



### Next five years

## Buildings to come, operating budget tight

The next five years promise to be busy ones on campus for building contractors, President Winegard told meetings of faculty and staff last week. The President addressed faculty and professional staff on Thursday, and support staff on Friday.

Dr. Winegard discussed the Brief which the University will present next month to the Committee on University Affairs, as well as answering a number of questions from those present. The Brief has been approved by both the Senate and Board of Governors.

The Brief is an annual exercise in which the University outlines its program for the next five year period, as well as making recommendations to the Committee. Many of the recommendations in the Brief centred around the capital funds problems facing universities in general, and this University in particular. At the same time, Dr. Winegard noted that it was now possible to outline a realistic construction schedule for a dozen construction projects over the next five years.

In answer to a question, Dr. Winegard stated that it is not now possible to make any longer range forecasts about construction programs because of uncertainty about the ultimate size of the University. The Academic Priorities Committee of the Senate is now studying this question, and it is expected that it will be able to make a definite recommendation to Senate in a few months.

Graduate student enrolment is down somewhat from projections, but undergraduate enrolment is higher than anticipated, and we should be able to meet our financial commitments for the current year. Next year may prove more difficult, the President revealed. "The increase in the Basic Income Unit has been set at two per cent for the 1972-73 year, and I see no likelihood that it will be increased," Dr. Winegard commented. The philosophy seems to be widespread that we must slow down the increase in cost per student.

Dealing in more detail with the physical aspects of campus development, Dr. Winegard outlined the building projects proposed for the next five years in the Brief. These buildings and their expected completion dates are as follows:

Physical Education Phase 2	September 1974
Central Services Building	September 1974
University Centre	January 1975
Administration Building	January 1975
Social Sciences	September 1975
Family and Consumer Studies	September 1975
Biological Sciences (1)	September 1975
Residence Commons (2)	1974, 75, 76
Soil Science Extension	September 1975

It will be noted that a number of common room projects for residences are included in the list. This is necessitated by the fact that dining and recreation areas for residence halls are not included in the costs permitted under the procedures established for financing campus residences. These must be provided from the University's regular entitlement for space.

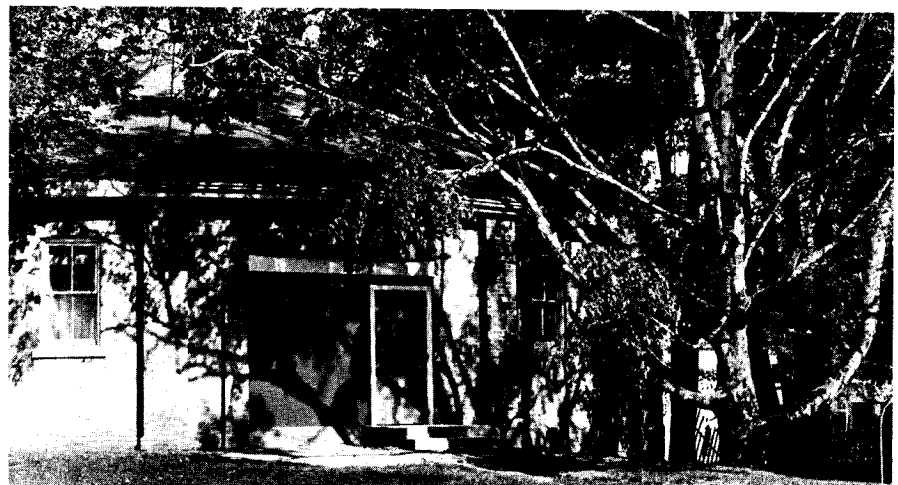
The completion date of January, 1975, set for the University Centre is the "latest to be expected" according to the President. "If certain contracting procedures can be established, I hope that we can have the building completed by summer 1974," he continued.

"So far, we have not received a capital weight for OVC buildings," Dr. Winegard stated. "OVC students and facilities are excluded from the interim capital formula, but no alternative source of funding is provided. Planning under such circumstances becomes very difficult, but we have decided to proceed with OVC projects and hope provision will be made soon. We can no longer continue with condemned facilities."

While work currently being initiated at OVC will take capital funds actually earned by enrolment in other colleges, it is hoped that the necessary provision soon will be made for OVC, and at that time, the money already expended will be credited back to the regular pool. The building priority schedule for OVC, with expected completion dates is as follows:

Name of Project	Completion
OVC Alterations 1971	1972
Laboratory Animal Building	September 1973
Veterinary Field Station	September 1973

*Continued on page 7*



*"The Bull Ring," the permanent location of Guelph's Pub, was ceremoniously dedicated on October 2 with a bottle of beer and a few well-chosen words. President Winegard performed the honors, opening the university's only permanent drinking and socializing facility. Drop in anytime after five, Wednesday through Saturday. By about eight, things really start to swing with dancing and rock music. Early in the evening, however, the quiet jazz and cosy atmosphere are conducive to end-of-the-day unwinding sessions. (Faculty and staff take note: the Pub is conveniently located between offices and parking lots. The Bull Ring is the former beef judging pavilion).*

Name of Project	Completion
Housing C1 Commons	September 1972
Engineering Building	January 1973

# Symposium on Southeast Asian Studies

The University of Windsor and the Centre for International Programs of the University of Guelph are jointly organizing a Symposium on Southeast Asian Studies, to be held at Guelph. Windsor has prepared the program, and the Centre is making local arrangements.

## PROGRAM

All sessions will be held in Room 316, Arts building except the special lecture by Dr. A. J. Becker in Music Room 107.

### Friday, October 22

1:00 p.m.

Panel Discussion on "Canada in Southeast Asia"

Dr. T. Keenleyside, University of Windsor – Chairman

Dr. C. A. O. van Nieuwenhuyze, University of Guelph

Mr. R. Belliveau, External Affairs, Ottawa

Mr. P. Krukowski, CIDA, Ottawa

Mr. J. M. Metivier, CUSO, Ottawa

6:00 p.m.

Reception and Dinner – Faculty Club

8:00 p.m.

Traditional Theatre and Modern Politics in Indonesia, Lecture by Dr. A. J. Becker, Professor of Linguistics, and Chairman-elect of the Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan

### Saturday, October 23

10:30 a.m.

Panel Discussion on "Elections in Southeast Asia"

Dr. J. F. Melby, University of Guelph – Chairman

Dr. A. J. Becker, University of Michigan

Dr. R. K. Vasil, Victoria University of Wellington, N.Z.

Dr. J. Silverman, McMaster University

Dr. D. Wurfel, University of Windsor

The decision to hold this Symposium was taken at a meeting, held at Windsor on July 21, of persons interested in Southeast Asia.

This included academics from several Ontario universities.

A major purpose of the Symposium is to consider proposals for establishing an inter-university association of universities in Ontario which have an interest in Southeast Asia. This idea was partly suggested by the arrangements for the Ontario Cooperative Program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies (OCPLACS), which now comprises six universities and is expanding. Specific proposals for cooperation in Southeast Asian Studies will be considered at the Business Meetings.

Further information may be obtained from Professor H. R. Binns, Director, Centre for International Programs. Extension 3256.

## Notice

On the following four pages are the complete texts of the installation address of our new Chancellor, Mr. Justice Emmett Hall, and the Convocation address of Dr. Chester Ronning. They are being printed in full because of the numerous requests we have received for the complete texts.



## AG Week

*Ag Week concluded after a successful period of pancake breakfasts, guess the weight of the pig contest, pubs, banquets, dances and a cow milking contest. One of the welcome sights usually seen on campus during Ag Week is the team of horses drawing supplies for the breakfasts and for the selling of apply cider. This year's team of imported Clydesdale geldings, borrowed for the occasion, are top prize winners at both the CNE and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. Shown, below, is Professor W. O. Kennedy, Department of Animal and Poultry Science, and horseman Ivan Taylor with the team as students sell western type hats. Dr. Janet Wardlaw, top left, makes a good effort in the cow milking competition which was won by Art Needles, an Aggie. Dr. N. R. Richards and Dr. W. C. Winegard, bottom left, both claiming they had been given dry cows, are shown chatting with Mrs. Dorothy James, Mac '34, a past president of the University of Guelph Alumni Association.*





# Education and a Free Society

*Convocation address of Chancellor Hall on his installation, October 1, 1971.*

I am deeply conscious of the honour the University of Guelph has done me in choosing me as its Chancellor and grateful to those who have honoured the occasion today by their presence. I am grateful too to my colleague Justice Laskin for his warm and generous introduction. It is an honour to stand in the place of The Honourable George Drew, a post he filled with such distinction.

The office of Chancellor was once a very active one. Today the office has shed virtually all of its administrative functions and duties and remains almost wholly ceremonial in nature, but it is nevertheless an integral part of the University structure bridging the present with the past and for one or two brief periods each year fulfilling a part in the ceremonies of graduation when so much of what the future holds is committed to the scholars who leave the University at these times.

So, being conscious of the past, living in the present and concerned about the future, may we consider together the aims of education in the coming decade. My colleagues and I said in *Living and Learning*: "The Truth shall make you Free." That was the cornerstone upon which we built. Accordingly if, as we said, the loftiest ideals of truth can be sought only in a free society, then it is exceedingly important that education, the formal cradle of truth-seekers, reflect an awareness of those factors in our society which can throttle the free flow of individual thought and action.

Georges-Henri Levesque pointed out, more than a decade ago, that scientists, intellectuals and artists have responsibility to extend their knowledge and special talents into social action, by entering, in their own way, the struggle for truth and justice. More recently, John Kenneth Galbraith, a graduate of O.A.C., has written, "No intellectual, no artist, no educator, no scientist can allow himself the convenience of doubting his responsibility. For the goals that are now important, there are no other saviors

... the individual member of the educational and scientific estate may wish to avoid responsibility; but he cannot justify it by the claim of higher commitment."

What is new, exciting, and thought-provoking in our era is that what was once the privilege of an elite has now become the right of a multitude. How to provide learning experiences aiming at a thousand different destinies, and at the same time to educate toward a common heritage and common citizenship, is the basic challenge.

The beacon to guide the truth-seekers of tomorrow is dependent for its fuel upon the freedom exercised by society today. We cannot afford to lose our great and vital heritage through default, ennuï or lack of commitment. A free society cannot be taken for granted, and truth and freedom must be guarded as precious treasures. Each of us has the right to enjoy them. More than that, we have the obligation to protect them, and we each must have the courage to accept and embrace the responsibilities that they hold out to us each day.

The historian Arnold Toynbee has pointed out that 19 out of 21 civilizations have died from within and not by conquest from without. He tells us that there were no bands playing or flags waving when these civilizations decayed. It happened slowly in the quiet and the dark when no one was aware of what was happening.

While the educational aims of a society may be formulated in terms of noble ideals such as the respect and understanding of all mankind, the self-realization of the individual, and a national identity, achieving such aims can mean little unless the individual finds himself in a position to make a living adequate to meet his needs. Thus there is an interplay between the world of work and the world of learning, and since man exchanges his labour for an income with which to purchase the goods and services which the rest of society produces, and since, as research has shown, his income is closely related to the amount of formal education he

has received, the world of education and the world of work cannot function totally independent of each other.

But a danger lurks in the shadows. Unless a people is on its guard, the economic demands of society can be made to determine what is done in education. The society whose educational system gives priority to the economic over the spiritual and emotional needs of man defines its citizens in terms of economic units and in so doing debases them. There is a dignity and nobility of man that has nothing to do with economic considerations. The development of this dignity and nobility is one of education's tasks.

We cannot mold all men in a common crucible of uniformity, particularly in the field of education. Equality of opportunity, while recognizing the value of diversity, must be the goal. The entire concept of 'marketable skills' in this age is loaded with fallacies. The educational system cannot possibly keep up with the market, nor forecast what skills it will buy. The basic aim of education is to develop manhood, not manpower.

The University must listen to people and give them a chance to speak out. To protest is human, and no society is strong which does not acknowledge the protesting man. It is the exploitation of protest which is dangerous. It is also dangerous to ignore protest. Therefore, we must relate the learning experiences in our universities to the real needs of people. History has demonstrated too clearly that the lonely ones can lose their weakness when joined together and that they have the potential to be strong in brutal acts and in mob action.

We must always be alert not to be intolerant of other views or ways — to remember what Thoreau said: "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away."

It is freedom we seek — but what kind of freedom? The answer it appears to me is: "Freedom under Law"; a conception of free-

dom inseparable from the conception of personality which lies at the root of the whole Western achievement. If we are to have freedom under law, the University and the scholar must be leaders in understanding the social needs of the time and helpful in formulating the policies and procedures to meet those needs. So the question comes very naturally, if we are to have freedom under law, how is it to be achieved? What road must society and the nation travel to accomplish the desired goal?

Today we hear some proclaiming that the way is by coercion which they choose to call "Law and Order." Equally demanding but more youthful voices are calling "Revolution." These extremes of the right and the new left are minority voices, and the ways they preach are anathema to the great majority of Canadians both young and older, but the voice of this majority is muted, sometimes silent, often drowned out by those of the minorities.

One minority group shouts "Democracy", the other "Law and Order." Both of these in their original sense are good expressions, but in the context in which they are now used by some they lose their real meaning and are fronts or facades for something the very opposite to what they meant in the first place. Every dictatorship of the left claims to be based on democracy and almost preempts the use of the word "Democratic." Every dictatorship of the right says it exists to preserve law and order. We must, therefore, find other words to express the true intent of the great majority of Canadians who wish to live in peace and harmony; to enjoy the fruits of their endeavours, not selfishly but with deep concern for the welfare of all.

We will not have freedom under law by



*Mrs. Hall enjoys the October sunshine with the Chancellor on the campus.*



*Chancellor Hall, front right, leads his first convocation parade prior to his installation. He is flanked by President Winegard and Board Chairman Ronald Ritchie.*

resort to coercive measures which might, if uncontrolled, lead towards what is called the "police state" nor may I say with equal emphasis will we have freedom under law through anarchy and disregard of the law and of the rights of citizens or institutions.

We must have order. Society cannot function and prosper without a mutual respect by all citizens young and old of the rights of others. We must have justice. Society cannot expect or demand order if it permits injustice. So order and justice are parallel and indispensable elements of society today. Lack of order may arise or exist without injustice as a cause, but injustice is the inevitable breeder of disorder. If we want freedom under law we must seek out and eradicate injustice. Injustice condoned will lead to revolution or anarchy and the suppression of anarchy leads to the police state.

We must avoid both extremes, but this does not indicate a neutral or negative path. It indicates the path of responsibility, positive, dynamic responsibility. How does society achieve that ideal condition of dynamic responsibility? Surely not by abandoning rationality for a sort of mystique of "involvement" in action. The emotional concern for human values and the need for action do not compete with or override a rational approach by the scholar. The acquisition of those skills and values which are so necessary to assist mankind upwards are not easily acquired or cultivated but I assure you that the discipline of this skill and the application of disciplined intelligence is as important as moral commitment, human compassion and abundant energy, for those seeking lives of involvement in social action. The moral commitment is, of course, essential but without the skill to implement commitment little is accomplished. Louis

Brandeis has warned us: "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well meaning but without understanding." Indeed the scholar who denies himself thorough knowledge of such skills is likely to deprive himself of any effective role in bringing about desirable change except that of an agitator.

I have stressed freedom but even freedom has its limitations. Freedom connotes responsibility — so it is freedom linked with responsibility: for that must be the ideal freedom.

Responsibility is the keynote of the new day we seek — responsibility linked with freedom; for freedom with responsibility imposes greater limitations on man's predatory inclinations and arbitrary actions than shackles of steel or fear of punishment; for they are limitations imposed by the intellect, limitations voluntarily accepted in recognitions of man's responsibility to his fellow man and not as a licence to ride roughshod over the rights of others, or in violation of them. Thus, in being a part of a free University system in a free society, we proclaim to all that freedom means responsibility, that it means recognition of, and respect for, the rights of all as opposed to the suppression of other views and opinions and it negates and condemns resort to violence or violent conduct by individuals or groups as a means of obtaining redress to wrongs, real or imagined.

You have been patient: may I wish all our graduands good luck and godspeed and to you, Mr. President and to your colleagues, may you:

"See the hawks you trained  
Prolong their flights  
And read their names  
In all the daily prints."

# China in the World Today

*Convocation address of Dr. Chester Ronning,  
October 1, 1971.*

I am deeply conscious of the honour which I receive today from the University of Guelph — especially because this Canadian University ranks high in Canada in respect to the standing it has attained in promoting interest in international affairs.

When I noticed that October 1 was chosen for this ceremony, I wondered whether President Winegard had had a Freudian slip or perhaps Professor John Melby had by design influenced him to choose this date, remembering that John Melby and I had served together in China as foreign service officers.

Be that as it may, for me this is a propitious day. Exactly 22 years ago on the afternoon of October 1, 1949, the diplomatic corps in Nanking was gathered in the hall of the Foreign Office. Mr. Huang Hua, who is now the distinguished Ambassador of China in Canada, walked on to the platform. He solemnly announced in Chinese that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China had been organized in Peking and that all foreign governments represented in China were invited to recognize the new Government and establish with it diplomatic relations.

The Australian Ambassador promptly rose and suggested that the representative of Canada be requested to interpret what had been said since he was the only member of the diplomatic corps who understood and spoke Chinese. Mr. Huang Hua did not reply until I interpreted into Chinese what the Ambassador had said. He agreed and I acted as the interpreter for the first announcement made by the New Government in China to the diplomatic corps. Mr. Huang Hua was a graduate of the Yenching University "Yale in China" and not only understood but spoke English perfectly. I was secretly pleased that at long last the Chinese had the courage to speak to foreign diplomats in Chinese and not in English or French.

Since that day, one of the chief purposes of my life has been to interpret China and the Chinese people to Canadians. From the first day I recommended Canadian recognition of

the People's Republic of China because the whole of mainland, continental China had come under the control of the Central People's Government and that was the accepted international criterion for recognition of new Governments. Due chiefly to the influence of the United States, 21 years and 13 days elapsed before Canada finally recognized the People's Republic of China.

Since China's National Day was chosen by slip or design for to-day's ceremony, and since the President of this University knows that regardless of the text, I usually talk about China, I hope this afternoon's graduates will be tolerant if I omit words of wisdom and advice to the students who today are probably concerned about the careers upon which they hope to embark.

What benefits have been derived from Canada's recognition of China? One was that several other Governments followed suit because of the Canadian formula to recognize Peking as the sole Government of China, "taking note" of the situation respecting Taiwan. Another was that it suddenly became decent even for Americans, who wanted a change in United States' China-policy, to talk about recognizing Peking. And perhaps Canada's recognition even made it a little easier for the President of the United States himself to talk about "normalizing relations" between the United States and the real Government of China.

The President has not only talked about it but took the initiative to ask for an invitation to talk with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The invitation was extended. The President will go to China. To prepare for the visit, the United States will vote to seat Peking in the Security Council of the United Nations, replacing Taiwan, and in the General Assembly. The snag is in the decision to retain a seat in the General Assembly for Taiwan. The People's Republic of China will not and cannot accept anything but recognition of Peking as the sole Government of China and recognition of Taiwan as a part of China, leaving the question of the relations between Taiwan and Peking to the Chinese to solve without any foreign interference.

During the Korean War, the United States

intervened in the Civil War in China by placing the United States Seventh Fleet between Taiwan and the mainland of China and a strong military presence in Taiwan. To avoid war with the United States, China stopped all preparations in China to end the Civil War by occupying the Province of Taiwan. Instead China concentrated military forces on the Manchurian border in the event of the possible threat to the security of China from the armies flying the flag of the United Nations, led by General McArthur over the 38th parallel into North Korea, towards the Manchurian border of China. Peking was convinced that the national security of China was seriously threatened and took military action to stop it.

Since then the relations between the United States and China have been worse than those between any two important international powers since World War II. Matters were not changed for the better during the bombing of North Vietnam when American official spokesmen declared that the real enemy in Vietnam was not the Viet Cong or Hanoi but "Asian Communism with its headquarters in Peking."

Now the President of the United States has not only announced that he desires to "normalize relations" with China, he is actually taking action in the United Nations which, of course, will not improve the possibility of success in the forthcoming talks in Peking unless the People's Republic of China winds up as the sole occupant of China's seat in the Security Council and the General Assembly. That possibility could take place if the American Ambassador in the United Nations fails, and a two-thirds vote expels Taiwan.

There may be nothing more important in the world today than good relations between China and the United States not only for peace in the Pacific and throughout the world, including perhaps even the Middle East.

Since the fate of the people of all nations is still dependent on the outcome of the world power struggle, which unfortunately is still the deciding factor and not the United Nations, the relations between the two super powers of the world will be modified by the relations of both with China. What happens in the

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Middle East will also largely be determined by the positions assumed by the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union is not unaware of the presence of China on the longest boundary between any two great powers on earth.

The President of the United States has an opportunity today to take an initiative to reverse the dangerous trend of United States' China-policy and to restore the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

If President Nixon has the courage to capitalize on the opportunities which he now has to (a) give one-quarter of the people on earth representation in the United Nations, (b) recognize the People's Republic of China and establish diplomatic relations with Peking, and (c) end the war in Indo-China, he could become, from the international point of view, the greatest President of the United States since World War II. I admit that this is wishful thinking but it is not impossible. The President, however, will have to come through with a more imaginative program than the one upon which he has now embarked.

How will the President be received in China?

I have every reason to believe from my conversations with Prime Minister Chou En-Lai in May this year when I re-visited China with two daughters, that the President will be welcomed and received with typical Chinese courtesy. On the question of Taiwan he will not be able to get away with the Canadian formula of "taking note" of the situation. Why not? Because Canada had no responsibility whatever with that situation. The United States, however, created the situation and will be expected to restore the situation to comply with the Cairo Agreement that Taiwan is a part of China.

China will not press for an immediate solution. China can afford to, and will, wait but there can be no compromise on China's insistence that the solution must be between the Chinese themselves without U.S. interference.

Taiwan is not the only difficult problem between the United States and China. There is the military encirclement of China and the nuclear installations at Okinawa, pointing directly at the heart of China. There is the trade blockade of China and the general policy of isolation. Before "normalization" of relations with China can take place, these and other problems will have to be faced and solutions agreed upon. The United States will have to go a long way to meet China after 22 years going in the opposite direction.

Before closing may I say a few words about my recent visit to China at the invitation of the Prime Minister? My chief reason for wanting to see China again was to talk to the people — especially those in my home town, Fancheng, Hupeh. I wanted to know how they

felt about what had happened in China during my 20-year absence.

I wanted to find out if the Chinese I knew had become faceless robots in a vast horde of disciplined and oppressed human beings, as some reports, if accepted, would lead me to believe. Travelling to my old home, I passed through parts of China with which I had been familiar. I was impressed by the tremendous changes. The small plots surrounded by mud or stone walls were gone. In the north, wheat and barley fields were almost as extensive as in Alberta. In the south the size of rice paddies was determined only by topographical limitations necessary for water levels in which rice is grown. The highways were tree-lined and the mountains were reforested, which were naked in the old days because all vegetation was taken for fuel. The face of China had been transformed. When I did not see Chinese, I could scarcely believe I was actually in China.

The transformation which had taken place in the attitude of the people, however, was even greater and more impressive. In the first place, they seemed to be well fed and clothed. The people of China have enough to eat. The green revolution in China has taken off without mechanization of agriculture because of the introduction of science in better varieties of rice and wheat and the use of chemical fertilizers. The people of China are well clothed. Textile factories like the one in my home town,

through automated mechanization, turn out tons of white cloth. I did not see a single poorly clothed Chinese.

It is in the minds of the Chinese that the most impressive changes have taken place. Today the common people participate in the decisions on problems which are closest and often most important to them. They participate in cooperative work which yields satisfactory results. The Chinese people are being catapulted from a pre-feudal society into a modern one during two decades, which took the West two centuries, through the Renaissance and Industrial Revolution.

The Chinese no longer suffer from the inferiority complex developed by two centuries of exploitation and domination of China by great Western imperial powers. Today the Chinese have a new confidence due to their own achievements without foreign aid and despite handicaps of isolation imposed by the West.

There is room in our small world for only one human community. Our problems of narrowing the gap between the industrialized and developing nations, of world wide pollution, of over-population and of world security and peace are all global in nature and can be solved only by global approach. The world can no longer afford to close the doors on one-quarter of all human beings. The United Nations is still our best and only hope for peace.



*Dr. Chester Ronning, centre, with President Winegard and Chancellor Hall.*

## University to host high school students

Sleepy students and faculty may rub their eyes in disbelief at the caravan of school buses unloading hundreds of students each morning by the bookstore. Such caravans will continue through next week as the University's science colleges play host to about 2,400 grade 12 and 13 students from all over southern Ontario.

These Secondary School Science Days continue for eight days and provide an opportunity for 300 students each day to get a personal glimpse at the University's science programs, students, faculty and facilities. Coordinator of the project, Dean E. B. MacNaughton, explained that "it should give students first hand information about our science programs and courses and should give them direct experience with the university system." Through these visits, guidance counsellors and teachers also find out about Guelph's science programs.

Modelled after last year's visitation program in physical science, this year's science days program is a cooperative effort of the College of Biological Science, the College of Physical Science, the College of Family and Consumer Studies and the Ontario Agricultural College as well as the School of Engineering and the School of Physical Education. Each visiting

student selects the college or school where he would like to spend the day and is the guest of that college.

After the enthusiastic response from last year's visitors, Dean MacNaughton stressed the importance of keeping the sessions informal. He hopes that the visitors will be able to talk to Guelph science students and faculty and get a taste of university life.

A typical day's schedule includes attendance at one or several undergraduate lectures, visits to undergraduate laboratories, demonstrations in research laboratories and tours through university facilities. Many visitors will take conducted tours through the Computer Science facilities. Most will have the opportunity to meet with the dean of the college or the director of the school he's visiting.

Some of the more unusual facilities open to the visitors include: a genetic microbial research laboratory in Biological Science; the neutron source in Physics, the botany audio-tutorial laboratory in OAC, the agrometeorology laboratory in Land Resource Science, the preschool in the Department of Family Studies, the water flume in the School of Engineering and the kinesiology laboratory in the School of Physical Education.

## Buildings to come, operating budget tight

*Continued from page 1*

Veterinary Microbiology and Immunology Extension	September 1974
Pathology Building	September 1975
OVC Main Building Renovations	September 1976

One other item related to capital costs was touched on during the meeting, and that dealt with parking. The capital grants formula makes no provision for parking facilities, and with the growing number of people on campus, parking is becoming both more costly and complex. A study of on-campus parking is presently under way, and the report of that study will set guide lines for the implementation of paid parking on campus, the President warned. This step may come as early as September 1972.

Dealing in more detail with academic matters, it was pointed out that enrolment projections for the next five years remain almost the same as those prepared earlier, except that the figures for undergraduate enrolment at OVC have been raised in response to a demonstrated need, and graduate student projections have been reduced. The undergraduate projection for OVC has been raised from 320 in all four years of the program to 400. This change results from a study conducted by the Canada Department of Agriculture, but of course, its implementation depends on adequate financing arrangements.

No new programs, graduate or undergraduate, will be funded without the approval of

both the Committee on University Affairs and the Minister.

"We are contemplating new programs at the Ph.D. level in Philosophy, Agricultural Economics and Food Science, and at the Masters level in Landscape Architecture and Physical Education, as well as making provision for graduate diplomas in Fish Production and Faunal Resource Management," Dr. Winegard reported.

No new programs will even be considered by the Committee on University Affairs in some disciplines (including all of the central popular ones) until a province wide assessment of needs is complete. In response to a question, the President stated that he did not foresee that limitations on programs would require the releasing of faculty, although certain shifts might be necessary in the responsibilities of individual members.

One request in the University's Brief to the Committee on University Affairs was for half the funding necessary for a full scale study of all aspects of the three semester system. The work required in such a study is too extensive to permit its being done as a special assignment by faculty carrying a full load. In turn, many of the findings would be of value to other universities and the Department in setting future policies. Initial response on such a request has not been encouraging, and the University may be forced to seek support from private foundations for such a research project.

## Swedish Orienteering Team to lead clinic-workshop

The Swedish National Orienteering Team will be on campus for three days leading an orienteering clinic-workshop.

Orienteering's birthplace was in Sweden around 1920 and it has spread around the world. It has been hailed by outdoors people as the only possible remedy for the nation's sagging health and fitness standards.

Registration opens on Friday, October 15 with a presentation entitled Orienteering-Noblest of Sports.

On Saturday the participants will be taking theory and practical sessions and on Sunday a meet will be organized.

Taking part in the workshop will be 150 selected elementary, secondary and post-secondary school teachers from across Canada. Over 400 men, women and children will be participating in the orienteering exercise on Sunday.

Among the Swedish team are a physical education teacher, a civil engineer, a public school teacher, a recreation director, a planning director from the Forestry Department, a student, a professor of applied physiology, an engineer from the Highway Department and a secretary.

Professor Alex Peepre, School of Physical Education, who has been mostly responsible for the growing popularity of orienteering in Canada, is general organizer of the clinic.

## American theologian to speak at Graduate Christian Fellowship

Dr. Merrill C. Tenney, professor of Bible and theology, and dean emeritus of the Graduate school at Wheaton college, will speak at a meeting of the Guelph Graduate Christian Fellowship, Music Room 107, Arts building at 8 p.m., Thursday, October 21.

Dr. Tenney graduated from Nyack Missionary College and Gordon College of Theology and Missions. He received the master of arts degree at Boston University and the doctor of philosophy degree in Biblical and Patristic Greek at Harvard University. He served on the faculty at Gordon for 15 years prior to coming to Wheaton.

An ordained minister, he has held pastorates in Massachusetts and in Illinois.

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# NEXT WEEK AT GUELPH

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14

- T.V. Seminar** SPOTLIGHT ON UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Cable 8 at 2, 5:30 and 7 p.m.  
STATISTICAL ADEQUACY IN PLANNED EXPERIMENTS, by Dr. G. H. Bowman, Animal and Poultry Science. 12 noon. Room 141 Animal Science.
- Club Music** UNIVERSITY DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB. 7:30 p.m. 8th floor lounge, Arts. Entry fee 75¢.  
NOON HOUR SERIES, presents CANADIAN CANADIAN MUSIC? by Kenneth MacMillan, Illustrated lecture. 12:10 and 12:45 and 1:10 to 1:45. Admission free.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15

- Alumni T.V. Film** HOMECOMING WEEKEND COMMENCES. (See program in this issue of News Bulletin)  
SPOTLIGHT ON UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Cable 8 at 7 p.m.  
LAWRENCE OF ARABIA. Three showings, 1, 6 and 10 p.m. War Memorial Hall. Admission \$1 or 50¢ with Impact Card.
- Film** JULES ET JIM, and THE GRIPPING BEAST. Guelph Film Society. 8 p.m. Room 105, Physical Science. Admission 50¢ with membership card.
- Lecture** BODY COMPOSITION, AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS, by Dr. Ladislav Novak, Mayo Clinic. 11 a.m. Room 113, Physical Science. Sponsored by the School of Physical Education.
- Social** GRAD STUDENTS WINE AND CHEESE PARTY. 8th floor lounge Arts. 4:30 p.m. All welcome.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16

- Music** ARTHUR OZOLINS, PIANIST. Presented by the Edward Johnson Music Foundation. War Memorial Hall. Tickets at \$2.50 for adults and \$1.00 for students available at the Campus Box Office.

## SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17

- Worship** R.C. FOLK MASS. 11 a.m. War Memorial Lounge.  
**Worship** ANGLICAN EUCHARIST. 9:30 a.m. 9th floor lounge, Arts.  
**Film** DIRTY DINGUS MAGEE, 7 & 9 p.m. War Memorial Hall. Free with Impact Card.

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 18

- Seminar** A MODEL FOR EGG PRODUCTION, by Dr. Ian McMillan, post-doctoral research associate in poultry breeding, University of Guelph. 12 noon. Room 141, Animal Science.
- Course** FOOD LABORATORY TECHNICIANS. Contact: Dr. A. Myhr, Food Science Department. Continues to October 29.
- Lecture** GREAT RECENT PHILOSOPHERS SERIES. Topic: John Stuart Mill presented by W. Hughes. 8 p.m. 8th floor lounge, Arts. Admission \$1.50 for adults and 50¢ for students.

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19

- Luncheon** CANADIAN SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND FALL LUNCHEON. Officers' Mess, Guelph Armouries. 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Bar privileges. Tickets at the door are \$2.
- Meeting** UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH SENATE. 8 p.m. Room 113, Physical Science.
- Drama** THE WOMEN AT THE TOMB & CALLOW'S HUMOR. 8 p.m. Drama Workshop. Tickets 50¢ at the door. Student directed and student produced.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20

- Worship** ANGLICAN EUCHARIST. 12 noon. 2nd floor lounge, Macdonald Hall.
- Course** UTILITY PROGRAMS, sponsored by the Institute of Computer Science. Instructor: David Oldacre. Room 212 of the Institute. Extension 3701 for further information.
- Series** MARRIAGE SERIES. Topic: Getting under your spouse's skin, by Norm Demers, Psychological Services. 8 p.m. 8th floor lounge, Arts.
- Meeting** ANIMAL SCIENCE CLUB, GENERAL MEETING. 7:30 p.m. Room 156 Animal Science/Nutrition. Slide presentation on the Animal Science Club trip to Kentucky.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21

- Meeting** GRADUATE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP. Speaker: Dr. Merrill G. Tenney, dean emeritus of the Graduate School of Wheaton College, Illinois. Topic: The Authority of the Word of God. 8 p.m. Room 107, Music Room, Arts.
- Workshop** APL WORKSHOP, sponsored by the Institute of Computer Science. 7:30 p.m. Room 212 of the Institute.
- Noon Hour** ART LECTURE BY DR. M. M. SADEK. 12:10 to 1:45 and 1:10 to 1:45. Music Room 107, Arts.

# Homecoming Weekend

## October 15

- 6:00 p.m. — Reception, Faculty Club, Johnston Hall.  
6:30 p.m. — Banquet, Faculty Club, Johnston Hall.  
8:00 p.m. — Annual Meeting University of Guelph Alumni Association, Faculty Club, Johnston Hall.

## October 16

- 9:30 a.m. — Float Parade, Hwy. 6 through downtown Guelph.  
12:00 p.m. — Punch and Lunch, Macdonald Hall cafeteria.  
2:00 p.m. — Football game. Windsor Lancers versus Gryphons.  
3:00 p.m. — Half-time party, Gryphon Room, Alumni Stadium.  
4:30 p.m. — Post-game party, Gryphon Room, Alumni Stadium.

Faculty and professional staff are invited to attend the barbecue, the half-time party and the post-game party. Tickets are available by phoning Alumni House, Ext. 2102.

## Thursday Noon Hour

Dr. M. M. Sadek, Associate Professor Department of Fine Art, will present an illustrated lecture entitled "The Gallo Roman Theatre at Argentomagus, France", on Thursday, October 21.

Dr. Sadek was a special lecturer, Ministry of Culture and Guidance in Cairo, Egypt, teaching Egyptology. He has worked as Curatorial Assistant, Greek and Roman Department at the Royal Ontario Museum. In 1969 and 1970 he was Assistant Professor, Department of Art, University of Calgary, teaching Ancient Art, Classical Art and Medieval Art.

The topic of his talk is concerned with the work he did this summer as Field Director of the Sorbonne University at the Gallo Roman Theatre at Argentomagus in France. Also this summer, he carried out an archaeological survey in Spain with a view to the University of Guelph's carrying out excavations next summer (1972).

The time of the lecture is 12:10 to 12:45 p.m. and 1:10 to 1:45 p.m.

## Telephone local changes

- A. G. Holmes, — new local extension  
Registrar 2295  
W. R. Heath, Associate — new local extension  
Registrar, Records 2296  
Please make changes in your campus telephone directory.