

DALHOUSIE Gazette

AMERICA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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Employment Outlook In The Natural Sciences

Demand for personnel in most of the natural sciences has increased sharply during the past year. The rise in demand has been greatest in science specialties directly involved in defense production and research. But more scientific personnel are also needed in teaching, administration, writing, technical sales, inspection, and many other related fields of activity. The demand for personnel in the natural sciences as a whole is expected to exceed the supply, but the outlook differs somewhat by specialty.

Physicists—The defense program has greatly increased the need for personnel in nearly all specialties of this profession, particularly for research and development work. The shortage of personnel with advanced training, which existed before the beginning of the defense program, has been intensified. The demand for persons with only a bachelor's degree has also risen sharply since June 1950 and now exceeds the supply of such persons. Physicists are needed in private industry, government, and educational institutions, each of which employ roughly similar numbers of physicists.

Chemists—Employers are seeking additional personnel in this profession, even though the number of graduates receiving degrees in chemistry in 1949-50 reached an all-time high of 13,000 and nearly 11,000 more graduates received degrees in 1950-51. The defense program has greatly increased the demand for chemists at all levels; however, the need is more intense for personnel with graduate training or considerable experience than for young graduates with only a bachelor's degree. The demand for chemists is expected to remain high for a number of years, particularly in view of the continuing mobilization program. Nearly three-fourths of the chemists work in private industry, about a fifth in Government, and the remainder in educational institutions.

Mathematicians—Mathematics is another profession in which there is a widespread shortage of qualified personnel. The largest number of mathematicians are employed by educational institutions. But the demand for mathematicians in private industry and Government is increasing and will remain high as a result of the defense program. In addition, mathematicians will be needed for work in research programs not connected with the national defense but of direct concern to the national health and welfare. Mathematical statisticians will also continue to be in great demand.

Geologists and Geophysicists—There is a shortage of experienced geologists and geophysicists and of those with graduate training, particularly for exploration work in the petroleum and mining industries. New graduates, especially those who have had some field experience in connection with their academic work, will be in demand throughout the early 1950's. Employment opportunities for women geologists are expected to continue to improve during the defense mobilization period. The long-run outlook for employment in the field of geology appears to be good for those with graduate training. Furthermore, as long as there are both junior and senior positions in government and industry, a small number of persons will be able to enter the profession each year with only a bachelor's degree.

Geographers—Shortages of experienced geographers have developed as a result of defense activities. Prospects in cartographic work, intelligence, logistics, and foreign area analysis are good for persons with the requisite experience. In addition, a small number of well qualified new graduates are being selected as assistants to experienced scientists. In the long run, the principal field of work for persons trained in geography will probably continue to be high school and college teaching. An increasing number geographers, particularly those with specialized knowledge of certain foreign areas, will probably be employed by the Federal Government in activities connected with international relations, international trade, the technical assistance program for underdeveloped areas, and military planning.

Meteorologists—Prospects for obtaining employment in professional meteorologists—Prospects for obtaining employment in professional meteorology in the next few years are excellent for persons with the master's or doctor's degree who are prepared for research careers in scientific work.

(Continued on page three)

Tutor Describes Life at Oxford

Sir Ernest Barker, the distinguished historian who has spent his life in the service of three universities, described his work as a history tutor at Oxford in the first of three reminiscent talks for the BBC's General Overseas Service. He explained the tutor's place in the system by saying, "Oxford is a university of twenty men's residential colleges (not to speak of five colleges for women), with each of these containing something over two hundred students and some twelve to fifteen instructors or tutors. Students and tutors live together; every evening they dine together 'in hall'. Every college has its own chapel for religious services, and its own library, as well as its own hall; every college has also its own club-room, or common room, one for the tutors and one for the students. A college is thus a little world; and it is twenty little worlds which make up and constitute the University of Oxford, a federal university in which the states or constituent units are colleges."

He taught for twenty-one years in three different colleges in succession and lived with his students as a friend, seeing each one individually for at least an hour a week. Each man, asked to write an essay on a prescribed theme, later on came to Sir Ernest's room to read his work aloud, and for the rest of the hour they talked about the subject in an entirely informal atmosphere. In addition to tutorial work in his own college Sir Ernest gave three or four weekly lectures open to all students. As he became known his audience often grew to more than a hundred-and-fifty students who were free to attend or not as they pleased. Critics contended that the students had too much freedom but Sir Ernest felt that this liberty to attend or not was a useful stimulus to the lecturer, who knew that he had himself to blame if his audiences dwindled. He also attended college meetings, meetings of his faculty, and meetings of other University Boards. "The price of full academic self-govern-

ment and through-going university democracy, such as Oxford enjoys, is a constant attendance at all the meetings which democracy involves" he said. He wondered now how he found time to write his books or make any contribution to learning during those twenty-one years of teaching but this was mostly done in the vacations, which amounted to half the year. Even then, however, there was examining to be done, outside lectures to give and other duties to be discharged.

He thought that whilst lecturing gave him the greatest pleasure he did most good in the hours of individual tuition which were the core and essence of his work. The personal and individual touch with the one man sitting beside him for a whole hour was a remarkable thing for both teacher and pupil, who influenced each other in no small degree. This eminent and modest man felt that he had gained more from his pupils than they had from him but this, perhaps, was because he had some very remarkable pupils, amongst them Mr. Attlee, Colonel Lawrence of Arabia and Professor Laski, the famous writer and economist.

One thing Sir Ernest liked particularly was that his pupils came from all over the Commonwealth and the United States as well as from Great Britain and, he said, "I saw in my room, in the course of time, the whole of the English-speaking world." He thought the great advantage of the college system was the constant stimulus of the society of tutors in other subjects who lived and worked at his side in college. "The result", he said, "is an inter-education of one tutor by another—the classical tutor affecting and being affected by the history tutor, and both affecting and being affected by the tutors in other subjects such as natural science. I count that as one of the most precious gifts that I received from Oxford—the gift of tutorial inter-education for year after year, in a continuous contact and companionship of study."

NFCUS Conference

This week sees the opening of the 16th conference of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. To be held at Laval University, in Quebec City from October 13th-17th, this conference should be the most stimulating and challenging in the history of the Federation.

Questions of paramount importance to all university students in Canada will be up for discussion, controversial problems, such as the Russian student visit will be brought out to light, issues such as the communist-dominated I.U.S. "Unity Meeting" in Bucharest (held September 1-3) at which N.F.C.U.S. was represented, and our future relation with the I.U.S. will have to be faced. The failure of the Rio Conference to establish a Pan-American Student Union, such as had been contemplated at our London Conference will be reported on.

On the domestic scene such time will be devoted to as many, if not more, problems of immediate interest, such as (1) Combating local student apathy; (2) Making student government effective; (3) Financing student activities; (4) Forms of more efficient student government; (5) Stimulating interest in local and national student activities; (6) Adequate freshman introduction to university and campus life and responsibilities; (7) National and international debating; (8) N.F.C.U.S. Travel Department and announcement of its future plans; (9) N.F.C.U.S. Interregional Scholarship Plan; (10) Establishment of a Canada Council for the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences, by the Canadian government, in accordance with the Massey Commission recommendations; (11) Implementation of the indirect aid portion of the Massey recommendations; (12) N.F.C.U.S. year book; (13) N.F.C.U.S.-I.S.S. relations; (14) National UNESCO Commission; (15) N.F.C.U.S. Administration and budget — and many more.

Room Tendered, Room Refused Stunned Landlady All Confused

From the Western Gazette

FOR RENT: Two rooms with housekeeping facilities heated with considerate landlady and large double bed with private entrance.

"Come in boys. Come right in and make yourselves at home. I just knew you'd be nice boys from your voices on the phone. You don't mind waiting just a minute while I have my bath do you? I've got the water running. Just sit down anywhere.

"Well here we are. I'm sorry I took so long but I just had to put my hair up before showing you around the place. I'm glad you found something to read. What? You didn't really almost finish that Hemingway novel in the magazine. I wasn't that long. Now, was I.

"And now I guess you'd like to see our little apartment in the basement. This way. Mind your head. These stairs can be pretty tricky but you can get used to them. This is your private door here, of course we don't want you coming in any later than eleven.

"This is just a little awkward here where you have to squeeze past the furnace, but at least you know you'll be warm and cozy all winter. Here, that dust brushes off easily.

"Well, how did you ever manage to hit your head on the hot air pipe. I'm sure my husband is as tall as you and he never has any trouble dodging it. Of course he's not down here very often. I'm awfully sorry if it's made your nose bleed.

"Now, isn't that a real bed! of course it don't stand up any too good these days, but that's real brass. Oh you don't need to worry about that — my husband can fix anything.

"Well, there aren't really two rooms. I just put it in the paper that way to give some idea of all the space down here. See, you've

got this whole corner of the basement to eat and study in, and the sink is through there and past those pipes. Yes, laundry tubs.

"Of course, you'd have to come down a couple of days early and help clear all this junk we've accumulated on the floor. But we never like to throw anything out, because that's just when you need it. We could probably fix this old drop-leaf table up as a desk.

"You'll be cooking on this. Lift that cardboard box down and have a look at it. Don't mind the rust. It works and that's the main thing isn't it? I used to do my canning on it in our old house, but I haven't had the energy, what with the children. Yes, that's them playing with the dog upstairs now, but they're in bed by eight every evening.

"You don't smoke or drink or have friends in, do you. No, of course you don't. I can just tell you aren't like so many of the students. You do? A little. Well, boys will be boys, but I may have to put my foot down. I'm not going to have you ruining the furniture.

"Now I don't know what church you belong to, but say, I want to tell you my husband and I have found the REAL FAITH. Through the TRUE CHURCH we have entered into the KINGDOM OF GOD. I've just finished a wonderful book — "Faith Over Folly" — by a man of real faith. But once you're living here there will be plenty of time to tell you more about how you can attain the PERFECT LIFE.

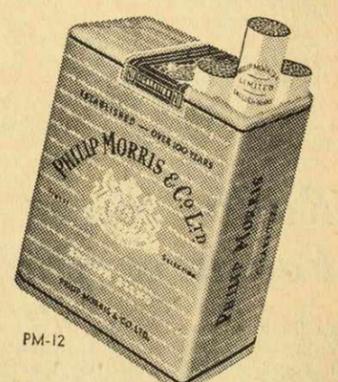
"What? You're leaving so soon? But you haven't even asked how much we charge. You have another place to look at? Well, I don't see how you could do better than this at just \$16.00 per week. We had a young married couple here who were glad to get it for that. No, I couldn't say why they left. But you will phone and let me know how you make out. We would like to have you with us. You will phone . . . ?

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GAZETTE DANCE
 Plans are being made by the Gazette staff to hold a gym dance. Although no date has been set as yet, it will probably be towards the latter part of November. Graham Day, sports editor, is general chairman, with Fred Lister heading the decoration committee. This will be the first Gazette-sponsored dance held at Dal in three years, and no effort will be spared to make it a grand success.

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