

EDMUND MORRIS MAYOR OF HALIFAX



EDMUND MORRIS

Edmund Morris, Vice-President, Development, was elected to the office of Mayor of the City of Halifax on October 16, with a majority of more than 10,000 votes.

Mr. Morris has served Saint Mary's as vice-president, interim president, vice-president Finance and Development and vice-president, Development since coming to the University in 1963. His most recent major project was the new library on campus which is expected to be completed before the commencement of the 1975-76 academic year. He served as chairman of the Planning Committee and later as Chairman of the Building Committee.

Edmund Morris is no newcomer to politics. He was first elected to the federal government as Member of Parliament for Halifax in 1957, a seat which he won again in 1958 and again in 1962. In 1959 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Postmaster General, and in 1960 was Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable George Hees, then Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Morris and his wife Lorraine have a family of two daughters and four sons.

At the age of 51, Edmund Morris has many concerns about this growing city and will undoubtedly find challenge and satisfaction in tackling the variety of problems which confront the Mayor of Halifax.

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SMU PROFESSOR WINS HARVARD'S TOP AWARD

Brian R. H. Joseph, on doctoral study leave from Saint Mary's University, has won the highest academic award of Harvard University — the prestigious Lehman Fellowship. A native of North Sydney, Cape Breton, he is the first Nova Scotian to win the award.

In its official announcement Harvard described the award as "token of the highest academic recognition given by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences." Candidates must be nominated by a department of the University and according to Harvard's Administrative Dean, Peter McKinney, the calibre of the students nominated is extraordinary.

This marks the third occasion on which Brian Joseph has received an award of international significance. Five years ago he won a national competition among university graduates in any field from all Canadian universities and received the first Reid Memorial Fellowship awarded by the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Following a two-year term in the Department of Sociology at Saint Mary's University, he was nominated by Saint Mary's president, Dr. Owen Carrigan, for the Knox Exchange Fellowship, administered jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) and Harvard University.

The AUCC named him one of the top 10 Canadians in arts, science, law, medicine and other fields, and he was selected from that group for one of the two Knox Fellowships allotted to Canada.

In 1973, while at Harvard, Mr. Joseph conceived and organized the Canadian Club of Harvard made possible by the financial support of the Canadian Consulate in Boston and the External Affairs Department in Ottawa. This faculty-student association is



BRIAN JOSEPH

designed to bring Harvard's wealth of resources to bear on questions of particular relevance to Canada. In his last year resident in Cambridge, Mr. Joseph achieved among the highest grades at the Harvard Law School where he studied English Legal History, Jurisprudence and the Sociology of Law under Harvard's eminent jurists. He is the son of Aber and Helen Joseph of Upper North Sydney. He and his wife Doreen are the parents of two children.

Prior to joining the faculty of Saint Mary's University in 1970, Brian Joseph had earned degrees at St. Francis Xavier University and the University of Toronto. He is continuing doctorate studies at Harvard.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

by Corinne Noonan

Corinne Noonan, Director of Public Relations at Saint Mary's University and President of the Media Club of Canada, visited China last month as a guest of the Government of the People's Republic. She was the only woman in a 19 member Canadian Media Delegation which travelled to Canton, Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and Kweilin. The group met with editors, broadcasters, educators, and military and government officials.

A condensation of the events of the visit and some of her impressions are presented here.

HALIFAX TO HONG KONG seemed considerably less than the 10,000 miles it is, when upon entering a Canadian Embassy Reception the evening prior to departing for the People's Republic of China, a young man rushed up to me and asked: "Are you Mrs. Noonan from Saint Mary's?" He had seen the guest list and with great enthusiasm he said: "I'm from Saint Mary's too. I graduated in 1966. How is Father Hennessey?"

After I assured him that Father Hennessey was well and active and as interested as ever in our athletic teams, he introduced himself as Philip Ng.

"Ng?" I repeated.

"That's right. Father Hennessey said nobody could have a name without a vowel in it, but I have."

"Were you told in Canada that NG means No Good?"

"Oh no — it means Nice Guy."



Corinne Noonan with Deputy Commander Li Yuan-Hsi at P.L.A. Headquarters of the 179 Division.

I stood corrected — and delighted with this young man who is working with the Immigration Department in Hong Kong. He spoke of forming an Alumni branch there and said he would be writing to Father Hennessey.

A few feet further into the room I met former Governor General Roland Michener and his wife who declared with obvious pride: "You know, we both have honorary degrees from Saint Mary's." I felt right at home.

We assembled for the first time in a briefing with members of The Canadian Embassy in Hong Kong the day before departing for China. There were just a few points of advice:

- Do not attempt to make private contacts. All requests must be funnelled through the authorities.
- Do not assume anything. Indications may be that someone understands you and answers 'yes', but that does not necessarily mean 'yes'.
- Avoid personal compliments or observations about anyone's personal appearance.
- Do not offer tips.
- Do not tell afterdinner jokes or stories referring to sex.

Our advisors were quick to point out that this was not because the Chinese do not have a sense of humor, but simply that stories do not translate in the same way, and sex is not discussed as a topic of social conversation. As we might have guessed, there was one among us who could not resist the temptation to tell a story that 'always gets a laugh'. There was a roomful of painful suspense while he told it and then a very solid silence.

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陽朔 青峴古渡

The Strange Mountains of
Kweilin — Cover Huge
Caves of Fascinating Beauty.

桂林 东方摄影

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE DONATES
\$8,000 TO DEVELOPMENT FUND**



Shown above is Mr. Dennis Connolly, presenting a cheque on behalf of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada to Dr. Owen Carrigan, President of Saint Mary's University, as a donation to the University's Development Fund.

It is the first instalment of a contribution made by Sun Life to assist with future development projects at the University. Mr. Jim Mitchell, Branch Manager of Sun Life Assurance Company in Halifax, looks on.

**DR. MICHAEL MARTIN
PUBLISHES**

Urban management specialist, Dr. Michael Martin, Professor of Business Administration at Saint Mary's University, has just published "Management Science and Urban Problems."

Based on research projects which Dr. Martin directed in England, the book addresses such problems as street lighting, refuse collection and water resources. It is concerned with practical applications and is intended to assist practising city managers and management science specialists.

Dr. Martin, who has been retained as a consultant by a number of national and international companies, came to Saint Mary's in 1973 and directs the University's new M.B.A. program. He was formerly a faculty member of Sheffield University where he received his Ph.D. After spending some years in the electronics and fuel industries, as computer physicist and later as a management scientist, he joined the faculty of Bradford University in England to develop research and teaching programs at the graduate and undergraduate level and was founder and head of its Management Science and Computer Group. He has taught in the United States as Visiting Professor of Industrial Engineering at Iowa State University, and as Visiting Professor of Business Administration at the University of Illinois.

In addition to numerous research and general articles, Dr. Martin has published two other books and been a contributory author to several others. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers; full member of the U.K. Operational Research Society; and a member of the Institute of Management Science, and of the Association of Teachers of Management.



DR. MICHAEL MARTIN

DEAN BRIDGEO IN PARIS

A vibrant atmosphere — a smiling people — and the suggestion of a return to the gay personality which made Paris the world's most glamorous city in the past.

These impressions of Paris remain with Dr. W. A. Bridgeo, Dean of Science, who attended the Seventh Conference of the International Association on Water Pollution Research in Paris this fall.

The Conference was held in the impressive new Palais des Congres of the Centre International de Paris and was attended by 1,400 delegates from more than forty countries. Papers were delivered on physical-chemical and biological methods for waste water treatment, on ocean disposal of waste water, on technology transfer techniques and other related matters.

Among the most interesting were those of Wesley P. James of the United States, on methods of studying dispersion of sewage in the ocean, and Ian Larsen of Sweden, on flexible submarine pipeline systems.

Dr. Bridgeo chaired the final session of the Conference which dealt with the rates of certain biological processes for treating waste water.

"I was particularly impressed with the biological treatment facilities of the City of Paris for treating the vast amount of waste water generated by the city," Dr. Bridgeo stated.

Of special interest to him also was the water purification treatment which transforms water from the River Seine into a high quality utility water for the City of Paris.

**STUDY OF CONSUMER
SHOPPING HABITS**

Last fall geography students at Saint Mary's University undertook a survey of consumer shopping habits in both the Halifax-Dartmouth area and the Annapolis Valley. The survey was designed to establish the nature and determinants of consumer shopping patterns, the trade areas of selected department stores, the spatial character of competition between them, and the relationship between the expected shopping patterns and the declared shopping preferences of survey respondents.

For the purposes of the survey, attention was focussed on department store shoppers. Survey stores were selected from eight shopping areas in Halifax-Dartmouth and four centres in the Annapolis Valley (Windsor, New Minas, Kentville and Greenwood). The metropolitan area survey included three branches of Zeller's (Barrington Street, Dartmouth Shopping Centre and Shannon Plaza), Metropolitan (Gottingen Street), Woolco (Scotia Square) and K-Mart.

Four Major Factors

Four factors central to the geographical analysis of economic activity emerged as the major determinants of consumer shopping patterns in the Halifax-Dartmouth area: distance and accessibility, the locational pattern of shopping areas, size of department store and the shopping area in which it is located, and the physical setting of the metropolitan area.

Generally people will not travel any further than is necessary to obtain a particular item. Department stores usually sell goods which are identical or substitutes. Hence the most intensive development of a department store's trade area might be expected in its immediate hinterland. The survey revealed this to be the case. Most department stores draw the majority of their customers from the area within two miles of the store. However, important differences do emerge between the stores surveyed.

Woolco is Exception

With the exception of Woolco, the downtown stores drew a much higher proportion (69-76%) of their customers from within a two mile radius than did K-Mart (56%), Eaton's (Halifax Shopping Centre) 60% and Zeller's (Bayers Road) 60%. Woolco's influence is much less distance responsive than the other downtown stores, with only 54% of its customers living within two miles of the store. It had the most extensive trade area of any store, stretching as far as Western Newfoundland, P.E.I. and New Brunswick and it had the largest proportion (16%) of customers originating from more than ten miles away. Its considerable drawing power is doubtless due, at least in part, to its location in a shopping centre that, measured in terms of the number of different types of retail store and services offered, is the largest in the metropolitan area.

Suburban Trade Areas

It has already been suggested that the trade areas of suburban department stores are larger than those of the downtown stores (except Woolco). This is, in fact, the case and is partly the result of the suburban department stores discouraging suburban and out-of-town shoppers from going downtown to shop. For example, the survey showed that eastern shore respondents shopped primarily at K-Mart: few ventured beyond K-Mart, which is an intervening shopping opportunity between their place of residence and the stores of the inner metropolitan area. Similarly southern shore people tend to shop primarily at suburban Halifax department stores: some go beyond but do so less frequently. When they do, they shop at Woolco rather than other department stores in downtown Halifax or Dartmouth.

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**REGIONAL BOOK REVIEW IN
THIS ISSUE**

The first Atlantic Provinces Book Review is presented in this issue of The Times.

The project has been developed in response to a 1973 survey by the Canadian Booksellers Association which revealed that Canadians are discovering their country through books, but indicated that many readers have difficulty finding information about books published in Canada. Since there are only two national book reviews (**Quill and Quire** and **Books in Canada**), not all books can be reviewed. Consequently, it is considered that the regional book review will fill an important need and concurrently stimulate literary creativity.

The reviews will average 500 words and it is intended that every book published in the Atlantic Provinces will receive mention. The Review will also cover relevant government periodicals, regional bibliographies, and will carry reviews in French, lists of booksellers and outlets.

For this first issue, Jim Lotz of Halifax has been appointed Consulting Editor. He is a reviewer for **Quill and Quire**, **Books in Canada**, **The Globe and Mail**, and **New York Times Book Review** and **Science Forum**. An Editorial Board has been formed at Saint Mary's University and an Editorial Advisory Board, representing all book interests in the region, will be established.

Plans call for distribution through book outlets and libraries at no cost. A second issue is planned for late 1974, and six issues will be published in 1975. Mr. Lotz says it is hoped that these issues can be produced without requiring subscription or advertising, and that the Review will be self-supporting after 1975.

Jeunesses Musicales du Canada
**JAMES CAMPBELL
 AND
 JOHN YORK**
 Canadian Clarinet and Piano Duo
 in Concert
 Sunday, November 24, at 8:30 p.m.
 Art Gallery
 Tickets: \$2.50 Students: \$1.25

The Graham Commission Report . . . some questions regarding its educational proposals

by Dr. D. J. Weeren, Dean of Education

A recent television program on nautical history showed the refloating of a huge man-of-war that had gone down some centuries ago in the harbor where it was built. At the time of its construction it must have impressed onlookers with its size and equipment, and probably few questioned its stability, but when the moment of truth came the magnificent vessel capsized and sank.

Unlike the ill-fated man-of-war, there is little danger that the Province's education system, reconstructed along lines recommended by the Graham Commission, would capsize. The Commission's recommendations seem on the whole to be eminently sensible, and besides, historically, education systems have proven very difficult to capsize and even to rock. Nevertheless, before proceeding to the launching, we should try to determine whether the redesigned vessel would carry us farther, faster, with less risk of being driven off course, or drifting in circles, or suffering from seasickness, than the present vessel. A careful examination of the Commission's proposals seems indicated.

This brief article may contribute in a small way to that examination by asking a few questions that came to mind during an **initial** and **partial** inspection of the Report. Hopefully these questions will be of some value to others, as I believe they will be to me, in further reading of the Report and in discussions of its contents.

1. The Report lays much emphasis on the need for the shaping of education by each school community — teachers, parents, students, citizens — rather than by central bodies, whose role should be limited to defining general goals, monitoring their achievement, providing province-wide educational support services, and carrying the **total cost** of education.

Question: can the Province, in paying the piper, avoid calling most of the tunes?

2. The Report says the schools must deemphasize the certification function (i.e., teaching for the attainment of certificates, supposed passports to economic status yet without a demonstrable relationship to job performance) and concentrate on the individual development function. The Report also says that parental and student satisfaction must become a principal criterion for evaluating a school's success.

Question: Will parents and students be satisfied with schools which set little store by certificates and their handmaidens — passes and grades?

3. The Report says schools should develop competence in (1) effective communication, (2) computation and basic mathematical understanding, (3) critical and disciplined thinking, and foster growth of (4) originality and imagination, (5) civic, social, and moral responsibility and judgment, (6) curiosity and knowledge about man and his world, and (7) habits, attitudes, and skills helpful in employment and training for employment. According to the duties of the Nova Scotia School Commission, the proposed provincial monitoring agency, it will consider the results of tests measuring achievement with respect to (1), (2), (3), and (6).

Question: will goals (4), (5), and (7) be taken less seriously than the goals for which there are provincial tests?

4. The Report says schools should accept and

respect differences among individuals and groups, and take these differences into account so that all may proceed without hindrance towards the achievement of the educational goals. In another place the Report seems to rule out optional courses in specific religious traditions.

Question: does this prohibition not make the individuals and groups who believe that the study of their religious tradition is an important part of their formal education, less equal than others who have no such belief?

Consequently, they are way ahead of us in simple fundamentals — passing, receiving, skating, etc. — however, there is no great secret to this other than repetition, as was shown by Nova Scotia Provincial Hockey Coach, Brian O'Byrne. The ex-Saint Mary's Huskies Captain put on a fundamental balance and agility exercise for the Red Army Midget Team that was way ahead of the exercises they had been doing. You can be sure that these drills will be mandatory in the Russian hockey program from now on.

There seems to be a real conflict in the Russian way of life and their sports program; there is virtually no mass participation in sports in Moscow; only the elite athlete competes and he does so in total immersion. He may be classed as an Electrician or Plumber, but all his time is put into sport.

The Soviet Minor Hockey system is not much different than our own in that they have local city, provincial and national branches working their way up in what they call the "Golden Puck" Competitions. Every apartment block has its own team and plays against the other teams in its area, with the various winners working up to National Championships.

Moscow, with a population of eight million people, has only four indoor rinks and these are used exclusively for the "Elite" teams — Red Army, Spartak, Dinamos, etc. — and the best boys over the age of 10 are placed on these club teams and begin year-round hockey training.

About three thousand boys are in this program at one time, and the tops in coaching and facilities are made available to them.

It is not difficult to see that after ten years in this program the top twenty hockey players in Russia are a very talented group of athletes.

The question arises, "What can be done in Canada to keep abreast of the Soviets in a game they learned from us?" The answer of course is complex.

If we continue to sell out our style of play to the American entertainment dollar we can never expect to attain the skill level at which the Russians compete. However, if the Minor Hockey Councils of Canada insist on the upgrading of coaches and the learning of fundamental skills in minor hockey, then we can make headway.

My personal feeling is that if Nova Scotia were to institute a Club team of the best high-school-age players in the Province, bring them to a central location (such as Halifax) for ten months of the year, have them train every day and play in European countries and against the better teams here in Canada, within a few short years we would have players of a calibre as good as any in the world. This program would have to be instituted under strict academic and social guidelines, and the best coaches and facilities made available.

WHAT'S IN A NAME —

by Margaret Weiers

Whatever else they may encounter, there's one problem Canada's new woman Members of Parliament will avoid. For Member of Parliament is a happily neutral title and "the Honorable Member from Vancouver-Kingsway" a decidedly non-sexist address. (That more persons of the male than the female sex have held, and do hold, the title and are so addressed may be deplorable, or unconscionable, or unfair, but that's another subject.)

So our female MPs, feminist or otherwise, won't be caught up in the dilemma facing some other women who have achieved public office — the aldermen and the chairmen of committees and commissions who somehow feel they'd rather be called alderwomen or chairpersons, words not yet sufficiently sanctioned by usage as to fall felicitously upon the ear. And what woman of feminist inclinations has not experienced a somewhat guilty twinge as she starts a speech with the time-honored phrase "Ladies and Gentlemen" and then wonders if she's managed to insult half her audience?

Yet those of us who earn our bread by the use of the written and spoken word must recognize that some of those words denigrate if they don't insult some of our readers and listeners.

Perhaps it's time to distinguish between the generic terms and the sexist. Chairman and alderman, it seems to me, are generic, just as are Member of Parliament, journalist, broadcaster and writer. But when poet becomes poetess, author authoress, sculptor sculptress, (and there was even a brief skirmish in the public prints about calling the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Pauline McGibbon, the lieutenant governess), that's sexist. I'm prepared to argue that actress should remain in the language — her roles on stage are feminine while those of the actor are masculine so there's justification for the distinction — but a poet, an author and a sculptor execute works of a neutral nature. And I feel a certain empathy with a distinguished

colleague of mine who was not a little insulted to receive an autographed copy of a book inscribed to "a good newspaperman" from the author who ought to have known better as they were both women. As my colleague said, it was rather like being told she thinks like man and that phrase never was a compliment.

Mankind, humanity, brotherhood, used in the Biblical sense to describe members of the human race, are also generic and surely can't be tampered with if English is not to become a syntactical horror.

Spare us such aberrations as personkind and sisterhood. As a disgruntled young woman back from her first trade union meeting grumbled, "I'm in favor of the brotherhood of man until someone calls me 'sister'."

It's encouraging to see that the use of Ms. is becoming acceptable in correspondence if not yet entirely in the realm of broadcasting and print journalism. Those who argue that as long as the title Mr. doesn't connote marital status we ought not either to differentiate between Miss and Mrs. have logic on their side. It's curious, though, that in those journals where titles are not used for men (first references comprising given and surnames, subsequent references surnames only) the same practise isn't followed for women.

And why, oh why, do some writers still persist in saying "woman lawyer", "woman doctor", "male nurse" when the adjective is surely irrelevant? If the professional person is mentioned by name, gender is likely to be obvious. And if it isn't obvious, does it matter? Or are we so conditioned to assume that doctors and lawyers are men and nurses are women that it's news if they aren't? Rubbish.

For those of us who would like to take sexism out of the language without (you should pardon the expression) emasculating it, pronouns give the most trouble. If you're writing about the consumer, do you use he/him, she/her the next time around? Is the singular "child" a boy or a girl? My own trick is to use plurals whenever possible; the pronoun then becomes a non-sexist "they". It doesn't always work. If you're looking for the best person to fill the job, he or she may make the next sentence too complicated for words.

DR. G. F. W. YOUNG WRITES ON CHILEAN IMMIGRATION

The immigration and colonization of Germans in Chile is the subject of a new book by Dr. George F. W. Young, published by the Center for Migration Studies in New York.

Dr. Young, who is a graduate of Harvard and the University of Chicago, is an Associate Professor of History at Saint Mary's University. His work analyzes the special circumstances which were conducive to the establishment of the vigorous German ethnic community which flourishes in southern Chile. This aspect of Chilean and Latin American immigration history has never before been treated in English, nor has it received comprehensive scholarly treatment in either Spanish or German.

"Germans in Chile" is available through Saint Mary's University Bookstore in the Student Centre.

Dr. Young and his family have lived in Halifax since 1969. He is a member of the Executive Council of the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies.



DR. G. F. W. Young

"GERMANS IN CHILE" RE- VIEWED

(Condensed from Review in *Condor*, Santiago de Chile August 24, 1974)

It is astonishing how accurately and knowingly the author examines the several phases of the history of German settlement in southern Chile. To the many Germans recently come from Germany who immediately make a judgement about this country and its people one would like to recommend first that they have a look at such a book. Young is completely sober and unprejudiced, bases himself on a great number of first-class sources and contacts, and does not fail to scoff, albeit cheerfully and with understanding.

It will always be amazing how slight the number of immigrants were and how great in spite of it was the result: the opening up of the southern provinces as well as the intellectual contribution to the growth of Chilean thought and accomplishment by individual Germans. All this Young corroborates with clear phrases, clear sentences, and understanding insight, which one would wish to see in many Germans, young clergymen and teachers. The dominating patterns of past times come forth historically. The book may be the best hitherto published on this theme. It is a pleasure to follow Young's exposition which is not lacking in critique but at the same time remains strongly objective. How difficult and full of sacrifice it was, first to build and then to bring to the present state that which now stands, and how difficult it is to educate real co-workers to create and maintain healthy working conditions, ought to be held before the eyes of those who thoughtlessly babble about the "momios" (the "well-fed"; term of abuse applied by Allende supporters to their opponents).

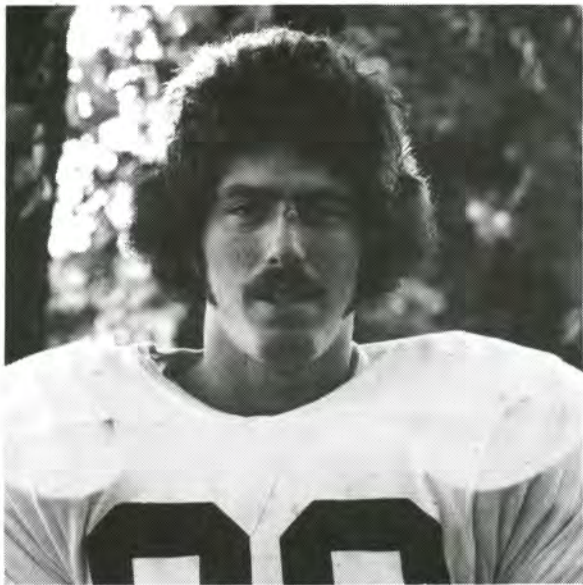


Give the United Way

Luckily, English is a living, growing, changing language. We no longer today deem it necessary to identify a person's color or race unless it has a bearing on the narrative about that person; happily, the day is not too far off when a person's sex, too, will be similarly irrelevant. We who write and speak can help hasten that day.

Courtesy "Newspacket", publication of Media Club of Canada. Margaret Weiers is an editorial writer for the Toronto Star and a member of Media Club of Canada.

MOST VALUABLE PLAYER



ANGELO SANTUCCI

WILL THE HUSKIES DO IT AGAIN

For the fifth successive year Al Keith and his football Huskies are competing in the Atlantic Bowl. At press time, odds are heavily favoring Toronto, but we can recall that last year's favorites in many circles were the McGill Redmen. We're hoping for another victory, but win or lose, congratulations are in order to the coaches and players who have provided another season of fast, exciting football entertainment.



AL KEITH

SHOPPING STUDY . . .

Metropolitan Areas

The harbour, the North West Arm, the Bedford Basin and the lakes have profound effects on consumer shopping preferences in the metropolitan area. The probability of a Halifax resident shopping in Dartmouth is quite low. Hence the survey revealed that generally no more than 35% of the people from a given area of Halifax ever shopped at K-Mart. For the south end of Halifax the proportion is significantly lower. Similarly the probability of a person shopping at Woolco (Scotia Square) is sharply lower in Dartmouth than in Halifax. Likewise the revealed shopping preferences showed that residents in Spryfield and Jollimore were, for example, far less likely to shop at downtown department stores than their counterparts across the Arm. The Arm makes Jollimore and Spryfield residents part of the primary trade area of the Halifax Shopping Centre and Bayers Road department stores.

Annapolis Valley Survey

The Annapolis Valley survey showed that the Windsor store's trade area was severely curtailed to the west by competition from Kentville and New Minas so that its main trade area lies in Windsor itself and the area to the east of the Avon estuary. The Kentville and New Minas stores had largely overlapping trade areas which, for normal shoppers reached to Falmouth, New Ross, the North Mountain settlements and Aylesford. The sheer size of Towers, however, and its location in a shopping mall meant that its trade area was somewhat larger than that of the Peoples store. The trade area of the Greenwood store is less extensive, being curtailed to the east by competition from the Kentville — New Minas stores. Throughout the area there was little difference between the theoretically predictable trade boundaries between the centres and those revealed by the survey respondents who normally shopped at the stores surveyed.

TO RUSSIA WITH MIXED FEELINGS

By: Robert Boucher

Recently I had the opportunity to spend three weeks in Russia on a Hockey Seminar that was organized by the Physical Education Department of Loyola College of Montreal.

Actually it was a very diversified group of Sports people on the course which was offered as a 600-level Physical Education credit with specialized instruction in all phases of physical education, sports medicine and various sports, i.e. field hockey, swimming, track and field, etc.

My section was strictly on Hockey and there were thirty-five people registered including Fred Shero, Coach of the Stanley Cup Champion Philadelphia Flyers; Ron Ryan, General Manager of the New England Whalers of the W.H.A.; two representatives of the New York City Minor Hockey Council (they claim to have 80,000 boys registered); and a figure skating instructor from Montreal.

This diversity of students was one of the weaknesses of the course as much valuable time was spent by the Russian instructors trying to answer questions that didn't pertain to the subject under discussion and many times the questions were so ridiculous that the Russians felt we were putting them on and much back and forth translation was necessary to convince them we were serious.

The translation itself proved to be a difficulty; although many translators spoke excellent English, none had any hockey knowledge and quite a few technical terms were confused and misleading.

However, aside from these problems, which one must expect from a pilot program of this nature, I feel we gained quite a bit of material that can be used in our own program and certainly we got a terrific insight into the Russian Hockey picture.

The Soviets were completely open and made available their top hockey people for lectures and on-ice demonstrations. I feel that they tried to show us all they knew and it was only when we got into very advanced technical discussions on systems of play that there seemed to be a reluctance to divulge complete information.

THE MEN ON THE SIDELINES

Al Keith who holds a B.A., B.Ed. and B.Ed.Phys., taught high school in Ottawa for three years before joining Saint Mary's Athletic Department. In the five years since he took over as head coach of the football team, the Huskies have lost only three league games. They have competed in the Atlantic Bowl every year and won the Canadian College Championship last year.

Assistant Coach Douglas Wright is a sergeant in the Navy and an editor of 'Trident', publication of the Armed Forces. He has been actively involved in minor football in Dartmouth for many years.

Line Coach Dave White from St. Catharines, Ontario, graduated from Saint Mary's with honors in English last spring and is now studying for his B.Ed.

Quarterback coach Dave Murphy joined the Huskies following medical studies in New York. He is a specialist in oral surgery and in addition to part-time teaching, he operates a clinic in Halifax and is connected with the Victoria General Hospital. His time with Saint Mary's is on a volunteer basis.

Gordon McLeod works full time in Saint Mary's Athletic Department and is in charge of the Huskies defence team. He is a retired Navy man.

There are two other very worthy gentlemen behind the team whose efforts are greatly appreciated. Doctors Charles MacDonald and David Petrie provide medical services and expertise at all games on a volunteer basis.

New Shopping Malls

Changes have no doubt taken place in shopping patterns within Halifax-Dartmouth with the opening of the MicMac Mall and Penhorn Mall. In these cases most of the impact will be on Dartmouth shopping patterns for few Halifax shoppers would be drawn across to either of these facilities in Dartmouth as part of their normal shopping pattern. Indeed the survey suggests that the MicMac Mall's trade area would, at this time, be quite small in comparison with the size of the mall. If this is the case, some or all retail outlets in the mall could be experiencing difficulties.

Proposed new shopping centres and department stores would change the pattern of shopping in the areas surveyed: the proposed Quinpool Road development would affect the frequency with which South End residents visit Eaton's and Simpsons in the Halifax Shopping Centre and would have adverse effects on all downtown department stores and shopping centres including Scotia Square. The proposed Spryfield Shopping Centre will probably reduce the degree of attachment of people in that area to the Halifax Shopping Centre and Bayers Road department stores. A North West Arm bridge would change radically the shopping habits of Spryfield area residents. In the Annapolis Valley new shopping centres are proposed for New Minas. These will enhance the growth of that centre but may well begin to affect the retail structure of nearby Kentville in the same way as suburban Dartmouth and Halifax shopping centres have affected the fortunes of the downtown metropolitan shopping areas.



Bob Boucher, Alexander Ragulin of the U.S.S.R. National Team and Brian O'Byrne

For example, we discovered that they are experimenting with a 2-2-1 formation, consisting of 1 defenceman, 2 half-backs and 2 forwards, something that has unlimited offensive possibilities but creates some potentially hazardous defensive situations that would take a long time and a lot of talent to iron out.

But time and talent is something the Soviets have plenty of. They train for eleven months of the year and ten months of this is on ice two hours per day. Their practice to game ratio is almost 5 to 1 as compared to our pro hockey team's 1 to 1.

Consequently, they are way ahead of us in simple fundamentals — passing, receiving, skating, etc. — however, there is no great secret to this other than repetition, as was shown by Nova Scotia Provincial Hockey Coach, Brian O'Byrne. The ex-Saint Mary's Huskies Captain put on a fundamental balance and agility exercise for the Red Army Midget Team that was way ahead of the exercises they had been doing. You can be sure that these drills will be mandatory in the Russian hockey program from now on.

There seems to be a real conflict in the Russian way of life and their sports program; there is virtually no mass participation in sports in Moscow; only the elite athlete competes and he does so in total immersion. He may be classed as an Electrician or Plumber, but all his time is put into sport.

The Soviet Minor Hockey system is not much different than our own in that they have local city, provincial and national branches working their way up in what they call the "Golden Puck" Competitions. Every apartment block has its own team and plays against the other teams in its area, with the various winners working up to National Championships.

Moscow, with a population of eight million people, has only four indoor rinks and these are used exclusively for the "Elite" teams — Red Army, Spartak, Dynamos, etc. — and the best boys over the age of 10 are placed on these club teams and begin year-round hockey training.

About three thousand boys are in this program at one time, and the tops in coaching and facilities are made available to them.

It is not difficult to see that after ten years in this program the top twenty hockey players in Russia are a very talented group of athletes.

The question arises, "What can be done in Canada to keep abreast of the Soviets in a game they learned from us?" The answer of course is complex.

If we continue to sell out our style of play to the American entertainment dollar we can never expect to attain the skill level at which the Russians compete. However, if the Minor Hockey Councils of Canada insist on the upgrading of coaches and the learning of fundamental skills in minor hockey, then we can make headway.

My personal feeling is that if Nova Scotia were to institute a Club team of the best high-school-age players in the Province, bring them to a central location (such as Halifax) for ten months of the year, have them train every day and play in European countries and against the better teams here in Canada, within a few short years we would have players of a calibre as good as any in the world. This program would have to be instituted under strict academic and social guidelines, and the best coaches and facilities made available.



Brian O'Byrne and Coach Kulagen of the U.S.S.R. National Team

BOOK REVIEW

November 1974

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

BOOKS ARE IMPORTANT

Why a Regional Book Review?

Early in 1973, I travelled across Canada on behalf of the Canadian Booksellers Association, looking at the problems of getting books to Canadians. It soon became obvious that there was a tremendous interest in books in Canada, and especially in books about Canada. Canadians were discovering their country through books. Despite the predictions of Marshall MacLuhan, books are alive and well in Canada.

The survey showed, however, that many Canadians were having difficulty finding out about the books being published in Canada. As a Halifax woman remarked, 'They say you can't tell a book by its cover. But how else can you judge it?'. There are only two national book reviews in Canada. Both *Quill and Quire* and *Books in Canada* do an excellent job of reviewing books, and they are well worth getting. But they cannot review all the books in Canada, and since they are based in 'Upper Canada', they tend to review books published there first.

Most publishing in Canada is concentrated in Toronto and Montreal. Yet it is in the regions that the interesting and exciting developments are taking place. Booksellers have established regional organizations. New publishing houses have been established in the West and in the Maritimes. Little presses and little magazines are flourishing, many of them outside the major cities.

Regional development and regional disparity have long been matters of national concern in Canada. Some people equate development with steel mills and furniture factories. Others consider the quality of life in a region as its most important asset. However development is defined, it depends for its achievement upon an informed and enlightened citizenry who have access to the knowledge they need to help them to understand the past, handle the present, and plan the future.

There is now general agreement that development begins and ends with people, and that it is not merely a matter of roads and sewers, or of statistics and studies. In order to develop, people in a region must be aware of their heritage, their history, their environment. At the same time they must have access to the knowledge and ideas of the best brains in Canada and in the rest of the world. Books have a vital role to play in this. They bring the wisdom of all time into the homes of the remotest people. In the past, the development of the 'little people' in the Atlantic Provinces was encouraged and aided by books and the written word.

'The Man Who Reads is the Man Who Leads'

This was one of the phrases used by Father Jimmy Tompkins, the pioneer and prophet of the Antigonish Movement. He started the regional library system in Nova Scotia by putting books out on his rectory porch in Reserve Mines in the 1930s, and letting this parishioners take their pick. He stressed the need to provide 'Knowledge for the People', and caustically remarked that he wanted regional libraries so that 'people could recognize a fool when they saw one.' On Prince Edward Island at the same time, adult education programmes, co-operatives and credit unions were being established with the aid of books and libraries. Dr. J. T. Croteau, in his splendid book, *Cradled in the Waves*, tells how this was done, and of the great thirst for knowledge among the ordinary people of the Island. The work of both Tompkins and Croteau was supported by the Carnegie Foundation of New York.

In the Atlantic Provinces at the present, there is no single book review — or medium devoted entirely to books. It is hard to find out what is being published in the region. In periods of rapid changes, books are sources of information and entertainment.

Our Objectives:

Those involved in starting the *Book Review* have the feeling that there are lots of people 'out there' who are concerned about books, who love the printed page, and who see books as an essential tool in regional development. The response to the initial idea of the *Review* has been excellent. The Atlantic Provinces Booksellers Association and the Atlantic Provinces Library Association both welcome and support the *Review*. Publishers are enthusiastic and co-operative.

But, primarily, the focus of the *Review* will be on the reader. We want this review to act as an enabling device and focus of interest for everyone connected with books in the four Atlantic Provinces. Saint Mary's University is producing the review as a community service to the region. It will be available wherever books are.

We hope that the *Review* will stimulate interest in reading and writing in the region. We hope especially to serve High School teachers who are struggling to develop Canadian curricula and to find Canadian material for their courses. We don't want to see the *Review* become an intellectual plaything for academics. This first issue indicates the scope of the *Review*. We shall try to give every book published in the region some sort of coverage.

We have had to start the *Book Review* in a vacuum, as it were. But we shall constantly be striving to make contact with book people, so that the *Review* acts as a communications link between them. In time, we shall form an Editorial Advisory Board that will serve on a rotating basis, and keep the Editors informed of events in the book world. The Board members will provide advice, direction, and guidance so that the *Review* will remain responsive to its audience.

How Will the Book Review Be Run?

For this first issue, a Consulting Editor has been appointed. The main initiative for establishing the *Review* came from Professor Ron Levesque of the Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University, who serves as Chairman of the Editorial Board. The other prime mover has been Professor Ken MacKinnon, Chairman of the English Department at Saint Mary's University. Dr. Owen Carrigan, President of the University, has backed and supported the establishment of the *Review*.

This first issue will be run in 10,000 copies. They will be distributed through booksellers who are members of the Atlantic Provinces Booksellers Association, through the regional library systems, and through other book interest groups such as the Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Author's Association, the Canadian Book Publishers Council, the Writer's Union of Canada, etc. There will be no individual subscriptions. It is hoped to publish a second issue in November-December, 1974. And, if support can be obtained, we hope to produce six issues in 1975.

The Federal Government, through the Secretary of State's office, has announced its intention of helping Canadians to get better access to books. Recently the Canadian Backlist Project was announced by the Federal Government. A committee of publishers has compiled a list of 500 books (published by Canadian houses only) which they hope booksellers will keep in stock. Catalogues will be prepared, three salesmen will travel across the country, and there will be instore promotions and displays, and a small media campaign. All this will cost about \$160,000. The Federal Government is also subsidizing Books Canada to the tune of \$300,000 a year over the next three years. This is to promote Canadian books abroad from centres in London, Paris and New York. We hope to get support for the *Review* for 1975. During this time we hope to be able to produce a quality publication that serves the needs of the book community in the Atlantic Provinces. After 1975, we believe that the *Review* can be made self-supporting. We Need Help!

Authors! Let us know about the books you have written or are writing.

Publishers! Send us review copies, or better still, page proofs of books. Let us know about books on the region.

Booksellers and Librarians! Let us have any news, views, ideas, and information on books in the region. Make sure that the *Book Review* gets into the hands of readers. Use the *Book Review* as a wall newspaper so that everyone can get access to it.

Teachers! Tell us how we can make the *Review* relevant to your needs

Reviewers! We would be happy to hear from you so that we can build up a file of names. Let's know what sorts of books you enjoy reviewing.

Readers! Let us know what you want this *Review* to do, and how it can serve your interests. Pass on your copies when you have finished with them.

Book People in General! We would welcome letters of support, ideas, advice, and interest. We would like to hear from or about people you feel should be on the Editorial Advisory Board.

Send all Correspondence to:
Atlantic Provinces Book Review, Box 3393, Halifax South P.O.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 3J1,

Jim Lotz
Consulting Editor.

BE KIND TO YOUR BOOKSELLERS!

Canadian booksellers are beset by many problems. In 1974, a number of them got together and formed the Atlantic Provinces Booksellers Association. Starting on July 15th, they sponsored a regional Book Week. This review was initiated, in part, in response to their request for some of medium that reviewed — or at least mentioned — the books that are available in the Atlantic Provinces.

The President of the APBA is Lewis Clark, of Mount Allison University's bookstore. The Secretary is Robert Bland of Dalhousie's Book Store. The Canadian Bookseller's Association will hold their annual convention in Halifax in 1975.

We urge you to support your local bookstore, and the APBA. Drop in and chat with the booksellers. They are knowledgeable and dedicated people, and know a great deal about books.

Below is the list of the members of the APBA, as of late July, 1974. Copies of the *Atlantic Provinces Book Review* are being made available to members of the APBA, for distribution to their customers.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
MCCONNELL HALL
WOLFVILLE, N.S.

BOOKMARK
K MART PLAZA
MONCTON, N.B.

THE BOOKROOM
1664 GRANVILLE ST.
HALIFAX, N.S.

R. D. CHISLHOLM STATIONERY
KENTVILLE, N.S.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
CHEMISTRY EXTENSION
STUDLEY CAMPUS
HALIFAX, N.S.

DICKS & CO.
247 WATER ST.
ST. JOHNS, NFLD.

HALL'S BOOK SHOP
QUEEN STREET
FREDERICTON, N.B.

HANSON'S VARIETY
CARLETON MALL
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

HERITAGE BOOKS
90 KING ST.
ST. JOHN, N.B.

HUTCHISON'S STATIONERY
WOLFVILLE, N.S.

MACY'S
17 ROWAN ST.
ST. JOHNS, NFLD.

MT. ALLISON UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
UNIVERSITY CENTRE
SACKVILLE, N.B.

MT. SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
ROCKINGHAM, N.S.

N.S. TECHNICAL COLLEGE BOOKSTORE
1360 BARRINGTON ST.
HALIFAX, N.S.

SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
BLOOMFIELD CENTRE
ANTIGONISH, N.S.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE
S.M.U. STUDENT CENTRE
HALIFAX, N.S.

TALBOT'S BOOKSHOP
HALIFAX SHOPPING CENTRE
HALIFAX, N.S.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK BOOKSTORE
FREDERICTON, N.B.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK BOOKSTORE
ST. JOHN, N.B.

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EAVESDROPPING IN FREDERICTON

THE TENANTS WERE CORRIE AND TENNIE, by Kent Thompson, Macmillan, 200 pages, \$6.95, cloth.

Kent Thompson's first novel, *The Tenants were Corrie and Tennie* is the story of an American schoolteacher named William A. Boyd, who 'retires' at the age of thirty-nine to settled in Fredericton, New Brunswick. He buys a duplex, planning to subsist on the income from the other side while living alone on the other.

His tenants are an English professor, his attractive wife Corrie, and their three children. Corrie is an outgoing, affectionate young woman, and before long Boyd begins to dream of possessing her. His dreams become more and more obsessional — until he fantasizes them "breeding in young Corrie's mind." He listens while she showers, keeps his ear to the wall, even crawls along the baseboard to catch her conversation, all the while convincing himself that she is turning away from Tennie and towards him. Ultimately, Boyd is unable to distinguish his fantasies from reality, and he is driven, slowly, into madness.

Series of revealing flashbacks into Boyd's past prepares the reader for this turn of events. The son of an alcoholic father who deserts his family, Boyd is raised by his mother, a religious fanatic. He is overprotected and grows up an inveterate loner, shy and extremely sensitive to criticism. After an unconsummated thirty-day marriage to his minister's daughter, and an undistinguished career as a high-school teacher, he somehow senses that by emigrating to Canada he can escape the past and "be born again in his chosen character". He thus envisions himself, in his duplex, as an independent man of property, a Lord, beholden to no one.

Boyd's chief pre-occupation in life is a hopelessly idealistic scheme to reform "Fallen Man". Toward this end, he prepares a treatise of economic and philosophical platitudes, excerpts from which, in unnecessary and monotonous detail, appear at intervals throughout the novel. Disturbing also are the scenes in which Boyd wavers between fantasy and reality — one is never quite certain whether the events he describes are actually happening.

Overall, however, *The Tenants were Corrie and Tennie*, is an enjoyable experience. There is a quaintly romantic appeal in Boyd's determination to live self-sufficiently on \$100.00 a month, in his visits to a used-furniture store, for example, or to the local Farmer's Market on Saturday mornings. William A. Boyd, moreover, for all his eccentricities, is an essentially amusing, even likeable character.

Roger MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald, a staff member of the Department of English at Saint Mary's University, is completing his doctorate at the University of New Brunswick.

WISDOM IN THE WILDS

THE LOOK-OFF BEAR: Stories of the Outdoors, by Jack Dowell, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 150 pages, \$6.95 cloth.

These stories make ideal winter and summer reading, for they capture the essence of life in the outdoors in the Maritimes. In summer, they provide a handy guide to living and playing in the outdoors. In winter they will bring back memories of warm summer days, friendly animals, and the pleasures and the perils of the bush. Jack Dowell is an avid Nova Scotian outdoorsman, and a gifted writer. The fourteen stories in this book deal with moose, hunters, camping outdoors (the right ways and the wrong ways), tame partridges, salmon fishing, Indians. One or two are very slight, but others manage to sum up complex experiences and feelings in a minimum number of words.

'The Night the Rabbits Danced' — which was to have been the original title of the book — tells of a strange sight that the author and his uncle saw, many years ago. It's a splendid story, with a sense of mystery about it, the sort of tale you hope will find its way into anthologies of Canadian literature. When Dowell writes about animals he does so without the cloying sentimentality that so often mars such writing. He describes, accurately and sensitively, the way in which wild animals behave, and how they reacted to him. Pete was a tame partridge that hung around the author's cottage near Waverley. The Look-Off Bear was a captive animal kept as a tourist attraction. Joe was a Bobcat and became quite friendly, if never tame. This book tells people how to look at the outdoors, and how to learn there — something that is vital in these days of 'environmental awareness'. Young people in the cities should get and read a copy of this book. It will make them bush wise in many ways.

If the book has one key theme, it is respect for the land and for the animals. But the book also provides plenty of laughs for the outdoorsman, who will recognize the follies of others in the stories — if not his own. It will provide thrills for the city dweller. Anyone who sees nature as benign will change his mind after reading 'The River That Ran Backward'.

The book is best sipped, story by story. Each one is different, each one reveals new insights into nature, each is beautifully written and paced. The tales that focus on Mr. Dowell's youth are interesting — young people in those days knew how to operate in the bush, and how to make a living from trapping. And these tales catch the essence of the old way in Nova Scotia, when the outdoors were very near to the towns, and not a place apart.

The book is extremely well designed, and a treat to read.

J. L.

RELOCATION: MYTHS AND REALITIES

AFRICVILLE: The Life and Death of a Canadian Black Community, by Donald H. Clairmont and Dennis William Magill, McClelland and Stewart, 272 pages, \$5.95 paper.

For over a century, Africville was part of the life of Halifax, and then, quite suddenly, it was gone.

Now two sociologists tell the full sad story of how a group of Nova Scotian Black were helped out of house and home. The book does not sensationalize the process of urban renewal (sometimes known in the States as 'negro removal'). Professor Clairmont and Magill just tell the story the way it happened, giving the history and the background of the disappearance of Africville. They use their study to criticize what they call the 'liberal-welfare' approach to social problems. In this approach, a group of 'experts' decide what is best for a region or a group of people, and then decide to intervene and to mount programmes of intervention, rehabilitation, relocation or development. The Atlantic region has long been a victim of this sort of approach. Local people are not considered to be wise or competent, and so a horde of what a friend calls 'Barnum and Bailey' types descend to 'help' people.

Africville came into existence around 1840. Blacks who settled in Preston and Hammond's Plain found they could not make a living there, and moved into Halifax. They built their home-made houses on a site overlooking Bedford Basin. Slowly Africville grew, a shanty town out past the prison, the slaughterhouse, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It was not entirely located on the other side of the railway tracks — the tracks actually ran through Africville. But the community had a vitality and integrity of its own; the Seaview African United Baptist Church formed a focus for life in Africville. The authors show how religion among Black Nova Scotians is not just a Sunday going kind of thing. It pervades and informs all aspects of their life.

One of the perils of modernization is that some people start to invest a lot of emotion in how a city looks. Pursuing the Heavenly City of their imagination, politicians and planners become impatient with the earthly clutter around them. Suddenly, people are told that they are living in slums, that they have social problems, that they need help. And so it was with Africville. The City of Halifax called in an outside expert to confirm their conclusions. Somewhere, someone made a decision to move the people of Africville, and so the whole painful process was begun. The authors have done a splendid job of digging out the reports and documenting the tortuous procedures that preceded the actual relocation.

Clairmont and Magill are very fair minded. Don't look for villains and heroes in their book. A social worker was appointed to help in the relocation; the authors acknowledge the difficulty of his task, and how well he performed. They also show the ineffective, token nature of citizen involvement during the decision making process. The move began in 1964, and the last man was moved in 1969. This was 'Pa' Miller (not his real name), a popular person in Africville, whose home stood in the middle of the approaches to the A. Murray MacKay Bridge. City Hall officials even proffered Pa Miller a suitcase containing \$14,000 in cash in an attempt to convince him to move.

The authors followed up the people who were relocated. Were they better off after the move? It's hard to say, but the authors provide plenty of hard evidence of the costs of the move, and of the follow up action. There are direct quotes from the residents of Africville that catch the essence of what life was like in an 'urban village' at the edge of a large city. These people knew what was happening to them. The fancy phrases flung out by those who set out to 'help' them never deceived anyone for a moment.

The authors suggest that there are better ways to handle change than the 'liberal-welfare' approach.

'Good social policy for planned social change depends upon an accurate assessment of the *problem situation*; a *set of goals* defined precisely enough that one can know whether one has achieved them, (and to what degree); a *strategy* which maps out the instrumentalities of a highly probable way of effecting the desired change; and a *mobilization of advocacy* which sets the planned social change in process and monitors its development.'

Clairmont is an Associate Professor in the Sociology Department at Dalhousie, and is now undertaking work on social welfare policy. What happened in Africville is one of the reasons for the great interest in citizen participation in the Halifax-Dartmouth area these days. Citizens, civil servants and politicians now realize that people cannot be messed about in the name of change and progress. This book should be required reading in any government agency dealing with people. It goes beyond a mere sense of outrage, and analyzes why relocation fails. The book is easy to read, and it tells a story of fumbling and insensitivity among the policy makers. Documenting what happened in Africville hopefully will ensure that the same mistakes aren't made again.

J. L.

STUDYING NOVA SCOTIA is an extremely valuable bibliography and guide compiled by Professor Robert Vaison of the Department of Political Studies, Mount Saint Vincent University. The 123-page bibliography covers Social and Political History, Politics and Government, The Economy, and Issues on Continuing Public Interest. As Professor Vaison notes in his Introduction;

'... this bibliography brings to your attention books, essays and monographs that help us better understand the past and present and more ably assess existing problems and government policies. A strong and viable democratic society requires this of its citizens. Nova Scotians then and now have been prone to record and comment on their passing scene and we stand to benefit immensely from their scribblings'. You can get the bibliography from The Book store, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, for \$2.00, postpaid.

AROUND THE PICTURE PROVINCE

NEW BRUNSWICK, by Michael Collie, Macmillan, 148 pages, \$9.95.

This book is one in the Macmillan series on 'Traveller's Canada.' It begins; 'New Brunswick is a large, beautiful, and underpopulated province. It is a haven.' After an introduction, the book is divided into three sections. The first deals with the Atlantic Shore (the sea), the second with the South East (the estuary and intervale land), and the third with the South-West (the St. John river area). There is nothing on the interior of the Province.

The book is part geography, part history, part travel book, part speculation, and part random musings by the author. It deals in detail with some areas, and neglects others. There is lots of information on the Tantramar marshes, Mount Allison University, the Keillor home in Dorchester, the Rochefort area, the island of Miscou and some other parts of the Province.

The author seems bent on creating an atmosphere about the Province. He comments on the sense of the past in the present which is so much a part of the ambience of New Brunswick. He contrasts the present condition of the Tantramar marshes with the early pattern of settlement there. He notes that the Chemical Park at Dorchester is on the spot where the French from Port Royal settled at the end of the 17th century. Before the French came, there was an Indian settlement there. He contrasts the old way of fishing with the new methods being taught at the School of Fisheries at Caraquet. Collie constantly links the past with the present by pointing out what can be seen in the landscape.

The book is strong on places, but not on people as individuals. Alex Colville and David Silverberg appear, but not K. C. Irving or Don Messer.

The author manages to work in a few literary illusions. Once in a while, his speculations bog down the flow of the narrative, as he goes off on a private tangent. He makes some dubious statements about Acadian culture, but admires their tenacity in clinging to such a tough land as northern New Brunswick. He has a lot of interesting information about the Loyalists and the new world that they created in the Saint John River valley.

There's nothing on politics in the book, and very little on economic development and the stresses and strains of change. The book contains 23 photographs, of which 13 are in colour. There is also a map in colour. Presumably the colour work increased the cost of this rather thin book. It hardly seems worth it — black and white can often capture the scene in the Maritimes better than colour can.

All in all, this is a pleasant book, very much the outcome of one man's view of the Province. It will be useful to visitors, and residents of the Province may come to appreciate their homeland more after reading what Mr. Collie writes about it.

J. L.

Books are the warmest of friends when you are lonely — the most objective of advisors when you are in doubt.

BLACK WORD MAGIC

RIVERLISP, Black Memories by Frederick Ward. Tundra Books, 153 pages, \$5.95 cloth.

In *Riverlisp*, Frederick Ward has captured an elusive piece of life. He has succeeded in giving the reader a glimpse of life in the 'Riverlisp' of North America. Africville was a Riverlisp. He has portrayed life the way it was, before the developers, television and 'movement's began to influence life in the urban fringe ghettos.

Riverlisp is a loosely connected series of accounts of people's lives. Each life can be looked upon as a separate story. Each story has its own special warmth and insight. Mr. Ward touches on a wide variety of people in the community; he talks about prostitutes and preachers, but most of all he talks about people we would define as 'ordinary'. These ordinary people are given a dignity by the author that few writers have been able to describe. His account of the love affair between Rose Martha and Ben shows an understanding of his people that is without many equals.

To talk of specific incidents or characters in *Riverlisp* would not do the book justice. The poetry is good, though at times distracting, and the dialect a bit hard to follow if the reader is not used to the flow. But always the book is soft, and its softness projects a hard message. The message that life was real in the Black fringe ghettos comes through loud and clear; people lived and loved, laughed, cried and died there. Despair surfaces, but it is always overcome by the feelings of being alive in Riverlisp. The people in Riverlisp are proud and Black, and they touch each other's hearts just by being alive.

Tim McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre is a student at the MARITIME School of Social Work.

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THE WAY IT REALLY WAS

ROCKBOUND, by Frank Parker Day. University of Toronto Press, 292 pages, \$12.50 cloth, \$4.50 paper.

This book is a minor masterpiece by a forgotten Nova Scotian writer. Frank Parker Day was born in 1881 and died in 1950. Educated at Mount Allison University, he went abroad as a Rhodes scholar, studied in Europe, and retired as President of Union College in Schenectady, New York.

Rockbound originally appeared in 1928. Day also wrote two other novels — *River of Strangers*, set in the north, and with a Cape Breton doctor as the hero, and *John Paul's Rock*, a character study of a Mic-Mac Indian. *Rockbound* is set in and around Mahone Bay, at the beginning of this century. The book is named for the island on which the action takes place. On *Rockbound*, two families fish, farm and feud with each other in subtle ways.

The hero, David Jung, arrives on the island at the age of eighteen. His only possession is a boat that he salvaged himself. He comes to *Rockbound* to fish with his great-uncle, Uriah, the avaricious king of the island. David's Aunt, Anapest Kraus, heads the other family on the island. The novel is written in the realist tradition. And it is an accurate portrayal of life on Nova Scotia's south shore in the days of hand-rowed boats. Getting a living from the sea and the land in those days was a tough and dangerous undertaking.

Day's book can be read as a study in the dynamics of an isolated community. But it's more than that. It's a good yarn. David Jung triumphs in the end, against hardship, shipwreck, death, and human error. He becomes Uriah's partner, and then the keeper of the Barren Island light.

Day writes simply and evocatively. You can almost smell the fish in this book. The seasonal round of fishing, farming, and mending gear is well described. The dangerous and precarious nature of the fisherman's life is caught in *Rockbound*. Death is always at their elbows. The sea is their sustenance, their saviour and their enemy. There is little time for rest, relaxation, and contemplation. The Sabbath is kept, but relentless toil fills the rest of the week.

The characters come across as real people, not as romanticized and idealized figures from the past. Uriah is a grasping, canny character. Gershom Born is big, powerful and reckless. The women also come across as real human beings, who can hold their place in this tight and narrow society by virtue of their ability. Mary Dauphiny comes to teach in the school that the islanders build themselves. Although she is 'from away' — and that merely means she is a non-Islander — she is respected because she is a good teacher, and because the islanders want education.



The lives of the Kraus and Jung families prove that old adage of Tolstoy's that 'Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in a different way.' Most of the family members accept their fate. But David Jung does not. Indeed, David Jung is the very model of the ambitious Maritimer. He is a thinker, but he is not a Maritime hamlet. The physical and social environment don't allow him the leisure to brood. He takes action, makes decisions, and is ever seeking to improve himself, to learn, to get ahead in the small world of *Rockbound*.

This book provides lots of insights into the reasons why Nova Scotians are the way they are. Many Nova Scotians knew this kind of hard life. Others escaped from the bondage of the sea and of the land, away from the clinging network of family and kin. David Jung is his own man. He works hard. The sea and the land yield only a pittance for a great deal of hard and punishing work. When the new technology of engines for boats arrives, people accept it. It gives them a slightly stronger grip on their environment, and makes life a little easier, a little less hazardous. David Jung gets the job as keeper of the Barren Island light because the local people recommend him to the Government as the best person for the post.

Rockbound is apparently Ironbound Island, in Mahone Bay. When this book appeared, the local people were most annoyed at the way in which their life was depicted by Day. Allen Bevan, Editor of the *Dalhousie Review*, has provided an excellent introduction to the book. It in he reproduces the letter that the people of Ironbound wrote to *Lunenburg Progress-Enterprise*. He also gives a brief biography of Day, and an analysis of the book.

It is good to have *Rockbound* back in print and in circulation. Get a copy. Read it, then pass it on to the young people, and to the older people. All will appreciate this splendid book, and the chance to learn how things really were only a couple of generations ago.

J. L.

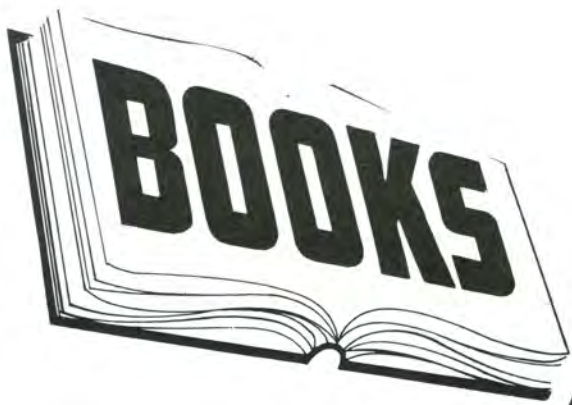
THE DEW LINE

During the 1950s, a chain of radar posts was constructed across the Canadian Arctic. This Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line was intended to protect North America from attack by picking up signals from any aircraft intruding into the air space over the Canadian North. On one occasion an unidentified object turned out to be a Canada Goose. In time the DEW Line became obsolete. But the principle of establishing a system of picking up and decoding signals is one that has application in development. All governments send out signals in the form of reports, books, pamphlets and papers. Publishers of all kinds issue printed material to inform and to entertain the public. Some books are guided missiles, some are harmless pleasure craft, others are Canada geese. Some have limited circulation, other become best sellers.

Information is to development what oil is to war. It is a form of energy that can be used to anticipate and deal with the stresses and strains of change. Each year, hundreds of publications appear in the Atlantic Provinces. This column will try to keep track of some of these. It will try to review, in a sentence or two, some of the many reports, publications and books that deal with the life in the region. Often a volume of poetry reveals more about life in the region than a massive Government report. We would like to hear about my publication on the region. Just send the information or a copy of the publication to Atlantic Provinces Book Review, Box 3393, Halifax South P.O., Halifax, N.S. B3J 3J1.



The highest price ever paid for a new book was for a single edition of lithographs by Salvador Dali. Encrusted with jewels, weighing 226 pounds, it sold for \$202,550.00.



WITH THE PUBLISHER

Paul McEwan's book on labour unions in Cape Breton will be published by Hakkert this fall University of Toronto is publishing *By Great Waters: A Newfoundland and Labrador Anthology from 1003 to the Present and The Poetical Works of Alexander McLachlan* . . . Clarke, Irwin and Co. are bringing out Alden Nowlan's latest collection of poetry, *I'm a Stranger Here Myself* and a book on the pioneer geologist, George Dawson, by Joyce Barkhouse, a Nova Scotia writer . . . *The Urbanization of Sophia Firth* by the lady of the same name deals with what happened when a New Brunswicker moved to Toronto; Peter Martin Associates are publishing it.

Father Anselme Chiasson, cap., the author of *Chéticamp; histoire et traditions acadiennes*, an outstanding community history, published in its Third Edition by Les Editions des Aboiteaux, Moncton in 1972, has been appointed Director of Le Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes at the Université de Moncton. He writes; 'Vous seriez émerveillé de l'abondante documentation que nous possédons sur les Acadiens et les Maritimes'. For an introduction to the Acadians, in English, read Naomi Griffith's short but stimulating book *The Acadians; Creation of a People* (McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1973, \$3.95, paper). Ms. Griffiths also edited *The Acadian Deportation: Deliberate Perfidy of Cruel Necessity* which was published in 1969 by Copp Clark in its 'Issues in Canadian History' Series. It's a collection of articles and comments on the Deportation M. Alphonse Deveau of Collège Ste-Anne kindly sent us a copy of *La Ville Française*, published by Les Editions Ferland in Québec in 1968. This is a history of the municipal district of Clare which, as M. Deveau notes 'nous connaissons et aimons'.

FREE PUBLICATIONS

We like to hear about free publications. In April, 1974, Saint Mary's University published a report called *Feasibility of Modifying the Open University Concepts and Techniques for Utilization in Continuing Education in the Atlantic Region of Canada*. The Department of Continuing Education has a few copies available. Apparently the report concludes that an Open University system is not needed in the region at this time Oil and Water, we are reliably told, don't mix. And therein lies the crux of a development dilemma in this region. DREE has published a paperback study entitled *The Impact on the Regional Economy of Eastern Canada Resulting from the Potential Development of Off-Shore Oil and Gas* (another snappy title!). It came out in 1972, and you can get copies free at Information Canada. If you have \$2.00, and are interested in offshore oil, then a good buy is the Science Council of Canada's Background Study No. 30, entitled *A Technology Assessment System: A Case Study of East Coast Offshore Petroleum Exploration*. It came out in March, 1974, and is available at Information Canada. It's not just a technical report — it has something to say on the social and political life in the region . . . From the NEAPQ Centre at the University of Maine in Orono, you can get a free copy of *The French in New England, Acadia and Quebec*. NEAPQ stands for New England, Atlantic Provinces, Quebec Centre. They publish an excellent newsletter. For the 142 page book, and to get on the newsletter's mailing list, write to NEAPQ Center, 76 Library, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine, 04473.

UNIVERSITY PRESSES

There are university presses in the Atlantic Region, but they are pretty hard to find. The universities turn out a lot of interesting and useful material. For \$2.00 you can get from Dalhousie's Institute of Public Affairs, a copy of *Organize for Action: A Reading Guide for Community Participants*, by John Beeston, Karen M. Cramm, and Sheila M. Robertson . . . And for \$4.00 (we think — it helps when publishers put their price on the books), you can get *The Mobile Home in Nova Scotia: Myth and Reality*. This two volume study, done under the auspices of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under the direction of Professor G. Robert Parker on the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design contains a fantastic amount of information on mobile homes. You can get copies from the College, which actually does have a publishing arm.

SELF PUBLISHING

Self-publishing is an old and honourable tradition. If you want to burst into print, why not do it yourself? For example, have you heard about the Podulians, who roll through life on ball bearings? Part of their saga is told by Semaja in *An Even Roll*, a delightful colouring book for children (and adults). You can get a copy for \$2.00 from Semaja at Bear River, Nova Scotia . . . \$2.00 also buys you a copy of *The First PSEA-NS Cookbook*. The initials stand for Pre-School Education Association of Nova Scotia, and the cookbook to keep the kiddies happy is available from Apt. 3, 6052 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S. Another cookbook for pre-schoolers is apparently well on its way.

And then there are those publications that are relevant to the region, but don't deal entirely with the Atlantic Provinces. This region was one of the cradles of co-operation. The Co-operative College of Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, has published *A Guide to Publications on Co-operatives*, a handsome 56 page publication that sells for \$1.50 Jean Johnston's *Wilderness Women; Canada's forgotten history* (Peter Martin Associates, 1973, \$8.95 cloth) has two chapters on women in the region. Gudrid went with Karlsefni, around the year 1,000 A.D. and lived in Labrador and Newfoundland. Marguerite de Roberval was abandoned with her lover and a servant on the Isles des Demons, which was probably Fogo Island in 1541. She survived, and was rescued after two and a half years on the island.

By the way, it is worth noting that under the National Library Acts of 1952 and 1969 copies of books, pamphlets and periodicals which appear more than twice a year have to be deposited with the National Library. And now to some light reading — the first volume of the Graham Commission Report on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations in Nova Scotia, the book that *everyone* is reading!

Jim Lotz



HALIFAX SOUL CENTRE

LORD NELSON TAVERN, by Ray Smith, McClelland & Stewart, 160 pages; \$6.95 cloth.

It is always difficult to know how to begin a review — how to get your attention and get you into a discussion of the book at hand before you know what's going on — but I think you'll admit that this opening is going to be just a bit unique. I'm going to recommend to you that if you really want to know about Ray Smith's *LORD NELSON TAVERN*, then you must obtain a copy of the June-July (Vol. 3, No. 4) issue of *BOOKS IN CANADA*. Therein you will find a review-article on Smith's work by Lawrence Garber which says nearly all I would want to say, and says it better than I can. I mean, Garber has clearly worked very hard on that article, and with excellent results. He understands *LORD NELSON TAVERN* in most, if not all, of its nuances. (And I would be willing to bet that if he had a longer article available to him, he'd get them all.) Indeed, as Ray Smith told me — after he had read the review, but before I had — "I couldn't have asked for a better review if I had written it myself."

So there you have the perplexing situation in which you and I find ourselves. It is clear from the above, I think, that Ray Smith and I are friends — so it's not likely that my objectivity can be trusted; and it is also clear that I think very highly of *LORD NELSON TAVERN*. But, alas, the task before me is also clear. I must convince you that *LORD NELSON TAVERN* is as good a book as Garber and I think it is, and moreover, I must do all this while discussing some aspect of the book which Garber has somehow or other overlooked.

And even before I can do that, I must deal with a small literary/cultural problem, which is this: that everything one wishes to say about *LORD NELSON TAVERN* is anathema to many prospective readers — the sort of thing which sends them running back to their Dickens muttering darkly about the *avant-garde*.

That is not fair to *LORD NELSON TAVERN* at all, and to head it off, let me say right now that the book is extremely enjoyable (recommended to hearty eaters and gourmet readers alike), and that one story in it alone, "Sarah's Summer Holiday," is worth the price of the book. That story deals with the sexual awakening of a 13-year-old girl-genius, and it is very funny, quite profound, and something a good deal more besides. Indeed, I have found among my acquaintances who have read the book the same response: that after reading "Sarah's Summer Holiday," they have all, without exception, come to a stop: to rest and savour a literary experience rarely encountered.

The longest novel ever published is Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past", published in 1913. The English translation contains 1,307,000 words.

OLD DAYS, HARD WAYS

MEMORIES OF LIFE ON THE LABRADOR AND IN NEWFOUNDLAND, by Florence Grant Barbour, New York, Carlton Press, 113 pages, cloth. \$3.50. WOMAN OF LABRADOR, by Elizabeth Goudie, Edited with an Introduction by David Zimmerly. Peter Martin Associates, 166 pages, cloth, \$8.95.

It is remarkable that two women should write personal histories of their lives on the Labrador, spanning almost identical years. It is perhaps yet more surprising that their experiences could be so totally lacking in common points of reference. But this is a fact of the economic relations which sometimes divide the peoples of Newfoundland and Labrador, as well as the facts of class which always divide people everywhere.

Mrs. Barbour tells the story of her life up to the time of her marriage in 1933. She was born around the turn of the century into a prosperous family on the Northwest coast of Newfoundland. Her father was a Member of the House of Assembly and, for forty years, manager of Job Brothers & Company summer fishery station at Blanc Sablon. Mrs. Barbour was born there and spent most of the summers of her childhood and youth on the Labrador coast. But she is a Newfoundlander, not a Labradorian. Her family's winter home and permanent residence was the once gracious, but now much decayed town of Trinity, and she and her brothers and sisters completed their educations in the elite boarding schools of St. John's. Woven into her narrative of summer voyages down the Labrador are descriptions of childhood pastimes, and the domestic economy and social intercourse of an extinct rural gentry. Her memories are of a class and style of life which died with the economy of the Northeast coast, a major component of which was the Labrador fishery which has given this book its title. For this reason her memories are valuable, but one wishes for a longer and more profound record of this largely forgotten class.



Now that we understand one another, perhaps, we can move on to more dangerous ground. First of all, although the book is being sold as a novel, it is and it isn't — I think it is, and Smith himself is not sure. His publishers, however, knowing the marketability of collections of short stories, have no doubts whatsoever. It's a novel. Yes, but a novel which uses the story form. (And in fact Smith told me that he simply wrote stories which grew out of stories, kept those which succeeded, and threw out those which didn't.) It begins with a collection of people who meet, as undergraduates, in a tavern — presumably, although never identified directly except in the title of the book, the Lord Nelson Tavern in the Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax. (There are, by the way, no regional or national references; Smith is concerned with something other than obviously regional or national significances and/or distinctions.) The first story — or first chapter, have it as you will — deals with the men's admiration for the great beauty of their circle, a mysterious girl named Francesca. And then we branch off from that story to pick up stories which that story has created — although not necessarily directly. For example, Sarah, already mentioned above, is the legal daughter of Rachel and Gould, two of the original circle, and the natural daughter of Ti-Paulo, also one of the original group. And indeed, in so many ways, she is the daughter of them all. But Sarah's story is first of all Sarah's story. Yet it inherits the previous stories and colours the later ones.

In fact, I told Smith that I was going to concoct a literary term for his kind of book — I was going to call it the "fissionable novel" — but he warned me off. Rightly, I think. But the effect of this kind of book is that stories colour other stories which inherit from other stories. Effects accumulate: and that's a novel, to my way of thinking. So Ti-Paulo, the artist who is Sarah's real father, can be a minor character in "Family Lives," but we already know him very well indeed from his story, "Break-Up," so he is not really a minor character at all.

And there's a bonus to this technique, as well. The book is even more fun to read the second time than it was the first because, knowing what eventually happens to Rachel and Gould's daughter, for example, makes meeting them in the first part of the book even more interesting. But don't be misled into thinking the stories are chronological. They aren't. Smith's concerns are other, and more.

And again, as Garber points out, *LORD NELSON TAVERN* is essentially a book about character and relationships, although neither Garber nor I think it stops there. One has only to consider Nasby, who goes from being a nasty fellow to becoming a total sonovabitch, to what is, possibly, the embodiment of what is malevolence in the universe.



But perhaps Garber has overlooked one aspect of Smith's writing which I can praise. I think Garber has left it to me to say that Smith is an elegant and accomplished stylist.

But because those adjectives are nearly as damning as "fissionable novel" in some eyes, let me hasten to explain that by *accomplished* I mean that Smith has an extraordinary ability to catch individual voices. For example, in the first story there is a long, entertaining, and moving soliloquy by Lucy — who is the kind of girl who sings along with Tammy Wynette when the record "Stand By Your Man" is being played. The tones are perfectly suited to Lucy, who has all the wisdom of innocence and a good heart. (And Smith doesn't mock her for a moment, and indeed, how many women love a man enough to give him up?) And of course there is Lucy's opposite, in most ways, the girl-genius Sarah. And Sarah's mother, Rachel, who gloats magnificently when what had been her physical inadequacies suddenly become the characteristics of fashionable beauty. In short, Smith catches characters in their own voices (he is particularly good with women), and that is simply accomplished writing.

The elegance is more difficult to explain, and is perhaps more easily illustrated. Here, for example, is the beginning of the end of the first story or chapter, which deals with the idealized lovers, Francesca and Dimitri.

The lemonade summer poured around them; and their days and nights were days and nights of beaches, endless beaches of curves into endless spirals of white sand, foam-edged on the inside of the curve, spirals up into the lemon sky. It was a summer of friendship and love, lost afternoons on Dimitri's yacht — Dimitri and Francesca's yacht — salt water and sun, and, after a shower, velvet evenings on deck with the AR equipment playing not just Chopin, but Bach, for even the perfect lovers found Glenn Gould relaxing.

Now if you think that by citing this passage I mean that that kind of writing is always elegant, you are quite wrong. It is elegant because it is just right for those lovers, that situation. Its mood is perfectly pitched to the situation, and the situation is invoked as much by the rhythms as by the adjectives. That is good poetry, and that is fine, elegant writing.

Read *LORD NELSON TAVERN*, by Ray Smith.
Kent Thompson.

Kent Thompson, the author of *The Tenants were Corrie and Tennie* is a Professor of English at the University of New Brunswick.

One of the most famous collections of children's books in the world is the Osborne collection in Central Public Library, Toronto.

Elizabeth Goudie is a Labradorian. This was firmly impressed upon her during a visit to Newfoundland when she found herself variously identified as Eskimo or English, but certainly foreign. She was born at Mud Lake in southern Labrador in 1902, the daughter of a trapper. With some three or four years of schooling, she began to make her living as a domestic at the age of fourteen. In 1920 she married Jim Goudie, a trapper, and in 1922 they moved north in search of better opportunities, living at points between Hopedale and Nain. In the spring of 1929, with their debts paid but credit for winter supplies withdrawn by the Hudson Bay Company, the Goudie's returned to Mud Lake. They survived through the winter with some assistance from Mrs. Goudie's father. Thereafter they were self-supporting through trapping, hunting and fishing; but in 1944 old age persuaded Mr. Goudie to move to Happy Valley and the regular wage employment offered by the newly established Airforce base at Goose Bay. Mrs. Goudie bore ten children, two of whom died at an early age.

The romantic anthropologist or historian is sometimes inclined to pronounce upon the virtues of the simple life without being irrevocably committed to its practice. Mrs. Goudie has lived in both pre-industrial and industrial civilizations, and concludes that she prefers what Parzival Copes has identified and measured as Newfoundland and Labrador's culture of poverty. This is a striking conclusion because in contrast to what seems a comfortable and interesting life in the modern town of Happy Valley (including journeys into Toronto and Montreal undertaken with no greater alarm and discomfort than experienced by this reviewer) she writes with utter honesty of her earlier life — the terrible cold, the shortages of food and water, the terror of being absolutely alone with children over the several months of each year that her husband tended his traps. What obviously worried Mrs. Goudie most of all, and it was not that she had known anything better, was the absence of medical services and the disastrous consequences. After reading this book, the urban sophisticate within hailing distance of the General Hospital will be more generous in his thoughts about Christian missionaries. But whatever life Mrs. Goudie might choose in the abstract, she was not offered a choice in 1944 and there is none today — and she knows it.

This is a very fine book. It is a rare book because few ordinary people anywhere write personal histories, assuming that they are uninteresting or finding they lack the ability and opportunity. We are unlikely to have another book from a woman who lived in Labrador before the uninvited arrival of industrial North America. It is certainly good fortune that Mrs. Goudie has the ability to speculate profoundly upon the meaning of what she has experienced despite the absence of polished tools of writing.

David Zimmerly of the National Museum of Man deserves our appreciation for a modest introduction, an unobtrusive job of editing and for finding a publisher.

David Alexander, Professor Alexander is with the Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.



A NOTE ON CANADIAN NATIONALISM.

'This serious and complex work holds additional interests for American readers: it captures the look and feel of Canada's harsh geography as well as the sense of national inferiority that gnaws so many of its people today.'

From a review of the paperback edition of Margaret Atwood's novel *Surfacing* in *The New York Times Book Review*, August 11, 1974.

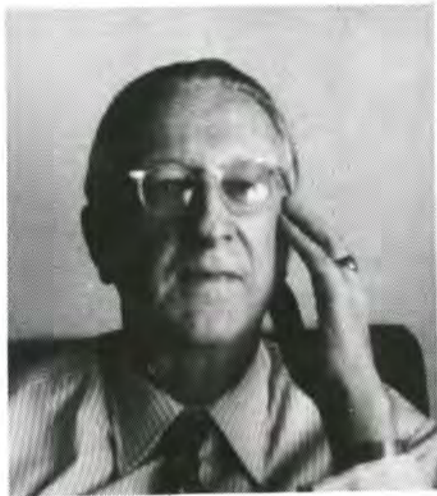
HALIFAX IS HOME TO DISTINGUISHED TITLED COUPLE

Dr. John Loewenstein and his wife, Henrietta, authentically titled Prince and Princess, have made their home in Halifax since 1959 when Dr. Loewenstein came to Saint Mary's University as founder and chairman of the Department of Anthropology.

Now Professor Emeritus, his interests in scholarly pursuits continue as he departs this month on his second expedition to explore the palaeolithic caves of the Mediterranean. As on all such expeditions, he will be accompanied by his wife whose interest in travel and history parallels that of her husband. The expedition will include 4 other scholars and is expected to take five months.

The eldest son of Prince Maximilian zu Loewenstein, Prince John was born in Munich. He studied at the University of Vienna where he received his Ph.D. in 1933. Post-doctoral studies have taken him to all parts of Europe and Asia, and to Africa and America.

Findings of his archaeological field work in Europe, England and Malaya have been widely published in German, French and English. Following World War II during which he served as a translator/announcer for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and prior to his appointment to Saint Mary's University, he was curator of the Raffles Museum in Singapore.



Prince John Loewenstein
... on expedition to Mediterranean

Princess Henrietta de Loewenstein served as a coding and decoding agent with the Free French Forces under General de Gaulle in World War II and was twice decorated. She holds the Medaille Commemorative and Medaille Services Volontaires de la France Combattante. Her father, Mederic Jost was a highly honored and many times decorated leader of the French Resistance. Following the war, Henrietta worked as Chief Secretary at the French Consulate General in Singapore.

She too, has made a contribution to academic life in Halifax, where she taught French at Saint Mary's and at Dalhousie, and was for many years, secretary of the Modern Languages Department at Dalhousie.

The Loewenstein home in Halifax has an atmosphere of history, with art objects and souvenirs that trace a fascinating ancestry through the past thousand years. Among them a coin stamped in 1754 which bears a strong resemblance to Dr. Loewenstein himself; an engraving of the Castle of Loewenstein made in 1620; a painting of the House of Lords presented by Queen Victoria, and a portrait of Empress Eugenie, presented by Napoleon III and the Empress in 1872.

Dr. Loewenstein is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.



Princess Henrietta Loewenstein
... coding agent with Free French Forces.

Interesting research by Dr. Loewenstein on poisons in Malaya.

The Free Press Friday, January 29, 1954 Singapore

THE TALL TERROR OF THE JUNGLE — Tree exhales fumes of death

The Darts from a Sakai blowpipe that killed a Communist terrorist in the Federation this week were tipped with one of the deadliest poisons known to man, Prince John Loewenstein, Curator of Anthropology of Raffles Museum, Singapore, said yesterday.

The poison is extensively used by the Senoi natives, and to a lesser degree by the Negritos, to envenom their weapons.

The poison is tapped as latex from the "Ipoh" or "Upas" tree. These trees do not grow in Singapore, but are found in central Malaya, predominantly in the jungles of Perak.

Prince John said he had personally seen Ipoh or Upas trees. He had no hesitation in declaring its poison to be one of the most venomous. The poison is not obtainable in the Colony.

The tree rises in a straight stem without a branch to a height of about 60 to 80 feet. It has a whitish bark.

Early European travellers who landed in Malaya dreaded the Upas tree, sometimes known as the "pokok Ipoh" (poison-tree).

(1) A brown-coloured latex tapped from the Ipoh tree (*Antiaris Toxicaria*)

(2) A concentration boiled down from the Ipoh creeper

All other poisons are a combination of one or the other of the above "improved" with various additional ingredients, he said.

Ipoh poison is also used by the Negritos to coat arrows.

In a tribal war in Malaya, one tribe wiped out the other with the use of Ipoh poison. The warriors travelled 100 miles or more to obtain it.

A Free Press reader wrote to the Pressman's Postbag to say he thought the poison was obtained from the "upas" tree and not the "Ipoh" tree.

In fact, both names are correct. The explanation is: "Upas" and "Ipoh" do not exactly mean a plant, but imply a vegetable poison acting on the blood.

Other poisonous plants may also be called Upas or Ipoh but the one in question is the real one.

One of them, named Rumpf, reported: "Under the tree itself, no plant, shrub, or grass grows — not only within its periphery, but not even within a stone's throw of it.

"The soil is sterile, and dark as if burned. Such poisonous properties does the tree exhibit that birds perching on the branches are stupefied and fall dead, and the feathers strew the soil."

Rumpf added: "Everything perishes when affected by its exhalation, so that all animals avoid it, and birds seek not to fly over it!

"No man dare approach it unless his arms, legs and head are protected by clothes."

The late Major P. D. R. Williams-Hunt, Federation Adviser on Aborigines, made a wide study of the Upas tree and the Senoi blowpipe.

"Early writers have confused the various poisons in use because of the similarity of their Malayan names," he observed in his last book, "An Introduction to Malayan Aborigines," written shortly before his death.

"Ipoh and 'Ipoh Akar' are two of them. A number of different poisons are used, but to the best of my knowledge, only two are in common use with the Senoi," he wrote:

SCHOOL HOUSE BECOMES LITTLE RED STUDIO

It was just a little old school house with no particular personality ... a plain white building on Second Peninsula in Lunenburg County — one room plus a cloak room and the usual attic.

But that was 'way last spring.

This fall, the same historic little school which was built by the famous family Stevens of Lunenburg in 1929, has taken on a new look and a sparkling personality. Under the creative touch of artists Anthony Law and his wife Jane Shaw, it has become a picturesque and welcoming artist's studio.

An interesting landmark on the sheltered Atlantic inlet, it presents a bright red exterior with sharp white trim.

The former austere classroom is now a delightful studio living room with a wide expanse of windows looking westward. It is finished in elegant tones of gold and white with narrow bands of B.C. Cedar decorating the ceiling and home-hooked rugs covering the floor.

The simple old cloakroom has been converted into a convenient, compact Pullman kitchen; a decorative staircase leads to the former storage attic which has been transformed into an attractive bedroom and bath.

Antique pine furnishings, paintings and silk screen prints complete the quiet country setting where the Laws escape regularly for a few days of painting without interruption.

In this hide-away haven, Tony Law is completing the works he will show in a one-man exhibition at Zwickers Gallery in Halifax from December 5 to 20.

One of the first visitors to the school house art studio was Dr. Clare Bice, former president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. He spent two leisurely weeks painting the Lunenburg countryside, Blue Rocks and Cross Island. Well known Ontario artists Tom Roberts and Rose Brisley have also been guests at the new studio.

As artist-in-residence, Anthony Law is conducting a Life Drawing Class at the University each Tuesday evening. After the first of the year, he plans to teach a special Life Painting Class. He is also involved in designing and painting stage sets for the fall and spring productions of the SMU Dramatic Society.

Snippets cont'd.

I met **Jim Trainor** and his family on Inglis and Robie as they were heading off to fly a kite.

One day as I was strolling in front of the University, I met **Wally Shaw** — one time goal tender for SMU hockey team. He was on his way to start a summer course in Commerce at SMU.

One day as I came in the driveway, **Jack Conrad** reintroduced himself. He is promoting tourism and had just come from Boucher's where he had an interview with Bob as part of a TV program he was preparing for release on channel 4.

Monsignor James Granville has retired as Pastor of St. Stephen's Church and is now chaplain of St. Vincent's Guest House.

Rev. Albert Cosgrove has been named Pastor of St. Bright's Parish, Parrsboro, Nova Scotia.

Rev. David M. MacDonald, ordained to the priesthood June 1, has been named Assistant to Saint Catherine's Parish, replacing **Rev. Claude MacLean** appointed chaplain at Saint Patrick's High School.

Father John Lynch has been sent to the Indian missions in Northern Ontario. He has been replaced as chaplain at the University of Manitoba by **Father John Matheson**. **Father Rick Haughian** will go to Rome for three years to work on a doctorate in Ascetical Theology.

The following Jesuits visited SMU during the summer: Father Frank Whelan, Father Cyril O'Keefe, Father Paul Granville, Father Edward Granville, Father Joseph Johnson, Father Neville O'Neill and Father John Lynch. Excerpt from a letter from **Dr. John E. Campbell**, B.A. '51:

"In an earlier note to me in February you mentioned that you wished I would give you permission to publish the fact of this award in the hope that others might be induced to make contributions. This would certainly be O.K. with me. As a matter of fact, I think it might be a good idea to put the touch on some Halifax alumni about my generation to boost this fund. I could think of no one better than my friend, **Doane Hallett**, to put the squeeze on to get a few people to contribute to this fund. You could even tell him I said so."

The fund referred to is a donation of \$1,400. made by Dr. Campbell. It is to be used in portions of two hundred dollars annually as an Alumni award to a student in the top third of the class who has had to overcome difficulties extraneous to the course. The first award was made in May to **Marilyn Bryant**, B.A. '74.

J. P. O'Beirne, B.A. '29, a very interested Alumnus, has been sending contributions and letters since years. He is still living in Santa Barbara, California.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Catherine G. Barton, November 4, Halifax.
Rev. Ambrosius Czakó, September 27, Owen Sound.
Monsignor Cyril J. Martin, June 19, Halifax.
Rev. Lawrence O'Neill, July, St. Vincent's Guest House, Halifax.
Andrew Ward, August, Digby, N.S.

PERFORMING ARTS TO PRESENT NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA

A concert by the National Arts Centre Orchestra conducted by Mario Bernardi, is featured in the Performing Arts Program of Saint Mary's University for the 1974-75 season. It will be presented Monday, February 17, at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

The Orchestra was formed in 1968 after auditioning musicians from all over the world. Many Canadians who were pursuing careers in Europe and the United States were attracted to the auditions and were among the 44 finally selected. An additional two have since been added.

Mario Bernardi is one of the rare conductors who helped to create his orchestra. Most conductors simply take over an orchestra already long-established. Asked why he had decided to come back to Canada after acquiring such an established reputation abroad, he replied:

"How could I possibly resist the opportunity not just to take on an orchestra but to **make** one?"

Mario Bernardi was born in Kirkland Lake, a small mining town in Northern Ontario. At an early age he was sent to Italy where he went to school and began his musical studies. He returned to Canada when he was 17, after capturing with honors the first prizes in piano, organ and composition from the Venice Conservatory. He continued his studies at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto and began his career as a pianist. He still performs on the piano occasionally, either at recitals or as a soloist with his orchestra.

The young musician was attracted by one particular area of music — opera. He began by accompanying the singers' rehearsals and in 1957 made his debut as conductor of the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto. In order to acquire further experience, he travelled to the major music centers of Europe and with the assistance of a Canada Council grant, went to study in London.

He was hired by the Sadler's Wells Opera Company, first as a coach and part-time conductor, then a full-time conductor and two years later became the company's musical director. This was the position he left in 1969 to conduct the National Arts Centre Orchestra. In a very short time, he has made the orchestra known in the United States and Europe as well as in every province of Canada.

Concertmaster Walter Prystawski is another Canadian — born and educated in Toronto. He began his professional career in 1953 with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Later he joined the CBC symphony, and then went to Switzerland to study under the famed German violinist, Wolfgang Schneiderhan. During this period he made several recordings with the Lucerne Festival String. He came back to Canada to audition for the National Arts Centre Orchestra. Mr. Prystawski has received critical acclaim both for his abilities as a soloist and for his qualities as the orchestra's concertmaster.



MARIO BERNARDI

SAINT MARY'S TO HOST EUROPEAN MUSICIANS



RUDOLF BARCHAI

One of the highlights of the Performing Arts program at Saint Mary's University in the new year, will be the appearance of the unique Moscow Chamber Orchestra headed by Rudolf Barchai. It is scheduled for Wednesday, March 5.

In its presentation of music of the 17th and 18th centuries, the group, as was the custom of the period, performs without conductor, with Barchai as its leading violinist. The core of the orchestra is the permanent group of 14 string players, augmented by other instruments for special works.

Each distinguished musician is a soloist and in its repertory the orchestra provides the opportunity for each instrumentalist to perform a solo part.

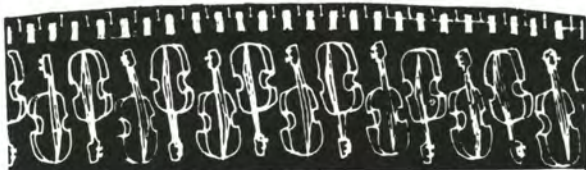
Referred to as a superb ensemble of virtuoso musicians, the orchestra was enthusiastically received when it performed in Montreal in 1966.

The Fresk Quartet from Sweden will be presented Thursday, March 6.

It features two violinists, a viola player and a cellist who consider that their music should fill a need as well as help people to approach music. In their playing, they attempt to break through the stiff framework which often confines a concert performance.

Lars Fresk, Hans-Erik Westberg, Lars-Gunnar Bodin and Per-Goran Skytt are all graduates of the National Music Conservatory of Sweden.

Four young flutists from France, known as **Le Quatuor De Flutes Arcadie**, will perform in the Art Gallery Sunday, March 9th. The group is sponsored by Jeunesses Musicale du Canada.



RESEARCH GRANTS

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

On the occasion of the International Women's Year in 1975, the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration is offering a limited number of grants to further research on the role of women in the labour force and the adjustment of women immigrants in Canadian society.

Research proposals should focus on aspects of labour force participation by women which are relevant to the interests of the Manpower and Immigration Department in areas such as training, equalities of opportunities, mobility, occupations, work ethic, etc., as well as topics related to the macro-economic impact of labour force participation by women. In the field of

immigration, studies should deal with the problems of the single female immigrant as well as those of the wife and mother in the adjustment process of the immigrant family.

The studies should be started during 1975 but may be completed, if required, in 1976.

The grants, generally not exceeding \$10,000, cover normal research expenses but do not include stipend for salaried personnel of educational institutions.

Other details on the Research Grants Program of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and application forms are available at the Public Relations Office.

SENATE COMMITTEES

At a meeting of the University Senate October 15, standing committees were appointed for the 1974-75 academic year and a special committee was established.

Committee on Curriculum and Academic Planning

Dr. D. H. Gillis, Chairman
Dr. C. A. DeAlbuquerque
Dr. R. H. Beis
Dr. M. Martin
Dr. S. Robinson
Mr. J. Stuart
Mrs. R. Hafter

Committee on Academic Standing

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Mrs. E. Chard, Secretary
Dr. R. Collins
Dr. W. Boyle
1 Student (to be named)

Scholarship Committee

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Mr. L. MacDonald
Prof. D. Mulrooney
Dr. M. MacMillan
Dr. J. Chamard
Mr. K. Bendelier
1 Student (to be named)

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Dr. W. A. Bridgeo
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Dr. D. H. Gillis
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Rev. W. A. Stewart, S.J.
Dr. Ginsburg
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Mr. K. Bendelier
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Mr. K. J. Cleary, Secretary
Dr. E. Haigh
Dr. K. Fillmore

Student Discipline Committee

Dr. R. Marshall, Chairman
Dr. F. Chao
Prof. D. Pigot
2 Students (to be named)

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Prof. R. Connell
Dr. W. Lonc
Dr. I. Okraku
1 Student (to be named)

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Dr. S. Pendse
Prof. B. Hanrahan
Prof. L. A. Schienbein
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Dr. M. Chew

Special Committee on Faculty/Student Evaluation

Mr. D. Mulrooney, Chairman
Dr. M. Overington
Dr. R. Konopasky
Mr. D. Pilkey
2 Students (to be named)

Property And Development Committee

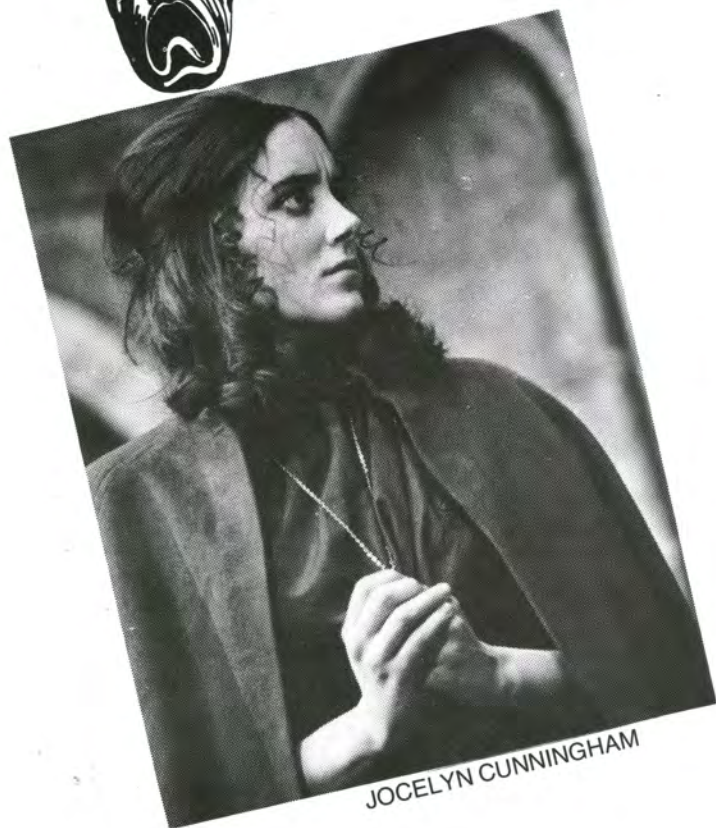
Mr. D. Mulrooney, Chairman
Prof. J. Mackriss
Dr. V. Baydar
Dr. J. C. Young
Mr. R. Miller

Senate Election Committee (Ad Hoc)

Dr. R. Ansell, Chairman
Prof. R. Connell
Dr. E. Haigh
Dr. G. Mitchell
Prof. A. Murphy



SMU DRAMA FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE



JOCELYN CUNNINGHAM

Many SMU students who were active in the Dramatic Society have pursued the theatrical interest sparked by their experience at Saint Mary's and have gone on to graduate studies in drama or are involved in careers on stage or in radio and television drama.

RICK MINICHELLO, ANDY JONES and JOHN WALTON, classes of '68 and '69 completed graduate studies in drama in the United States.

PATTI LANE who made her first appearance at Neptune at the age of eleven in 'Wait Until Dark', is in her second year at the National Theatre School in Montreal where only ten students are accepted each year.

DANNY MacDONALD won the Tyrone Guthrie Award at Stratford. He has been involved in many radio and television plays and will be featured in "House of Pride" — a new series of TV dramas on CBC this fall.

DAVID KOSUB, Pier 1 actor and singer who starred in "Taming of the Shrew" while he was a student at Saint Mary's, is now studying with E15 Theatre School in London, England.

JOCELYN CUNNINGHAM was hostess of the national television show, "Drop In", produced in Halifax in the 1973-74 season. She worked with Pier 1 and the Travelling Players, a cabaret style group which visits smaller centers which do not have much exposure to theatre. She is now studying in England at the Bristol Old Vic and appearing in the company's productions.

DEBORAH ALLEN worked with the professional Mermaid Theatre in Wolfville, N.S. with Evelyn Garbary, Director of Drama at Acadia University. She was a member of the cast of a show comprising four Indian Legends which was taken to all of the Indian reservations in the Province in the summer of 1974.

Deborah was the first apprentice hired at Neptune and has experience in all phases of theatre. At Saint Mary's she has played lead roles in ARSENIC AND OLD LACE and in THE GOOD WOMAN OF SETZUAN.



W. A. STEWART, S.J.



DAVID KOSUB

An influencing force in the lives of all of these young people is Father William Stewart, who has been Moderator of the Dramatic Society at Saint Mary's University since 1954. His interests in theatre go back to his early youth and his involvement began with backstage work at Loyola College in Montreal, and stage managing productions while studying in Toronto. An expert on stage make-up, he is also an excellent carpenter and, with the assistance of students, constructs all of the sets for the University productions. Father Stewart has been active in conducting workshops for members of the Nova Scotia Drama League as well as for students. He is on the executive of Theatre Canada (formerly Dominion Drama Festival), Dalhousie Theatre Committee and the Nova Scotia Drama League.

Plays presented by the SMU Dramatic Society in the past few years include **Arsenic and Old Lace**; **Three to Get Married**; **Taming of the Shrew**; **Playboy of the Western World**; **The Good Woman of Setzuan**; **Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead** and **Becket**.

Currently in rehearsal is **See How They Run**, to be presented November 23 to 27 in the auditorium of the Administration Building. The play by Philip King will be directed by Faith Ward. Tickets (\$1.50 adults; \$1.00 students) will be available at the door.

The Society works with the English Department throughout the year and this year will be presenting poetry readings and scenes from Shakespeare tying in with English courses, as well as an evening of Canadiana ranging from Sam Slick to Duddy Kravitz.

Working with Chairman Deborah Allen on the executive of the SMU Dramatic Society is treasurer Chris Spearman, secretary Brian Smith, publicity and general production co-ordinator Mary Catherine Boyd.

Assistance is always required in the areas of staging, wardrobe, props and publicity. Anyone interested in participating is invited to phone Deborah Allen — 422-2605. Rehearsals are held in Room 309, Administration Building. Notices of meetings are posted on the bulletin board opposite the mail room on the ground floor of the Administration Building.



DEREK ASHTON, DEBORAH ALLEN and DARCEL MAILLOUX Arsenic and Old Lace



Set for Taming of the Shrew — designed by Anthony Law, artist-in-residence, constructed by Fr. Stewart and students.

SEE HOW THEY RUN
NOVEMBER 23 to 27
AUDITORIUM — ADMIN. BLDG.
TICKETS \$1.50 (Students \$1.00)

China cont'd.

Money changing was of course one of the first concerns, and as anyone who has been there will testify, one is vulnerable to a false sense of wealth in Hong Kong where you cash a cheque for 100 Canadian dollars and receive 500 Hong Kong dollars in return. You quickly learn however, that all things are priced accordingly and are really on a par with Canadian values. But I can remember being startled at receiving bills for \$30 for a shampoo and set, \$6.50 for a martini, and \$173.00 for one night at the Hong Kong Hilton.

Moving into the Republic of China, money again had to be changed, this time from Hong Kong dollars to yuan — two of which are about equal to one Canadian dollar.

So began an exciting adventure into a land about which we had heard so many startling stories, so many rumors. We were eager to investigate and were not disappointed, for no day passed without some interesting revelation.

The excitement would have been even greater had we known more of our itinerary in advance. During the next two weeks we would experience the extremes of geographical features and the wide variations of climate in this enormous country. We would travel through the land by train, plane and car and see first hand, the results of a revolution that had brought comparative prosperity to a despairing people. We would visit workers and peasants in homes and factories and children at school. We would meet high government officials, view impressive military manoeuvres and watch the media at work. We would enjoy strange exotic foods and toast our hosts with the mysterious and potent Mao-Tai. We would sense tension and witness a dedication and discipline unnatural to us.

From the planes and trains we watched mile after mile of green fields roll by.

The development of agriculture must be rated as the greatest single accomplishment of the revolution. The people are no longer starving. They are with singular solidarity working to make every foot of land productive. They have terraced the mountains and seeded and irrigated every area of arable land. In a good season, China can now provide sufficient vegetables and meat to feed its population which is estimated to be at least 850 million.

Efforts to control that huge population through education and birth control are realizing significant success. In Shanghai for example, the 1949 birth rate was 20 per thousand. It has declined to 11 per thousand. At the same time, the death rate has dropped to five per thousand, resulting in a net increase in population of six per thousand per year. The birth control campaign urges young people not to marry until they are 26 years of age and contraceptive pills and devices are distributed at no cost.



A visit with a commune family of 3 sons, 5 daughters. The parents pictured here with a grandchild are 49 and 51.

Mao Tse-tung — architect, builder and caretaker of the People's Republic — is everywhere. Illness restricts his activities but it does not remove his presence. He is the common bond of the people and they worship him with religious fervor. His pictures and statues are prominent in great halls and humble homes alike. Everything of a beneficial nature is attributed to Mao and the revolution. Anything of detrimental character is related to the former capitalist society.

Everyone studies the principles and thoughts of Mao and lives by his pronouncements. As a result, the moral fibre of the people is strong. None of the problems of the past are apparent. We saw no evidence of drug abuse, alcoholism or prostitution. Everyone works and everyone studies, and there is little opportunity for idleness.

The May 7 Schools are an interesting innovation and a effective control of the system. They are the implementation of a directive issued by Chairman Mao on May 7, 1966, which decreed that people should all have some experience in a variety of achievements, including agriculture and industry at the grass roots level. Consequently, everyone — doctors, editors, administrators, teachers included — does manual labor for a period of at least four months every four years on a cycling system. During this period, two-thirds of the time is devoted to labor, one-third to political study. If the cadres do not think that a person is ready to leave in four months, he must remain longer.

Not only does this practice reduce the opportunity for the development of an intelligentsia which considers manual labor inferior, but it provides an opportunity for office workers to appreciate the skills of the laborer. It also keeps people physically fit.

One of the editors with our delegation made a serious attempt to attend a May 7th School. He was prepared to take a four month leave of absence. After considerable discussion, he was told that he could attend, but on the same basis as everyone else. If he was not considered 'ready' to leave in four months, he would be kept longer. He declined.



A few of the one million bicycles in Peking.

"We all think our news is objective, but that can be debated."

We were meeting the media people of China for the first time and their views were especially interesting to us.

"News in all countries is selected by the editors."

That is true to a degree, but the basic difference is in the selection. The criteria for news in China is anything which will raise the national consciousness. Only those items considered beneficial to the people are published. Editors know the party policy and are guided by it. Editorials are collectively produced and are at times many weeks in preparation.

We were astonished at the size of the staffs maintained by the Chinese media. Central China Broadcasting controls Peking Radio and Television which is limited to two hours of programming each evening. It has 3,000 employees. Hsinhua News Agency which provides all international news, has a staff of 5,000 including 300 correspondents and their staffs in 70 countries. The six-page People's Daily in Peking, employs 1,100 — 370 in editorial, 410 on presses and the balance in administration. The Shanghai Daily is a four-page publication with an editorial staff of 140.

The People's Daily which is the official party organ of the Central Committee, has a circulation of 3.9 million. Its distribution is handled entirely by the Post Office which also collects for each paper and pays the Publisher. The price is equivalent to 2.5 Canadian cents.

We were among the guests of Premier Chou En-lai on the 25th Anniversary of The People's Republic of China. The premier came direct from the hospital and returned there immediately following dinner. Mao Tse-tung is reported to be seriously ill and recent photographs seem to confirm this.

We discussed the question of succession with vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The experience with Lin Piao, Mao's chosen heir who attempted to assassinate the Chairman and lost his life escaping, has stressed the importance of selecting a successor who will carry out the revolutionary line. This is a matter of concern at every level.

The failure of the succession in the U.S.S.R. was pointed out with the observation that in the short period of 20 years, Russia has been changed from a socialist country into a revisionist imperialist country.

Likely contenders for succession in China include vice-premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, 70; Li Hsien-nien, 69, and deputy Wang Hung-wen, 38. Not to be overlooked is the possibility that Mao's wife, Madam Chiang Ching, who is 60, may assume the leadership.



"Do you know where Dr. Bethune came from?" A class of four year-olds were eager to answer.



Young girls work in a factory on days away from school.

CONFUCIUS CRITICIZED

The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was initiated as a means of stopping revisionism and at the same time educating the broad masses of the people.

It's a big movement and it starts with the very small.

"Do you know who Confucius is?", someone asked a five-year old.

The answer came back without hesitation.

"He's a bad man."

"Do you know where Dr. Bethune came from?"

"The cold country — Canada."

Throughout our visit to China, we found, as others have before us, that Dr. Norman Bethune was the best ambassador any country could have. Because of his assistance to wounded Chinese soldiers during their struggle with Japan, China has a special bond of respect for Canada. Through Norman Bethune, we were told, the Chinese people learned selfless dedication.

Wherever they learned 'selfless dedication', the Chinese people learned it well, for they have indeed dedicated their lives to building a better country. The revolution from a state of starvation to one of self-reliance, disregarding for the moment the negative aspects of its process, is working in a positive way for the masses in the People's Republic of China.

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