

TV talks here to stay

By CLIFF WILL
THE SILHOUETTE

Critics of the boob-tube beware - TV lectures are here to stay. This prediction is made in a 28-page report prepared for the heads of Ontario's provincially assisted universities and colleges.

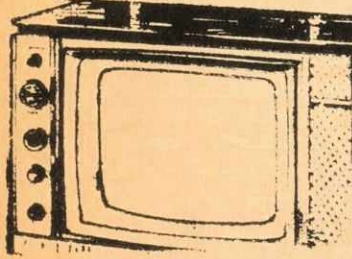
The reason? Television lectures offer advantages to the direct system both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The quantitative advantages are obvious, says the report. More students can be taught by fewer instructors. The use of video-tape greatly increases the scope of the TV classroom.

Television offers a number of qualitative advantages, especially in the fields of science and medicine. Such delicate observations as the staining of a slide, certain dental techniques or the scanning of detailed graphs can be made easily visible to a large studio audience.

By 1970 there will be a shortage of qualified professors in Canadian universities, says the report. About 8,300 full-time staff will be needed in all Ontario universities in 1970-71. From the present level of 3,700, the provincially assisted Ontario universities will need between 600 and 900 additional staff members each year. But only 190 Ph.D.'s were granted in Ontario in 1963-64.

The purpose of television will then be to "make optimum use of the talents of every staff member who will be available."



HELP PROFESSIONAL

Television will also solve some of the problems of increased enrollment, by enabling the professor to give his lecture once and reach the whole class, leaving more time to conduct seminars, meet students individually and pursue his own research and supervision.

Television, says the report, seems to be a practical way to have the very best lecturers made available to all. It also supplies a helpful method to achieve uniformity of instruction, especially in introductory courses.

The use of videotape gives the additional advantage of being able to repeat lectures. The report predicts the establishment of tape libraries, where students may have explanations and portions of lectures repeated.

The principle of qualitative improvement, the report states, "is generally accepted by the academic community, though its application to a widening spectrum of subjects is moving through a cycle of initial resistance, experimentation and evaluation."

"The most serious doubts are based on the fear that television may debase the whole process of higher education."

The fear is that the "professional virtues of sincere and humble scholarship" may become overshadowed by "glitter and the arts of the showman."

European Notebook

Paris sidewalks, sewers, market places-mecca for student tourists

By DAVID DAY
Associate Editor

PARIS - (Staff) - He was a crusty old mendicant. A lousy cap obscured his unkempt face and his tattered, tweed overcoat was buttoned up to the collar. In the stifling heat of a Sunday afternoon in June, he sat atop a wooden crate in an underground passageway of the Paris Metro.

He seemed bent on stroking a graceful solo while he nudged impatiently at an empty tin cup with his feet. The strident music echoed along the straight tiled-wall tunnel.

Suddenly, a chorus of voices and a supporting orchestra seemed to join the violinist. Curious, I walked back to scrutinize the tramp more closely, and the game was up.

Under the crate was a phonograph and amplifier which supplied the appropriate music - some of the time - while he stroked time with a two-foot feather on the back edge of an ordinary handsaw, the handle cradled between his knees.

The performer was blind. On this Sunday afternoon, business was going badly for him.

Paris is a mecca for tourists: the Eiffel Tower, the Place de la Concorde at one end of the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, the Arc de Triomphe at the other end, Napoleon's Tomb and Moulin Rouge.

But stroll for an hour along the banks of the Seine River, walk through an open-air vegetable market at 5 a.m., float through the Paris sewers tour the University of Paris or sit in a sidewalk cafe. Only then do you put your finger on the throbbing pulse of Paris - because you have mingled with the French capital's most fascinating commodity - the people who live, work, study,

play, or like the tramp violinist, just exist in the city.

Outside the Air France passenger terminal in downtown Paris, two Canadian girls from Ontario peddled the European Edition of The New York Times to earn a few dollars to continue a round-the-world excursion.

Along a main thoroughfare in the Latin-Quarter inhabited primarily by French university stu-

ents, a band of 200 young men shouting and singing distributed mimeographed sheets which protested police methods used against rioting students in Amsterdam. There are more students resident in Paris today than in all of Canada.

An elderly French man in a pink smock was seated on a small cobblestone street near the Arc de Triomphe. Armed with canvas and easel, he was advertising painted scenes of "Gay Paree" for about 30 cents, except that the fine print "Lithographed in Great Britain" was carelessly painted over.

The Arc de Triomphe, decorated with magnificent sculptures was built between 1805 and 1836. It stands 160 feet high and 147 feet wide. Under the arch is the tomb of France's unknown soldier over which burns an eternal flame. The Arc de Triomphe

is at the intersection of 12 highways and small European autos and motor scooters dart around the monument.

French homemakers examine heaps of string beans, potatoes; tomatoes, fish, fruit and dairy products, debating the prices with traders in animated discussions in the Halles Centrales, the city's principal market place. Described by a French author as "the bowels of Paris," this is where 75,000 traders bring 40,000 tons of foods every morning for the daily market business which starts at 5 o'clock.

Tourists can rest in street-side bistros and lunch on satiation sausages with sauerkraut and Portuguese wine, or a beefsteak with french fries. Out missing the parade of "les petites filles" that saunters past.

For about \$3.00 (15 francs) a sight-seeing coach carries you around Paris on a three-hour visit to 30 prominent historic and contemporary sites. The tour guide introduces each landmark in five languages for the benefit of French, English, Portuguese, Lithuanian and Swedish tourists aboard.

The coach stops briefly to permit tourists a view of Napoleon's tomb. The coffin which contains the bones of Le Grand Emperor is inside four larger wooden boxes which together weigh three tons and stand almost as high as the St. John's National War Memorial. A million or more tourists each year file past the tomb.

The River Seine flows through the middle of Paris and a lazy cruise downstream on a "bateaux mouche" (a tour boat) from the Pont de l'Alma near the Eiffel Tower reveals stately churches, opera houses, museums and public buildings as



MARKET DAY IN PARIS: Emphasis is on outdoor supermarkets in French capital.

well as the inhabitants of the embankments at the lower end of the stream.

On the left bank of the river in the centre of Paris is the headquarters of the city's municipal government, the Hotel de Ville, first built in 1535. In one of the building's several towers is the oldest public clock in France (1372).

Further back from the river in the same area is the Louvre, one of the city's oldest and largest public buildings - about a half mile long. Construction of the ambulatory stone building started with a medieval castle erected by a French king in 1180. Reconstruction and extensions continued for 800 years. Today the Louvre contains one of the world's finest art museums.

But it is the Eiffel Tower, completed in 1889 for the Paris exhibition, that dominates the Paris skyline. The tower, the world's highest, (excluding television towers), stands 984 feet, 3 inches tall.

A tramway carries tourists to dining rooms on the first and second levels of the tower from four ground level platforms, while an elevator lifts more adventurous souls to the top in about 50 seconds. The entire trip costs \$1.70, but if you possess a weak heart or have a tendency to faint often, this is one journey to avoid.

Despite the winds at this height, the tower-top only has a maximum sway of five inches, an elevator driver told me.

The most startling sight from the tower is probably the proud, white dome of the Sacred Heart Cathedral, on the heights of Montmartre on the outskirts of greater Paris. The building is a spacious, 19th century basilica.

Meanwhile Paris sprawls out before your eyes in a confusion of market places and factories, church steeples and water fountains, medieval castles and high rise apartment buildings. Meanwhile an endless procession of automobiles, shoppers and vendors, tourists, artists and students crowd the streets and sidewalks.

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the world

Regard Law with dismay

THE NEW ENGLISH DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT has led to great dissatisfaction among lodging house keepers and hostel wardens. It provides for a fine of up to 1000 pounds and/or imprisonment of up to ten years for anyone allowing drugs to be consumed or sold in rooms under his supervision, with or without his knowledge of the matter. This affects practically all lodging house keepers, hostel wardens and college masters; in fact one college tutor has already been fined 150 pounds under this law. A college master in Cambridge stated that this act could make any responsible person a criminal. There was also a fear that the act would have the very opposite effect to the one intended, since everyone would try to keep drug-taking in his sphere of influence a secret so as to avoid punishment. No reliable figures are available for the amount of drug-taking in Cambridge. Estimates show that 5% or 10% of Cambridge students contravened the Drugs Act in the year 1965; only a minority of them are, however, addicted.

Computer chaos

DISSATISFACTION ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF A COMPUTER is rife amongst students at the new University of Essex. The computer, which is in operation for 3 hours a day at the most, cost 120,000 pounds and had to be fixed up in a half-finished building since the new university buildings cannot be completed for several months owing to lack of money. Until this date the 400 students must put up with studies in provisional pre-fabricated structures and in Nissen huts. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sloman, held the view that these unfavourable conditions for the students would soon improve and pointed out that the students would only be remaining in Essex three years any way. On the other hand, he considered the acquisition of the computer to be expedient, despite the difficult financial situation of the University, since he believed that a first class standard of educational aids -- of which the computer would be the most modern element -- would also enable a first class staff of teaching personnel to be attracted to the University.

Autumn fashions for '66

What is this mad, wonderful, outrageous new revolution in women's clothes?

Since the styles have been so casual, flexible, and downright comfortable, many of the favorites in the Classic Look of '65 have carried over into the 1966 fashion roster, where they continue to hold places of honor at the top of the list.

The European Look, The Total Look, or whatever one wishes to call the head-to-toe look, is still prevalent in any situation, from plain top hat to tip-toe.

White socks cut off either right under the knee or at mid-calf are more popular than ever.

Much to everyone's surprise, however fashion editors and designers everywhere are advocating the use of white socks with any outfit, from bedmads to bell-bottoms to suits and slightly-heeled shoes.

Many coeds are pleased to see that the black-and-white saddle shoes have finally been recognized in national fashion magazines as the thing for sport-type outfits.

For a more dressy effect, a positive must is a pair of little-girl shoes, preferably in patent leather or light suede, complete with buckle and strap, and perhaps even a mere shadow of a heel.

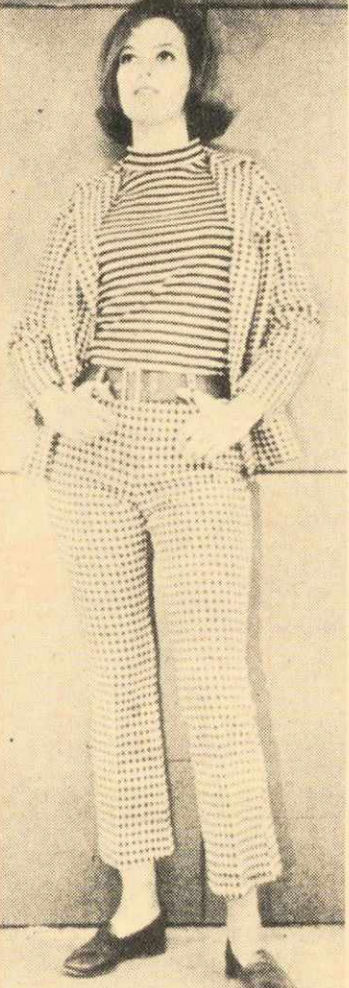
Bell-bottom pants seem to be here to stay; and, believe it or not, almost anyone can look good in bell-bottoms if the right top is worn with them.

A snug ribby sweater perfects the outfit for the girl who wants to go English, and a pull-over with frills and lace on the sleeves, indicates a Cher-admirer.

Bell-bottoms slenderize or camouflage, and have won out over ski pants for the favor of the Young Set.

The new material seems to be velvet, whether imported or not, as evidenced by the many men and women on campuses anywhere who are wearing these new versatile shirts.

The collar may be worn zipped



BELL BOTTOMS and radical checks and stripes are still out front in the fashion line-up. (Furman Paladin Photo)

into a turtle neck or open. Shirts worn under these pull-overs create a great sweater effect, but up north they wear them under their sweaters for warmth as well as style.

Horizontal stripes are still big with the Off-Beat Generation, especially mixed with checks or slapped across the T-shirt dress - a must for every shapely lass who insists on keeping right up with the styles.

No funds for Texas U unless...

NO MORE MONEY SHOULD BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS until the school outlaws the Texas Student League for Responsible Sexual Freedom operating on the campus. State Senator Grady Hazelwood recently said, "I will never vote for another appropriation for the university as long as that group of queer-minded social misfits remain officially approved to operate on the university campus, using public facilities to wage a campaign to abolish our criminal laws prohibiting sodomy, homosexuality, fornication and adultery," Mr. Hazelwood said.

Baldness: Science still probing

For some unexplained reason the reports are more numerous in the summertime - someone, somewhere has a "cure" for baldness.

One of the foremost authorities in the field, Prof. Irwin I. Lubowe, of New York, was asked in an interview recently whether science has made any real progress since Julius Caesar used his laurel wreath to hide his receding hairline.

It depends, he said, on the type of baldness and the sex of the sufferer. Yes, the sex. Women are surprisingly among the afflicted these days for a number of reasons from excessive bleaching and other abuse of the hair to the tension of competing in the business world.

In the case of men, unfortunately the most common type of baldness, "pattern baldness", which develops in many men as part of the aging process, is the most resistant to treatment, Dr. Lubowe said. Some researchers have claimed in recent years to be able to slow down this hair loss but once hair is gone little can be done at the moment.

A number of surgeons have tried more dramatic methods than tonics. One of them is an operation for loosening the scalp (galeoplasty) which is intended to increase circulation on the theory a greater blood supply will produce improved hair. Another is the transplanting of hair from the back and sides of the scalp to the thinning crown and forehead.

Both techniques have their successes and failures, according to their practitioners.

What advice has Dr. Lubowe for a man who wants to keep a good head of hair? "We believe the genetic or hereditary factor is the prime target for research," he said.

In other words: pick a father with a good head of hair.

is, in effect, the spokesman for German education, since there is no federal minister of education. Mr. Frey was cautious about advocating the German co-operative system as a cure for Canada's educational squabbles and divided jurisdictions.

The situations between the two countries aren't parallel, even though Germany, like Canada, is divided on religious lines, he noted. All Germans speak German, and all the states share

Revised curriculum at Dal

Academic program changes follow Grade 12 entrance requirement

By JANET GUILDFORD
Gazette Staff

Students admitted to Dalhousie this week required Senior Matriculation.

As a result, a new curriculum of study has been adopted by the University.

Under the new draft the subjects are divided into four groups. Group A contains French, German, Greek, Latin, Russian and Spanish. Group B contains Classics, English, History and Philosophy. Group C, Economics, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology. Group D, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics and Physics.

A general degree may be obtained in three years and an honors degree in four.

A General BA will include 15 courses. A Freshman must take one from each group plus one option.

In addition, he is required to take English in the first or second year. Any student who has passed a Science in Grade XII will not be required to take a subject in Group D.

In the second and third years, ten more classes are to be taken

and six beyond first year courses, in two subjects, one to be designated as a "major" the other as a "minor" plus four options in other fields.

The first year Science students must take two classes in Group D, one in Group A, one from B or C and one option. In the second and third years the remaining ten courses are divided as six beyond the first year level in a science, plus four others which should be non-science. Psychology is now to count as a science for this purpose. He must take one class in Math, one in English, one in another language and at least two other non-science courses.

Commerce freshmen will be required to take two Commerce courses, English 100, Economics 100, and a science course if they do not have a credit from High School. In second year they must take two more Commerce courses, Economics 200, a course in Political Science and either Math or Philosophy. In third year they must take four courses in either Economics or Commerce plus one option.

First year is the same for all

students and at the end of the first year students may apply to take the honours program. If accepted they must then decide whether they wish to take a "major program" in one subject, or whether they wish to take "combined honours".

If they choose the former they must make up the remaining fifteen courses by taking nine classes beyond the freshman level in one subject, plus two classes in a related field, plus four others not in the major field.

If they choose the combined honours they must take eleven classes beyond first year in two allied subjects, though not more

than seven in either subject, plus four others in different fields.

In order to obtain standing a student must have an overall average of 65 per cent, plus a general average in his honors courses of 60 per cent.

Another important feature is the "point system". Under this system, a student could pass all his courses and still not get his degree. Points are awarded for classes of marks.

A mark from 80 to 100 is worth three points, from 65 to 79, two points, from 56 to 64, one point, and from 50 to 55, no points. In order to graduate a student must have a minimum of ten points.

SCIENCE, THEOLOGY TEAM UP AT WLU

WATERLOO (CUP) - Science and theology - so long at opposite poles - join forces this fall at Waterloo Lutheran University in a new, experimental course.

"Science and theology aren't in conflict, or should not be," said Dr. U.S. Leupold, dean of the seminary. "We are not interested in protecting our seminary students from the real

world."

The course, Man and Nature, brings students together for a study of man as seen by theology and philosophy on one hand, and as seen by science and psychology on the other.

Class members will be graduate students working toward a master's degree in psychology and those working toward a bachelor of divinity degree.

National approach to education

MONTREAL - Delegates to the interprovincial conference on education and human resources yesterday faced the question of copying German education.

West Germany is a federation like Canada.

West Germany is divided into 11 states the way Canada is divided into 10 provinces.

The German states have exclusive control over education, the way the Canadian provinces have, and the central government has no constitutional say in education programs and policies.

Yet Canada, like Germany, needs a national, not just regional approach to education and manpower training.

The economists and educators say the German federal republic seems to have solved its problems of splintered educational systems, and devised a way to achieve national objectives and standards.

So why can't Canada copy Germany?

That's the question the Montreal conference delegates were asking themselves yesterday after hearing Kurt Frey, secretary-general of Germany's

retary-general of Germany's kind of national office of education.

The conference's organizers, among them Ontario Education Minister W. G. Davis, brought Mr. Frey over from Germany to tell the 150 delegates how Germany gets around the problem of balkanized education.

The German solution is co-operation between the state ministries of education through a permanent "conference of ministers of education" set up in 1947. The federal German government stays on the sidelines and provides no money for it.

This organization has a secretariat, a staff of 102 and a budget of \$560,000 a year and a building in Bonn, the West German capital.

It co-ordinates research and educational programs among the 11 states, by mutual consent, not by authority.

ONLY ONE VOTE

Any decisions it takes in the "plenary assembly," which meets eight times a year, must be unanimous, and each state has one vote, whatever its population.

The president of the assembly