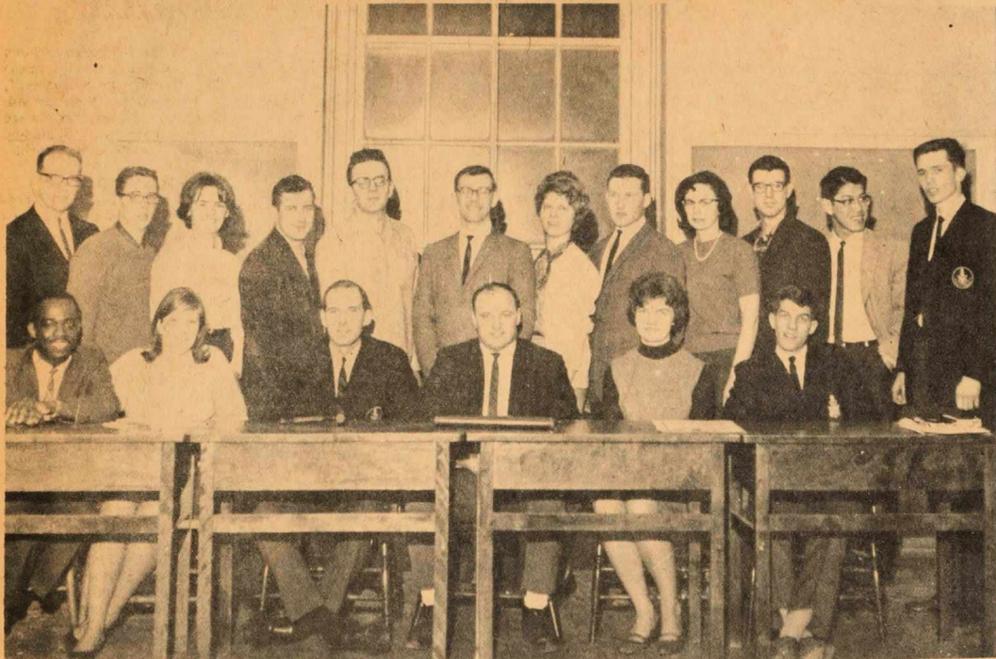


# The Old Order Changeth ...

# ... Yielding Place to new



The Old Student Council's last Gasp: Seated, left to right: Member-at-large, Jos Williams; Recording Secretary, Liz Campbell; President, Peter Herrndorf; Vice-President, Bill Buntain; Second Vice-President, Karen Ridgway; Artsman, Carl Holm. Standing, left to right: Tim Tracey (Commerce), Eric Hillis (Member-at-large), Lynn Black (Arts), George Hatch

(Dentistry), Mel Heit (Graduate Studies), Arch Munroe (Engineering), Lois Leverman (Nursing Studies), Eric Jamieson (Medicine), Kay Freeman (Pharmacy), Garth Christie (Medicine), Khoo Teng Lek (Science), Gary Hurst (Law), Missing, Margie MacDougall (CUS Representative).



The new Student Council: Seated, left to right: Barb Dexter (Arts), Ann Rungas (Physiotherapy), Robbie Shaw (President), Liz Campbell (Vice President), and Kay Freeman (Pharmacy). Standing, left to right, John Tilley (Arts), Derek Brown (Commerce), Herschel Gavsie (Arts), Jim Nickerson (Engineering),

Dave Simpson, Ruth Manuel and Peter Crawford (All Science), John MacKeigan and David Seaman (Medicine), Bill MacDonald (Graduate Studies), Dentistry's, John Rooney; Education's, Signi Thornhill; Nursing's, Cheryl Reid; Law's, Frank O'Dea, missing.

## Stanfield Answers Hicks

Premier Stanfield answered charges of Dalhousie President, Dr. Henry Hicks last week in the Legislature by saying "I don't really pretend to know what the president had in mind."

And he added: "I only hope the president knows what he had in mind."

He was being questioned by Opposition Leader Peter Nicholson as to whether an announcement made Saturday by Dr. Hicks meant the Sir Charles Tupper Medical-Science Building would be held up by lack of government grants.

Mr. Stanfield said that Dr. Hicks might have been "misunderstood" by the press.

He said he did not know of any delay in the building, which is the 1967 centennial project for the province, and toward which both federal and provincial government contributed \$2,000,000.

"It has never been in my mind that the governments should contribute more than what they had

indicated - though I knew it would cost more than the \$5,000,000 total," he said.

And he said he would await an acknowledgement from the president.

Mr. Nicholson said although he realized projected student population meant universities would need a great deal of money, there was a "limit to what a provincial government" could do.

He said the federal government's policy which based grants to universities on a provincial per capita basis instead of on "student population" just didn't "make sense".

Mr. Nicholson asked if strong representation had been made to the federal government with regard to federal grants to universities.

Premier Stanfield said "countless efforts" had been made by many and "representations" had been made to Ottawa. "But there has been no change and I have

not much hope in seeing a change", he said.

He urged greater interest by Dalhousie University into seeking more funds from its own alumnae. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars a year were being missed from this source at present, he said.

He termed the present fund-raising drive being carried out by Dalhousie as "just a beginning."

"It is a little tiresome to me to be constantly told that the government is not doing its part when I feel the university is not doing its part", he said.

Premier Stanfield said he realized that a vigorous campaign had been undertaken to approach major donors for funds. But, he added, he hoped before long a program on a "systematic basis" should be undertaken among the alumnae from both the medical and law schools.

## Universities Grants Report; Urge Assistance

The Universities Grants Committee has urged Nova Scotia colleges and universities not to relent in their efforts to locate funds from private sources.

The Grants Committee submitted this recommendation when it released its findings to the provincial government last week.

The report also called for increased provincial and federal government assistance.

In making its recommendations, the committee admitted that present fund raising campaigns are not the answer to long-term programming for universities, and therefore federal and provincial governments should more and more become involved in university financing.

if the universities are to provide facilities for the projected increase in students.

Federal funds at low interest rates are urged and it was proposed by the committee that such amounts be used at the discretion of the universities - NOT earmarked by the government for any particular project. Grants should also be made available by Ottawa for capital purposes.

The federal government was asked to expand funds to extend the work and services of External Aid to Education, whereby more Canadian teachers and professors are able to travel to assist in educative programs in newly developing countries. And it is hoped that this will, in turn, bring to Canada more graduate staff workers and qualified staff members.

More and bigger library grants should be made available, with a special emphasis on science libraries, and provincial money for adult education and extension work for degree credit.

### UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION

The committee also recommended a higher degree of co-operation between existing universities - if they are to achieve maximum aims.

Singled out as centres where more co-operation could be well implemented were the three Halifax universities - Dalhousie, Kings and St. Mary's. Urged was a "higher degree of co-operation, correlation of resources and the avoidance of non-essential duplication of effort."

Mentioned as steps these universities might take was consideration of setting up a common library, to serve in addition to the ones already in service on the campuses. And a common auditorium where large assemblies might take place.

For universities in the whole Atlantic area, it was recommended that music be taught at only one university. And that duplication of services, particularly in home economics and fine arts be whittled to a minimum.

However, it was urged that universities which do no formal work in art or music consider appointing to their staffs resident artists or musicians - and in this way help to assure a proper cultural content.

On staff, universities were urged to consider appointing masters' degree graduates to fill the role of lecturers and assistants, which would provide some relief on demands made by increasing student bodies.

### WARNING

Institutions were warned that they should not attempt "to do more work at the undergraduate level than its facilities and staff justifies." This would presumably limit the spread of weak courses in the area.

And all graduate work at the PhD, and professional courses level should be concentrated at Dalhousie, except for specialized advanced engineering courses offered at present at Nova Scotia Technical College.

Further, universities considering campus expansion should seek advice from the department of architecture at NSTC.

Ordinary admission to universities should consider grade 12 as the entrance requirement, and if so there can be a cut back to a three year bachelor of arts course, and a four year course for honor students. Those taking courses depending on mathematical or advanced science would attend four years.

### FUND - RAISING

Regarding fund-raising campaigns, it was felt a degree of correlation between the different universities conducting them would be essential. And that there should be plenty of advance notice given individuals, business firms, corporations and governments, so plans can be prepared as to how much they should give.

That private means of fund raising should not continue is not even considered even though more help might be coming from government sources. The committee says that universities should never become too dependant on any one source of funds, as it could effect academic freedom.

## World Campus News In Brief

### Reins tighten in Spain

All over the world, from California to Khartoum, students have been in the forefront of those demanding political reform or social change. The crucial role which they often seem to play in toppling unpopular regimes would make any dictator feel justified in limiting student numbers or denying the extension of educational opportunities to all. For in no other section of society is an intimate understanding of political theory so closely allied with the desire and opportunity for action. President Salazar is wise, therefore, to retain for Portugal the distinction of the worst illiteracy rate in Europe. With more students his regime would be endangered, as was shown a month ago when 80 per cent of Lisbon's students came out on strike in protest at the arrest of several of their number.

Students in Lisbon will at least be able to take courage from the fact that the University of Madrid is also in a state of ferment. Though less overtly political than the Portuguese, the Spanish students and (to their credit) some of their professors, have a political motive in seeking to bring their student union under student rather than official control, for universities without independence are but parodies of their name. Student demonstrations are nothing new in the Iberian peninsula (there is no lack of subjects) but the police seem to have forgotten nothing about violence and brutality in the last twenty-five years. In spite of the non-violent techniques adopted by the demonstrators, hoses and truncheons have been much in evidence. It would be a pity if, while public attention here is fastened on the rights of the inhabitants of Gibraltar, we were to forget the very basic rights being denied the citizens of Spain.

### Protest At Yale...

Yale students last week picketed the university's administration building day and night in protest against the denial of tenure to a highly popular associate professor of philosophy, Dr. Richard J. Bernstein, aged 32.

A possible indication that the students' eloquent protest is being given serious consideration came on Thursday, when the university announced that the Committee on Tenure will reconsider Dr. Bernstein's case.

The professor had been denied tenure the second time, although he was recommended for tenure unanimously by the philosophy department. As in most universities, the tenure decision was made by a university-wide committee which consists of deans, the provosts, and faculty members from many departments, including the candidate's own. Recommendations by scholars of the candidate's discipline at other institutions are also required. At Yale, an associate professor must attain tenure if he is to be reappointed.

Whether Yale's Committee on Tenure ruled wisely or not (and the reasons for tenure rulings always remain secret) the students' protest was in the best tradition of undergraduate concern with their academic life. It also reflected the growing feeling among students across the country that their demands for faculty members with a strong interest in teaching - rather than research and publication - are being slighted. Beyond this, the students charged that the tenure committee discriminates against youth, demanding of young professors an accumulation of scholarly experience.

Last month, The Daily Princetonian, that university's undergraduate newspaper, published an 8-page supplement on the issue, "Publish or Perish." The problem, said the introduction, is "that the effectiveness of a professor, ostensibly paid to teach, is more and more judged by how he fills an entirely different role - that of scholar and author."

A recent profile of a 35-year old untenured assistant professor of political science at the University of California at Los Angeles in Life Magazine claimed that, despite highly praised classroom and committee work, he cannot hope to get tenure until he completes a book he is working on.

The issue is not easily resolved. Although the students at Yale charged that the "publish or perish" demand was at the bottom of things, they also said that Dr. Bernstein had already published high - caliber works. They complained that the committee stressed quantity of publication over quality. But since the committee's decision is secret, the possibility of other reasons - sound or silly - remains.

Some observers guessed that Dr. Bernstein's frequent, outspoken criticism of certain academic procedures at Yale may have been held against him.

Why not give greater weight to departmental recommendations? One important reason, based on past experience in some institutions, is that too much departmental power over appointments can lead to domination by academic cliques, to the exclusion of rival scholarly views and doctrines.

As for students' pressures, popularity alone is not, of course, a sound yardstick, although many popular professors have also been fine teachers and scholars.

Finally, a tenure committee is faced by the grave responsibility to judge candidates not only for what they are and do at the moment, but how well they will wear over the years. The aggregate of its decisions determines to a staggering extent a university's distant future. Tenure decisions can assure an institution's stability and distinction - or create a storehouse of dead wood.

Possibly new answers might be found in efforts to get committees to give more weight to a greater variety of criteria.



## Nickel stainless steel isn't chicken

It will stand up to anything. Stains, rust and corrosion have no chance against nickel stainless steel. That's why beautiful modern flat-

ware, and many other fine household products, are made of nickel stainless steel. And in all of them, nickel's contribution is quality.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

33 YONGE STREET, TORONTO