

Education's Mowat returns...

English, top foreign tongue with Soviets

I like Winnie the Pooh, and Nevil Shute novels, said a third-year Russian college student of languages.

One, two, buckle your shoe, a nursery rhyme in words and action, was recited in English by grade two pupils in a Russian elementary school.

A textbook, under Russian authorship and published in Moscow, but printed in English, was used in a grade five history class.

They are just a few illustrations of foreign language education in Russia today.

Professor A.S. Mowat, head of Dalhousie University's department of education, who recently

returned from a three-week educators' mission to Russia, found foreign language teaching fascinating. English was by far the most popular, with German second on the list, and while instruction began in grade five, the last year of elementary school, some schools did specialize, and language teaching began earlier.

In one school, where English was a specialty, Prof. Mowat found a class of 12 grade two students reciting rhymes together and then individually with appropriate actions. Instruction was oral throughout, and Prof. Mowat listened to two grade 10 boys give an oral report on

George Bernard Shaw's plays.

Of the Russian school program generally, Prof. Mowat said younger children were cared for in nurseries and kindergartens and compulsory education began when a child reached the age of seven, at grade one, and ended at grade eight. A fair number left after grade eight to seek vocational training or to enter the labor market. While language instruction normally began in grade five, some schools specialized in physics, mathematics, sports, art, or English.

Prof. Mowat said that there were two main branches of higher education - the universities and the institutes. The institutes were not too comprehensive, and the universities, the older of the two branches, concentrated on foreign languages and the liberal arts. Entrance standards were high - only one out of every six or seven who applied, were accepted. Entrance requirements included written examinations in only physics and mathematics, and oral tests in all other subjects.

Of the books being used, Prof. Mowat said he returned with some used in the English-specialty

schools. Among them was one on ancient history, for grade five, a geography text for grade six, and a book on modern history, for grade eight.

The selection of modern history differed from Canada's, and it was interesting to see a chapter on Bismark's Germany, with the use of sub-headings such as Junker-bourgeois imperialism, and Capitalistic monopolies.

Prof. Mowat was one of 10 Canadian educators who visited Russian schools from the kindergarten to the university level in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The team included four university professors, three teachers' federation representatives, one high school teacher, a department of education official from Toronto, and a British Columbia schools supervisor.

Richard II draws 2700 students

High school attendance for Dalhousie University's Drama Workshop presentation of Richard II topped everything, taxed Dalhousie's facilities to the limit, and was indicative of a continued upward trend in popularity of this type of production, said Dr. John Ripley, director of the workshop.

A total of 2,700 high school students in Nova Scotia had an opportunity to see how an Elizabethan stage functions, during the three matinee performances of Richard II, an opportunity almost unknown anywhere else in Canada.

Richard II, a high school curriculum play, is ideally suited for presentation to students because they are familiar with its theme and background. In addition, they are more receptive because they are seeing their own age group acting the play.

Performing a Shakespearean play, which is far too costly for a professional company to present, is the kind of service that Dalhousie University can offer to the schools. It serves as a practical training for Dalhousie students engaged in drama work and provides the high school element with the opportunity to become acquainted with university theatre activity.

GREEK THEATRE -

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result in more varied productions being staged.

Lawrence emphasized that the theatre facilities of the Centre are designed primarily to meet the requirements of the teaching programme and of the students involved in the theatre programme.

Smoking OK

PARIS—Under the new code of conduct just issued for the French Army soldiers are still forbidden to walk arm in arm with ladies but now they may smoke pipes out in public.

They shift in their tweeds

Lawmen: tough act to follow

By DAVID DAY and SHARON COOK

Imagine four young men huddled around a card table, engrossed in a hand of bridge. They shuffle restlessly in their Glamorganshire tweeds and chew nervously on cigarillos, as the game progresses.

Watching the contest is Shubenacadie-born Arthur Miller, 23, an old poker hand and Dalhousie Law School's answer to Jacoby.

During the past four weeks, Miller has organized a bridge competition among 32 law students in the second floor coffee lounge of the gleaming, new Law School.

Affectionately known as Baron Miller of Shubenacadie, he offered a trophy to the winning team in his Baron's Invitational Bridge Tournament.

And on Monday afternoon, the Baron presented the bridge prize to tourney victors Peter Mills and David Ritcey, a team of third year law students who won the playoff game from a second year pair, Dick Drami and Brian Coleman.

Miller is just one of the moving spirits behind extra-curricular functions at the Dalhousie Law School.

Many undergraduates have visions of ennobled scholars devouring the works of eminent jurists from Coke to Denning, and scratching our contracts and wills on red-lined foolscap at the Law School.

Granted, Dalhousie law graduates have been awarded Canada's top law scholarship on more occasions than any other school in the country.

But the law school has also managed to cop the inter-faculty athletic championship two years running; dominate student government on campus; participate in national and regional law student conventions; lure outstanding Canadian and international professors and politicians to its weekly speaker's hour; establish a Law House (Domus Legis), and begin planning for a spectacular Centennial Year convention.

Witness this calendar of extra-curricular achievements:

Spearheading organization of a proposed national Centennial law students conference, Oct. 18-21, 1967 are a trio of second-year students: Jerry Godsoe, Jeff Somerville, and David Newman. There are plans to invite prominent Canadian, American and English jurists to address the four-day meet, sponsored by the Law Student's Society in co-operation with the faculty.

Third year's Robert Gilmour heads a committee which is programming a weekend convention of Atlantic Provinces law students from Dalhousie and the University of New Brunswick (the third annual) in mid-January.

Wednesday, the law school sent three delegates - Edward Raymond, Bill West and Peter McDonough - to a national conference of law students at the University of Toronto to ponder the problems of the poor man and the law.

A four-storey residence was

acquired by the students, a year ago, on Seymour Street and a Law House (Domus Legis) was incorporated. The University helped to finance acquisition of the building, the alumni, faculty and students furnished the house and contributed to renovations. Domus Legis President, Frank Medjuck says about seventy per cent of the law students are paid members of Domus Legis. Revenue comes from the \$30 membership fee, rent from the 14 law students living in, and from the Domus Legis canteen "where we sell a lot of potato chips", says one member.

The weekly Law Hour Committee headed by Leo Barry (Law III) organizes debates and introduces speakers to students. Recent visitors included Harvard law graduate, Robert Stanfield, Premier of Nova Scotia, and a team of Scottish debaters.

Other student committees are preparing for the annual Mock Parliament in February and discussing the feasibility of publishing a Law Review. Assessing the academic work load is a committee chaired by Kenneth Glube (Law III). Another committee, organized by student representatives Tom O'Reilly and Robert Gilmour (both Law III), is concerned with articling prospects for graduating students, while John Hansen (Law III) is the student body's choice to assist the library staff in policing chores.

A Legal Beagle Club, headed by John Stewart (Law III) meets weekly to study investment possibilities.

A Moot Court Committee - Robert Kerr, Leo Barry and Harry Scott - co-ordinated the annual student moot courts, held in October.

While the law faculty moved down University Avenue from the Studley campus in September, its students (represented on Student's Council by Al Hayman (Law III) occupy a prominent position in undergraduate affairs.

John Young (Law I) is the sixth Student's Council president from the law school in the past eight years, dating back to 1958, when Murray Fraser, now a law lecturer at Dalhousie, occupied the chief executive's post on campus and initiated the campaign to get a student union building for Dalhousie.

Presiding over the Law Student's Society is Jack Lovett, a third-year student who hopes to compete in the 1967 Pan American Games at Winnipeg with the Canadian sculling team. (Classmate Barry Oland is considered a prospect for Canada's equestrian team at the Games).

Lovett's executive includes - Vice-President, Patrick Furlong, Secretary-Treasurer, Jeff Somerville, and Edward Noonan, Athletic Director.

Present enrolment in the law school stands at 214. There are ten women reading law including the Law Queen, Miss Diane Daley (Law III).

Class presidents are Terry Donahoe (Law III), Bob Hutton, a former student council president at Saint Francis Xavier University (Law II) and voluble Joe Ghiz (Law I).



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