Vol. 38, 1976 (co-authored with John H. Vincent).

DR. W. P. LONC, Associate Professor of Physics — "Low Frequency Dielectric Constant of beta-rhombohedral Boron" — *Journal of Less Common Metals*, vol 47, 1976.

"Light Operated Millisecond Timers" — *American Journal of Physics*, vol. 44, 1976.

DR. G. F. MITCHELL, Associate Professor of Physics, and DR. J. L. GINSBURG, Associate Professor of Chemistry — "Fourier Analysis of Steady-State Reaction Schemes for Interstellar Molecules" — *The Astrophysical Journal*, 1976 (co-authored with P. J. Kuntz). Also — "The Formation of Molecules in Diffuse Interstellar Clouds" — *The Astrophysical Journal*, 1977 (co-authored with P. J. Kuntz).

DR. G. F. MITCHELL, Associate Professor of Physics — "Methane in Dense Interstellar Clouds" — *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 1977.

DR. D. S. MURTY, Professor of Physics, and P. JAGAM — "Determination of Trace Quantities of Silicon in High-Purity Zirconium" — *Analytica Chimica Acta*, Vol. 87, 1976.

DR. A. ROJO, Professor of Biology — "Osteology of the Argentinian Hake" — *Boletin 219*, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, Madrid, Spain, Feb. 1977.

"Relative Growth of Otoliths as an Identifying Factor for Cod Stocks in the Northwest Atlantic" — *Investigacion Pesquera*, 1977 (Periodical of the Spanish Research Council).

DR. PETER BOYLE, Associate Professor of Engineering — "Design of Thick Walled Cylinders: Towards a Geometric Optimum" — *The Journal of the Canadian Society of Mechanical Engineers*, Vol. 4 No. 1.

## PROJECT S.E.A.R.C.H.

"Project S.E.A.R.C.H." is the designation given to a Special Educational Assistance and Resource Centre for the Handicapped in operation at Saint Mary's University. It is funded with a \$10,000 grant from the federal government's Young Canada Works' program.

The project is designed to provide a counselling and information service for students entering a post-secondary institution in the Maritimes, and places special emphasis on the needs of physically handicapped students and their adjustment to university life.

Services include special assistance with selecting

courses, using library facilities, living in residence, and using educational aids for the handicapped.

The program which will be in operation throughout the summer will also evaluate the accessibility of post-secondary institutions for physically handicapped students.

Shown working in the SEARCH office on campus are Barry Abbott (Arts), Sandy Smith (Science), Ron Alley (Arts) — Coordinator of the project, Dan Johnson (1977 Arts Graduate) and Stephen Young (Arts-Honors Sociology).



## COMMONWEALTH FELLOWSHIP, 1978.

The Council of St. John's College, Cambridge, invites applications for a Commonwealth Fellowship for the year 1978-79. The Fellowship, which is offered annually, is intended to afford to a scholar, who is a citizen of an overseas Commonwealth country or of the United Kingdom and on leave of absence from an overseas Commonwealth University, the opportunity to pursue his own study and research as a member of a Collegiate Society and to make contacts with scholars in Great Britain. It is intended for scholars holding academic posts, irrespective of seniority, and not for men still working for post-graduate degrees. Candidates who have held University posts, including Visiting Fellowships, in the United Kingdom in the five years immediately preceding the academical year 1978-79 will not be considered.

The Fellowship entitles the holder to a room in College free of rent if he should require it, and to the other rights and privileges of a resident Fellow together with an honorarium at the rate of £500 a year. Election is made for one year. While it is expected that the Fellow will wish to spend the greater part of his time in Cambridge, he will not be restricted by definite rules of residence.

The College Council proposes to make the election in March 1978. The academical year at Cambridge begins on 1 October and the Commonwealth Fellow will be expected to enter upon the Fellowship as soon

after that date as is convenient and not later than April 1979.

Application for the Fellowship should be made to the Master, St. John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP, to reach him not later than 15 January 1978 and should be accompanied by the candidate's full name, the date and place of his birth, his present appointment, his previous career, his qualifications, his plans and the approximate date at which he would propose to come into residence, and by the names and addresses of not more than three persons acquainted with the candidate, to whom the Council, if they wish, may refer.

Testimonials should not be sent.

## COMMONWEALTH LIST AVAILABLE

"List of University Institutions in the Commonwealth" (21st Edition) is now available from The Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London, England, WC1H 0PF. Up to 6 copies may be obtained free of charge. There will be a charge for 7 or more copies.

In addition to full postal addresses, the List gives the personal names of the executive heads of universities and of the officer at each to whom general enquiries should be addressed. It should be of practical use to those keeping international mailing lists, to admissions officers and others interested in universities abroad. 297 institutions are listed.

### Dr. Booth continued

"Reading, writing and calculation are lost arts, the schools teach sexpractice, optimum drug selection, television viewing and the higher mathematics of button pushing and knob turning.

"Abundant energy has modified the Canadian, to say nothing of the World, climate to a uniform 20°C, the biologists have eliminated the mosquito, and the doctors have eliminated death except for those who wish it.

"At their work-places, the emancipated 'persons' lounge comfortably watching the T.V. screen and occasionally punching a button to indicate to the controlling automation their 'interactive participation'.

"Of course, inter-stellar travel has been perfected and, at a tender age, and in a state of suspended animation, excess children are shipped off to colonize the remainder of our Galaxy, inter-galactic travel is almost perfected, and all is well with man who can now finally forget the tiresome population explosion.

"The scientists and technologists have designed self maintaining and self-reproducing machines so that industry does not really need mankind, likewise computers are producing those original thoughts which were at one time the flowers of human civilization. The same machines naturally produce new music and visual art.

"What then do the universities do in this earthly Eden? A good question, when CAL enables everyone to get an education from the T.V. screen. Probably the Universities could offer four things: group interaction — but for what purpose? Instruction in those subjects which need extensive equipment — pottery, piano playing and physics? The true emergence of the Social Sciences — incitement to revolution to overthrow the system? Practical training for the psychologists and psychiatrists who will be in even greater demand than they are today?

"As the film draws to its close, we see humanity doped with hedonistic enjoyment, gazing into a sun-filled

future and fade out to music of Mendelsohn's Midsummer Night's Dream from which the arranger has thoughtfully removed Bottom's hee-haws!

"So we come to scenario number two, in which to paraphrase Sir Winston Churchill, I can offer you only Blood, Sweat, Toil and Tears. Unfortunately, I believe this version to be much nearer to the truth than the one which I have just presented."

In scenario number 2, Dr. Booth set a gloomy picture of world developments as he sees them over the next 200 years. He described as the most alarming problem that of world population which he said, at the present rate of increase (1.9% per annum) will double in approximately 37 years. He considered the factors which could operate to level off population growth as:

(1) *inadequate food supplies* — "... food shortages are already becoming apparent even in the affluent societies of the North American continent."

(2) *inadequate energy*. "... an important factor in population limitation because much of that portion of the world's surface which is populated at the present time is made habitable by the extensive use of energy."

Referring to the role of the academic as one component in developing an energy policy, Dr. Booth said:

"I believe that we as academics must direct our attention to the development of the optimum instructional techniques. Here again, I believe that the computer is central to this operation. In the very near future, every home will have a micro-computer. Already, it happens that almost every home has one or more of the small electronic computers which are becoming common in schools. An immediately forthcoming development is the attachment of these micro-computers to a regular telephone system. As soon as this is done, recognizing that almost every home has a television set, instructional technology can take over much of the educational process.

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"Some of you may think that this is dehumanizing. However, in an age in which, as I have suggested to you, ability to travel out of one's local area is likely to be restricted, it could well be that the progress of education and the development of human knowledge will depend on a system of this type. The energy requirements of the micro-computer and the network of which it could become a part are minimal and will have no effect on world energy balance on the time scale which I have suggested."

"The idea of computer-aided instruction is not new, and in fact, in a number of places in Canada, to say nothing of the United States, CAI is already in operation. In the Canadian north with our synchronous orbit satellite communication system, CAI may provide in the very near future a solution to the problem of bringing high-grade education to people in those of our remote communities which are not served by roads or by adequate air transport and which do not have appropriate schools.

"My belief is that the present educational system, involving a class taught by a teacher or a professor, is almost the optimally inefficient method of purveying instruction. The professor or the teacher are constrained to aim at some hypothetical 'mean' student in the class; they will thus be unintelligible to one-half of the class and boring to the other half. This, of course, is an overstatement. However, what is more important is that the professor will be boring to that small proportion of the class who are in the superior category and who might really have something to contribute to society.

"The advantage of computer-aided instruction is that each student is treated as an individual. He is continually monitored on an individual basis and proceeds at his own rate. He is not constrained by the stupidity of his classmates, nor by the crass stupidity of a system which maintains that because a child is thirteen years of age and achieves the second highest place in the Mathematical Olympiad in Ontario, he may not receive a prize because he is not in the appropriate class of the school system! This, I may say, is something which actually happened a few weeks ago. With restrictions of this sort, it is perhaps not surprising that Canada has produced only two Nobel Prize winners, the most recent of whom received his education not in Canada but in Europe."

(3) *restricted travel.* "I very much doubt whether people will be dashing about in motor cars, high-power or otherwise, 50 years from now. The result of this will be to produce crowded local environments and my psychologist friends have demonstrated (admittedly by experiments on rats) that crowded conditions produce internal dissent. This, in turn, produces violence and thus a reduction in population growth to a stabilization within conditions which, while deplorable by our present standards, at least are capable of sustaining their particular level of population. An argument on the lines that 'after all, these experiments were conducted with rats and not with human beings' does not seem to me to have much substance. A look at the violence which occurs when North American and other cities become over-crowded suggests that there is very little difference at the basic level between the human race and a colony of experimental rats."

(4) *inadequate governmental systems.* "... both as a human being and as an academic of some experience, most regrettably I have come to the conclusion that democracy consists of the survival of the fittest. ... The politician of the present day has a low potential for societal planning and an enormously high potential for self-survival. Looking at both provincial and federal legislatures over a number of years and at people occupying positions within those legislatures suggests to me that they would be unable to maintain the standard of living to which they believe they are entitled by any honest and productive form of toil."

"At an Ottawa meeting recently, in response to my complaint that the present Government has no energy policy, a representative said that this did not matter because any energy policy would be wrong as the Government had no reliable data on which to base one. In any case, it did not matter because one could 'trust the politicians of the time when the energy problem had become acute to do the right thing and solve the problem for humanity'. The magnitude of the stupidity revealed by these remarks is, to me at least, almost unbelievable. I need comment no further on it. It is interesting to note that where political activity and enthusiasm exist at the present time is in the area of social welfare, the modern equivalent of the bread and circuses of the Romans and an influence which is destroying the western world."

(5) *discrimination of present day society against the intelligent and the energetic.* "I noticed recently in the Toronto Globe and Mail advertisements for posts at \$25,000 per annum for psychologists to look after the mentally sub-normal in segregated schools. The same thing happens in my own microcosm of Thunder Bay. When I suggest that it might be more appropriate to have special teachers and small classes for the mentally superior in our school system, I am blandly told that we cannot afford it — that the bright can look after themselves. This attitude appalls me, which is irrelevant; what is relevant, however, is that it is destroying our societal potential for survival."

## DR. ANDREW BOOTH ADDRESS TO A.U.C.C.

(6) *unionization.* "This is the ultimate step in the descent to an anthill society. As can be seen from an inspection of the behaviour of all forms of society in which unionization has become rampant, the end result is a collapse of society. Unions discriminate against the self-reliant and superior members of the community. They encourage loud-mouthed fanatics, and they remove the competitive element without which man would never have risen to whatever his current position is perceived to be. In case anyone has any misapprehensions about what I mean, I might end this Jeremiad by suggesting that academic unions are even worse than those in the field of organized labour since the academic who agrees to unionization has obviously not thought out the ultimate consequences for society. He may, of course, have decided that unionization is in his own interest — something which I would personally dispute."

(7) *the possibility of global nuclear war.* "The effect of this would be to precipitate the immediate return to a dark age. On the other hand, if the holocaust occurs quickly enough, say within the next decade, man's future may be saved. Why? Because the elimination of the present waste society would conserve our natural resources and reduce the world population to a fraction of its present numbers. The result would be that 500-1,000 years hence mankind could have another chance of emerging from technological barbarism.

This remark may seem obscure, and I will attempt to clarify it. As things are going now, we are at the end of the last golden age when we have exhausted our energy reserves, denuded our forests, squandered our mineral resources and left them defiling the environment on auto-wreckers' yards, and hopelessly polluted our lakes and seas. The men who emerge from that, slowly induced, dark age will lack the elementary resources to start the upward climb to renewed technological civilization."

Dr. Booth suggested the time scale on which these events might take place could be within the next 20 to 50 years. He then stated that he believed that socialization and the welfare state will cause the collapse of western society within the next 10 to 20 years.

He spoke of several components in a possible solution to the problems outlined and summarized his remarks by suggesting that we need four things:

- 1) "a consistent plan for a no-growth economic situation — something which economists and politicians abhor but which we are in now whether we like it or not and in which the scenario which I have presented will undoubtedly become the norm.
- 2) "We should give no support to groups who will not effectively control their populations. This applies not only within Canada, but more particularly outside.
- 3) "We must educate the population of Canada for the leisure which a no-growth society with high technology can produce, and also to accept the notion of a planned society in which wild self-interest does not prevail over sober reason.
- 4) "For the ultimate development of the human race, we must devise a means of education directed at maximizing the potential of the brilliant and creative. We must not waste our resources in generating "bird" or "gut" courses for those who cannot profit from a rigorous course of instruction, but who nevertheless must be awarded the patent of a degree. One possible suggestion on these lines might be that universities receive a fee and issue immediately a diploma to all students who wish to study subjects of zero intellectual content and who do not have the ability to enter any other university class which involves study at an appropriate level. These people could then go to work or enter immediately on the hobo existence which many of them seem to desire, and so will not clutter up the university scene with their undesirable presence."

"Finally, a word or so on my view of the future of Canada, a country which I adopted with high enthusiasm after leaving the Socialist sterility of the United Kingdom a number of years ago but which seems rapidly to be pursuing the path of disaster which the country of my birth has already espoused. First, of course, I must say that at the present time, Canada has an extremely dim future unless our political leaders place Canada first. It is preposterous that we should be talking about exporting our natural resources to the United States only to re-import them with a high value added tax in the form of someone else's technology. Never let it be forgotten that, at the present time, we have the largest per-capita debt of any of the western societies. We also, by the way, have the worst labour record."

Among the protective measures that should be taken in Canada, Dr. Booth said there should be a sensible control of immigration policy.

"At the moment, I note that we may not import professors if Canadians are available, but whilst I sympathize, of course, with the general principle of making jobs available to Canadians, I cannot reconcile this Federal Government policy with their policy of allowing foreign union organizers to immigrate into the country to disrupt our essential services. Academics may spend a certain amount of time in what appears to the uninitiated to be unprofitable intellectual conversation, but they make a fundamental contribution to the progress of human knowledge. I do not believe that union organizers contribute anything other than dissent to society."

Referring to predicted problems on the university scene in the 80s, Dr. Booth said various solutions have been proposed or implied.

"My personal solution has been that of attrition, redistribution of resources when possible, and the implementation of the notion that the university is a community of scholars, each of whom owes an allegiance to his colleagues in the group. Thus, for example, if the physicists are in eclipse while the foresters are doing well, it is for the latter group to endure some hardship to support the former against the time when the situation may be reversed.

"On the global scale, this is more difficult. My Board of Governors has, of course, considered the whole question of the validity of tenure and of mass terminations for financial cause when and if this cause becomes operative. Even faculty have not been impervious to the problems. In a number of the union documents which I have seen, and in some of the discussions which my own faculty have had, I notice that provision is made for financial termination, usually on the basis of last in, first out.

"One of the more pleasant proposed solutions to the problem has been that of early retirement. On the university scene, as I know from personal experience, this has proved singularly unattractive, and the ill-considered suggestion that it works in the Federal Civil Service obviously does not take account of the fact that in the Federal Civil Service an indexed pension scheme is available. Certainly most of my colleagues and I would be delighted to accept early retirement with a fully cost-of-living indexed pension. In countries where general indexing is the rule, such as the U.K., the result has been financial disaster. To quote a personal example, a senior civil servant of my acquaintance, who retired in the United Kingdom over 12 years ago, now receives as a pension nearly three times the salary that he was receiving on retirement. It is hardly surprising that the country is either bankrupt or nearly approaching it. Academic pension schemes certainly cannot afford this type of largesse and therefore, the early retirement notion is probably unworkable on a large scale.

"An extension of my redistribution scheme which might prove valid, at least in a province well endowed with universities like Ontario, would be to decree that no new faculty hirings be made until transfers from one institution to another have taken care of surpluses of faculty where these exist. Direction is always an unpopular word. It could, however, be tempered by the suggestion that it is not direction but an offer. One need not accept the offer, but in the event one does not, then one's initial job is in jeopardy. Some arguments against this policy are that it would probably apply to the most junior members of staff rather than the most senior ones, and that after all, termination in union contracts often works in the same way, so what is new? The serious objection to this means of correcting the system anomalies is that it discriminates against young scholars.

"Governments, both at the Federal and Provincial level, talk glibly about restricting the number of new Ph.D.s produced on the grounds that the market for these people will not be there. Personally, I am astonished that no one has risen to this bait. If ever I heard an infringement of the elementary principles of human rights, this is it. Surely it is the right of all young people to obtain the education which their intellect makes them capable of absorbing. Of course, one must accept that, under present conditions, universities probably do not need the young Ph.D.s as faculty members. This, however, assumes that the demographic projections are right — something which I do not necessarily accept.

"In any case, the argument is fallacious for a different reason. I have tried to indicate in my previous remarks that for Canada to survive, we need to develop self-sufficiency in high technology areas of processing of our natural resources. Thus, with a sensible policy of investment in Canada's own future, our young scholars could be used to develop our national economy. As an engineer and physicist, I naturally think of the economy in terms of high technology secondary industry. However, our economy embraces many more things — the creative arts as a prime example. Such a positive policy is what we have a right to expect from government. I think that one of the prime objectives of the universities in the immediate future is to make their voice heard in favour of this fundamental liberty and of the even more fundamental requirement of national survival."