

THE UNHEALTHY UNIVERSITY

By PROF. A.S. MOWAT
Head, Dept. of Education

There is without doubt a great difference between life at school and life at university. This is sometimes expressed by saying: "If a student fails in school, it's the teacher's fault; if a student fails in university, it's the student's fault". Like all aphorisms this is of course exaggeration. But there is a kernel of truth in it. On the one hand an important factor of the teacher's job in school is to prepare pupils for the external examinations of grade XI and XII and his worth tends to be estimated, at least in part, according to the number of students he "gets through" the examinations. He generally knows his pupils intimately, feels a real responsibility for them and is sorely tempted to spoon-feed them to make sure they pass. At university, on the other hand, the student is highly unlikely to encounter any spoon-feeding and it is very improbable that his first year instructors will get to know him with any intimacy, partly because, unfortunately, first year classes tend to be large, and partly because, while a student's last year in high school is usually the culmination of a stay of some years in the same school with many of the same teachers, at university he is an unknown, a mere "fresher", still wet behind the ears.

So the "fresher" at university has a problem. It is a problem of the difficulties of which could no doubt be mitigated by closer con-

nections between high school and university, but an unavoidable problem none the less. The transition from high school to university marks a clear step in the student's education, and we cannot make it otherwise even if we would. For at this point, though he still operates under some guidance and under the control of rules and regulations, responsibility for his own education unmistakably passes over from others to the student himself. No one any longer is going to push him on or pressure him into work; no one any longer is going to cajole or threaten. It now becomes HIS responsibility to attend classes with regularity, to hand in assignments, to spend sufficient time in preparation and study (and, let it be added, to allot a modicum of time to sports or amusement). And nobody is likely to lose much sleep over him if he neglects his responsibility. Further, it now becomes the student's duty, with, let us hope, some guidance, to discover where his own abilities and interests lie and to follow them up and develop them, no easy task when one remembers that the university offers instruction in more than twice the fields offered in high school.

It is not surprising that some "freshers" fail to face their problems and that others who DO face them find life difficult. But do not forget that the reward to be gained is priceless, self-development, self-knowledge and a self-confidence not misplaced.

Once again Spring is upon us and the time has arrived for your public spirited elders to begin the "stay in school" campaign. You probably expected that the Gazette would editorialize in this high school supplement about the great advantages of obtaining a college degree. Wrong again!

In our opinion the usual "stay in school," "go to college" campaigns are nothing more than hypocritical noises made by the "pillars" of a society that has forgotten about the real concept of the university.

Most of you undoubtedly would like to go to university. You have been told, and told and told, ad nauseum, by your teachers, your Principal, the School Board, the radio announcers and countless guest speakers, that the way to get ahead, to make more money in our technological society is to have a university degree. To put it bluntly, you have been told that you won't belong to the elite, you'll be a second class citizen if you don't buckle down and get into college.

Well, some of you know damn well that no matter how hard you

work you'll never make it. Your parents don't have the money to pay university expenses, and you aren't quite smart enough to win the big scholarship necessary to support you during college.

But probably you've been bullied into accepting this as the natural order of the world, and into believing that you are, in some way, inferior to your college bound classmates. Don't fall for it. A lot of you are a hell of a lot smarter than the majority of the people presently enrolled in our institutions of higher learning. More important, these institutions are for the most part, churning out IBM people, regimented conformists who have memorized their way to a degree.

And now we are speaking to all of you including those of you who will definitely be registering at university this fall or in one or two years. For you are entering upon an unhealthy institution, a university that has failed to recognize itself as a community in which all elements, administration, faculty AND STUDENTS learn together as partners. You are entering upon an institution that is undemocratic where thousands of qualified and intelligent

young people are denied admission because they had the misfortune to choose the wrong parents.

University is, hopefully a challenge. Not simply because of the work that must be ingested (although that is naturally important) but because the next few years will require all of us who are involved with it to reform it, even revolutionize it. Essentially the Gazette believes that the University must be given back to the students, and the students must give the University back to the community.

We'd like to see all of you who can beg, borrow or pay your way in, join us in the fight.

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Revised curriculum announced

Academic program changes follow Grade 12 entrance requirement

By JANET GUILDFORD
Gazette Staff

Students admitted to Dalhousie next year will be required to have their Senior Matric. This necessitates adoption of a new curriculum of study.

These new regulations will not apply to students presently attending the university, but will apply to everyone entering after September, 1966.

Under the present 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 year 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.

3,700 enrolled at Dalhousie this year

TOTAL MALES IN RESIDENCE	513		
TOTAL FEMALES IN RESIDENCE	325		
FACULTY BREAKDOWN BY SEX			
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
FINE ARTS	0	5	5
EDUCATION	51	93	144
ENGINEERING	159	4	163
COMMERCE	244	16	260
ENGINEERING-PHYSICS	22	0	22
SPECIAL	3	2	5
ARTS	418	531	949
SCIENCE	579	196	775
LAW	166	10	176
MEDICINE	298	28	326
POST-GRAD. MEDICINE	71	9	80
DENTISTRY	95	3	98
DENTAL HYGIENE	0	19	19
GRADUATE STUDIES	279	86	365
NURSING	2	204	206
PHARMACY	61	41	102
PHYSIOTHERAPY	0	32	32
	2448	1279	3727

Dalhousie Politics

By JUDY TULLOCH

University training provides more than academic development. It aims to produce an individual who is aware of, interested in, and informed about all facets of life and society. Consequently, politics, which has so great an influence on our lives, is not neglected on campus.

At Dalhousie, all three national political parties - Liberal, New Democratic and Progressive Conservative - are represented by active clubs.

For students interested in politics, the highlight of the year is Model Parliament and its elections usually held at the end of January. Unfortunately, this

enthusiasm is not shared by the general student body, and, in this year's election won by the Liberal Party, less than 700 students of the total eligible enrollment of 2500 voted. Consequently, members of all the parties are always eager for new ideas which incoming students may be able to contribute.

In past years, there has been a belief that the student wings of the parties have little influence on the policy-making at the Federal level. This, however, is no longer true, for the leaders of our parties are aware that from the university campuses come not only the voters of tomorrow, but the leaders of tomorrow.

Student leaders '66-'67:

Sixty student organizations involved in campus program

By JOHN YOUNG,
President Elect
PETER CRAWFORD,
Vice-President Elect.

The Dalhousie Student Union will enter on one of its most vital periods of activity during the 1966-67 academic year. This session will see the start of construction on the new Student Union Building which is scheduled for completion in September, 1967. This building will bring to Dalhousie Students the finest possible facilities for student activities. It will contain in addition to cafeteria facilities, a fully equipped hospital, a theatre, and offices for all student organizations. This project brings to fruition the planning of many people over the past few years.

Sixty student organizations are affiliated either directly or indirectly with the Student Union. Dalhousie students can occupy their spare time with a myriad of activities ranging from dramatics to sports. These activities are supported either completely or in part out of union revenues and in most cases do



JOHN YOUNG



PETER CRAWFORD

not involve any additional cost to the student.

Many people wonder upon entering Dalhousie exactly what is the Student Union. It is an organization composed of over three thousand Dalhousie Students. Each Spring these students elect a representative Student Council of twenty-one members to conduct the business of the Student Union throughout the year. Meetings of this council are open to

all Dalhousie Students, who have the right to make their feelings known to the council at any time, by bringing their problems before the weekly meetings.

The Student Union office which is located in the Arts Annex, at present, is open five days a week and students are encouraged to come to the office at any time with questions and problems concerning student government and activities.

Student assuming responsible role

A new concept is evolving of the University student. No more is he seen as a book-worm wearing horn-rimmed glasses and barely visible behind stacks of books, or as the true collegiate attending every social function, but as the true collegiate attending every social function, but as the beat wearing jeans, sandals and striving for something - generally to grow a beard.

At last the student is beginning to assume his responsibilities as a citizen and member of the local and world community. An increasing number of students are actively involved in community projects such as the tutoring being done for underprivileged children by some Dalhousie students; students are expressing their opinions more frequently and more readily.

National Student Day is an example of the new student attitude. On October 27, students at the 42 member campuses of the Canadian Union of Students demonstrated to show their concern over the current state of university financing, and the constant increase in tuition fees. In Halifax, 1,000 Nova Scotian students marched on Province House in what the Halifax Chief of Police termed "a mature dignified orderly fashion."

Students asking to be consult-

ed officially by their administrations in making plans and allocating resources is further evidence of the increased concern of students in affairs which concern them. Hence, student governments are asking that student representatives be seated on university committees.

A new atmosphere is developing on campuses - one of interest and concern. Students are being encouraged to express their feelings on topical issues, to openly discuss problems, listen to all arguments and to arrive at their own conclusions. This climate for thought is promoted by Teachers, student forums, debates, prominent visiting speakers, a changed form of the college newspaper.

Idealism and radicalism are prevalent. Students are generally seeking personal identity, seeking to fit themselves into the world, or often trying to fit the world to them. Out of concern for themselves rises awareness of the problems of others, hence the drive for social justice and quality of opportunity. Generally speaking, students, spearheaded by a new type of student leader are striving to make the society and the university more of a democracy by firmly rooting their ideas in the principles of justice and equality.

Fees you must pay

Arts and Science including Commerce and Engineering	\$600.00
Health Professions	
Nursing 1st and 2nd years	\$600.00
3rd, 4th and 5th years	\$ 6.00
6th year	\$540.00
Pharmacy	\$600.00
Physiotherapy	\$600.00
Residence Fees	
Shirreff Hall	\$725.00 single \$675.00 double
Men's Residence	\$733.00 single \$683.00 double

Comprehensive medical, legal training offered at Dalhousie

Medicine offers great challenge

By Dr. C. S. Stewart
Dean of Medicine

Medicine today provides tremendous opportunities and almost limitless variety of challenges. No one who is considering a career in medicine, or indeed in any of the other health professions, need have any fear that he is entering a crowded field of limited scope - quite the contrary. There is a shortage of physicians in Canada, which is particularly acute in the Atlantic Provinces. Nor is new social legislation likely to limit or reduce the opportunities in medicine. The demand for health services will certainly increase, and Canadian programs for medical insurance, developed by the governments in consultation with the medical profession, are designed to preserve professional freedom.

Medicine as a career provides opportunities not only to fill the well known role in diagnosis and treatment of illness as a family physician or clinical specialist, such as surgeon, internist or psychiatrist. There is also a great range of careers in the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the rehabilitation of the

disabled. Perhaps less well known to the potential medical student, but very important, are the opportunities in research and teaching within the broad field of human biology, opportunities that are greater now than at any time in history. Medical knowledge is growing at a pace not exceeded by any other field of science.

Many reasons may prompt a student to consider medicine as a career. Two of the most important are a genuine and humanitarian interest in serving others, and a desire to know more about the science of human biology and its

New Law School opens in autumn

By W. A. MacKAY
Dean of Law

The Law School at Dalhousie is the oldest university faculty concerned with teaching the common law in the Commonwealth. Founded in 1883, the School has had a long tradition of educating young men and women for the legal profession.

For admission to the law faculty students must have satisfactorily completed at least two years of an Arts, Science, Commerce or other recognized degree after senior matriculation (Nova Scotia Grade 12) or three years following junior matriculation (Grade 11). There are no special pre-law courses but those planning to study law are encouraged to concentrate on courses that require them to think and that give experience in expressing ideas. A lawyer's primary tools are words, whether written or spoken, and ability to express ideas in clear, concise English is important.

The law course, leading to a Bachelor of Laws Degree, takes three years. Most of this period is devoted to required courses with relatively little choice left to students. The work load is heavy and students are expected to read in advance of classes and be prepared to discuss matters raised in class. Emphasis in law courses is on a pragmatic approach to problem situations and acceptable solutions for them, and less upon what the law is in a particular situation. To meet ever-changing social problems the lawyer must be flexible and constantly concerned with what the law ought to be as well as what it is at any time.

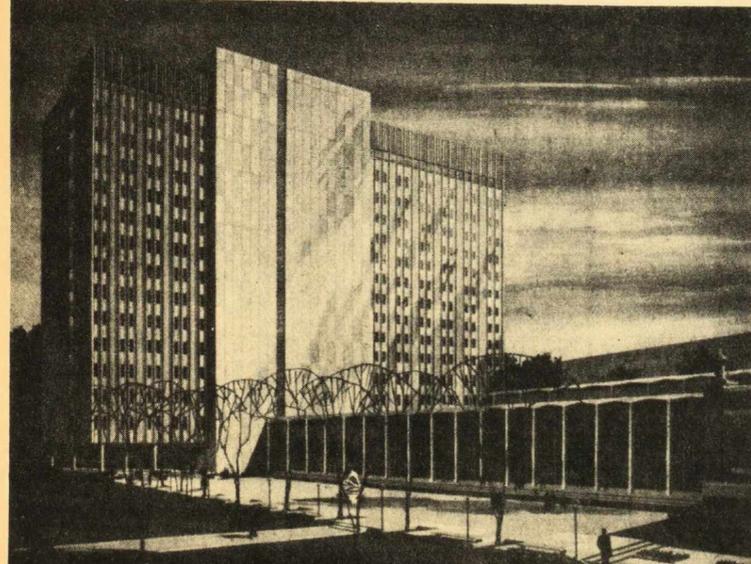
Graduates in law from Dalhousie may be admitted to the bar in Nova Scotia, after nine months' service as an apprentice in a lawyer's office. They may be admitted to practice in other provinces after meeting appren-

ticeship or examination requirements. Most of the graduates of the Law School do leave Nova Scotia. A great many of them have achieved distinction in public life, in the legal profession and in business in this province and elsewhere.

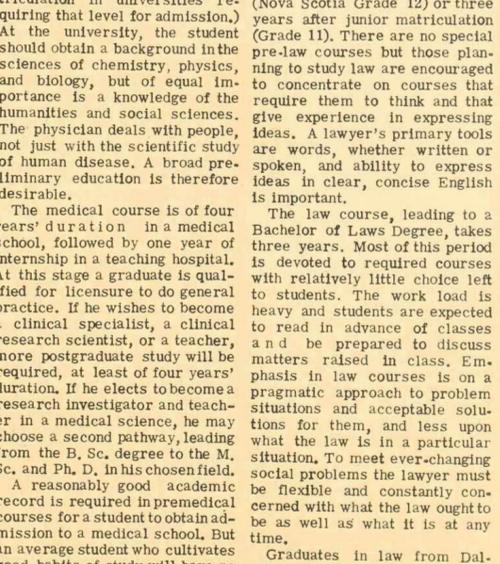
The building, presently under construction on the north side of University Avenue between Henry and Edward Streets will enable the law school to double its present total enrolment of 155 students next year and expand to 330 by the autumn of 1971.

Designed by Webber, Harrington and Weld, Halifax architects, the building will have a basement and five stories above ground. Total floor space proposed is about 78,000 square feet.

The ground level will have administrative offices and three classrooms, one designed for 125 students each. Removable partitions between the classrooms will provide a large assembly hall for public lectures, meetings, moot courts and model parliaments. Two additional classrooms, student locker and lounge facilities will be located on the second



This is the \$7-million, 15-storey Medical School - the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building - being erected on University Avenue today. The school, Nova Scotia's contribution to the nation's Confederation Centennial Memorial project - will open in 1967.



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