



## The Comet Is Coming

One of the brightest comets of our time is currently approaching the sun. Comet Kohoutek, named after its discoverer, will be visible to the naked eye by mid-November and should be a spectacular evening object by mid-January. This may well turn out to be the comet of the century — no comets this bright have been seen since 1882.

About 10 to 12 new comets are discovered each year. A few of these may turn out to be periodic comets, i.e. comets which will return to pass around the sun within a reasonable time. Halley's comet is such a comet, returning to pass close to the sun once every 76 years. Its next return is 1986, and Halley's comet is bright enough to be rather spectacular.

Comet Kohoutek promises to be even more spectacular. Two things are unusual about Kohoutek: first, it appears to be significantly larger than most comets. Second, it will pass within 13 million miles of the sun, which is a very close approach for a comet. Both factors contribute to an extraordinary brightness for the comet, and it may be bright enough to see during the day, as was the 1882 comet. In addition, a very long tail will develop as the comet approaches the sun. The tail will probably reach a length of 50 to 75 million miles and stretch out to 30 to 40 times the angular size of the full moon.

The comet will first be visible to the naked eye by mid-November, seen in the east and rising just ahead of the sun. As it approaches the

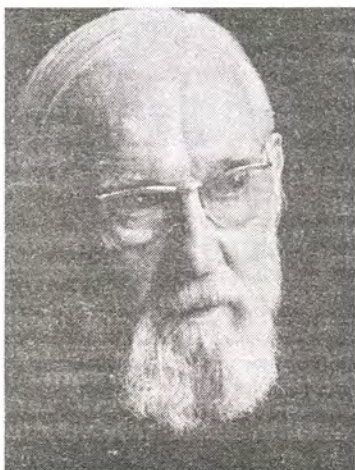
sun, it will become increasingly bright — perhaps even visible before sunset in the days before Christmas — then it will be lost in the sun's glare. After a swing around the sun, it will re-appear as it begins its trek back into the cold, outer reaches of the solar system. It is at this time that it will be the most spectacular and most easily observed from about January 10 to the end of February, the comet will be seen in the west, after sunset.

A good pair of binoculars with a tripod or other sturdy support, is recommended for observing details of the comet.

The public will be welcome at special observing sessions being planned for January and February at the Burke-Gaffney Observatory at Saint Mary's.



Head of Halley's Comet taken at Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, May 8, 1910

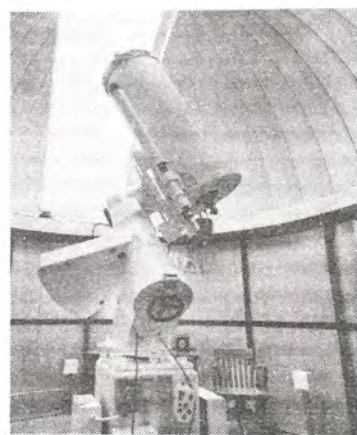


Rev. Burke-Gaffney, S.J.  
Professor Emeritus  
Saint Mary's University

One of the world's most eminent Astronomers, Father Burke-Gaffney has seen many comets in his time, but recalls Halley's as the most remarkable to date.

He was in Dublin at the age of 14 when he viewed the famous comet, and it was this experience which sparked his interest in Astronomy.

"I can still see it as it stretched half-way across the sky."



Reflecting telescope  
at Saint Mary's  
Burke-Gaffney Observatory

## The Times Welcomes the Maroon and White

Commencing with this issue, the Saint Mary's Alumni newspaper, "The Maroon and White", becomes a part of "The Times."

By incorporating the two publications, it is expected that the Alumni will be better informed on the University in general, and that students will become more familiar with the activities and interests of the Alumni.

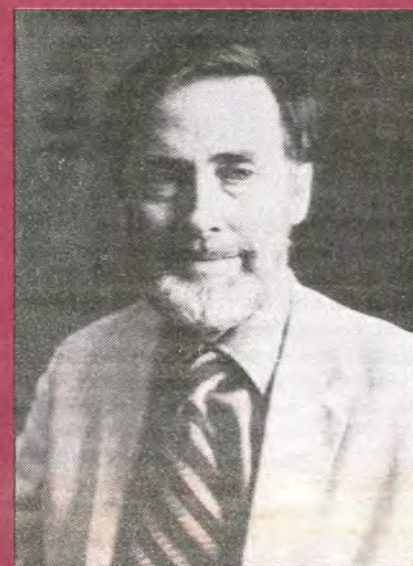
"The Maroon and White" was first published at Saint Mary's in 1951. Its name came from the school colors which were established by the sporting fraternity at a much earlier date.

Editors over the years have included: Bruce Wallace, Paul McGuire, Edmund Morris, Jim Ternan and M. J. O'Donnell, S. J. "The Maroon and White" occupies the center section of this issue and carries pictures of the 1973 Summer Homecoming. "Snippets" will continue as Father O'Donnell's exclusive feature, and regular columnists will include Terry Donahoe, Heather Harris and Al Keith.

Comments and contributions from Alumni will be welcomed.

## Revolutionary Politics in the Long Parliament

John R. MacCormack



## New Book Out

"REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT" by John R. MacCormack, a Professor of History at Saint Mary's University, was launched in Canada and the United States this month.

Dr. MacCormack's book which began as a thesis at the University of Toronto, has been developed over a period of 20 years. Post-doctoral research, for which he was awarded Canada Council Fellowships and sabbatical leaves in 1961 and 1969, was carried out at the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the Beineke Library, Yale; the British Museum, and further supplemented in Scotland, Ireland and Canada.

In publishing Dr. MacCormack's work, Harvard University Press states: "This volume is the first systematic study of the politics of five crucial years of the Puritan Revolution, the period between John Pym's death in December 1643 and the execution of Charles I in January 1649. MacCormack provides a fresh and coherent interpretation of the events chronicled in the first volume of S. R. Gardiner's monumental 'HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR', a work long known to be inadequate.

Through an exhaustive compilation of the activities of individual members, Dr. MacCormack examines the

Long Parliament and the structures of its parties. He investigates the degree to which the division between parties was religious or political, the character of the leadership of the two major groups (moderates and radicals), and the transformation of the parties during the five-year period.

The author focuses on the way in which the Parliamentary radical group led by Oliver St. John, Sir Henry Vane, Jr., and Oliver Cromwell gradually retreated from their revolutionary stance of 1644 in the face of the genuine populism of the Levellers. He contends that their failure to retain the moral leadership of the revolution led to the fragmentation of parties in 1648 and to the eventual dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell.

The book includes fresh interpretations of the role of Oliver Cromwell, especially in 1647 and 1648 when he emerged as the central figure. Significant material is also presented on John Lilburne. In analyzing the transformations of the radical party, the author places Lilburne's party, the Levellers, in the political context of the Revolution.

This well-founded study of the Puritan Revolution will become required reading for Tudor-Stuart historians as

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D.R. McKenzie,  
401 Portland St.  
Dartmouth, N.S.



*Dr. Mary Sun, Chairman,  
Committee on Asian Studies,  
St. Mary's University,  
Halifax, N.S.*



## New Library For Saint Mary's *Dear Dr. Sun:*

AUSTIN E. HAYES, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Saint Mary's University, has announced that a new \$2,250,000 library will be built on Saint Mary's campus. Construction is expected to commence early in the new year.

University President, Dr. D. Owen Carrigan, said the new facility represents another phase of a continuing program of academic development at Saint Mary's. He noted that the building will not require the acquisition of any adjacent property and will not interfere with the existing residential environment of the south end of Halifax.

Financing will be provided by the Nova Scotia University Grants Committee, the Windsor Foundation of Montreal and the Kresge Foundation, Birmingham, Michigan.

Decisions on the site of the new building and its design were influenced by the concept that the library should be the heart of the university. Consequently, it will be located on the inside core of the campus, adjoining the administration building

and linked by interior passageways to every other academic building.

In line with some of the newest universities in the world, Saint Mary's library will be surrounded by a park-like mall which is expected to become a popular gathering place for students and faculty.

The present library, built when the student population was less than half of what it is now, was designed to accommodate 80,000 books. It now bulges with 125,000 and the relentless need to keep pace with new publications adds constant strain.

The new building will bring together all of the University library facilities. In 78,000 square feet it will provide seating capacity for 25% of the student body and space for 250,000 volumes, the periodical collection, reference collection, rare books, expanded microform and audio-visual facilities, journals and newspapers.

University librarian, Ruth Haffer, is enthusiastic. She comments: "Now we will be able to bring all of these units together into an information and communications center available to students, faculty, staff members and outside researchers."

Of the 3 storey structure which will front on Inglis Street, she says: "It will be the first sight that visitors and students see as they enter from Inglis Street. Perhaps it will become a symbol of Saint Mary's as it exists today — an intellectual workshop and a community resource."

Plans provide for an additional 2 stories and accommodation for a further 250,000 volumes at a later date.

Special consultant for the project is Dr. Keyes Metcalf, former librarian of Harvard University. Chairman is Edmund Morris, vice-president, finance and development, Saint Mary's University. Architects are MacFawn and Rogers of Halifax. Construction is expected to take 15 months.

## *Dear Dr. Sun:*

### LETTERS—

WE GET LETTERS — but not many like this one, hand-addressed to Dr. Mary Sun in artistic ornamental print.

The letter is one of many received by Dr. Sun in recent weeks expressing interest in Asian Studies, the program she introduced to Saint Mary's University in 1971. It is the only Asian Studies program offered in any Canadian university east of Montreal. Over 200 students are enrolled in courses in the program in Saint Mary's this year, with nine majoring in Asian studies.

Dr. Sun points out that an academic background in Asian Studies is valuable preparation for any student looking forward to a career in the diplomatic service, international trade and industry, or in teaching at secondary and university levels. She states: "The rising importance of Asia in world politics and economics, demands an educated grasp of the forces involved."

Mary Sun was born in Shanghai and brought up in Hong Kong. She received her Ph.D. from the University of London for studies in 'Anglo-Chinese relations during the Chinese revolution of 1911'.

She has recently contributed the opening chapter: "Traditional China — an Historical Survey" to the book "China — an Introduction to Canadians" published this year by Peter Martin Associates of Toronto.

Dr. Sun lectures on Modern China and Japan each Monday and Wednesday at 5:30, as a convenience to those studying in the part-time program.

An ardent horse fan, she spends her leisure hours riding her beloved "Joker", an Appaloosa — gift from her husband, Dr. Stanley Sun, a medical doctor in Dartmouth.

## Elizabeth Chard - Registrar

As the new Registrar, the question which I am frequently asked is "Are you proposing changes in the present system of registration?" At the outset the answer was frequently negative. However, after surviving (and will anyone ever forget the first crush of registration, 1973 !!) my first official registration, I think it is fair to predict that some changes will be contemplated before September, 1974. Some of these will be based on a few experiments conducted during the 1973 processing. Some of these were quite interesting.

Undoubtedly the most successful was the experiment of inviting returning part-time students to register by mail, thereby avoiding the long line-ups to consult with faculty advisors or to pay tuition fees. Notwithstanding a few snags, from various points of view the evaluation of this experiment was excellent, thereby providing an interesting and perhaps useful option to registration in person which is currently followed at Saint Mary's.

Another change for 1973 was to mail to all students, irrespective of their home address or their year of study, copies of the University Calendar and the 1973-1974 timetable. Interested students therefore could appear at registration better prepared than in previous years.

Students who had pre-registered during the month of March last year and who



had confirmed their course selection during the summer months, were given the option of completing their official registration during the first two days of classes instead of during the week set aside for regular registration. A number chose to do so, thereby gaining an additional week of vacation for themselves. If even more detailed information on courses and course instructors could be made available to the students by the middle of the summer, pre-registration could provide another viable alternative to our present registration system.

Aside from a few changes, such as those referred to above, there were several trends noted during registration. One was the continued growth of the Mature Applicants Program. The work experience and maturity of mature students provides added depth to many of the classes, especially those scheduled for the late afternoon and for the evening.

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## New Book (contd from pg. 1)

well as scholars of comparative revolution. It will also be vital to students of American colonial history who are interested in the British origins of American institutions.

Dr. MacCormack is a native of Halifax and received his high school education at Saint Mary's and

at the Halifax Academy.

Following six years in the Canadian Artillery in World War II, he studied at Dalhousie, The University of Toronto, and the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. He came to Saint Mary's for a year in 1956 and stayed to become one of the most respected members of the faculty. He is currently engaged in research on a

book on the historical relationship between values and freedom.

Dr. and Mrs. MacCormack and their four children reside on Dalhousie Street in Halifax.

"REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT" will be available in book stores and university libraries throughout the English speaking world.



# Ed James Reports On China

Would you believe that it is possible today, in the short space of one hour, to enter a world where Coca-Cola, R.C.A. and General Motors do not exist?

This I did on May 25 of this year when, with 29 other Canadians, I travelled from Hong Kong to the border of the People's Republic of China.

Our group was a student study tour with an average age of 25 years and more than half were involved in some form of post-graduate work. We were a serious group of academics whose ambitions were to study China, not to view it as a group of vacationers.

As foreign guests, the Chinese attempted to show us every courtesy and luxury, which for the most part was greatly appreciated, but in some ways these special considerations acted as a deterrent to the purpose of our trip. For instance, our request to visit the farms and to spend a few days working in the fields was denied, as was our request that our train accommodation be equivalent to that used by China's own people. This lack of group contact with the people on a continual basis was considered a definite obstacle to a closer understanding of China by many members of the group.

As students we wanted to know what the new China is really like. As an individual, I was particularly interested in learning more about "the Little Tradition" — the life styles and every day situations of the people, as opposed to "the Great Tradition" which concerns itself with matters of government and rulers.

By plane, train and bus, we covered 4,000 miles and visited 10 major centres of historical, political, cultural and economic importance. This in the period of one month.

As I mentioned, we were closely controlled as a group of visitors, but I can truthfully say that this was not so as individuals. Apart from organized events which were always supervised, we were permitted to go wherever we wished without interference. There were of course, some boundaries. I recall, for instance, one night in Peking when two of our group tried to get into the residence of Chairman Mao. They were turned back politely, but firmly by two armed guards.

So it was with this freedom that I was able to get away on my own to meet the ordinary people, to discover their ways of life and to learn their values.

Usually I was accompanied by a Chinese-speaking member of our group, and invariably, our impromptu visits were greeted with surprise and a friendly welcome. There was no opportunity for sham. We visited homes that were not a

model of socialistic superiority, but average homes where many of the same possessions and responsibilities would be similar to those of Canadian families, all things considered equal.

We shared hours of friendship and happiness with many families and people of all ages. Among them, representatives of some of the 55 ethnic groups who comprise China's population. It was apparent that the common bond was a pride of nation.

I considered this a far cry from my own country where it is seldom that the two cultures see 'eye to eye', let alone aspire to a common cause for the good of the nation.

Everywhere I sensed a great feeling of self respect and national pride. It was especially evident in the love and esteem which parents have for their children. And

the content and social level of their lives.

The gigantic industrial and social advances of this nation are impressive by any standard; however, one wonders at what cost these triumphs were realized.

While such strong nationalism is undoubtedly a valuable asset in any social-political system, one wonders what becomes of the individual, for national unity intrudes everywhere. Theatre entertainment carries political, economic or social undertones; fashion is uniform — basically a military style tunic; serving the nation was the primary goal of everyone whom I met.

Perhaps I am revealing western bias by mentioning individualism, but surely in a nation of 800 million people there must be some of different views. What of the intellectuals for which Chinese history has such a

women in China today must be acknowledged as an achievement of the present regime, because there was no trace of this in pre-1949 China.

My over-all impression of China was favorable.

When I was critical of something, I would remind myself that I was judging the situation by my own standards. Whenever I did notice something that was a contradiction, even by Chinese standards, I would remember what numerous Chinese leaders had told us: "Certain bourgeoisie tendencies still exist in China. There are still many problems to be solved before Communism can be achieved."

In reviewing some of the mechanics and facilities of this trip, I comment briefly on:

**Accommodation:** Without hesitation, I can say that

struction. With time and experience, I was usually able to find the switch to turn off this flow of words.

Plane travel was similar to what we have in Canada, except that the Russian Ilyushin Jet replaces our DC-9. The Chinese air authorities display uncommon concern for safety and refuse to fly in anything less than perfect weather conditions. Also, each flight carries an entire back-up crew. I had the opportunity of meeting some of the members of the crew on a flight from Kwang Chow to Shanghai.

**Food:** Without exception, it was abundant and delicious. One outstanding meal was served to us in Yen-an, the mountainous wartime headquarters of Mao. Here the food was hardy and very hot — characteristic of the north of China. Another superb meal was served at Peking, at the Peking Duck Restaurant. This delicacy defies description. It must be tasted and experienced to be appreciated.

As a closing note, I might tell you that the first thing I did on my return to Hong Kong was to buy a Coke.

I was glad to get back to certain aspects of my world, but reluctant to leave behind some I had discovered in China.

Perhaps someday, the best of both might be realized in one community!

## Elizabeth Chard-Registrar

(contd from pg. 2)

Another trend that continues to be more marked each year, is the number of alumni returning to Saint Mary's for a second undergraduate degree. Undoubtedly the rather tight job market and the availability of student loans contribute to this trend. Not to be overlooked also is the continued growth of the Black and Indian Program which is being supervised by the new Director of Continuing Education, William Cosman. Also growing under Mr. Cosman's guidance is the expansion work of the University which is now to be found in such diverse locations as Truro, Dartmouth, and for the first time this year, in Kentville. The latter is the site for the offering of a course in Geography which is a new Department added officially to the University's curriculum in September 1973.

With declining enrolments the norm across the country, Saint Mary's faces the 1973-1974 academic year with the prospect of having to put even greater emphasis upon student recruitment, the development of relevant programs, and above all the continuation of the personalized approach which has made possible the growth and success of the institution since its founding in 1802.



Ed James at the Summer Palace in Peking with the famous Marble Boat in the background. A talented photographer, Ed took some 2,000 pictures during his trip.

the children I saw throughout the trip were happy and healthy. Except for color and clothing, they could have been the children just down the street.

This sense of pride really affects every phase of life. The people are proud to show what they have accomplished and what they are attempting to create. Everywhere posters and banners encourage people to work harder for the goals of total self-reliance and material development; to push forward so that China may stand on its own in the world as a distinct economic and political entity.

The China I saw, both officially and unofficially, was especially impressive in comparison with the pre-1949 China. The present regime has much of which to be proud, but the achievement in China is not only the work of the regime. It functions only as a coordinator. China is people. People are China — 800 million plus. For the most, they appear to be happy with

long tradition?

There is something a little frightening about 'unity' in this degree — and in the degree of emotion continually displayed to proclaim it.

If one word could express my impressions of the Chinese people, it would be 'selflessness.'

This was demonstrated at every commune, factory, school and neighborhood I visited. The ideals of self-reliance and mutual sharing are implanted in the child at kindergarten, continued throughout the educational period and carried into adult life.

The advocates of "Women's Liberation" in this part of the world would be surprised, I think, to see the levels of equality which have been achieved in all aspects of society by the Chinese women. In my opinion, this is primarily due to the ideology of sharing and mutual responsibility. The equality of

every effort was made to furnish us with the best of everything, whether in westernized Shanghai, mysterious Peking, or in the remote mountainous village of Yen-an. The majority of the hotels at which we stayed were built during the period of Sino-Soviet friendship and therefore had a distinct Russian atmosphere. The only exception was the hotel in Shanghai which remained from the western period.

**Transportation:** On the train, the compartments assigned to us were similar to first class accommodation here or in Europe. A unique service of train travel is the hot tea served without charge. Hot tea in China is a custom one enjoys everywhere. It is offered both as a courtesy and as a refreshment.

Another unique feature was the loud speaker in each compartment. It played a constant stream of revolutionary operas or exhortations to carry on the struggle of socialist recon-





## Match of the Century??

Perhaps not, but undoubtedly the tennis match of the season — the football season, that is. As an attention-getting opener to the 1973 United Appeal campaign in Halifax, Sandra Little, Nova Scotia Women's Tennis Champion, and Bob Boucher, Saint Mary's hockey coach and former tennis professional, staged a match at half-time in the Huskies vs. Ottawa Gee-Gees game September 30. It was good fun for a good cause and the estimated crowd of 4,000 fans appreciated every minute of it.

The fact that the condition of the 'court' was something less than competition standards demand, did not seem to inhibit the efforts of the two athletes who demonstrated some fast action and a few stunning shots before the match ended 6-5 in Boucher's favor.

The football game? Oh yes — the Huskies got serious in the dying minutes and took it away from the Gee-Gees 23-21.

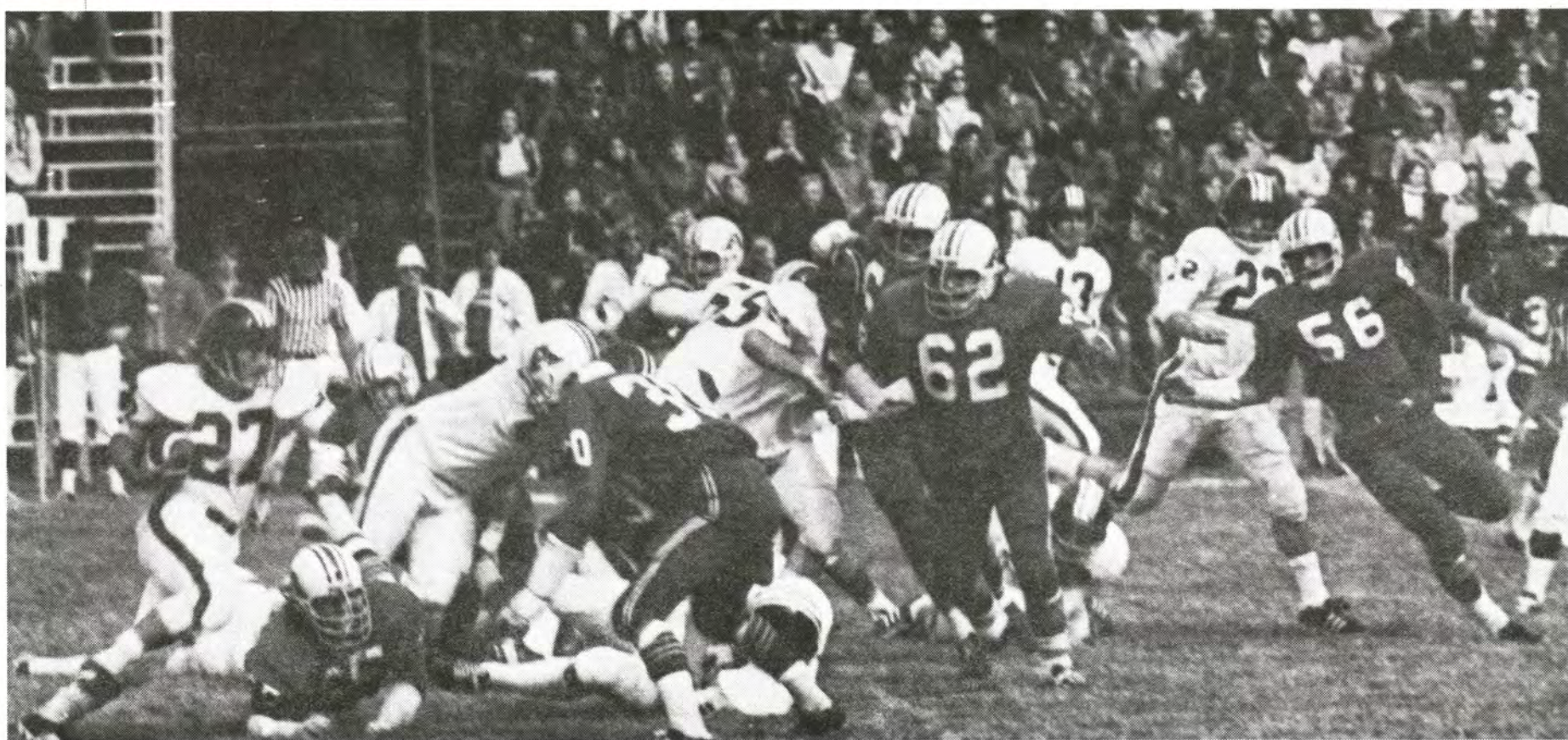
(Jarvis photos)



## Schedule of Games November to March



NOVEMBER:				2 - Sunday				GREY CUP				9 - Saturday			
2 - Friday	Soccer Playoff at Home of North Winner			6 - Thursday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ Acadia		9 - Saturday	Judo			UNB		
3 - Saturday				8 - Saturday	Hockey			SMU @ Boston Coll.		9 - Saturday	Volleyball			U. de Moncton	
3 - Saturday	Hockey	7:00 pm	SMU @ U. of N.H.		JANUARY:				10 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	Memorial @ SMU			
4 - Sunday				9 - Wednesday	Hockey	8:00 pm	Dal @ SMU		10 - Sunday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ St. F.X.			
3 - Saturday	Football	1:30 pm	SMU @ UPEI		11 - Friday	Basketball	International Festival of Basketball		13 - Wednesday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ Acadia			
9 - Friday	Hockey	8:00 pm	St. Thomas @ SMU		12 - Saturday	Hockey	7:30 pm	SMU @ Mt. A.		15 - Friday	Basketball	8:30 pm	UNB @ SMU		
10 - Saturday	Hockey	8:00 pm	UNB @ SMU		12 - Saturday	Hockey	7:30 pm	SMU @ Mt. A.		15 - Friday	Swimming	Dal			
10 - Saturday	Football	Playoff		13 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	SMU @ U. de Moncton		16 - Saturday	Basketball	8:00 pm	St. F.X. @ SMU			
15 - Thursday	Basketball	8:30 pm	Dal @ SMU		16 - Wednesday	Basketball	8:00 pm	St. F.X. @ SMU		16 - Saturday	Hockey	7:30 pm	SMU @ Memorial		
16 - Friday	Hockey	8:00 pm	SMU @ Dal		19 - Saturday	Hockey	8:00 pm	Acadia @ SMU		16 - Saturday	Gymnastics	St. F.X.			
17 - Saturday	Football — ATLANTIC BOWL —			22 - Tuesday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ Dal		17 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	SMU @ Memorial			
18 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	Memorial @ SMU		23 - Wednesday	Hockey	8:00 pm	St. F.X. @ SMU		19 - Tuesday	Basketball	8:30 pm	Dal @ SMU		
20 - Tuesday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ St. F.X.		25 - Friday	Basketball	7:00 pm	SMU @ Mt. A.		20 - Wednesday	Hockey	8:00 pm	SMU @ Acadia		
21 - Wednesday	Hockey	8:00 pm	SMU @ Acadia		26 - Saturday	Basketball	2:00 pm	SMU @ UPEI		21, 22, & 23	Curling	UPEI			
23 - Friday	Basketball	8:30 pm	UPEI @ SMU		30 - Wednesday	Basketball	8:30 pm	Acadia @ SMU		22, & 23	Badminton	Mt. A.			
24 - Saturday	Football — COLLEGE BOWL —			FEBRUARY:				MARCH:							
24 - Saturday	Basketball	8:30 pm	Mt. A. @ SMU		1 - Friday	Hockey	8:00 pm	SMU @ Dal		2 - Saturday	AIAA Hockey Playoffs at Home of Southern Winner				
25 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	SMU @ UPEI		1 - Friday	Basketball	7:00 pm	SMU @ Dal		3 - Sunday	CIAU Playoffs				
26 - Monday	Basketball	TBA	SMU @ LaSalle		3 - Sunday	Hockey	2:00 pm	St. F.X. @ SMU							
28 - Wednesday	Basketball	8:00 pm	SMU @ Lafayette		5 - Tuesday	Basketball	8:30 p.m.	Acadia @ SMU							
				8 - Friday	Basketball	8:00 p.m.	SMU @ UNB								
				9 - Saturday	Wrestling	Acadia									







During my brief career as a CBC Sports caster I've been asked on numerous occasions to explain the reasons for phenomenal success that Saint Mary's University athletes have enjoyed over the years. In attempting to answer the question the replay invariably comes out something like coaching, player talent and facilities. These are the tangible reasons, but I sincerely believe that any success that SMU teams have enjoyed is the direct result of the tangible combined with the intangible. In one simple word that adds up to "spirit". Many universities spend countless thousands attempting to build a winning athletic program, only to fail because there's a lack of spirit among the individuals and teams. Fortunately for SMU Athletic Director Bob Hayes, this has never been one of his problems. All teams that represent SMU, wearing the maroon and white and calling themselves the Huskies, will win or lose with more "spirit" than a single team at Dal will muster in a whole season.

The only reason I raise the "spirit" question is simply because it played such a major role in the Huskies first football victory of the season.

Prior to the Huskies exhibition game against the University of Ottawa Gee Gee's, they had managed to lose a pre-season contest to St. F.X. (7-1) and the BFC opener to the Acadia Axemen (23-21). The odds against the Huskies beating the Gee Gee's were slim indeed. Ottawa was ranked as the second best team in the nation before the game and considered to have the strongest offence in Canadian college football.

The game started out with the Huskies going in front 15-3 but it was the general consensus of the more than four thousand on hand for the game that it was only a matter of time before Ottawa would begin to roll. In short order they went in front 17-15 and then 21-15. With exactly one minute remaining the Huskies were down by 6. Huskies quarterback Billy Robinson with a third down and five situation hit his favorite target Ken Clark with a perfect sideline pass. Clark broke the tackle,

scored the major, tied the game and then kicked the extra point to give the Huskies the victory. The Huskies had turned a "sure defeat" into victory and it was the SMU "spirit" that carried them through. It sounds Hokey and a bit phoney but then no one ever questioned the use of the term spirit when it was applied to Notre Dame.

So Al Keith and his football team won a game but what does it mean in terms of a season. There's no question that the Huskies are a better football team than they showed against St. F.X. and Acadia. Once they begin to jell, as they did against Ottawa, they'll be tough to dethrone as defending BFC champions. They should win the remainder of their Conference games (St. F.X., UNB, UPEI, Mt. Allison and Dal) and finish in second place behind Acadia. In past seasons that would have meant the end of the trail but this year the AIAA have instituted a playoff between the first and second place teams at the home of the regular season winner. This probably means that the Huskies will have to beat the Axemen in Wolfville on November 10th before moving on to their third straight Atlantic Bowl.

That's the situation in football — How do things look in basketball and hockey?????

Coach Brian Heaney, coach of the year in the CIAU last season has his entire CIAU Championship club returning for another shot at a National title. Led by All-Canadians Lee Thomas and Mickey Fox, the Huskies shouldn't lose more than one or two games all season. The main opposition in the AIBC will again come from Acadia, St. F.X. and Dalhousie. Heaney has instituted his own invitational basketball tournament this year and at this point it looks as if the final game from the Halifax Forum will be carried live on the full CBC Television network from coast to coast, on January 11th.

If Heaney and the basketball Huskies are a "shoo-in" to repeat as AIBC champions it's the exact opposite with Bob Boucher's hockey Huskies. In previous years Boucher has had things pretty much his own way in the AIHL, but this time around Saint Mary's "winningest coach" may have his problems. The coach's biggest headache is finding someone to replace all-Canadian netminder Chuck Goddard.

Actually if he can do this he won't be in bad shape, but Goddard was the difference between a good hockey club and an outstanding one. Defensively Boucher has lost his captain of the last two years, Tim Ripley, along with rookie standout Gerrard Gibbons (Toronto Toros WHA). Up front he's got most of his forwards back with the exception of Rickie Bayes. The opposition in the AIHL this season will come from St. F.X., Acadia and the University of Moncton. The AIHL is a two division set-up this year, with two clubs from the New Brunswick section and two from Nova Scotia meeting in the four team playoffs. The Huskies should make the playoffs with little or no sweat. Whether or not they can advance to their fifth straight Canadian championship against the University of Toronto is another question.



## Steve Armitage Joins CBC Vancouver

Approximately 10 years ago, the outstanding high school quarterback in the Maritimes was a boy named Steve Armitage.

In those ancient times it was the custom for students entering university to be proficient in more than one language and during that period the work ethic was in vogue as means of accumulating wealth to finance one's post secondary education.

Deficient in both areas, it fell upon Mr. Armitage to interrupt his formal education for one year and work in the ore mines of British Columbia while studying a foreign language in his leisure hours.

Having achieved the academic and financial qualifications to enter Saint Mary's as a student, Steve also became a quarterback on our football team. As I listened one day to his resonant tones while calling signals at practice, it occurred to me that his future might lie outside the realm of professional football.

At the first opportunity we employed Steve to announce the starting lineups and scores at our home basketball games. It was this first step that led to his part time job and later free lance broadcasting with the CBC.

After graduation, Steve became a regular on CBC Gazette and has since broadcast a number of internationally televised athletic events.

Because of his ability and hard work in the field of broadcasting and amateur sport, a very good job opportunity has opened and Steve will be leaving the area for Vancouver.

Saint Mary's University and Steve Armitage have been mutual friends for a decade and we are happy for his success.

Bon Chance!  
BOB HAYES

## New Look For Gym



## CHEERLEADER CALLS CONTEST

Extended to November 30

- Open to everyone on campus and alumni
- Submit as many cheerleaders calls as you like
- Prizes

1. Admission tickets for 2 to all Saint Mary's regular season games — football, basketball, hockey (1973-74)
2. Season tickets for 2 to all Performing Arts concerts at Saint Mary's and to any three plays at Neptune Theatre this season.
3. Gift certificate for 3 large buckets of fried chicken.



## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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## The Board Room - Saint Mary's University Setting For

## DISCUSSION - DEBATE - DECISION



## MEMBERS OF SENATE

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Dr. Robert Ansell  
Dr. Faith Chao  
Dr. Keith Fillmore  
Rev. W. A. Stewart, S.J.  
Mr. Don Hoyt  
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## New Appointments

John B. Owen, D. Phil., F.R.H.S. — Dean, Faculty of Arts

Dennis E. Connelly, Ph.D. — Dean, Faculty of Commerce

Elizabeth A. Chard, M.A. — Registrar

Kevin J. Cleary — Executive Assistant to the Administration

J. William Cosman, M.A. — Director, Continuing Education

Sandra Little, M.A. — Counsellor

Kathleen Mullane, B.Ed. — Coordinator, Women's Athletics

### Anthropology:

Stephen A. Davis, B.A. — Lecturer  
Paul A. Erickson, M.A. — Lecturer

### Business Administration:

Bryson R. Archibald, M.B.A. — Lecturer  
Donald J. Breaan, M.B.A. — Lecturer  
Ciaran Brennan, M.B.A. C.A., Lecturer  
J. Ronald Collins, M.B.A. — Lecturer  
Andre B. Corbeau, Ph.D. — Associate Professor  
Donald A. Fergusson, Ph.D. — Professor  
Michael J. C. Martin, Ph.D. — Visiting Professor  
Lewis R. Tucker, M.B.A. — Lecturer

### Chemistry Department:

Philip J. Kuntz, Ph.D. — Adjunct Associate Professor

### Economics Department:

Reverend Andrew Hogan, M.A. — Visiting Associate Professor  
W. Terrance McGrath, Ph.D. — Assistant Professor

### Faculty of Education

Samuel D. Robinson, M.A. — Assistant Professor

### Faculty of Engineering

William P. Boyle, Ph.D. — Visiting Assistant Professor  
Lawrence A. Schienbein, M. Sc. — Lecturer

### Returning From Leave:

Ronald H. Cameron, PhD. — Assistant Professor, History

Patrick Kerans, D. es Sc. Rel., — Associate Professor, Religious Studies

Michael R. MacMillan, M.A. — Assistant Professor, Education

J. Patrick O'Neil, M.B.A., C.A. — Associate Professor, Business Administration

Francis R. Phillips, M.A. — Associate Professor, Education

Sister Helen Ralston, R.S.C.J., M.A. — Assistant Professor, Sociology

### English Department:

Margaret R. Harry, M.A. — Lecturer

### Geography Department:

Ernest E. D. Day, Ph.D. — Associate Professor

### Modern Languages Department:

Anthony Farrell, M.A. — Lecturer  
George W. Patterson, Ph.D. — Assistant Professor

### Political Science Department:

Donald Higgins, M.A. — Lecturer

### Psychology Department:

Philip A. Street, M.A. — Lecturer

### Sociology Department:

Carl Garry, M.A. — Assistant Professor  
Ishmael O. Okraku, Ph.D. — Assistant Professor  
Michael A. Overington, M.A. — Assistant Professor  
Mrs. Donna B. Kasdan, Ph.D. — Lecturer

### Officers and Executive 1973-74

#### Saint Mary's Alumni Association

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Honorary President: Dr. D. Owen Carrigan

Moderator: Rev. M. O'Donnell, S. J.

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Ken Bendelier  
J. Philip Vaughan  
Lawrence Hayes

Arthur Flynn  
Doane Hallett  
Robert Shaw



## New Transfer Unit and Stereo System

Professor Sabeau, Director of the Audio-Visual Center, has recently acquired a new unit which transfers 16 mm movie film to audio tape, and a new stereo system equipped with dual turntables, magnetic cartridge, amplifier and two speakers.

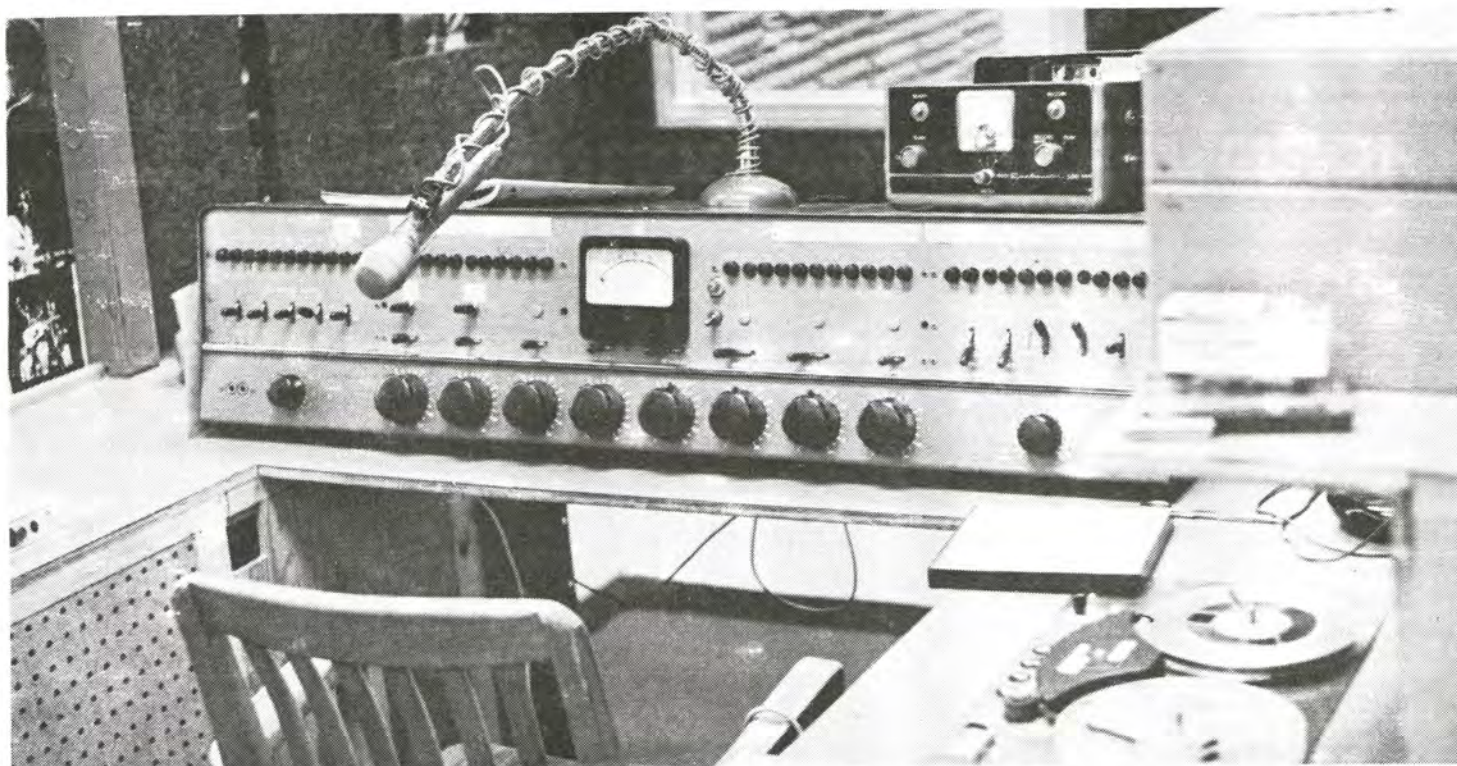
The stereo system will be available for special functions on campus.

Copyright laws apply to use of the transfer unit and specify that authorization must be obtained in writing from the film owner or distributor, prior to transfer.

Recent stocktaking in the Audio-Visual Center resulted in the following list of equipment:

- \* TELEVISION SYSTEMS
  - 7 operational Sony Cameras
- \* SPECIAL EFFECTS GENERATOR - 1
- \* VIDEO TAPE RECORDERS
  - 1 color; 5 black and white
- \* PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS
  - non-portable - 6
  - portable - 7
- \* AMPLIFIERS - 7
- \* LOOP PROJECTORS
  - tape and cassette - 2
- \* STRIP PROJECTORS
- \* OPAQUE PROJECTORS - 2
- \* OVERHEAD PROJECTORS — 10
- \* 16 MM PROJECTORS - 32
- \* SLIDE CAROUSEL PROJECTORS - 9
- \* SLIDE CAROUSEL PROJECTOR KITS - 6
- \* PROJECTING SCREENS - 58
- \* MONITORS
  - 1 color; 10 black and white
- \* RECORD PLAYERS - 7
- \* TAPE RECORDERS - 20
- \* 35 MM SLIDES
- \* 35 MM FILM STRIPS
- \* 16 MM FILMS
- \* FILM CASSETTES
- \* CASSETTE TAPE RECORDERS
- \* 7" TAPE RECORDERS
- \* REEL TO REEL TAPE RECORDERS
- \* AUDIO TAPES
- \* AUDIO RECORDS
- \* STEREO RECORDS
- \* CAMERAS
  - Leica & Polaroid Equipment
- \* 4 DARK ROOMS
- \* 1 VIEWING ROOM
- \* 10 CALCULATOR ROOMS
- \* MAPS - 150
  - (Language Lab tapes - 1,500)

## "This Is Radio Saint Mary's - 660 On Your Dial"



RADIO SAINT MARY'S broadcasts 14 1/2 hours daily from studios on the 5th floor of the Student Center Building. Picked up at 660 on the AM dial it is operated entirely by students and serves the campus with entertainment and information. Its library contains several thousand recordings of music ranging from Bach to Rock to Rhythm and Blues. The Station also provides practical experience in announcing, programing, engineering and news writing. An advertising rate card is available and in addition to regular programs, play - by - play broadcasts of college football, hockey and basketball games are offered for sponsorship.

Radio Saint Mary's message to advertisers: "Communicate with students through student radio".

**News Director, Rick Sanschagrin reports:**

Radio Saint Mary's, with about 25 people actively involved, is well into programing for the present school year. This year, the fourth that CSMU has been broadcasting on campus, sees a considerable change in the station; with expansion in the broadcasting area, and in the broadcast facility, and with a change in attitude towards content of programing.

Initially the station broadcast only into the Student Center Building. By the end of the last academic year, hookups to all three residences were completed, and the station can now be picked up throughout the residence buildings, and the residence cafeteria.

A new studio/ production room has been completed ef-

### Where Are They Now

(Contd from pg. 10)

Don Buggie — M. Sc. in Business Administration — University of British Columbia.  
 Claude Carter — Auditor General Dept. — Nova Scotia Government.  
 Bill Crowell — Master's in Education — Saint Mary's University.  
 Greg Burgoyne — H. R. Doane — Amherst, N.S.  
 Brian Duffy — Clarkson-Gordon — Montreal, Quebec.  
 Don Farah — Thorne-Gunn — Sydney, N.S.  
 Gary Forsey — C.A. Amery (C.A.) — Halifax, N.S.  
 Mark Fulmer — Personnel — N.S. Government.  
 Robert Gargan — R.C.M.P.  
 Bernard Gaudet — Education — Queen's.  
 Gary Graves — H. R. Doane — Dartmouth, N.S.  
 Paul Height Peat-Marwick — Halifax, N.S.  
 Phil Hilton — Mutual Life — Halifax, N.S.  
 Chris Hopgood — McLeod, Young and Weir — Toronto, Ontario.  
 Greg Ireland — New York Life — Halifax, N.S.  
 Steve Johnson — N.S. Trust.  
 Dave Jollimore — Stats Canada.  
 Paul Joy — Air Canada.  
 Larry Lohnes — H. R. Doane — Kentville, N.S.  
 James MacKintosh — Bank of Montreal — Maritimes.  
 Glenn Mackie — International C. A. Firm — Toronto, Ontario.  
 Robert MacLean — H. R. Doane — New Glasgow, N.S.  
 Fred MacNeil — IAC — Halifax, N.S.  
 Greg McFadden — H. R. Doane — Truro, N.S.  
 Jim Miller — CMHC.  
 Terry Monaghan — Bank of Montreal — Moncton, New Brunswick.  
 Hugh Mosher — Partner-Owner & Manager, Hendersons Hardware — Liverpool, N.S.  
 Peter Murphy — H. R. Doane — Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
 John Parnell — H. R. Doane — Bridgewater, N.S.  
 Brian Parsons — H. R. Doane — Sydney, N.S.  
 Phil Pelrine — Touche-Ross — Halifax, N.S.  
 Len Phillips — Clarkson-Gordon — Toronto, Ontario.

fectively doubling the broadcast facility of the station. This studio was given a thorough workout during the summer, when several members of the station, through OFY funding, produced taped programs for CHFX-FM, a local radio station. These programs were primarily of an educational or informative nature, centering on people, activities and events in the Halifax area.

As a result of changing attitudes towards programing, this year will hear some change in the sound of CSMU. Emphasis in past years has been on entertainment. Though this will continue, it is the intention of the Station to eventually provide an alternative to commercial radio stations. Our record library, though small by some standards, provides an excellent cross-section of contemporary music forms for this direction in programing.

The station considers itself responsible as an information medium in addition to providing entertainment. A news department is presently being developed, which will handle information programing and regular daily news programs. The emphasis in both will be on activities at Saint Mary's campus in the Halifax area.

If you would like to see what goes on around the station, we're open and broadcasting from 10:30 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day and it's all on the 5th floor of the S.U.B. So "come up and see us sometime". Tune in and hear us anytime.

Happy Trails

CSMU

Gerry Power — N.B. Tel. Accounting Systems Division, Saint John, New Brunswick.  
 John Roscoe — Irving Oil.  
 Eric Simms — Setting up Computer — Prince Edward Island  
 Bruce Smith — Co-Ordinator of Information Systems — Saint Mary's University.  
 Peter Starzomski — H. R. Doane — Halifax, N.S.  
 George Stevenson — Armed Forces.  
 Harry Vineberg — Air Canada — Toronto, Ontario.  
 Wilbert Williams — H. R. Doane.  
 Madelane Yogis — H. R. Doane — Halifax, N.S.

### Education

Donna Bell — Personnel — Civil Service Commission.  
 Thomas Drennan — Teacher — Liverpool Regional High School.  
 Alan Kennedy — Teacher — St. Mary's High, Sherbrooke, N.S.  
 Barb Moreton — Teacher — Preston, Halifax Co., N.S.  
 Rick Murray — N.S. Office Equipment — Halifax, N.S.  
 David Quinlivan-Hall — Environment Studies — York University.  
 Peter Wirtanen — Teacher — Colchester-East Hants School Board.

### Married

(contd from pg 10)

Kenneth Peters and Elaine Spicer on August 25.  
 Robert Sumarah and Jessie MacKay on Sept. 22.

### Deaths

The Alumni Association expresses its sympathy to the families of:  
 Edward Mulrooney  
 Thomas Power  
 Roy Edgar  
 Coral Gaudet  
 Kevin Griffin  
 Capt. Richard Carle  
 Earl Kelly





DR. G. F. W. YOUNG

Dr. G. F. W. Young, Chairman of the Presidential Committee for the Performing Arts has indicated that Saint Mary's 1973-74 Concert Series will be one of the most versatile in years.

Coordinated by Robert Deitz, Art Gallery Curator, the series combines artistic excellence with some of the most exciting artists ever presented here in one season.

From chamber orchestras to modern dance, the concerts provide musical adventure for every preference. They are a delightful blend of traditional, contemporary, innovation, fantasy and fun.

For example:

- Nov. 18 — The Bucharest String Orchestra
- Nov. 25 — Zukerman & Karr — Bass vs Bassoon
- Dec. 2 — Martin Foster, Violinist
- Dec. 11 — Sharyn Davies-Smith, Soprano
- Jan. 6 — The Peddlers of Songs — Steve & Mary Addiss
- Feb. 17 — The Magic Flute — Touring Version
- Mar. 10 — Dartmouth Choral Society and Brass Choir with K. Elloway
- Mar. 24 — Maria Muro, Soprano and Philip Rosheger, Guitarist
- Apr. 9 — Rhenish Chamber Orchestra of Cologne
- June 12 — The Great Mozart Hunt — Zukerman — C.B.C. Chamber Orchestra conducted by Kenneth Elloway
- T.B.A. — Three concerts by Don Warner and his Big Jazz Band
- T.B.A. — Les Compagnons de la Danse



ROBERT DEITZ

## The PERFOR

### JEUNESSES MUSICALES TO BE FEATURED

Referred to as 'Canada's musical future', Jeunesses Musicales du Canada will be presented in four of the 16 concerts scheduled in the 1973-74 concert series at Saint Mary's.

The Jeunesses Musicales movement aims to create a love and knowledge of good music and the arts in general, among the youth of the world. Regardless of political, racial, religious or linguistic denominations, young people are encouraged to become actively involved with the arts. The movement began in Belgium and France in 1940. An international foundation was formed in 1946 with headquarters in Brussels. It now embraces 33 countries, whose young artists perform in exchange programs. Jeunesses

### Les Compagnons De La Danse —

A group of 14 versatile young dancers whose performance presents the evolution of the dance from primitive to classical forms, including modern jazz.

The aim of the small troupe is to develop a dialogue between performers and audience which will lead to a better understanding and greater enjoyment of this form of artistic expression.

After the performance, the dancers meet the audience to exchange questions and answers in a relaxed atmosphere.

### MARTIN FOSTER —

Brilliant young Canadian violinist presents a program of romantic music for the violin.

Foster is a graduate of the Faculty of Music of McGill University and in 1970, was a member of the Jeunesses Musicales World Orchestra under the direction of Eric Leinsdorf. For the past three years he has been studying at the Juilliard School of Music in New York.



MARIA MURO

### Maria Muro — soprano and Philip Rosheger — guitarist

A concert of Spanish songs and guitar works based on melodies of the Renaissance and popular dance rhythms.

Maria Muro is a young Madrilenian, whose studies and concerts have taken her to most of the major cities of Europe. Scholarships from the Governments of Italy and Germany permitted her to perfect her operatic presentation in the languages of those countries.

Philip Rosheger studied piano four years prior to beginning study of the Spanish guitar at the age of 12. Since then, he has devoted his attention to the mastery of this magnificent instrument. He has won seven scholarships and studied with such famous masters as Segovia and Diaz. He has a formidable repertoire of the traditional masterpieces and modern works.



ROLAND RICHARD

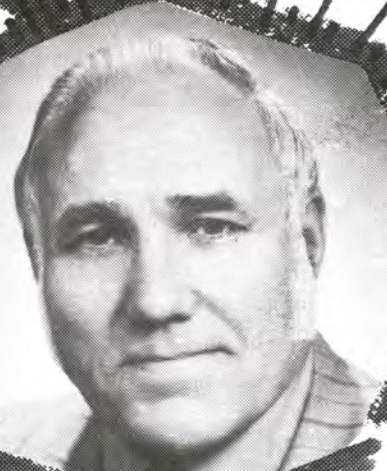


ANNA CHORNODOLSKA

ALBERT HUIBERT



KENNETH  
ELLOWAY



**GEORGE ZUKERMAN**

Ever hear a bassoon solo? You'll have the opportunity at Saint Mary's this fall, when Musician-in-residence, Canadian George Zukerman presents a series of concerts and solo performances.

One of the world's few musicians who has won recognition for the bassoon as a solo instrument, George Zukerman has been receiving accolades for several years in major cities throughout the world. He has single-handedly elevated his 'symphonic piece of plumbing' to respected status among the reigning solo instruments.

In addition to special performances for students, he will appear with Gary Karr and with the CBC Chamber Orchestra and Kenneth Elloway during the 1973-74 concert series.



GEORGE ZUKERMAN

**SHARYN DAVIES-SMITH, Soprano**

Born in Cape Breton, Sharyn Davies-Smith began vocal training at the Maritime Conservatory of Music in Halifax. She moved to Ottawa in 1963 and has continued her studies and won many trophies and scholarships.

Her performances at the National Arts Centre and the National Gallery have been enthusiastically received and she is a popular guest performer on radio and television.



SHARYN DAVIES-SMITH

**BUCHAREST STRING QUARTET**

'PANACHE' may be an unusual quality to ascribe to a string quartet, but critics claim the Bucharest String Quartet has it.

"These Roumanians play with great panache; with a feeling of making music rather than just letting it happen."

The Bucharest String Quartet, renowned as excellent musicians, will be presented in concert at the Art Gallery November 18.

**THE PEDDLERS OF SONGS**

Steve and Mary Addiss have sung in the United States, Canada, the Orient and South-East Asia. Everywhere they have discovered new songs, new instruments and new sources of musical fascination. Their repertoire includes traditional music of our own past — ballads, dance tunes, stories of pirates and heroes — and the new songs of today. They accompany their songs with guitar, autoharp, piano, dulcimer, limberjack, and an assortment of instruments from around the world.

**THE RHENISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF COLOGNE**

Founded in 1957, the Rhenish Chamber Orchestra is classified among the elite international chamber orchestras. The 16 member string ensemble is said to have perfect balance and precision. It is noted for originality in stylings and rich, dramatic contrasts.

Under the direction of concertmaster-conductor, Albert Kocsis the Rhenish Chamber Orchestra of Cologne is anticipated as one of the finest features of the season.

**DON WARNER AND HIS BIG JAZZ BAND**

The sound of Don Warner's Big Jazz Band is irresistible. People of all ages respond happily to the beat of this great group of musicians.

Don's music is especially arranged for his band and a concert usually includes musical tributes to Dave Brubeck, Count Basie and Duke Ellington.

A program by Don Warner and his Big Jazz Band is assurance of good entertainment. His three concerts at Saint Mary's this season are presented free of charge, sponsored by the Recording Trust Fund of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 571. Don't miss them. Dates will be announced in coming weeks.



DON WARNER

# MING ARTS

Musicales du Canada was started in the Province of Quebec in 1949 and is now active in over 100 Canadian centres. It is funded by membership fees from each center and by government grants. Jeunesses Musicales du Canada has provided opportunities for young people between the age of 14 and 30 to study arts and music, and more than 350 have gained the experience of performing in concert.

The Jeunesses Musicales du Canada concerts to be presented at Saint Mary's:

Les Compagnons de la Danse — a variety of ballets; Martin Foster, brilliant young violinist; The Magic Flute — a unique audio-visual presentation of Mozart's operatic masterpiece; soprano Maria Muro and guitarist Philip Rosheger in a program of Spanish songs and guitar works.

**THE MAGIC FLUTE —**

A unique 50 minute touring version of the Mozart opera promises to be a fascinating audio-visual presentation. It will feature three singers, Anna Chornodolska, soprano; Albert Huibert, tenor; Roland Richard, baritone, with full orchestral recorded accompaniment, recorded arias, three screens and hundreds of slides of the current Metropolitan Opera production featuring sets and costumes by Marc Chagall. All of the music will be the original orchestration replayed through a stereophonic sound system.

**KENNETH ELLOWAY —**

A familiar and popular figure on the Canadian music scene. Originally a double bass and trombone player, he won his conductory diploma at the Royal College of Music in London, England.

Among the performers for whom he has conducted are Julian Bream and Teresa Stratas. For some years he has been the regular conductor of the CBC Halifax Chamber and Concert Orchestra.

Audiences at Saint Mary's this season will enjoy the performances of the Dartmouth Choral Society and Brass Choir, George Zukerman and the CBC Chamber Orchestra under his direction.

**LES COMPAGNONS DE LA DANSE**



MARTIN FOSTER





Roger Crowther, M.A., Associate Professor of English at Saint Mary's University spent an interesting summer trying to get lost. Without plan, design or any particular destination, he went into voluntary, solitary exile in Europe and from May to September he explored the highways and byways of the West coast, covering some 3,000 miles on a bicycle.

Chronicles of his adventures have been broadcast by the C B C in a series programed "Letter from Exile." The on-air presentation, by David Renton, is without equal, but you'll enjoy reading about some of Professor Crowther's experiences.

## Letter From Exile

After crossing the English Channel, the best thing to do is to forget at once all thoughts unpleasant about ferry-boats. They are exactly what they seem to one who has no relish for boats: prisons, with the added danger of drowning. One must, secondly, hasten away from Le Havre, which is not France's most beautiful city. One cannot say with any fairness that houses thick and sewers annoy the air, but to issue forth into pleasant villages and farms gives one an impish thrill such as Milton tells us Satan felt as he 'conceived delight' in the "smell of new-mown hay, tedded grass and kine". Normandy is a land of milk and butter, ancient cottages, wayside inns and all the refreshing sights of the pastoral poem. The blackness of Hell is a long way from Harfleur and Lisieux, but Northwest France quickly dismisses, nevertheless, the simple-minded notion that it is a good idea to cycle 'down through' France, for within ten kilometers of Le Havre, (cyclists should take note) that deceitful country is all uphill. Not nightmarishly mountainous, mind you, but slyly and coquettishly wearying. Every mile or so, there are bead curtains swaying with Hawaiian Allurement. They tell you, as you pant by them, that you are now passing the Bar Coq d'Or or the Hotel Toulouse. I often asked myself why I was passing them, when I knew of cool cider, beer and wines within. But the cyclist of increasing years and dwindling legs has too much Toulouse by stopping, and unless he can resist anything except temptation he should be aware that one gets few miles to the gallon on a cycle. One thing is certain: the more one stops, the more one has to stop — for relief as it were, after refreshment. You can stand by the roadside, looking over hedges and miles of countryside with your back, of course to the traffic. This in France is not a matter of modesty but of formality, for the French driver always likes you to know that you have been noticed and acknowledges the joviality of the observation by blowing his horn, with vigour. Vive le sport! Even when, every now and then you collapse with fatigue into a green smelling hedge and slumber in the grassy dampness, the continental motorist imagines gaily from half a mile away that you are about to leap up from a prone restfulness and dive suicidally in front of his wheels. Accordingly he starts you out of sleep with annoying tooting and almost brings about what he wishes to avoid.

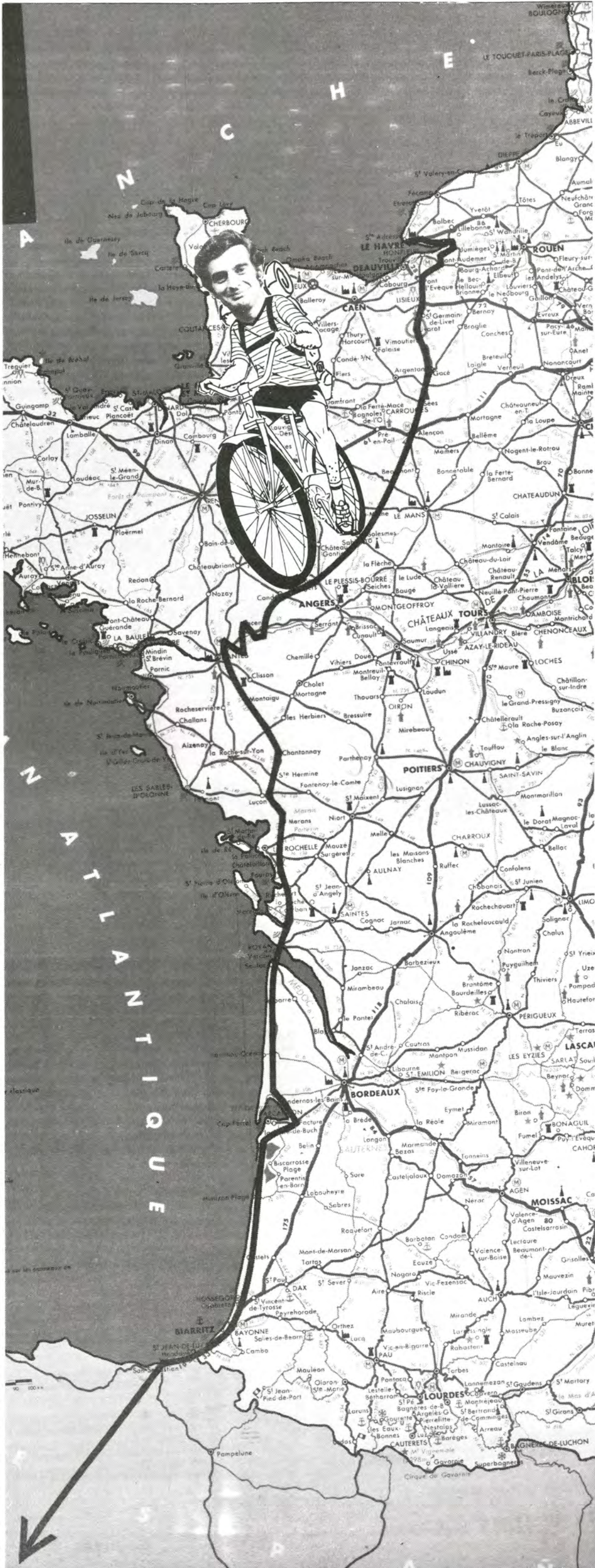
It was hard going and hot, my cycle grew heavier by the mile and my legs and lungs felt notably in want of rehabilitation. But I had made rules: not to stop more than once an hour, not to change down until absolutely necessary and — well there were ten cycling commandments in all. I broke every one of them, sinned against myself, but was uncommonly merciful and ended up feeling virtuous.

After a day of it, during which I startled myself by travelling well over 60 miles (between bouts of rural restfulness) I arrived, a wet, hungry, overheated, weary and aching figure at the Hotel de France. I thought the name of this inn curiously lacking in freshness, but I dismounted very slowly, in the hope of something cool, something filling, something to spend the night in and something in the way of a shower. I had rehearsed very carefully what to say, so that with my camouflage anti-Viet Cong - made - in Hong Kong - hat at a jaunty angle and with what spruceness was left in my safari jacket, I marched, in a military way towards the bar. "Madame", I said, and fell flat on my face over an evil smelling dog which lay in my way. It didn't move and looked slightly resentful. A frosty and stonemason woman behind the bar looked at me quite unmoved, as if people threw themselves on the floor as a matter of course, daily. "Well?" said she, as I dusted myself off with my hat, the look of which frightened me more than the Viet Cong. "What do you want?" Somehow, I managed to explain in a quite hideous *franglais*, brought on by the failure of my entrance. A large key appeared in evidence, three flights of stairs were climbed (I noticed that the plaster on the third had also taken flight) and I was shown a room very large, absolutely hideous and painted a quite absurd monkey bottom blue. It looked about as restful as a split lip, but I needed it . . . desparately. So I thanked the petrified hostess. She nodded, coolly, corrected my grammar, bade me appear for dinner in half an hour and departed with the threatening comment — "No douche".

Indeed there was not, but I made do with a jug and ewer, a large sponge (mine) and a towel the size of a handkerchief provided without soap (courtesy of the Hotel de France). It was quite a performance, requiring poses quite as remarkable as pornographic pictures, but I managed nevertheless, to clean myself up, down and sideways and borrowed further freshness from a rather crumpled summer suit. The trousers were too short in the leg, but I didn't expect to impress anyone or the Hotel de France. Thus I made a second appearance in the bar, treading, this time carefully on the tail of the malodorous dog. He moved, his resentment turning into a vindictive bitterness, and slunk away to pollute the air elsewhere.

The bar-dining room was full of smoke, talk and truck drivers, but at my appearance a strange stillness fell upon the room and everyone became silent just as I was ordering A COGNAC. The noise I made ordering it seemed rock splintering in the sudden hush. I felt very foolish. Nobody

(cont to pg. 15)





## Snippets

(contd from pg. 10)

Art and Shirley Lacey came from New Brunswick.

Stan and Jane Johnson came from Truro.

Carl and Diane Romeo were here from New York.

Ray and Carol Roy and the Dave Tanners were on campus for the week.

Dennis Reardon's (M.A. '71) basketball camp at Shelburne was written up in the Star Weekly.

Thanks, Heather.

Kevin Cleary informed me that the Public Service Commission's Atlantic Regional Office in Halifax has established a program to improve the employment opportunities of Black people. Robert H. Dawson, B.A. '71, was appointed to conduct the program.

Heather Harris, M.A. '72, has headed to Vancouver to attend U.B.C. Heather is hoping to organize a western chapter of Alumni and bring as many as she can back to Summer homecoming '74.

## Exams And Grades

"Saint Mary's is presently where we hope to be in ten years!" that was the comment made by the Registrar of one of the nation's larger universities at the meeting of the Association of Canadian University Registrars last fall. He was referring to our continuous evaluation and letter grading system which I had described during a panel discussion.

I was pleased to hear this for it helped to confirm me, as it were, in my growing conviction that our system is really worthwhile.

I had, as Registrar, grave doubts as to the value of the system when it was inaugurated in September, 1970. I also had considerable reservations as to how it would affect our students who were applying to graduate school.

We are now in the fourth year of operation with the system and I am convinced that it is not only a good one but that it is apparently being accepted by others as such.

The earlier system of examinations and numerical grades had the weakness of apparently quantifying the amount of information a student retained.

The continuous evaluation system offers a framework which both the student and the professor can use: in pursuing in the first instance and in assisting in the second, the student's academic development.

It also provides a scale whereby the Professor can express in meaningful terms a judgment on the student's academic development. As one former Dean said: "Everyone knows what an 'A' student is; similarly, what a 'B', 'C', 'D' or 'F' student is."

# Questions That Have No Answers

By EMERO STIEGMAN

Chairman, Department of Religious Studies

"One of your students tells me I really ought to take this course in Religious Studies; but it's not for me. I don't believe there's so much time in life that I can waste hours asking questions that have no answers." With this introduction a new sophomore asked my help in filling out his registration forms. What made the tidy speech remarkable was not its outspoken clarity but the fact that it was so much the contradiction of an attitude that rather generally characterizes the several hundred students who take Religious Studies courses at Saint Mary's. Their attitude is nothing quite so sublime as a belief that life is too short to engage in anything but the great questions; they are critical, however, refusing to accept commonplace answers without their own authentically personal endorsement. They would be quick to point out the sophistry in the remark "questions that have no answers." The questions of religion, they seem to understand, are always answered — principally in human action, which flows from at least provisional answers.

The vigor of the questioning spirit is undiminished in many students who enter courses in the Department, despite the enduring dissatisfaction they sometimes manifest

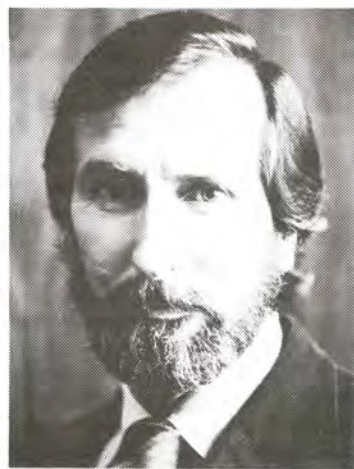
regarding the manner in which their questions so far have been entertained—dissatisfaction particularly with a narrowly specialized context for the study of religion. An example of the fundamental concern of Religious Studies at the university level is, by contrast, the question, "What view of the world and of oneself is implicit in a given course of action?" The enquiry is as interesting to the atheist as to the theist.

Radical questioning, of course, is not universally cultivated. The ratio of older people seems higher than that of young adults among those who counsel, with a certain suspect complacency, the "unquestioning" faith of simple folk. (Age brings sometimes wisdom, sometimes fatigue.) Religious heroes were generally examples of the incessant reappraisal of all things. What libraries of religious criticism were written by Christian saints and suppressed by the "prudent"! It is not difficult to view compassionately the fear parents and all caring people have for crises in the young. Yet, Christian faith demands subjection to the hazards of a radically open mind. As my colleague Dr. P. Kerans put it some years ago, "To accept the demands of truth is to accept the possibility of a crisis, in fact, of a series of crises."

One may more easily be reconciled to the risks inherent in students' questioning when one considers that the attitudes which at times sadly separate

many young people from their elders are of a religious nature, involving personal and social values. It is a testimony to their integrity that students seek systematic and disciplined enquiry into these attitudes.

Religious Studies, self-consciously dependent as it is upon borrowed methodologies, does not claim, as did Theology in another era, to be queen of the sciences. For some time human sciences such as Anthropology, Psychology, and Sociology had to struggle to declare their independence from the study of religion. Today the enmity is needless. There is no evidence of it, certainly, in the great Sociologist Talcott Parsons' repeatedly offering the definition, "Society is a religiously based moral order" (for example, in *Societies: Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1966). Nevertheless, while other disciplines must move rapidly from their postulates to a vast analytic enterprise, Religious Studies may search for and dwell upon the integrative view of a simple center; it compels a student to become aware of how he is putting the content of his education together. It is, then, not a theology, though all theologies find a place within it. For the longest period Philosophy sought an ultimate wisdom, a knowledge of central things; today, however, many of its practitioners disavow any such quest, sending the young heirs of this curiosity to



Religious Studies Department.

Posing questions about one's ultimate drive is, then, the business of Religious Studies. And though the answers are not simple nor to be universally prescribed, the search for answers is never simply defeated — as if one might aspire to nothing more than some warm empathy with George M. Cohen singing in a bar, "Life's a very funny proposition after all." And the quest is not purely contemplative, either, surrendering the world to wisened secularists. Competence in Religious Studies provides the critical standpoint from which many social analysts, educators, journalists, innovators of all stripes, and civic as well as ecclesiastical leaders have launched satisfying careers.

You see, there was much to say to the new sophomore who disdained asking questions that have no answers. But we were too busy filling out his registration forms. Then too, he didn't ask.

## Letter from Exile

(contd from pg. 14)

spoke. I sat down in a corner feeling very uneasy, for it seemed to me that I was not wanted. So I sipped away silently looking at all the familiar faces and attitudes of the French film. The drooping cigarette, the shrug and the dismissive gesticulation.

Presently, dinner was served. I was put in the corner at the end of the one very long table. Naughty Boy. I was, of course, served last. But the food was ambrosial and the wine ... I was wondering how to describe it ... cheerful, perhaps, or courageous ... when suddenly a sharp voice said 'Passeporte'. I handed it over, and began to fill in the form which asks for your home address, watching, meanwhile, the progress of the passport down the table as it passed from hand to hand to the stone lady at the end. Several eye-brows were raised and there were surprised murmurings of 'Anglais' - Vraiment? Our, Passeporte de Grand Bretagne. Inquisitive looks in my direction. I passed along the registration form. Everyone read it, and when it reached Madame Quartz, who was still expressionless, I thought I saw a faint smile and lift of the corner of a thin mouth.

Then there was a gabble of voices and everyone spoke at once to me. I, utterly bewildered, couldn't understand anything that was said, but I gathered from the broad smiles and kindly glances that I suddenly was very welcome. My courageous wine was removed and replaced with a very

superior Bordeaux and one after the other, very small glasses kept arriving at my side. Each of the truck drivers saluted me with a glass of Calvados (not Cognac in Normandy, thank you very much) to which I had to respond. "Vive La France", I cried and "vive le sport", vive la Calvados and vive everything else. When I imagined that I had quite exhausted all the possibilities of wishing long life to everything I could think of, I had a flash of inspiration and holding up a now unsteady glass I looked into the flinty eye of the proprietress and exclaimed "Vive la patronne". To my absolute sterneration she at once burst into tears and fled. I was amazed to find that she was not quartz-hearted after all and I was equally and pleasantly astounded to discover how very fluent a little Calvados makes a little French, and how easy conversation becomes.

It was then that I discovered what had happened by chance. I had arrived in the village on the anniversary of its liberation by the English and Canadians at the Invasion of Normandy. It was June 6th. Everyone remembered 1944 except me: I was 8 at the time, and 29 years later, hardly deserved a hero's welcome.

I suppose I did sleep in the hideous blue room, I'm not really very sure. Calvados is a strange drink; it makes you remember your French, but you forget, somehow, what you do after it. But I left that very French village in Normandy with one clear recollection in a cloudy brain the following morning.

I saw that both wheels of my bicycle were wet, and that an unpleasant smelling dog was walking off, entirely satisfied.

## Paul Presti Honored



For his selfless heroism and prompt life saving action, Paul Presti, a 1973 Bachelor of Commerce graduate at Saint Mary's was honored in a special ceremony at Red Cross Lodge this summer.

Presti was at Peggy's Cove last Thanksgiving holiday and witnessed a young woman swept from the rocks into the turbulent waters of the cove. Largely due to his efforts, both in the water and on shore, she was rescued after a 40 minute struggle.

Both the Canadian Red Cross and the Royal Canadian Humane Association acknowledged his bravery 'beyond the call of duty' and presented him with a Canadian Red Cross Citation and a Royal Canadian Humane Association Award.

President Owen Carrigan attended the ceremony and extended congratulations to Paul on behalf of his colleagues at the University.



# CANADA . . . a continuing story

## THE LONELY BEGINNING

The land was vast and empty.

Only a few thousand Indians, whose ancestors, ages before, had come from the northwest, probably from Asia, inhabited it.

An empty land but a rich one.

Ice Ages had passed, leaving the smoothed whaleback rocks and the ground fertile soil. Beneath both rocks and soil was unmeasured wealth, oil and gold, ores and phosphates.

Cabot and Champlain didn't know this, of course.

They sailed, appropriately, from England and France, the founder nations from the outset. One found codfish riches in the mists off Newfoundland, the other forested wealth as far west as Lake Simcoe.

Others came: Fraser, Hearne, Mackenzie, and Henry Kelsey, the first to see the Plains Indian.

Others stayed, and farmed or fished, cut trees for their rude homes, built boats for their trade.

Soon there were villages, even towns to fight over. Montcalm and Wolfe battled within view of the ancient walls of one of the largest — Quebec.

Yet already the incoming people had passed this fortress beside the river. The trend, as ever with this empty land, was westward. First there had been the New Founde Land, then Nova Scotia and New France.

Now up the St. Lawrence they came, and in from the American colonies, to settle along the Great Lakes.

There were enough of them now that some stood out: Brack, defending the expanding territories from invaders from the south; John McIntosh grafting his famous apple; Cunard helping build the first

Atlantic steamship; D'Arcy McGee, bringing silver-tongued oratory to the raw land and dying at the hand of an assassin.

Now, two hundred years and more after the first-comers, there were new ambitions. One above all: Confederation.

So John A. MacDonald and George Etienne Cartier and Dr. Charles Tupper and George Brown and Leonard Tilley and others met and met again — at Quebec City and Charlottetown and London.

By July 1, 1897 there was a new name to place on the map of the world: Canada.

## 1867-74: THE YOUNG NATION

The new nation was like a young man who had come of age. It had been tested in its youth, gained confidence, and was now ready to rule its own house.

Thirty-four Fathers of Confederation had met at Quebec City in 1864 for the preliminary conference. Their names were all Anglo-Saxon or French, a reflection of the peoples of Upper and Lower Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which they were to unite.

They had already chosen their capital, Ottawa.

By 1867 they had their nation — and with it, almost immediately, problems.

For within two years Metis of the western plains, under Louis Riel, had stopped William McDougall from taking his post as governor of the Red River District, had seized Fort Garry, and set up a provisional government.

Only a military expedition, building roads westward from the Lakehead and travelling by canoes, was able to bring peace.

It was hardly an easy birth for the city of Winnipeg or the province of Manitoba, which was created in 1870.

But then little was easy during those early years.

A local hailstorm could reduce a farmer to penury, a May frost could destroy an Ontario fruit crop, an earthslide bury one of the new rail lines in Quebec, a gale bring widowhood to the fishermen's wives along the Atlantic coast.

Yet there was a common sense of pride. Farmer, fisherman, Montreal merchant, Toronto doctor — they could all call themselves Canadians.

And their country was growing.

The Hudson's Bay Company ceded Rupert's Land, which was as big as six of the old countries of Europe, to the Dominion for a million and a half dollars.

British Columbia, unlinked by road or rail or water with the east, joined too.

Finally, in 1873, little Prince Edward Island, which had provided the cradle for the concept of Confederation, became part of Canada.

## 1875-81: THE NOISE OF SETTLERS

It was said that the early settlement of the prairies could be heard.

They came, these pioneers, in their Red River carts, with all their belongings including the vital sacks of grain seed.

But the summer dust was so thick that no wheels could be greased for fear that they would clog. So the caravans of carts made a symphony of squaks that could be heard for miles.

They came, these settlers, to a strange flat land of roaming buffalo, Indians, whisky-traders, and policemen.

The North West Mounted Police had been formed to keep civil order in 1873. Despite hard disciplining and only 75 cents a day in wages,

recruitment was good. The discipline was necessary. Often, after training, men had to make 1,000 mile treks to take up their posts.

The prairie settlers had come mainly from eastern Canada where life was very different.

There, the homes they had left were in towns, sometimes cities, nearly always bordering on water. Now they were lucky if they had a muddy slough within sight of their farm.

There, if it was Nova Scotia, every boatyard was busy building sailing vessels to bring back molasses from the West Indies. Cotton from the U.S.A., trinkets from Europe.

There, if it was Ontario or Quebec, soft fruit bushes and hard apple orchards and cattle and crops ran down to the Saint Lawrence or Lakes Ontario and Erie.

There, in the east, were towns and in places like Toronto, men like Egerton Ryerson were even setting up schools. And there were small factories formed by craftsmen making furniture out of walnut and cherry and other native woods, and others where women worked looms. And there were stagecoaches linking Quebec and Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. And even trains were becoming a common sight.

Only in the north now, 60 miles from the shoreline of the main inland waterways and beyond, did Indians and others still trap for furs and live as hunters.

## 1889-95: AN AGE OF DISCOVERY

It was a period of discovery and consolidation.

The routine of Canadian life was becoming established.

The farmer (and most of the population was still predominantly rural) had an economy based on his seasonal chores — tapping maple trees for the syrup in

the spring, putting the cattle out to pasture, gathering in grain in the fall, and cutting cord-wood in winter.

A growing web of gravelled roads brought him and his family into the nearest town or city more often. There, after the horses were stabled, many delights awaited them.

No longer was it simply a visit to the harness-maker while his wife bought yard goods and his children sticks of horehound and cinnamon candy.

There were new wonders.

Electricity was being demonstrated in some store windows, the new electric street railway was a highlight of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, and the newspapers were full of the plan of a great Canadian, Sir Sandford Fleming, to split the world into time zones, they called Standard Time.

And in the evenings there could be visits to the opera house.

Those same farmer's children were now getting education, no matter where they lived in Canada. The schools were often red, and nearly always had only one room. The single teacher of the village had to stoke the pot-bellied stove as well as teach all grades. But it was more than a beginning. Many of these students went on to the Canadian cities with their universities.

This was even true for the children of the homesteaders who now, more and more, were moving into southwest Ontario, and even Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where they were granted a quarter section (160 acres) of land free.

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