



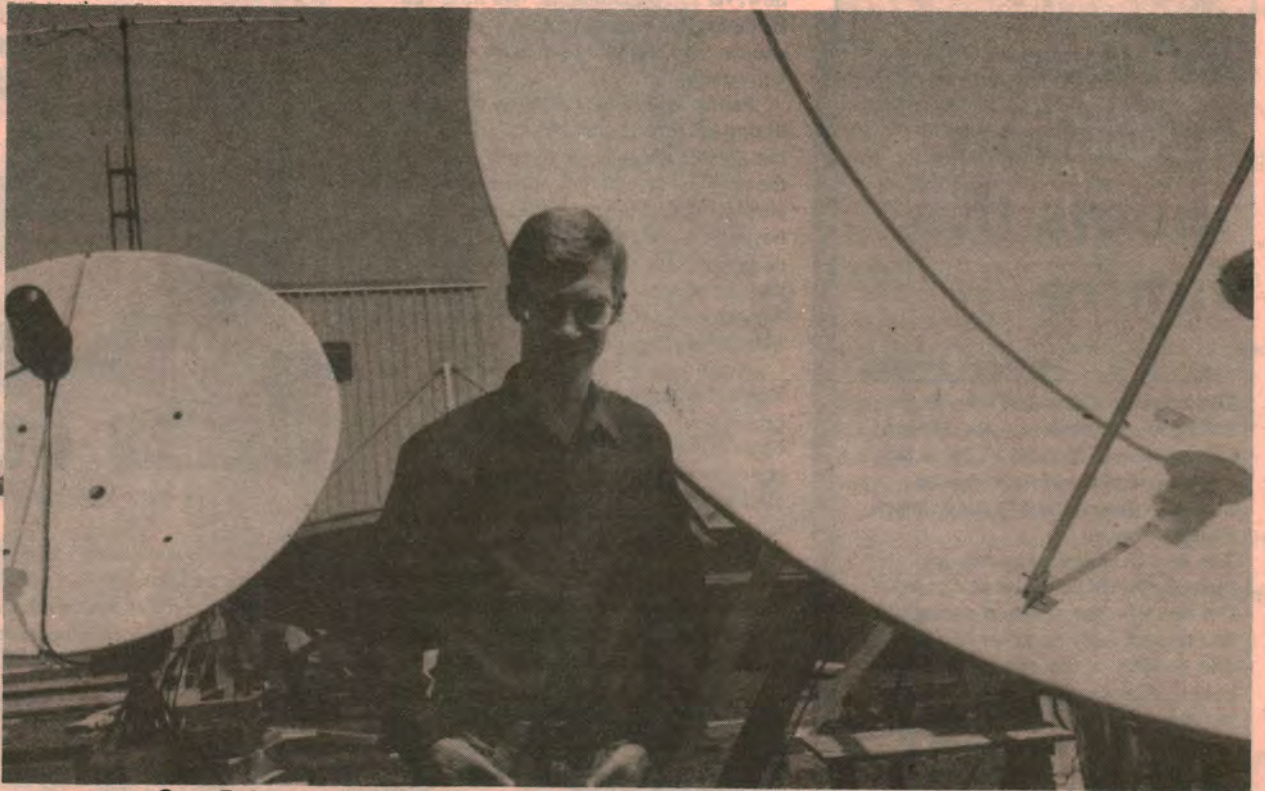
# Saint Mary's Times

Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
July, 1990 • Volume 19 • Number 8

'Batwoman'  
rides  
again



By day she keeps Physical Plant under control, but the real Ellen Bergin wears leather and rides a motorcycle in the fight against blindness. Page 11



Greg Roberts with Saint Mary's satellite dish on the roof of the McNally Building.

## Saint Mary's satellite dish scoops NASA 'scope

Amateur astronomer uses Saint Mary's equipment to eavesdrop on NASA satellites

by Melanie Nolan

Long hours spent staring at a TV screen, first on the roof of McNally, then in the Language Learning Centre, finally paid off. The images were out on USERNET, and the phone calls and requests were flooding in each day.

For Greg Roberts, a graduate mechanical engineering student at the Technical University of Nova Scotia, tracking NASA satellite transmissions is a hobby - a hobby that has led him to become known by NASA staff and astronomy scholars and buffs around the world. Using satellite equipment set up by Saint Mary's Physics professor Father William Lonc, information from NASA's computer network, his own ingenuity and Dalhousie's graphics software, Roberts was able to record the first images seen by the Hubble Telescope and distribute them worldwide— before NASA.

"It all began last summer," explains Roberts. "I thought it would be interesting to videotape whatever came off NASA's satellites of the Voyager in its approach to Neptune, so I called them and asked if I could eavesdrop. They said yes, and gave me computer access."

With three NASA computer accounts from which to cull information about launch schedules, satellite locations and transmission schedules, Roberts was all set - except he needed a satellite dish, TV and VCR. He approached local television stations, only to find their prices more than a little too steep. Determined to go ahead with his project, he was eventually put on to Father Lonc, who was pleased to get him access to Saint Mary's equipment.

He quickly became addicted to star-gazing, and spent endless hours at odd times of the day in the cramped booth on McNally's roof, watching NASA transmissions. He admits: "Most of the time it's pretty boring, but when big things are happening, it gets pretty exciting... it's worth the wait."

The next big event was the launch of the Hubble Telescope by the shuttle Discovery this April. The Hubble, now in permanent orbit, is the first telescope to be placed outside Earth's atmosphere. With the Hubble, scientists expect to see objects ten times farther away and 100 times fainter than can be seen from ground telescopes— things that have never been seen and perhaps never dreamed of before. Roberts didn't want to miss the first images seen by

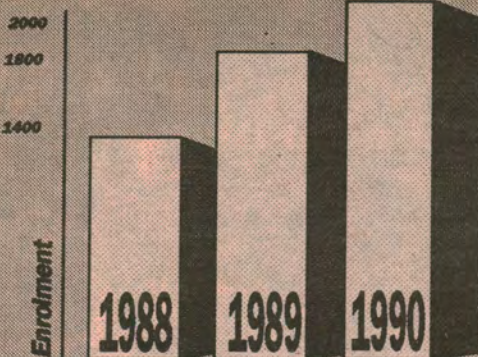
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This article was written before the technical difficulties being experienced with the Hubble Telescope were announced. The fact that scientists have discovered flaws in the two main lenses of the Hubble in no way diminishes the achievement of Greg Roberts, featured in this article.

### Greg's Galactic Gallery



Top to bottom: Galaxy photographed by Hubble Telescope; Jupiter, volcano on Triton, a moon of Neptune and Neptune itself.



## Summer school enrolments soar

Last year saw record summer school enrolments at Saint Mary's— 400 more students enrolled in 1989 than in the previous summer, a phenomenon attributed somewhat to strikes at Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent during the 1988-89 academic year. But it appears the phenomenon may be a trend. Enrolments in Summer Session I topped 2,000— up 200 from last year. Second session enrolments are just as healthy. These figures include on-campus and extension courses, but exclude non-credit and personal and professional development courses.

Margaret Anne Bennett, Acting Assistant Director of Continuing Education, says it is difficult to pin down the reason for the unexpected increase. She suspects it has a lot to do with the balanced program Saint Mary's offers, and the efforts Saint Mary's, Mount Saint Vincent and Dalhousie make to avoid duplicating each others' courses. She also points to certain trends increasing the overall demand for summer school.

"There's more pressure on students to get on with their programs and get out there on the job market, because the competition is so stiff," Bennett explains. It is particularly useful for mature and part-time students to be able to accelerate their programs in this way. And, in some cases, full-time students who take three or four courses while working part-time during the regular school year, need summer school to catch up.

Bennett says she sees high summer school enrolments as a continuing trend. Nonetheless, she says "we must continue to examine our programs closely, to make certain they are meeting the needs of our students and the community. We can't just assume enrolments will keep rising. We have to keep improving."



# Father Mills to leave Saint Mary's

by Melanie Nolan

After 14 years of tending to the spiritual needs of the Saint Mary's community, Father John Mills is taking his leave and returning to the life of a parish priest. He is leaving Saint Mary's on July 25, to join the parishioners of St. Elizabeth Seton in Lower Sackville.

## Returns to life as a parish priest

Although his skills are oriented towards young adults, and he's no expert on pot luck suppers, he looks forward to the slight change of pace: "Hopefully parish life won't go as late as campus life!"

Father Mills will miss Saint Mary's, however. In particular, he will miss "the freshness and vitality of each freshman class" and the personal feeling that pervades the University.

Father Mills has seen many changes during his time at Saint Mary's. "The most remarkable changes are the obvious ones like the physical size of the campus, the increased enrolment, and the proliferation of programs beyond the core subjects," he says. One thing that hasn't changed, however, is the number of students using the Chaplaincy Service — Sunday evening Mass at Canadian Martyrs is almost invariably packed.

According to Student Services Director Keith Hotchkiss, "Father John raised the profile of chaplaincy on campus...most obviously by the 600 to 700 kids who consistently showed up at Sunday Mass." Hotchkiss adds that Father Mills made the Chaplaincy an exciting group for those students involved as assistants. "He had a way of generating enthusiasm among the students, and he helped keep Saint Mary's connection to the Christian tradition healthy."

Father Mills feels it is very important that



Father John Mills

Saint Mary's continue its commitment to the Christian tradition. "The trend is away from being a Roman Catholic institution," he says. This doesn't bother him, because he says it gives students a broader view of the world to

be in contact with people from many denominations. "My only concern would be losing the Christian tradition."

Father Mills continues: "In our Charter, we give precedence to the Christian tradition. This is unique. We feel that the wholeness of a person does not include only the mental, physical and emotional, but the spiritual as well, and we provide the services necessary to tend to all these needs." Father Mills stresses that at Saint Mary's, spiritual guidance is not imposed, but freely available to those who seek it, and adds that he has always been happy to refer students of other denominations to the appropriate clergy.

Father Mills' receptiveness to other Christian denominations and individual needs reflects a growing trend in the Catholic Church. "One of the challenges facing the Roman Catholic priesthood these days is learning to be more approachable, and to form a true Christian community rather than a mere institutional model," he says. "We have to become more flexible, without alienating those who want to continue practicing the older traditions. We need to recognize and be sensitive to people's individuality... We can't change our moral stance, but we can change our approach." Father Mills concludes: "God is present in many things going on."

Father Mills will be succeeded in his role as Chaplain by Father Brian Duggan, a Halifax-native most recently a parish priest in Sheet Harbour.

## Where tradition meets the future

by Chuck Bridges

*There isn't a Canadian who does not have an opinion on the Meech Lake Accord. If there is, he or she hasn't been interviewed by the media or questioned by an opinion-polling firm.*

*The fact that everyone has an opinion shows the success of what the country has endured during the spring and early summer of 1990. The politics of the efforts by the Prime Minister and the manoeuvrings of the anti-Meech Lake crowd forced Canadians to take a look and listen to what was being said. We were cajoled and then slapped into facing what could become of Canada if the Accord was passed or allowed to die. The Accord debate laid bare the machinations of politics for Canadians to see, examine and judge. Each side in the debate will have names to call the other. The opponents are "shocked" at this and that tactic of the Conservative government. The Tories are "outraged" and "saddened". Now that the June 23 deadline has passed, there are calls for a period of national healing and understanding. Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says a decade is a suitable length of time to wait. Others want a shorter cooling-off period. What takes place in Quebec and on the Prairies will more than likely dictate the length of that period. We do have time, because the economy has not collapsed nor has the world turned away from us.*

*The roller coaster ride of emotions during the last three months was something more than a political fight or an effort to place Quebec among the provinces as a partner. It was one of the most exciting periods of Canadian history. It will be textbook material soon. It will be political science "how-not-to" material. It shows that in a democracy one person can make a difference. If you have any doubt, just ask people what they think of Elijah Harper. He should become a role model for politicians who have trouble making up their minds and sticking to their decisions. It will form the basis of the next national election campaign. Perhaps most importantly is it is now a rallying point of conversation in beer taverns and corporate boardrooms across Canada.*

*There is something exhilarating about standing on the edge, making the decision and then living with it. As just about every politician has said, Canadians are a conciliatory people. The next time we will have a solution, and it will be fair to our fellow Canadians across the country, including Manitoba and Quebec. Meech Lake did not weaken Canada...it has awakened us and strengthened the country.*



## Participact!

About 130 members of faculty and staff hit the track on Friday 1 June to walk/run their mile for Canada Fitweek — calories burned were quickly replaced at a barbeque following the event.

## Council chops funds for campus radio

Students weren't listening, says council president

The sounds of Radio Saint Mary's, CFSM, will no longer be heard through the student centre and residence cafeterias. The 1989-90 student council voted to stop funding the on-campus station, a decision upheld by a subcommittee of the incoming council.

Ian Morrison, 1990-91 Student Council President and a former CFSM manager, believes the decision is a sound one. "Council was pumping \$15,000 into CFSM each year," he says. "This doesn't seem like a fair distribution of funds, when there are only about 50 students involved in CFSM, compared to the several hundred students involved in other societies, like Arts or Commerce." Each of these societies receives approximately \$250 from council each year.

Apart from the financial reasons for withdrawing support from the radio station, Morrison cites another obvious reason: students weren't listening.

"For the past few years, the premise for operating the station was to go FM. Everyone's energies were focused on the FM

proposal," Morrison says. "As a result, day-to-day operations slid. The quality of the signal declined, there wasn't enough marketing, and students weren't listening."

With the rejection by the CRTC of CFSM's FM application in March, it was apparent there was no reason to continue, says Morrison. "The students don't want to fund the station as it is, and the costs of going FM, even if the CRTC had not rejected the proposal, would have been prohibitive."

Rather than letting radio die on campus altogether, the new council has submitted a recommendation to the Radio Saint Mary's Board of Directors that CFSM be restructured into a radio club.

"Working at CFSM provided good hands-on experience for the students who worked there," explains Morrison. "We would still like students to have this opportunity within the context of a student society. Interested students could learn a lot by hooking up with professionals in the local radio and television industry."

## Times

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# V-P leaves university with mixed feelings

## Takes up similar post in Los Angeles

by Anne West

Despite a move to what sounds like the perfect job in the perfect climate, Dr. Joseph Jabbar, who will shortly become Vice-President (Academic and Research) of Loyola Marymount College in Los Angeles, says "The decision was very painful."

He finds it hard to leave Saint Mary's at this critical time, when government funding cutbacks are putting more and more pressure on institutions to raise money through capital campaigns and fees. Dr. Jabbar, however, remembers an earlier period of stress and the way in which the institution survived and grew through it. He came to Saint Mary's in 1971 when the Jesuit Order had just relinquished control of the university to the province. "The transition period was a very difficult one," he says. "All of a sudden we have an institution which was run by the Jesuits become a public institution... The institution really needed to establish a new sense of direction." How did the University cope? "It was a turbulent and tumultuous period," says Dr. Jabbar. "It was to the credit of everybody on the faculty, staff and administration that we stuck together and decided that the only way to survive was to work together and co-operate."

Dr. Jabbar believes, "When you put commitment, drive and a sense of community together you really have a formidable force to reckon with. I think this is what makes Saint Mary's an invincible institution." He also believes, "Working together, having some commitment, having some purpose for the institution will help us again, not only to survive the crisis of budgetary cutbacks and rationalization, but will give us the elan to emerge from it triumphant as a major post-secondary institution in this area."

"The next five years do not augur well for university finances," says Dr. Jabbar, but his advice to Saint Mary's is to "continue to speak out and tell government and the private sector that post-secondary education is really the only place where Canada can invest without feeling that it is taking a risk." He adds, "In this modern world of technological competitiveness, we need not only skills to cope, but also a very good education, so that technology won't run us amok and cause all sorts of problems that we may come to regret in the future."

Saint Mary's has changed in Dr. Jabbar's 19 years. In 1971 there were not more than 1500 students, while today full and part-time enrolment exceed 7,000 and non-credit and summer courses bring the number even higher. Dr. Jabbar says, "Last year we put between ten and eleven thousand students through this institution."

### Saint Mary's has changed

In that period more than size has changed at Saint Mary's. Dr. Jabbar says, "We have also grown in stature. The size of the University has made us a formidable force to reckon with. We are doing a lot of new things in terms of academic programs." He is proud of the eight graduate programs which have been added to a full range of undergraduate programs, and of interdisciplinary programs like Atlantic Canada Studies and International Development Studies. He also points to such international commitments as the Asian Studies Program, which lead to the establishment of the China Program at Saint Mary's, the exchange with Shandong Teachers University and the new exchange program with Hokkaido University of Education, in Japan.

### A Californian future!

Loyola Marymount, says Dr. Jabbar, has many similarities to Saint Mary's. It is a Jesuit run institution, with undergraduate enrolment pegged at 4,100 undergraduates. It has 1,100 students in its law school and a further 1,200 in graduate programs. Other similarities include the division of the student body between men and women. At



Dr. Joseph Jabbar with his daughter Mary and his son Michael at the reception held to say goodbye to him 12 June

## Fond farewells

A few comments on Dr. Jabbar's departure culled from the reception held in his honor 12 June.

- **Archbishop James Hayes (Chancellor):** "We know that you are being called to higher things and in this we wish you well and assure you of our affection and the support of our prayers."
- **Edward J. Flinn, QC (Chairman, Board of Governors):** "I have come to know Joe Jabbar as one very deeply attached to Saint Mary's... Saint Mary's is a better place because you were here."
- **Dr. J. Colin Dodds (Dean of Commerce):** "Speaking on behalf of the four deans, you have commanded respect and we have enjoyed working with you."
- **Kevin Cleary (Secretary to Senate):** "I have it on good authority that the power failure was not the result of the shredder working overtime in your office."
- **Ian Morrison, (President, SMUSA):** "I first knew Dr. Jabbar as my professor in international law. We thought because he was Academic Vice-President he would be far too busy to worry about assignments. That was not quite the case."
- **Joan Brown Hicks (Chairperson, International Education Centre):** "We could always call on you for support for community education."
- **Guy Noël, (Vice-President Administration):** "I know you think you have, over the years, got away with things in the budget. When you have finally left I will let you know how we manipulated your budget."
- **Dr. Kenneth L. Ozmon (President):** "Joe, we won't forget you!"

both institutions women make up 54 per cent and men 46 per cent.

One difference, however, is that Loyola Marymount has a thriving faculty of fine arts. It is also a wealthy institution. Dr. Jabbar explains "Not long ago one lady decided that she was pleased with Loyola Marymount and...gave them a cheque for \$40 million."

That sort of thing rarely happens in Canada, because, as Dr. Jabbar says, "In Canada universities are publicly funded and you do not have...a tradition of giving to and supporting private institutions." He believes, however, "We might be coming around to this tradition, because the percentage that government is giving has been going down."

### Challenges in store

What challenges will Dr. Jabbar be facing in his new job? "One of the major questions I will have to deal with," he says, "is what should be the role of Loyola Marymount in terms of its contribution to the education of the Hispanic population, the black community and the Asian community in Los Angeles." He explains that the school system in Los Angeles currently contains 54 per cent of non-whites and it is predicted that by the year 2010 whites will be a minority in

California. "My challenge will be to make sure the institution is responsive to the needs of the Hispanic, black and Asian populations." Another challenge that Dr. Jabbar will face is not so different from Saint Mary's. "Although Loyola Marymount is basically an undergraduate institution," he says, "I must make sure that there is always a balance between commitment to teaching and commitment to research. I must make sure that faculty members are committed to both and not to one to the exclusion of the other."

Dr. Jabbar's wife Nancy, who teaches social anthropology at Dalhousie University, will also work at Loyola Marymount. She will teach there and head up the university's new women's studies program. Dr. Jabbar says "She is going to have carte blanche to promote that program and make sure the right courses are offered. The money is available to make it one of the best." The Jabbar's children, Michael and Mary, are also excited about the move because they have many relatives in California. "Nancy's parents are looking forward to having their grandchildren around and I have an assortment of cousins and brothers who live in the area," says Dr. Jabbar.

## Cautious budget reinforces fiscal responsibility

On June 11, 1990, the Board of Governors passed the Operating and Capital Budget for the coming fiscal year. The total budget is \$31,592,000. In operations, it is a "stay put" budget. The various facilities and departments will, in most cases, be dealing with the same budgets as last year and, in a very few cases, minimal increases. The budget increase over last year comes from staffing and contractual commitments. "The Budget Committee, in preparing this budget, was faced with very difficult decisions where legitimate budget requests exceeded the limited financial resources available," says President Kenneth L. Ozmon. As it stands, there is a \$500,000 deficit forecast for this fiscal year. Whether or not there is a deficit depends on several factors, including enrolment. Admissions to the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Education were closed on June 1 - physical constraints play a major role in determining the number of students we can admit. The operating budget includes increases in tuition and residence fees. Tuitions fees are increasing by 9.5 per cent, which will see students paying \$1,950 a year. This puts Saint Mary's University in the middle, in terms of what its sister universities charge their students. There are a number of capital projects which will be undertaken this year. A substantial renovation, started last summer, will continue through this summer in the residences. The Times will have a special report on the renovations in the September edition.

## Amateur astronomer scoops NASA

From page 1

this trailblazing piece of technology.

By this time he was off the roof and installed in a more comfortable booth in the Language Learning Centre in the McNally Building. He taped the images received from the satellite in the same way he taped the Voyager images. His footage includes the Discovery's launch, "with no commercials... you could hear everything the controllers and astronauts were saying to each other," as well as the first picture taken by the telescope, which was of a new galaxy.

Then he had an idea. "I thought I should take the images to the public... the Hubble is a \$1.5 billion investment... people should see the results," Roberts explains. To do this, he took his videotapes to Dalhousie's computer centre, where he digitized the images. "I sent 24 images out on the USERNET network and within two days more than 800 network users from around the world... Japan, Europe, Australia, the States, including all the NASA outlets... accessed the information." And requests for the disks—up to 1,000 a week—keep coming in.

The people at NASA weren't upset that Roberts released the images before they had a chance to. On the contrary, they were interested to learn about his method, which is different from theirs, and to see his images. So long as he just gives the information away, NASA won't mind, he says. "But if I ever try to sell any of their images, they'd scramble the signal and shut me out so fast..." says Roberts, in a tone leaving no doubt he'd ever sacrifice his viewing privileges for money.

But, says Roberts, with a self-effacing shrug, "Anyone with a backyard satellite dish and VCR could do what I do. It's not that difficult a procedure... it just requires a lot of patience and perseverance."



# New director will help define Saint Mary's

"Universities are already competing for additional funding, and in the future they will also be competing for students and faculty members. It is my job to help Saint Mary's cope with the present and plan for the future," says Judith Murray, the University's newly appointed Director of Institutional Research and Planning.

Although it has existed in the United States since the 60s, institutional research is relatively new to Canadian universities. Right now in the Atlantic Provinces only three other universities, Mount Saint Vincent, Dalhousie and Memorial, have such positions.

What is institutional research? "It is a decision support function. It is concerned with management research, policy analysis and planning in higher education," says Murray. By this she means that through the collection, analysis and interpretation of internal and external information, she will assist the University in making decisions and planning for the future. A major focus for institutional research is comparing one institution to another.

"Governments are looking for greater accountability from universities and since universities are dependent on them for funding, there is no choice for institutions but to respond to government requests for information," says Judith. The way in which government money is allocated to universities in Nova Scotia has recently changed and



Judith Murray

Judith will be responsible for monitoring and reviewing the new system to ensure Saint Mary's gets its fair share of the available funding.

The government is also trying to rationalize higher education in Nova Scotia. The first step in this process was the

Institutional Role and Planned Capacity Statements prepared last year by all Nova Scotia universities for the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Committee.

"This is only the beginning," says Murray, "and it will be my job to assist Saint Mary's in making the best case it can in its attempts to define its uniqueness and establish a niche within the proposed 'rationalized' system."

"This is a new office for Saint Mary's," she adds, "and many of its responsibilities will evolve over time." For starters she will take over compilation of the annual Fact Book and she foresees that her office will spend much of its first year "establishing the core of information which is required to support decision making and planning at Saint Mary's."

Murray's background is in Psychology and she has a BSc (Honors) from Dalhousie and an MA from Mount Saint Vincent. Asked why a psychologist would get into this sort of work, she explains of her Dalhousie training "Research skills are something you acquire in that program because of its experimental focus." Her studies at the Mount included educational psychology and measurement as well as statistics and research methods and she also took a graduate class in industrial and organizational psychology at Saint Mary's. She adds, "My research interests have always focused on the process of decision making."

# Dal grad students work with Saint Mary's profs

Three graduate science students registered at Dalhousie are doing their research projects under the supervision of Saint Mary's professors.

Master's student Mike Clerk and PhD student Craig Sturge are both working with Chemistry professor Mike Zaworotko, while PhD student Marcus Merrin is working with Chemistry professor Keith Vaughan.

This is not an entirely new thing, according to Dean of Science Dr. William Jones, who says that in the past there have been other Dalhousie grad students working under Saint Mary's professors in the Biology Department.

Dr. Jones views these arrangements, which are made at an individual rather than an institutional level, as very positive. "It's a good way for the two universities to cooperate," he says. "It gives faculty members here the chance to work with graduate students, and it gives Dal more students."

Because Saint Mary's is primarily an undergraduate institution, there is not a lot of financial support for graduate students available. Individual faculty members, however, frequently have substantial research grants from which they are willing to draw salaries for their research assistants. While there is heavy emphasis placed on providing undergraduate students with research opportunities at Saint Mary's, professors sometimes require the experience of a grad student in their lab. This doesn't take anything away from the undergrads, says Dr. Jones, since it gives them the chance to learn by working with Master's and PhD students.

Dr. Jones hopes this situation will continue, since it provides faculty members with needed support, while raising the profile of research at Saint Mary's.

"It also helps faculty members acquire funding from granting councils," says Dr. Jones, noting there is a question on Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) funding application forms about how many graduate students the applicant supports.

# Geography graduates at work

by Dr. Hugh Millward

How can a geography degree be put to use after graduation? In a surprising number of ways, according to a recent graduate follow-up survey by Saint Mary's geography department. The survey was initiated to help faculty members gain feedback on the quality and utility of their programs. It also provides information which current and prospective students will find useful when planning their studies.

Saint Mary's has the largest geography program in the Maritimes. At the time the questionnaire was mailed (May 1989), the department had graduated 209 students over a 15-year period. Replies were received from 98 of these students. The respondents formed a fair cross-section in terms of graduation year, course concentration, and degree type.

Six months after graduation, only seven percent were looking for work. Nearly half the sample had paid work (48 percent), many had entered further studies (40 percent), and some were engaged in unpaid pursuits such as travelling or child-rearing. At the present time (six years after graduation, for the median respondent), the vast majority have paid work, some are continuing their education, and a few are either unemployed or engaged in unpaid activity.

Six of ten graduates undertook further education some time after graduating, underlining the fact that a general BA provides little direct job training. The most typical post-graduate degree was the Bachelor of Education. About half those entering the teaching field also went on to get master's degrees in education. Eleven percent of graduates entered post-graduate studies in geography, urban planning or environmental studies, while 12 per cent entered bachelor's or diploma programs in geography-related technical fields such as cartography, remote sensing and planning. A healthy proportion of the sample went into unrelated fields such as commerce, divinity and police studies.

How many graduates use their geographic skills in the work place? From information on job titles and employers, 35 per cent of those in paid work have positions for which geography training is important and directly applicable. Of "geographic" positions, the most typical is secondary school teacher (16 per cent). Next is urban



Geography students six months after graduation

and regional planning (11 per cent).

Two-thirds of graduates work in "non-geographic" positions, mostly in managerial,

professional or skilled technical positions in the private sector. Job titles include chartered accountant, chemical analyst, leasing manager, journalist, personnel manager, medical archivist and assistant bank manager. At least two have started their own companies.

The majority of graduates rated the Saint Mary's program as very good (44 per cent) or good (50 per cent). Even though most graduates do not make direct use of their geography training, 72 per cent said they would "definitely" or "probably" choose to major in geography again. This suggests that graduates (and employers) realize the value of a quality liberal education, and recognize that the primary intent of a degree is not job training.



Successful science graduates (L to R) Robert VandenHoogen, Rhona Lindsay, June Allison and Rodney Snooks

# Graduates win NSERC scholarships

Five recent Saint Mary's graduates have received \$14,000 a year scholarships from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) to allow them to do post-graduate work in their chosen fields. These scholarships are renewable for four years.

Rhona Lindsay, who graduated with honors in Mathematics and a minor in Chemistry and was the winner of this year's Science Medal, will use her scholarship to study applied mathematics at Waterloo next year. June Allison who graduated with double honors in Chemistry and Biology, has not yet decided how she will use her scholarship and must submit her thesis later this year in order to secure it. She is currently working at Dalhousie with Dr. Bruce Grindley of the Chemistry department.

Robert VandenHoogen who graduated with double honors in Mathematics and Physics will move on to Dalhousie, where he will work towards a Master's degree. Rodney Snooks of Dartmouth, who graduated with double honors in Chemistry and Mathematics will go to the University of British Columbia in September to do a Master's in Physical Chemistry. He is interested in the new field of muonium chemistry which is being explored at UBC. Robert Curwen, who graduated with a BA (Honors) in Psychology has deferred his grant for a year while he recoups his finances by doing some marketing for Air Nova. In September 1991 he plans to start post-graduate work in clinical psychology, particularly in brain research.



# Trains, planes and... computers

by Melanie Nolan

Paper airplanes, Lego trains, cardboard contraptions, umbrellas, shampoo...these aren't exactly items that jump out and yell COMPUTER! Not unless you're Larry Hughes.

For Computing Science professor Dr. Hughes, these unassuming objects represent a way of getting through to his students. "Computer science is abstract," he says. "Computers operate in millionths of a second, yet they can store millions of pieces of information. Such a scale of magnitude is difficult to grasp, and even the concept of what a program does is abstract. We are used to dealing in the concrete, so I try to make things concrete."

That's where paper airplanes and the like come in.

To process information requires a set of instructions, explains Dr. Hughes, stressing that the final product is only as good as the instructions. To get this across, he starts the term by handing each of his first year students a piece of paper and a detailed set of instructions. If they follow carefully, they will end up with a plane that flies. There are spin-off benefits as well: "It breaks the ice, and people realize they are learning something right off the bat...that machines are actually simple. It's all part of the game of teaching."

Eventually he turns it around, and gets the students to write instructions for him - for example, how to open an umbrella. "They could just tell me to open it, I suppose, but what I want to get across is the idea of successive refinement...I want step-by-step instructions, even for such a simple task." He explains that computers don't have innate intelligence like people, and require finely detailed instructions. He pulls out a shampoo bottle, and reads: "'Wet hair, lather, rinse. Repeat if desired.' Seems stupid to us, but this is what the computer needs to perform a function properly." In this manner, students learn the groundwork for writing computer programs.

In his higher level classes, Dr. Hughes breaks out the Lego to make his point: "I have a 'Lego Network' to show students in my Data Communications class how messages move through a computer network when the machines get very far apart."

The most recent addition to his Lego set? Train tracks! Dr. Hughes received a grant from the University's Quality of Teaching Committee to buy the tracks, and will use them to demonstrate the three types of operations computers carry out.

The simplest operation a computer does is sequential, which Dr. Hughes illustrates with a straight piece of track. "The computer

Or how to open an umbrella and learn to program



Larry Hughes demonstrates a loop structure with his Lego train set.

performs a task at each station," he says, "then keeps right on going in a straight line."

A more complicated operation involves a decision on the part of the computer. Dr. Hughes illustrates this concept using switches in the Lego track. If something is true, the train goes one way; if it is false, it goes the other. In the third operation, the computer does functions within a loop, then decides whether or not to stay in the loop. For this, he uses a circular piece of track with exits.

According to Dr. Hughes, "Anything can be made difficult. Conversely, anything can be made easy, even if it's complicated." He strives to make the complex simple, and "avoid having people think computers are magic. And if you can inject some humour into the lesson, and laugh about it, it makes it that much easier."

## People

• Elizabeth Chard, Registrar, was elected to the Board of Governors of Sport Nova Scotia at its Annual General Meeting in May. Ms. Chard will serve a two-year term with the non-profit sport-governing body.

• Dr. Larry Hughes, Mathematics and Computing Science, recently presented two papers. The first, entitled "The Use of Hypermedia in Distance Education", he presented to the 3rd Guelph Conference on Computer Mediated Communications, University of Guelph, 15 May 1990 (with Sandy Scott). He presented the second, "A Multicast Address Recognition Processor", at the 15th Biennial Symposium on Communications, Queen's University, 4 June 1990 (with Abdul Bakbak).

• Two people have been appointed to the Saint Mary's Canada/China Language and Cultural Program's Centre in Beijing, China. Ann Curry, formerly National Co-ordinator of the Program's in-Canada activities, will assume the position of CCLC Canadian Director, External Affairs, with overall responsibility for Saint Mary's efforts in China. Dr. Robert Courchène will be taking over as CCLC Canadian Director, Internal Affairs, with responsibility for all facets of the language programs at the Centre. Heidi Taylor, formerly Assistant to the National Co-ordinator, will replace Curry as National Co-ordinator.

## Publications

Dr. Paul Bowles, Economics

"Inflation and Economic Reform in China", *International Journal of Development Banking*, July 1990 (forthcoming).

(with F. MacPhail), "Nucleus Estates in Sulawesi: A Lifeline for Smallholders?", *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, (forthcoming).

Dr. Douglas Day, Geography

"The St. Pierre and Miquelon Maritime Boundary Case: Origin, Issues, Implications" in C. Grundy-Warr (Ed.) *International Boundaries and Boundary Conflict-Resolution*, University of Durham, England, 1990, pp. 151-174.

"The St. Pierre and Miquelon Maritime Boundary", *Boundary Briefing Series*, International Boundaries Research Unit, University of Durham, England: May 1990.

## Irish Chair holder wins post-doctoral fellowship in Belfast

Dr. Pádraig Ó Siadhail, who has been the holder of the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies for the past three years, will spend next year doing research at Queen's University of Belfast.

He has won a major fellowship to do post-doctoral research on Piaras Béaslaí, who lived from 1883 to 1965 and during his lifetime filled the roles of politician, language activist, gunman and dramatist.

Béaslaí, who was born in Liverpool, took part in the 1916 uprising and acted as director of publicity for the Irish Republican Army, before becoming a major general in the Irish Free Army.

He later became a playwright. Dr. Ó Siadhail, who is the second holder of the Chair of Irish Studies, is working on a biography of Béaslaí.

## University of Athabasca

# Chemistry prof to be Alberta Dean

Dr. Kate Mailer is leaving Saint Mary's in September to become the first Dean of Science at Athabasca University in Athabasca, Alberta. Mailer, who came to Saint Mary's as an assistant professor of Chemistry in 1981, and was Acting Dean in 1988, will take up her new position in November.

Athabasca University was founded just 20 years ago. Until now it has had a combined dean of arts and science, but expansion and the creation of new programs is giving Mailer her job. She says, "This year they are introducing a post-RN Bachelor of Nursing degree, and in 1991, the change from a two-year science program to a four-year BSc program will begin."

Of her new job Mailer says, "I am very excited. The University has good programs and is well respected by the academic community in Alberta. It is a chance to leave my imprint on a new program."

Dr. Mailer's research is into the biochemistry of oxygen, particularly its toxic effects. She intends to continue with her research despite the heavy load of administration she will face at Athabasca, and hopes to do so by maintaining her existing collaboration with colleagues in several research institutions.



Dr. Kate Mailer

## Three new additions to department Faculty of Education expands horizons

September 1990 will see the addition of three new people to the Faculty of Education.

Dr. Terry Piper and Dr. David Piper, a married couple hailing from the University of Calgary, are both specialists in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL). Their extensive research background in TESL and applied linguistics has earned each a national and international reputation.

"There is a great demand for people who are skilled in TESL, within Canada and internationally," says Dean of Education Dr. Roger Barnsley. "We're looking not only at Canadians who want to teach English as a

second language to immigrants. We're looking at people from other countries coming to Saint Mary's to learn these skills, who will then return to their own countries to teach English." Dr. Barnsley adds that, with the addition of two such highly-esteemed TESL instructors to the faculty, Saint Mary's will be regarded a leader in the field.

The couple will teach courses offered under the Masters of Education program in Curriculum and Instruction.

The third addition to the faculty is Dr. Bob Sargeant, who is a specialist in international education. He will teach a course in global

education and provide leadership in this area. A native of Nova Scotia, Dr. Sargeant has 10 years overseas experience, and has spent the last five years at the University of Swaziland in Africa, serving as Dean of Education since 1988.

According to Dr. Barnsley, Dr. Sargeant's experience and contacts will prove invaluable in strengthening Saint Mary's ties with other countries and developing nations. It has been a long-time goal of the Faculty of Education to add this sort of international dimension to its programming.



# PROFILES OF EIGHT WOMEN

# Summer school

## Nelsey Aldebot (Dominican Republic)

Nelsey teaches English at the University of Santo Domingo. She teaches students who are studying languages as a career and also education students who will teach English in high schools. She says, "The university is the only public one in the country, so we get low income students." These students face many problems. "Our economic condition right now is very difficult. We have a very high inflation rate and students have to work, so their time for study is little."

Describing the struggles of her students she says, "I teach Saturday classes to students who work all week. My education students work as teachers to make their living. They teach morning and afternoon and at night they are exhausted. I have to be so interesting, otherwise they fall asleep."

Nelsey also works with a women's health collective, which she describes as "A group of women that work with women's groups to raise consciousness about their bodies, their health and their sexuality."

Women in the Dominican Republic face numerous problems, many resulting from its economic crisis. Nelsey says, "Our living conditions are unbearable and women take the heavy load for men. Women have to work, take care of the family, have to make ends meet with whatever money they have." She adds, "We have water supply problems, so women have to carry water. We have energy problems and sometimes go more than half a day without electricity."

Along with inflation the country suffers from high unemployment. Although this affects both men and women, Nelsey believes the women bear the heaviest burden. She says, "The woman has to take the load of being a psychologist to her husband to prevent him from going into depression. She must make ends meet and feed hungry children. We have a high rate of children going out to beg on the streets."

Nelsey describes the informal sector of the economy by which women try to overcome these difficulties. "They sew, cook for other people, take part in the lottery business...and sell their bodies in prostitution to make a living for their children." She explains that even very young women move into the cities and sell their bodies so they can send money to the grandmothers or aunts who are looking after their children. Other women go abroad to work in factories or as domestic workers or prostitutes, and send home their earnings.

Looking at the situation of women in her country, Nelsey says "Part of our job is to help women control their lives...We have been trained by the different institutions in society, family, church, school, that we have a second place in society. Men are trained to see themselves as having first place." She says there is a lot of violence in her culture, and as the economic situation gets worse, the violence gets worse.

Although progress is being made, with more women involved in the political struggle, and more studying at university, Nelsey says "We are still second class citizens." She does not have much faith in political parties, which she says use promises of support for their struggles to win women's votes at election time, then do nothing. "In reality," she says, "only when women take the task of changing their lives into their own hands will there be a difference."

Nelsey came to Saint Mary's to attend the Summer Institute because, "I am interested in getting more knowledge in women's studies because I am working in the women and health collective. It will help me do a better job. I am interested in doing research about the situation of women in my country and need to improve my skills, so that the work I do can be based on research findings."



Nelsey Aldebot

## Asfia Duza (Bangladesh)

Asfia Duza, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh, is trying to tackle a multitude of women's problems in her country. Not only is she involved in developing two new women's studies courses at her university, she is also involved in grassroots organizations like the National Council for Women's Welfare, Concerned Women for Family Planning and Women for Women, a research and study group.

More than 50 per cent of the population of Bangladesh languishes in poverty, says Asfia, and the rapid population growth in that country means

landlessness is becoming an increasingly grave problem. To make matters worse, the country is plagued with political instability and frequent natural disasters. All this impacts the lives of women.



Asfia Duza

Women are getting more and more involved in the development process, mostly to help mitigate their poverty, says Asfia. "They used to just be working in the household, but now they are working as labourers in agriculture and industry. But their contributions are not officially recognized."

Her goal is to get women into the mainstream, as participants in and beneficiaries of the development process. "Right now we have a Minister of Women's Affairs, who is a woman, but we don't want women's issues in this basket only...they should be included in all sectors," Asfia says.

Her research interest is how women's changing role affects relationships between men and women. "I want to know how men and women view this changing role, and how it impacts division of labour in the household and women's decision-making power."

Even though Bangladesh is a Moslem country with a long-standing patriarchal tradition, Asfia says most men accept women's increased participation outside the home, and only a small fundamentalist faction resists the change.

The country has made progress, but there's still much work to be done, stresses Asfia. "Only 16 per cent of women are literate...they're not equipped to solve their problems. We've got to find ways to increase education, training and employment opportunities for women. The rural, illiterate women need support. They need to be organized. I want to organize the women and make them aware of their potential."

Asfia also wants to see the dowry system eliminated. "I want women to realize it is a system that devalues them," she says. "Most of the wife-beating in the country is dowry-related...by husbands angry because the dowry is too small or doesn't get paid...he takes it out on the woman."

She says she is gratified by the opportunities and many ideas she has gained from the Institute. "I've been able to collect a lot of resource material, and have become aware of some new issues."

## Minnie Letcher (Canada)

Minnie Letcher, a native Canadian and member of the Dene Nation, has markedly different research concerns than the other Institute women interviewed by the Times. Rather than fight tradition, Minnie wants to record and thus preserve the traditions of her Dene people for posterity.

The Dene, a confederation of 27 native bands in the Northwest Territories, are still largely hunter-gatherers, says Minnie, and family roles tend to be traditional. She is interested in how the Dene women feel

## Likhapha Mbatha (Lesotho)

Likhapha Mbatha lives in a unique country. Lesotho, is an independent nation completely contained within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. And while the people of Lesotho live under the ideal of One Nation, One Language for which their black neighbours in South Africa are striving, their lives are far from problem-free. Many of these problems are related to gender rather than race.

Likhapha, a graduate of the National University of Lesotho law school, has taken it upon herself to promote legal awareness among women in Lesotho, and is

currently national co-ordinator of a research project which is studying the law and how it affects the lives of women in southern Africa. Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique are also involved in the project, which aims to influence governments to make legal reforms to improve the lives of women.

At present, says Likhapha, life is very hard for the women of Lesotho. "Lesotho cannot employ its people," she says, "so the men go to work in the mines in South Africa. The women are doing everything at home...agriculture, animal husbandry...to oversee the production of food in the country." Meanwhile, in South Africa, "many men forget their family responsibilities." The families sometimes never see the men, or their earnings, again.

"There is a law in Lesotho that says each spouse should support each other and the children. This is not happening in practice," says Likhapha. "One thing our project is looking into is whether or not women's knowledge of this law would empower them to fight for their rights."

Unfortunately, says Likhapha, many men don't respect this law, and refuse to pay maintenance to their wives and families even when the courts have ordered them to. To complicate matters, if a man isn't working, he can't pay even if he wants to, and sending him to jail does not solve the problem.

There are many other women's issues to be addressed in Lesotho and other countries in southern Africa. Likhapha cites two examples: most women in Lesotho get no maternity benefits, and lose their eligibility for pension as soon as they marry.

Likhapha says she will take many ideas and skills she has gained from the summer institute back to the people in her project. "I want to help women in my country appreciate their position...empower them. This program (Summer Institute on Gender and Development) is a way to help empower women."



Likhapha Mbatha

## Saint Mary's and the World



## Barbara Yen (Malaysia)

As a medical social worker in the emergency department of the hospital in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Barbara Yen became increasingly concerned as case after case of family violence was reported to her. Her concern deepened when she noticed that abused wives frequently abused or neglected their children. Out of her concern grew activism.

Barbara is now a member of a women's advocacy group that lobbies tirelessly to change Malaysian law as it relates to women. "We must work on issue after issue," she says. "We started with violence, and after three years, managed to get the rape laws changed."

She explains that not only did they get the definition of rape changed to include forms of sexual abuse other than intercourse, but they had it changed to include men as potential victims. Furthermore, they had the minimum sentence for rape raised to five years. "Previously it was only one year...even for very gross forms of rape, even perpetrated against children." She adds that caning was included in the sentence, but this was against the wishes of the women who do not condone violence for any purpose.

The group has also had the Evidence Act, which required that a woman's past sexual history be put on trial, repealed. And they had the definition of statutory rape changed from 14 years and over to 16 years and over, because "in 1986 it was so bad that 58 per cent of reported rape cases were of girls under 14...and most cases are not reported."

She says there is support for their cause among politicians and the judiciary because of the public outcry in response to a rash of child rape/murders. "The police are more sympathetic now, too. They've formed a special women's police squad, so that only female officers deal with rape victims." She feels this is the only way victims will get the necessary sympathy and support, and adds, "The RCMP came in and helped train the special force."

There is opposition to the women's movement in Malaysia, however. "The men feel threatened," Barbara explains. There is also a growing fundamentalist movement among the Malay population (there are two other ethnic groups in Malaysia: Chinese and indigenous). "The women are more veiled than before. They cannot bare their neck, arms or ankles...the sin is on the woman who excites a man."

Barbara's group's next target is domestic



Minnie Letcher

about their role, how they see themselves compared to other Canadian women, and how the Dene men view the women's role, she says. "With education, many Dene people will likely move beyond the traditional roles." She is a living example. With a BA from Mount Saint Vincent and a degree in Social Work from Dalhousie, she is highly-educated and works as a social worker among her people. But those who lack education, "have only the traditional roles and skills to rely upon for survival," Minnie points out.

Minnie feels that at the moment, the Dene people are living history. She explains that many bands are very remote, and continue to carve their day-to-day existence out

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# WOMEN WORKING FOR CHANGE

# Model for the world

**F**OR THE third summer in a row women from around the world came to Saint Mary's to learn the research skills which sent them back to their homes better equipped to work for the improvement of the lives of their sisters.

This year 22 women from 13 different countries took part in the Third Summer Institute on Gender and Development, which is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In their own countries they work in universities, government programs and development projects, or as journalists and teachers. Their interests range from education and empowerment, through health and violence

to employment and environmental issues. The group also includes native Canadian women who are working in the field of development for their people.

The Institute, which counts for a full credit at the graduate or honors level, focuses on the development of research skills and each participant undertook a research project during the course.

This year Dr. Martha MacDonald of the Economics Department and Dr. Jane Parpart of Dalhousie University were co-directors of the Institute. Other members of the course team were Professor Fiona MacPhail, Dr. Jo-Anne Fiske and Dr. Cecilia Ng. Daphne Tucker was co-ordinator.

## Salome Nyoni (Zimbabwe)

As a principal secretary responsible for the status of women in Zimbabwe, Salome is a senior member of the establishment of her country. She is proud of the steps the government of Zimbabwe has taken to improve women's lot since the country became independent in 1980.

Describing the situation before independence, Salome says, "Before 1980 women were considered minors...they could not contract for anything they wanted done...They either had to go to their fathers, husbands, brothers, or even a stranger. If they wanted to collect a parcel from the post office, they had to bring a man to say who they were."

Salome explains that women played an important role in the struggle for freedom in her country, and by doing so proved that they were entitled to be treated as responsible citizens.

When the new government took office, it lost no time in

introducing far reaching changes to the status of women.

Within a very short time they joined men in becoming full citizens at the age of 18 and they were granted the vote. A department

of women's affairs was set up and a law passed which forced men to pay maintenance. Laws were also passed to prevent discrimination on the basis of sex and to make equal pay for equal work mandatory.

In time maternity leave was legislated and a minimum wage law. Salome says, "This is beneficial to women, who are still mostly found in the lower income area." In addition, the country is working towards the provision of creches and play centres to help working mothers.

Another basic step was to make education free. Salome says, "In the past there was a tendency among parents to favour the education of boys because of the economics involved." Now the numbers of boys and girls in school are almost equal, she reports, and there is less tendency for girls to have to concentrate on home economics. In the teachers colleges, says Salome, "Women are trained to teach building, metal work...the choice is for them."

Women's health is a concern. Zimbabwe's goal is to ensure that health care for all is attained by the year 2,000. More medical clinics to reduce the necessity for walking long distances in search of health care is a government priority, as is the development of roads and water supplies.

There are still few women at the decision making level in Zimbabwe. "Even in the public service women still predominantly occupy the lower levels, because they joined in very late," says Salome. They still need a lot of training to prepare them to cope with the demands of working in the private sector. Among older women literacy is still a major problem also.

Although educational opportunities for women have grown enormously, Salome says, "this is not matched by employment opportunities." The government is working to broaden the informal sector to make sure work is available for young people. This is particularly important for girls, she says, "so that they do not get frustrated or find themselves having to comply with the demands of early marriage because they have nothing else to do."

Salome herself took an education course after majoring in history at university. She became a teacher, then a lecturer in teachers' colleges. After rising to be vice-principal of the largest teachers college in Zimbabwe, she became head of the Status of Women program of the new government. She says, "I have been privileged through the sacrifice of my parents to make sure I got education. I look at this as a national investment that was made in me and for that reason I would like to make sure that many women in my country benefit from the investment that was made in me."



Salome Nyoni

## Sergia Baldos (Philippines)

As head of the "Women in Development" unit at the University of the Philippines, Sergia is a one-woman program set up to undertake the enormous task of promoting research into ways women can solve their economic problems. Also within her mandate is the task of spreading the results of this research across the Philippines and other small Pacific nations.

Sergia has a BSc in Agriculture, and a Master's in Soil Science, and worked for a number of years as an information specialist in the field of agriculture. When she was asked to take on her present job and move into the field of community development, she says, "I took it as a challenge and realized that it is about time I went out and helped other people."

Women in the Philippines are more fortunate than those of some of the other countries represented at the Institute. "Women have a higher status in our country," says Sergia. "We do not experience the subordination of women. The family head is the man, but in reality...it is the woman that has most of the decision making. We keep the purse of the family, so we keep the resources."

In the Philippines the main problem faced by men and women alike is poverty. The purpose of Sergia's program is to develop an informal economy by finding ways in which rural women can augment the family income. She says, "Many research studies have found that additional income from women improves the quality of life for the family." However, Sergia is not happy calling her unit "Women in Development." She says, "Men and women

(must) realize that our problem is economic crisis and poverty...and that is not only a problem of women but of men and women.

After being involved in a 5-year CIDA project on this subject in the Philippines, Sergia is now writing research proposals for income generating activities. She is studying such activities as coconut processing, food processing, soap making, and paper and charcoal making. In addition, she is looking at ways of using crop residues.

She explains that third world countries recognize that this informal sector of the economy is a very important one that can bridge the gap between poverty and an acceptable standard of living.

Sergia spent time last year at the University of Guelph in Ontario beginning to study research methods and finds the Summer Institute a valuable experience. "I find it very useful because I did not have a background in social sciences," she says. "Last year...I learned the basic issues...this year I learned to interact with people, to get basic theories about development and women and history as a whole."

Like all the participants, Sergia says it has been, "very useful meeting the other women. You learn that the problems in your country are the same as problems in other countries and maybe worldwide."



Sergia Baldos

violence — a much more difficult quarry, since the government doesn't recognize it as a

problem. For example, the law doesn't recognize that a husband who forces himself on his wife is raping her. "It is not illegal," she says. "Wives are seen as possessions who should obey their husbands."

The research proposal Barbara worked on at the Institute relates to domestic violence. "I want to look into what way various religious, cultural and social ideologies legitimize wife-battering." She stresses that domestic violence is a universal problem, crossing all national, cultural and economic boundaries. She sees, however, that poverty, a huge problem in her country, can make the situation worse.

Her group continues to be ambitious, in spite of many obstacles, and has formulated a National Policy on Women and submitted a Women's Manifesto to the government.

About the Institute, she says, "It has taught me to be more conscious of broader gender issues, and has shown me alternative research methods...It was a way to share perspectives, problems and solutions."

## Thais Corral (Brazil)

After working in the field of public administration for 22 years, Thais spent five years in Italy and during that time decided to become a journalist. In this role she works to help women gain knowledge and self-confidence. She is one of a network of journalists in Latin America who in 1986 formed a news agency specializing in women's feature stories. The stories are distributed in 87 countries. Thais says, "We write from a women's perspective about the new roles women are gaining in society... we are trying to empower women to obtain their basic



Thais Corral

needs."

Although in Brazil middle class women live under quite good conditions, Thais says the poor, who make up 75 per cent of the population, have no human rights because health services and education

are bad and land reform is urgently needed. Seventy five per cent of those who are in the work force earn less than minimum wage. She says, "ninety per cent of the land is owned by five per cent of the population," and adds, "The majority of the Brazilian population is very threatened."

Thais is particularly concerned about the manipulation of women through modern reproductive technology. She is helping to organize an international conference in Brazil in 1991 about the impact of these technologies. The conference, known as REDEH, is sponsored by the Portuguese Network in Defence of the Human Species.

Under discussion at the conference will be population control, genetic engineering and the whole range of scientific and medical crimes committed against women. Thais is concerned about the manipulation of women through abortion and birth control in countries where much of the population is not well educated. She explains that in some countries birth control is frowned on and

abortion forbidden because larger population is wanted, while in others they are encouraged because population control is required. She says, "in some countries abortion is being used for eugenic purposes... women have to reproduce more than they are doing now, and other countries are pushing for abortion."

She is particularly concerned about Norplant, a hormone contraception drug which is being tested on women in Brazil. This drug which is implanted in a women's arm and is intended to last five years, has terrible side effects, in some cases causing women to bleed continuously. Thais says, "women are told that it is given out free in Sweden and the United States. They are not told that in those countries it is only taken in very specific conditions with very good medical care."

Thais is concerned that development already taking place in her country is destroying much of its cultural heritage. She says, "of all the Indians that were there, only 200,000 are left." She adds, "Sixty per cent of the population is black or mixed. We are very lucky in that because these people add so much richness to Brazilian culture." She feels women must face the challenge of changing the way in which development takes place in Brazil.

Has the Summer Institute been helpful to Thais? "The cross-cultural opportunity that this institute gives us is very important," she says. "For me it is a very rich experience." In addition, she says, "because I am a journalist, I am very interested in the economic crises that most of the countries are facing. I am very interested in the women's movements and the struggles of women. It is difficult for a journalist to go deep enough into these subjects. I came here to learn new methods of research... so that I can go in and research them in a more structured way."

ness: the men hunt, while the women treat hides, prepare and preserve food stores, and care for the

is not captured at this time, it will be lost," says want to interview elderly Dene women before they Minnie is adamant that a Dene must be the one to his history, "so it will not be influenced by a cultural perspective, and so the Dene will accept it." nie, the Institute has been "a period of enlightenment as her first exposure to gender issues in a formal before I came here, I lived a very insular life...in spite located in Halifax. I was always so caught up in and my family, then my job. Now that my children will have more time for issues."

her research study underway is her first step. Once groundwork done, she will feel better-equipped to people's way into the next century.



# Focus on people...



## What's happening at the Atlantic Centre...

Things have been busy at the Atlantic Centre of Support for Disabled Students this spring. Here are some recent happenings:

- The Centre is continuing a research project to discover how deaf children and their parents in Nova Scotia perceive the quality of the education they receive. The researchers hope their findings will contribute to the development of an educational policy that will accommodate the needs of deaf students.
- Three organizations signed a goodwill agreement with the Innovations Project in Cape Breton on April 26. University College of Cape Breton, the Canadian Coast Guard and Micronave pledged to consider candidates put forward by Innovations for employment, on an equal basis, providing the candidates are qualified. In return, Innovations promised to present them with appropriately qualified candidates. The Innovations Project, part of the Atlantic Centre, works to place capable, post-secondary educated individuals with disabilities in career-track positions.
- On June 13, Jim Feetham, Director of Personnel, Atlantic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), signed a goodwill agreement with the Innovations Project. The agreement acknowledges DFO's commitment to creating meaningful employment for people with disabilities.
- The Atlantic Centre, through Saint Mary's, has applied to the provincial government for approximately \$85,000. If the application is successful, the monies will be used to expand the Visual Language Interpreting Program (sign language training), and to provide career counselling services to disabled individuals.



Top to bottom: Competitors relax at the start line at the 1990 Nabob Wheelchair Challenge, held at Saint Mary's on 2 June. Proud competitors at the 1990 Special Olympics, June 22 and 23 at Saint Mary's Stadium and Dalpex, receive their medals. Jim Terion, a deaf man walking across Canada to raise awareness about the needs of deaf people, takes time off with the staff of the Atlantic Centre, for a rest and a photo.

## Time to celebrate how much we've done

by Barry Abbott

GUEST COLUMNIST

National Access Awareness Week, June 10 to 16, was an opportunity for us at Saint Mary's to celebrate our accomplishments. We have told the world the status quo is no longer acceptable, and we have demonstrated that education is the right of all individuals who possess the intellectual capacity to pursue a post-secondary education, regardless of any physical, sensory, or learning disability. It is not for us to question whether such a student be permitted to pursue their choice of study, but rather to address the issue of how it will be accomplished.

If the potential of such individuals is to be realized, there are several keys needed to unlock the doors of progress. The first, and perhaps most important key is self-acceptance. By this I mean that a person with a disability must determine that he/she will succeed despite any attitudinal, physical or other obstacles placed in their path...an individual must be motivated to succeed.

The second door to progress can be opened through the provision of support services, which enable persons with disabilities to negotiate their way through the rigours of a university education with dignity, equality and strength. This door was unlocked at Saint Mary's with the creation of the Atlantic Centre of Research, Access and Support for Disabled Students in January 1985. Through a combined effort of Saint Mary's, Health and Welfare Canada, and the Nova Scotia Departments of Community Services and Advanced Education, the centre has assured continued funding for counselling support, technical aids, visual language interpreting, tutoring, notetaking, and a host of other services designed to help persons with disabilities realize their potential at Saint Mary's and other post-secondary institutions.

The final key to success is attitude. Canada, through its *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, has stated it is no longer acceptable for persons with disabilities to be forced to accept a secondary role within our society.

Saint Mary's University has acted to provide equal educational opportunities to persons with disabilities by strengthening its commitment to total and equal accessibility, in both physical and intellectual terms. This process is irreversible, and reflects the will of our nation.

As an alumnus of Saint Mary's, a staff member at the Atlantic Centre of Support for Disabled Students, a member of the National Executive of National Access Awareness Week, and a private citizen with a disability, I wish to thank the university and its students, faculty and administrative staff for their continued commitment to providing post-secondary opportunities to all persons with the intellectual capabilities to obtain a university education.



# with disabilities

## Disabled have experienced apartheid

by Melanie Nolan

The government must extend its support of education for disabled persons beyond high school, Dr. David Leitch told the Standing Committee on Human Rights and the Status of Disabled Persons. Dr. Leitch, Director of the Atlantic Centre of Support for Disabled Students and Barry Abbott, a Centre staff member who himself is blind, presented a position paper to the Committee in Ottawa in May.

The presentation was made at the request of the Committee. "They are in the process of developing a position paper for the country which they will feed into Parliament," Dr. Leitch says. "This was a unique opportunity for us to present our views and concerns at that level...to the people who ultimately formulate national policy."

"Even though we've had the Charter of Rights since '82 and the Equal Rights Amendment since '85, and Canadians talk about an equitable society, we and our institutions are not delivering," Dr. Leitch told the Times. "The disabled have experienced apartheid...they are shut out of education, the professions, and the opportunity to make a decent living."

According to Dr. Leitch, one of the biggest problems facing disabled people today is lack of accessibility to higher education. Although the government has spent millions of dollars to ensure disabled persons complete high school, much of the help stops there. "The message to the disabled person has been that their integration concludes with high school," he says. "This position is no longer acceptable in Canadian society."

Attaining a post-secondary education is critical for disabled persons to move into the social and economic mainstream. Yet, says Dr. Leitch, it is difficult for them to do so. He blames the system. In general, disabled persons must meet the regular admission requirements of colleges and universities. For someone who has been deaf, blind or otherwise disabled all his or her life, meeting these requirements would be difficult, regardless of intellectual ability.

The "system", in the past, has pushed people with disabilities into the trades - the opposite of where they should be, says Dr. Leitch, since many are not physically suited for the trades but have the intellect for the professions.

"Universities have the potential to be the great equalizers," he says. "Here all that matters is intellectual ability and academic performance. Even if someone's handwriting is poor, that doesn't matter. What matters are the ideas...well-founded, researched, novel ideas are important."

Universities and governments alike are going to have to make some adjustments to accommodate the needs of the disabled, says Dr. Leitch, because "right now we are at the tip of the proverbial iceberg. Until now, only very small percentages of people with disabilities have moved into the university stream. But every day more and more disabled people are realizing



Dr. David Leitch

that their opportunity to participate in Canadian life is linked to education. And they want to exercise their right to participate."

Governments have to be prepared to put up the money, and universities have to be prepared to make accommodations for people with disabilities, says Dr. Leitch. Everyone gains. Disabled people gain greater personal and economic freedom. Universities gain cultural diversity. And the government receives a return on its investment by taxing more productive individuals.

The Atlantic Centre of Support for Disabled Students is not only an example of how support can be delivered to disabled students. It is an illustration of the trend towards their greater participation in post-secondary education. In 1980, there were fewer than 10 students being integrated. In the coming academic year, the Centre will be assisting approximately 200 students with mild to severe disabilities get an education at Saint Mary's. It's a start.

## Goodwill agreements signed by four organizations



Jim Feetham (R), Director of Personnel for Fisheries and Oceans, Scotia-Fundy Region, signed a Goodwill Agreement with the Innovations Project 13 June. He is seen here with University President Dr. Kenneth L. Ozmon.



Peter Calvesbert, of the Canadian Coast Guard, signs a goodwill agreement with the Innovations Project at the University College of Cape Breton.

## Senate frames policy for disabled

At its 25 May meeting, the University Senate approved a Policy Statement for Disabled Students at Saint Mary's University. The policy had been put forward by the Academic Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph Jabbar.

The policy underlines and reaffirms the University's commitment to accommodating the needs of disabled students. It addresses three areas: admissions, recruitment and integration into the university community, and sets forth an action plan. At the same time, it recognizes the University's dependence on government for many of the necessary resources.

• **Admissions** - People who meet

admission standards will not be discriminated against. When applying, the University urges individuals to note particular support services they require so they can be provided. Before rendering a decision with respect to the admission of a disabled student, the Admissions and/or Continuing Education Office will consult with the Atlantic Centre and the Dean of the appropriate faculty.

• **Recruitment** - Recruitment of disabled high school students will entail an assessment of the needs of the students, and the University's capacity to respond adequately. The Atlantic Centre

will co-ordinate the assessment in conjunction with the Admissions Office and Continuing Education.

• **University Community** - Saint Mary's, recognizing that campus life is enhanced by the participation of all members, will work to remove obstacles that prevent disabled people from participating.

• **Implementation** - A Presidential Advisory Committee will be established to promote and monitor the University's response to disabled students. The Committee will be accountable to the President, and submit to him an annual report.



# Developing countries need help

## And united Europe offers no hope, economist warns

by Anne West

"Europe 1992 is being created for Europe and Europeans, not the rest of the world," Dr. Louis Johan Emmerij, President of the OECD Development Centre in Paris, warned a Saint Mary's audience in May. Emmerij expressed his amazement that politicians are talking about the good things Europe 1992 (the economic union of member countries of the European Common Market) will have in store for the world. He said, "Europe has a very strong tradition of protectionism (which) is on the increase", and believes Europe 1992 will certainly not be good for the developing countries.

In a lecture entitled "Development issues for the 1990s: major changes for North-South relations," Emmerij offered a broad view of world economics. He explained that rich nations, such as those in Europe, now have low birth rates and rapidly aging populations which are conservative in nature. In contrast, the poor nations, with high birth rates and aggressive, dynamic young populations, are becoming increasingly powerful. He believes that this situation could lead to a new wave of immigration if nothing is done. He said, "We must step up our investments to these countries. If we do not move capital to power, power will move to the source of money."

Emmerij outlined the major tasks facing the world if the problem of inequality between rich and poor countries is to be



solved. He believes the international debt problem must be settled once and for all, that the United States must put its budgetary deficit problem in order; that Europe must solve its unemployment problem faster and that Japan must begin to act on some of its promised initiatives to help the developing countries.

One vision which haunts Emmerij is that of the African continent drifting away on what he describes as "the slow boat of poverty". He believes the world needs the resources of Africa and that the 1990s should see a special program set up to help it. He described an international initiative to stop the growth of deserts, to undertake agricul-

tural research and to study solar energy. "About 95 per cent of research into solar energy takes place in countries where the sun rarely shines," he pointed out.

Emmerij sees the 1990s as a decade of global markets, but fears that unless action is taken to help the developing countries, they will fail to enter these markets and will fall even further behind the wealthy nations of the world. He believes that the current weakness of such international agencies as the United Nations is a serious problem and must be addressed if effective action is to be taken.

The visiting economist outlined what he sees as dangers to mankind in the coming decade. He sees problems arising from the fact that the world is changing economically and nations are building new relationships along global lines, while military strength is still divided sharply between the United States and Russia. He also sees danger in the current trend by countries which are in a position to offer aid to divert some of this aid from the developing nations of the southern hemisphere to the newly emerging eastern bloc democracies. He believes the fragile economies of the developing nations will suffer seriously from this trend, and that, "The needs of Eastern Europe cannot be settled with \$2 billion out of the development budget."

### Queen Annapolisa



Keri McAdoo, a scholarship-winning student of biochemistry at Saint Mary's, was crowned Queen Annapolisa LVIII at the Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival on 1 June. The 19-year-old is a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia

## Jack Tar in history

Seamen, Pirates and Workers of the North Atlantic World...

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## Business needs knowledge to succeed and knowledge is what universities are all about.

The Saint Mary's University Business Development Centre owes its existence to the idea that the distance between the ivory tower and the office tower must be eliminated. Students, faculty and staff of the Centre work side by side with entrepreneurs to find practical solutions to the everyday problems of small business.



John Hiltz  
Director  
Business Development Centre

**SO WORKING TOGETHER MAKES GOOD SENSE TO US.**

Whether it's start-up assistance and advice, market research or information on government programs, the Business Development Centre is there to help. Since they opened their doors in Burnside Industrial Park in January 1989, they've helped 250 people either currently operating or considering the start-up of a business.

The students who work at the Centre provide entrepreneurs with dedicated and informed assistance while gaining practical business experience. Everybody wins. And as more and more ventures succeed and grow, so does the region's economy.

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is proud to be working with Saint Mary's University towards a stronger Atlantic Canada.

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# Campus 'Batwoman' fights blindness

by Anne West

Ellen Bergin's day job is secretary of the Physical Plant Department, but the real Ellen wears black leather, rides a motorcycle and crusades to change the image of bikers and to raise money for people with a degenerative eye disease. Is this Batwoman we are describing?

Ellen is the Nova Scotia chairperson of the Ride for Sight, a major fund-raising event organized by motorcyclists to raise funds to support research into Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP). The 1990 ride, which took place in early June, raised just under \$1 million across Canada, with Nova Scotian motor cyclists collecting \$30,000 in pledges.

For Ellen the bikes and the charity are inextricably woven, although the bikes came first in her life. She says, "I have always liked motor cycles. In Montreal, where I grew up, I used to ride to work side saddle with my boy friend." About ten years ago Ellen's husband Tom bought a motor cycle and Ellen again became a pillion passenger. This year she began to think about getting wheels for herself and they started looking at machines. One day they were inspecting a 500 cc Yamaha 'Virago' when Tom got out his pen and cheque book. "Happy 21st anniversary," he said!

The involvement with Ride for Sight started seven years ago, when Tom and Ellen were living in Alberta. Looking around for a way of meeting new people through volunteer work, Ellen contacted the Ride for Sight Committee and offered to help. It didn't take them long to spot an efficient and dedicated volunteer and she worked on the Alberta Ride for two years.

Although Ellen started helping the Ride for social reason, she says, "I discovered that an uncle of mine had macular degeneration, which is a related eye disorder. This seemed to give some feeling to what I was doing." A further connection is that her mother is the executive director of the RP Eye Research Foundation, which co-ordinates research into this disease.

RP is the name given to a group of degenerative diseases of the retina. One of its earliest symptoms is night blindness, followed by loss of peripheral vision and later "tunnel vision". It is one of the most common causes of blindness in people between the ages of 20 and 60. So far there is no known way to halt the degeneration of the retina or cure the disease although research is taking place worldwide. In Canada the RP Eye Research Foundation has been working since 1974 to promote and support research into finding the cause, a treatment and cure for RP. In that time it has provided almost \$4 million to research scientists at universities and teaching hospitals. The Ride for Sight contributes about 60 per cent of the money.

Ellen is in close contact with researchers working in the field of RP and believes fund-raising in Nova Scotia would be easier if some of that research took place here. She is working with Nova Scotia scientists to try and make this happen and says, "Whether the research is done in Nova Scotia or British Columbia, it benefits everybody."

Ellen's other crusade is to change the image of motor cyclists caused by the activities of the Hell's Angels gangs. She has personal knowledge of this problem because she realizes that for many of the people she knows, "It is a shock to see me wearing a leather jacket." She describes bikers as regular people, and says, "They fit no specific categories...and contribute as



Ellen Bergin and her wheels

much to our society as anyone else." For Ellen the sight of thousands of motor cyclists riding to fight blindness is one of the best ways to break the Hell's Angels stereotype.

As if her job in Physical Plant and the Ride for Sight were not enough, not long ago Ellen also found time to help the group trying to save the historic Mitchell House on Tower Road. She also likes to keep her mind active by taking university courses. This year she took French, and says

proudly, "I got an A." Is she closing in on a degree? "I'm not working towards anything at this point," she says "I would rather do things that I enjoy. Languages is an area that I would like to work on and I include sign language in that."

Ellen, who joined the Saint Mary's family in 1987, has a daughter and a son aged 18 and 22.

## University conferences successful

Close to 600 university administrators from across the country converged on Halifax from June 16-19 for the annual conferences of the Canadian Council for the Advancement of Education (CCAEE) and the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO).

Co-hosted by Saint Mary's, Mount Saint Vincent and the Technical University of Nova Scotia, the conferences were a chance for business, development, alumni and public affairs officers to get together to share ideas and good times.

Marriott Corporation hosted the entire crew at the Tower on closing night, staging a lobster and seafood extravaganza much appreciated by landlubbers and bluenosers alike.

**Annual Fund exceeds \$335,000 goal**

It's unlikely the success of the Annual Fund is due to luck. Like the majority of fundraising efforts these days, the Saint Mary's Annual Fund is a carefully planned and orchestrated campaign, which has so far exceeded its 1989 goal of \$335,000 by more than \$20,000, with close to \$360,000 pledged. The 1989 Annual Fund was launched on October 1, 1989, and will run until October 1, 1990.

Unlike capital campaigns, which are conducted on an "as-needed" basis to raise money for major projects such as the construction of The Tower, the Annual Fund will now be a permanent feature of the University's development effort. The fund, which solicits contributions from alumni, parents and special friends of the University, is used to provide scholarships and bursaries, maintain and improve the Patrick Power Library, and support special projects like the Atlantic Centre of Support for Disabled Students.

Annual Fund Manager Geraldine Dunnigan is thrilled with the success of the fund to date. "We are fortunate to have some very generous donors who care deeply about the University," she says. "Many of these people take an active interest and role in the life of Saint Mary's."

There are many ways to give to the Annual Fund, explains Dunnigan. Donors can pledge to give the University \$480 over three years, make a one-time gift or a gift-in-kind. Annual Fund donors on Saint Mary's campus can choose the ease of giving through payroll deductions. This year donors were given the opportunity to join the Leadership Club. To join this prestigious club, individuals give a major gift of at least \$500, which they repeat each year to retain membership in the Leadership Club. These Leadership Club members receive the University's newsletters and reports and special invitations to University functions, including an exclusive event hosted by the President in their honour.

Dunnigan says she is especially pleased with the generosity shown by the Class of 1990. Approximately 25 percent of last year's graduates gave \$25,000 to their new Alma Mater.

Next year's fund will draw from an even larger support base, Dunnigan says. She plans to expand its scope to include faculty, who she is optimistic will support the fund with enthusiasm.



## Donation to University of Ghana

Dr. Sheldon Wein (centre), Philosophy and International Development Studies, recently presented a cheque to Mavis Acquaye, Associate Registrar, University of Ghana and Professor William Barthelemy of that university's Philosophy Department. The money, donated by Saint Mary's philosophers, will be used to hire a needy student to catalogue the hundreds of philosophy books donated to the University by Saint Mary's professors.



# The poverty trap

by Anne West

Most Metro residents are unaware of the problems of poverty and hunger faced by a growing number of people in the area. This was one finding of a research project undertaken by five 3rd year Commerce students from Saint Mary's, which has given the Metro Food Bank valuable insight into the attitudes of the people who provide the food and funds with which it helps an ever-increasing number of needy people.

Heather Craig, Anne-Marie Crowley, Lisa Fabrizi, Michelle MacLean and Susan Wood carried out a study of Metro residents in their Marketing Research course for Professor Anne Hope. Three of the group had already done some promotional work for the Food Bank in an earlier Marketing course and it seemed logical to build on this when starting the new course. The Food Bank needed information on the attitudes of its potential

## Commerce students find food bank study a real eye-opener

donors and this group seemed an ideal one to provide it. "Our research uncovered attitudes and perceptions towards poverty and hunger in the Metro area," says group member Anne Marie Crowley.

The group found that many people are unsympathetic towards the poor, feeling that strong measures are necessary to cut down on the abuse of programs such as food banks and that there are enough jobs available, if people would only look for them. Most people were also ill-informed about the range of people who now have to look to food banks for support. Respondents felt that single parents made up almost their entire clientele, whereas the elderly, children, young people and two-

parent families are also in need.

The students interviewed 122 people in a random telephone survey of Metro area residents. Crowley says they tried to find out "who people thought were the main users of the food bank and who should be responsible for solving problems of poverty and hunger." The people surveyed were also asked to suggest solutions to the problems and came up with ideas ranging from a more equitable tax system to creating more jobs through better education and training.

As a preliminary to their research the students studied poverty and, in particular, statistics for the Metro area. They learned that 50,000 people a year are now receiving emergency food assistance, that more than 40 per cent of the people receiving food donations are children and youths, and that the number of people needing food rose by 25 per cent in the last year. They also learned that single mothers are the primary users of food banks, that 20 per cent of foodbank users are employed but poorly paid, and that high housing costs force many people to use food banks.

As a result of their survey, the five Saint Mary's students recommend that the Metro Food Bank undertake an awareness campaign to change public misconceptions about poverty and hunger.

Team member Anne-Marie Crowley says they not only helped the Metro Food Bank

with this project. "We learned more than we wanted to learn," she says. "This really opened my eyes." Like the people they interviewed, members of the team went into the survey believing that many people were abusing the system. They came out with a better understanding of the poverty trap and the difficulty many people have getting off the welfare system.



## Prize-winning poster

Second-year Chemistry major Sean Christie won first prize at the Canadian Institute for Chemistry Atlantic Regional Conference, 18 May, for his poster on "Reactions of organic salts with aluminum alkyls". He presented the same poster at the Great Lakes Regional Conference at the University of Northern Illinois in June.



King Financial award winners (L to R) Todd Wallace, David Yu, Angela Blenkhorne, Brandon Vaughan, Heather-Anne Gillis and Barry MacLeod with (front) James Meldrum, President of King Financial Services and Dr. Colin Dodds, Dean of Commerce.

## University and industry develop entrepreneurs for Canada

MBA student Barry MacLeod and high school student David Yu were the winners of this year's King Financial Limited awards, which were presented at a reception in The Tower 8 June.

MacLeod received the \$4,000 prize for the development of a business plan. His plan proposes a company called National First Aid and Safety Limited, which would specialize in providing safety and first aid equipment geared to the specific needs of Atlantic Canadian industries and businesses. Barry, who is employed by the DPA Group Inc. management consultants, has been studying for his MBA at Saint Mary's on a part-time basis since 1987. He has completed his course work and is now undertak-

ing a management research project entitled, "An analysis of the needs of Nova Scotia manufacturing businesses towards export." He hopes to graduate in the fall.

The winner of this year's Entrepreneur of Tomorrow scholarship for high school students was David Yu, a grade 12 student at J.L. Ilsley High School in Halifax. David's essay on "Why I want to be an entrepreneur" covered the reasons why he has chosen entrepreneurship as a profession and the experiences and influences which led him to make this decision. In his essay, David pays touching tribute to his father, from whose example he received his inspiration. David will receive a \$1,500 scholarship to Saint Mary's and plans to start his business studies here in September.

Other winners in the high school contest are Brandon Vaughan and Todd Wallace, both of Yarmouth Consolidated Memorial High School, who will receive \$1,000 and \$750 scholarships. Three other students, Heather Astroff of Queen Elizabeth High School, Halifax, Heather-Anne Gillis of Dartmouth High School and Angela Blenkhorne of Hants County High School, received cash prizes of \$500, \$250 and \$100 for their essays.

The King Financial awards were started in 1988 as a joint venture between industry and academe to foster the development of the new entrepreneurs which Canada needs if it is to succeed in the competitive global economy of the 1990s and the 21st century.

## Commerce students take note!

In spite of diligent proofreading, there is an error in the Calendar of Events (green section of 1990-91 Academic Calendar).

Please note: The correct time for full-time returning students in the Faculty of Commerce to register on Thursday 6 September is 2 - 3:30 pm, not 2:30 - 3:30 pm as written.



Katja Bartoldus

## Swiss student joins Saint Mary's for summer

Katja Bartoldus, a 22-year-old from Basel, Switzerland, is one of the more recent additions to the Saint Mary's staff. A student of business administration and economics at the University of Basel, Katja has come to Halifax on her second work term with AIESEC, an international student organization. She did her first traineeship in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Katja is in her third year of a five-year program, and studies such topics as world economics and international trade, economics, finance and marketing. Among other projects this summer, she will be assisting the Public Affairs Department with market research and an employee attitude survey.

This is Katja's first time outside Europe. At the end of the summer, she plans to see a bit of Canada - she will fly to Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton, from where she will drive to the west coast and Vancouver before returning to school in October.

## Students place in writing competition

Four Saint Mary's students proved their writing talent in the Writers' Federation of Nova Scotia's 14th annual writing competition in June. Alice Walsh was awarded a shared second prize in the children's writing category, while Ellen McKeough captured a shared third prize for her short story. Margaret Hammer received an honourable mention in poetry and Amy Whitmore received an honourable mention in the short story category.

## Saint Mary's graduates most MicMacs

Native drums beat out in celebration when the Confederacy of Mainland MicMacs held its first post-secondary graduation banquet at Dalhousie University 19 May. With seven MicMacs graduating at its May 1990 Convocation, Saint Mary's had the most students honored at this event.

Sherry Pictou, who graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Atlantic Canada Studies, and was featured in the Convocation Issue of the Times, was a valedictorian at the ceremony. Other Saint Mary's graduates honored were Mary Brooks (BA), Samuel Lafford (BComm), Claire Marshall (BA), Shirley Mitchell (MEd), Frances Brooks-Monteith (BA), and Patsy Paul-Martin (BEd).

Other graduates had attended Dalhousie University, University of Calgary, Halifax Business Academy, University College of Cape Breton, MicMac Native Learning Centre, Holland College, National School of Dental Therapy, Mount Saint Vincent University, Carleton University, Nova Scotia Teachers' College, Sir Sanford Flemming College, College of Geographical Sciences and Laurentian University.

The event celebrated the success which MicMac post-secondary education has had since being taken over by the native people themselves. Professor Patricia Montour of Dalhousie's law school, a member of the Mohawk nation, was guest speaker.