



Fellows of the University Will Be Presented at Spring Convocation

The first two recipients of the honorary Fellow of the University of Guelph have been announced by President W. C. Winegard.

John D. MacLachlan and Thomas A. McEwan will receive the new "Honorary Fellow of the University" awards at the Spring Convocation exercises May 23.

The award will be made to persons who have a significant involvement with the University, excluding faculty, Senate and Board of Governors, and the total living number of Honorary University Fellows will be restricted to 25.

Dr. MacLachlan, first President of the University of Guelph, has been a dedicated teacher, an enthusiastic researcher and a tactful academic administrator. He is one of the few persons who have taught at three educational levels — primary, secondary, and university.

Dr. MacLachlan received an Honors B.A. degree at Queen's University and did post-graduate research at Harvard, receiving an A. M. and a Ph.D. in 1935.

After serving as Sheldon Travelling Fellow from Harvard University in Jamaica, and teaching at Clemson College, South Carolina, Dr. MacLachlan joined the faculty

of the Ontario Agricultural College in 1939 as Assistant Professor of Botany.

In 1950 he became President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and in June 1962 was appointed President of the Federated Colleges of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In May, 1964, he was appointed the first President of the University of Guelph.

Dr. MacLachlan resigned his post in June 1967, but he continues in the educational field as Consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, advising on education in agriculture and household science in Jamaica.

As first President of the University of Guelph, Dr. MacLachlan contributed immeasurably to the planning of the academic program and physical facilities. The soundness of the plans which he drafted is evidenced by the rapid growth of the University, with maintenance of high academic standards.

Mr. McEwan has been described as the "prime mover" of the establishment, organization and growth of the University.

Born in Norfolk County in Ontario, he attended school in Hamilton and later served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1943 to 1945. In 1949 he received a Bachelor



T. A. McEwan holds Mace

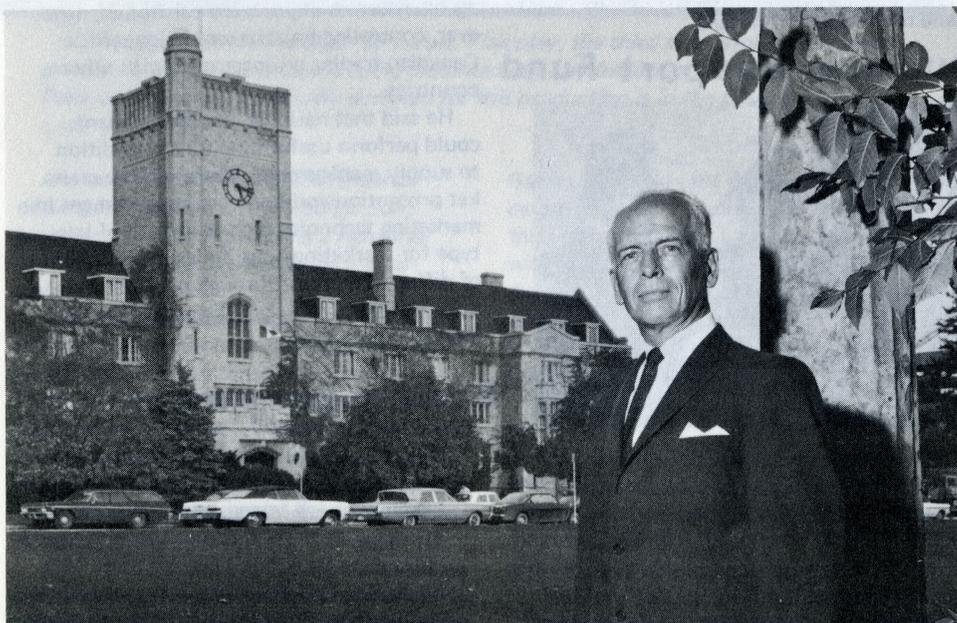
of Commerce degree at Queen's University.

Mr. McEwan has had much experience in industry, serving as President of the Sterling Rubber Company Ltd., Guelph from 1954 to 1962 and as President and General Manager of Howmet of Canada, Guelph, from 1962 to 1968. In October, 1968, he was appointed Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Beeton, Dickinson and Company, Canada, Ltd.

In July, 1964, Mr. McEwan was named Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Federated Colleges of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a position which he held, as well as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University, until the Department of Agriculture gave up operational control of the University in September, 1965.

As Chairman of the Board, a position he occupied until May, 1968, throughout this period of emergence of the University, he presided over negotiations with the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Education, and University Affairs.

At the time of his resignation from the Board of Governors it was stated: "He has set a high standard of activity and accomplishment for his successors."



Dr. J. D. MacLachlan on front campus he helped expand

REPORT FROM BOARD

April 25, 1969 Meeting

APPOINTMENTS

HOME MANAGEMENT (Family Studies)
Mrs. Kathryn E. Kopf, Assistant Professor.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN – ONTARIO
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
William S. Young, Director of Diploma Course and Co-ordinator of Agricultural Extension

ANIMAL SCIENCE
W. Ronald Osborne, Associate Professor

CROP SCIENCE
Terrance B. Daynard, Assistant Professor
K. Ross Stevenson, Assistant Professor

VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY
Carlton L. Gyles, Assistant Professor

CHEMISTRY
Michael Cocivera, Associate Professor

ENGLISH
Alexander M. Ross, Professor and Chairman;
Douglas A. Riggs, Associate Professor and Acting Chairman;
James Harrison, Assistant Professor;
Alexander W. Lyle, Lecturer;
Gerald F. Manning, Lecturer;

FINE ART
Eric Cameron, Associate Professor and Chairman;
Gene Chu, Lecturer;

GEOGRAPHY
Anthony J. Ward, Lecturer

HISTORY
John C. N. Buchanan, Assistant Professor

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS
Gerald R. Chapman, Assistant Professor;
Alexander M. Mercer, Associate Professor;
Kenneth Mullen, Assistant Professor;

PHILOSOPHY
Terence C. Williams, Lecturer

PHYSICS
Christopher G. Gary, Assistant Professor;
Frederick R. Hallett, Assistant Professor;
Kenneth R. Jeffrey, Assistant Professor;
Gabriel Karl, Assistant Professor

PSYCHOLOGY
James L. Mottin, Lecturer ;
John A. Neill, Assistant Professor;

SCHOOL OF HOTEL AND FOOD
ADMINISTRATION
George D. Bedell, Professor and Director

HOUSING A2

Nine proposal calls have been received from contractors. These will be examined by Physical Resources and hopefully a recommended proposal will be presented for Board approval at the May 23rd meeting. This residence, which will be located in the area behind Lambton Hall and Macdonald Hall, is scheduled for completion by August 1970. It will house 550 students.

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Pedestrian spine extension to Macdonald Hall; inner ring road; playing fields; Macdonald Hall renovations. Work has commenced on all these projects and they are scheduled for completion by September.

Union Council Meets Board of Governors

Another step towards better understanding and communication between the administration and students was taken last Friday when members of the Students' Union and the Board of Governors met for an informal luncheon.

Although no official program had been prepared, the members of both the Council and the Board needed no prompting and immediately took up serious discussion on specific matters concerning university government and function. The members discussed the various problems of representation, policy-making and implementation, the role of the university both in relation to its own responsibilities and in relation to the community.

Two major areas of discussion were the role of the Board of Governors in the University and the relationship of faculty and administration to the student body. These topics were analysed with specific detail given to the practical problems of policy implementation and effective communications of policies established by elected representative Boards or Councils.

The informal meeting was held at the home of President Winegard.

Students Support Fund



Peter Hopps, President of the Food Science Club and Lynn M. Wordsworth, Secretary of the Club presented a cheque of \$50.00 to Dr. J. M. deMan, Chairman of the Food Science Department. The \$50.00 contribution of Club fund is to be transmitted to the Canadian Hunger Foundation for a sustaining membership for the Department of Food Science.

Campbell Speaks to Agrologists

"Agricultural supply management, to be effective, would have to extend to such extremes of control that it should be avoided at all costs if a reasonably satisfactory alternative exists," Professor Ralph Campbell told the Guelph Branch of the Ontario Institute of Agrologists.

Formerly Head of the Agricultural Economics Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Professor Campbell is now in the Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto, and a member of the Federal Task Force on Agriculture. He discussed agricultural supply management and national farm marketing boards with the professional agriculturalists.

Professor Campbell explained that in order to be effective, agricultural supply management would have to include most farm products and would involve inspection, research, administration and control far exceeding anything experienced in Canadian agriculture to date.

He went on to say that there was one technique of agricultural supply management which was most preferable in achieving the goal of low cost production and, through it, improved incomes. This technique would be freely negotiable sales quotas on a national basis.

A national approach, said Professor Campbell, would be necessary to make control of output or sales of a commodity possible, unless the commodity is only produced in a localized area and has no available substitute. Tobacco in Ontario would be an example of this type of exemption.

Prof. Campbell emphasized that little could be accomplished through supply management unless imports are controlled; however, controlled imports would jeopardize Canadian trading arrangements with other countries.

He said that national marketing boards could perform useful functions in addition to supply management. These include market promotion and research, improvement in marketing techniques such as the use of teletype for marketing hogs, fuller exploitation of different markets through product and price differentiation and dissemination of market information.

Spring Enrolment

Spring semester enrolment reached an all-time high this year with 1806 students registered in undergraduate programs.

Of these, 1577 are full-time and 229 are part-time students.

Highest freshman enrolment is in the B.A. program with 229 registered; B.Sc. is next with 94, B.H.Sc. has 38, and 37 are newcomers to the B.Sc. Agr. program.

Physical Anthropology Comes to Campus

Dr. James E. Anderson, M.D. will give the second lecture in the Physical Anthropology series. The lectures have been planned by the Departments of Anatomy and Sociology-Anthropology to introduce a new course which will begin next fall.

The course will emphasize growth, the human skeleton, measurement techniques and principles of evolution, especially as they relate to the evolution of fossil man.

Dr. Anderson is chairman of the Department of Anatomy at McMaster University. He is both an anatomist and a physical anthropologist and has taught at the University of Toronto in the Departments of Anatomy and Anthropology, and at the State

Universities of New York, Buffalo where he was chairman of the Department of Anthropology.

Dr. Anderson's special interests include growth and paleopathology (diseases of ancient man). For several years he participated in a growth clinic at Burlington, Ontario where the growth patterns of a sample of children were checked each year. Part of his interest in paleopathology has led him to investigate Ontario Indian Skeletal remains. He has worked closely with archaeologists. His manual for the identification of human skeletal remains is widely used by archaeological investigators.

Not only does Dr. Anderson have an in-

ternational reputation as an anatomist — physical anthropologist, he is also known by faculty and students to be a first-rate colleague and a fascinating and humorous lecturer. It is a privilege for the University of Guelph to welcome him as a guest lecturer. For, as a student of his once remarked, "Anything he talks about, he makes interesting."

Dr. Anderson will present two lectures on Thursday, May 8, in Room 508 of the Clinic Building, OVC. At 2 p.m. he will lecture on "The Relationship Between Behaviour and Biological Growth" and at 8 p.m. his topic will be "Diseases of Ancient Man".

Appoint Director of School

The University of Guelph's School of Hotel and Food Administration has a new director. George D. Bedell will succeed Donald Greenaway who was forced to retire because of ill health after being in office only a few months.

In making the announcement, Dr. W. C. Winegard stated, "The broad knowledge and experience of George Bedell will be invaluable at this time. He will take over from Professor Greenaway in initiating the course program for the new School as well as selecting faculty. This is a challenging job and we have selected Mr. Bedell because of his particular capabilities. He and Professor Greenaway have worked together in the U.S. and they agree on the general approach to developing the new School."

Professor Bedell who is now Director of Special Programs and Director of the Business and Technical Advisory Service for the National Restaurant Association, Chicago will assume his new position in Guelph on June 1, 1969.

Besides being thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the food service industry,



Prof. George D. Bedell

Prof. Bedell is experienced in developing academic programs to provide professionally trained personnel for the industry. As Director of Special Programs over the past ten years, Prof. Bedell has had direct exposure to over 20,000 people through a series of Management Education programs and educational seminars held throughout

Canada and the United States.

A native of Connecticut, Prof. Bedell attended Michigan State University, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in Hotel Administration in 1941. He completed a Master of Arts Degree in Hotel and Restaurant Management at Michigan State in 1963.

After four years of service in the U.S. army, reaching the rank of Major, Prof. Bedell managed Cobb's Mill Inn, in Weston, Connecticut. Later, he became Food and Beverage Manager of the Hotel Barnum in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he remained for five years, before moving to the Remington Arms Company in Bridgeport, as Manager of Cafeterias.

Prior to joining the National Restaurant Association in 1959, Prof. Bedell was on the staff of the School of Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management at Michigan State University from 1953 to 1959. There he designed campus conferences, taught courses, and as a faculty advisor assisted in the operation of a University television program featuring students instructing the public in food preparation.

Geography Appointment

and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Auckland since 1964.

Dr. Bloomfield has had wide experience in both teaching and research in geography. During 1966 and 1967 he defined the urban areas to be used in the census of Fiji. In 1967 he was commissioned by a New Zealand publisher to write a number of booklets in a new series on the British Isles. Two of these have now been completed and several others are underway. In 1967 Dr. Bloomfield was the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 5th New Zealand Geography Conference. He was appointed the Chairman of the Auckland Teachers' Training College Interim Academic Board in 1968.

Dr. Bloomfield has received a number of major research grants and has published

numerous papers and chapters in books. He brings to the Department of Geography first-hand knowledge of many diverse areas of the world as well as wide experience in teaching and research.

ITALIAN-CANADIAN CLUB MEMBERS PLAN PARTY FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Members of the Italian-Canadian Club are planning their annual dinner and dance to raise funds for their University of Guelph Scholarship.

The scholarship is given annually to students from Wellington or Waterloo Counties registering at the University of Guelph.

The Italian-Canadian Club dinners are much anticipated events. Tickets for this year's dinner, to be held May 10, are already in great demand.



Dr. Gerald T. Bloomfield

Dr. Gerald T. Bloomfield has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography with responsibilities for courses in Human Geography. Dr. Bloomfield obtained his Ph.D. in Geography and Economic History from Nottingham University in 1964. He has been a Lecturer



Dr. W. C. Winegard chats with Mrs. Chris Hindson and Dr. Benjamin Schlesinger at reception prior to dinner.

Mac Alumnae Second Annual Seminar

Dr. Benjamin Schlesinger gave the theme talk, *The Changing Family and the New Faces of Home Economics* at the Macdonald Institute Alumnae Association's second annual seminar.

Director of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Dr. Schlesinger opened his talk by congratulating the graduates and students of Macdonald Institute for having Dr. Janet Wardlaw as Dean. "The Institute will go far under her direction," he said.

Mrs. Chris Hindson, President of the Alumnae, was chairman for the banquet and introduced the head table guests.

Mrs. Dorothy Walden, a member of the University's Board of Governors, brought greetings from that body. "A University Board of Governors is a North American phenomenon," she said, "Most European universities had their beginnings in the church and were administered by the clergy."

"Local businessmen realizing need for a university in this community sparked the interest in establishing the University of Guelph," she said.

"The Board administers the financial matters of the University and the academic

matters are the concern of the Senate," she reminded her audience.

Speaking of the past year at Macdonald Institute, Dr. Janet Wardlaw gave an account, sometimes amusing, of the background work on the Macdonald Institute Academic brief accepted by Senate. In speaking of the School of Hotel and Food Administration Course, Dr. Wardlaw said, "We are looking forward to a close association with George Bedell, Director of the School, who will have office in our building."

Following Dr. McCready's itinerary since the beginning of the year, Dr. Wardlaw reported the former dean had attended a meeting of the International Executive of Home Economists in Germany; taken up residence with a French family in Digion to improve her French attended a UNESCO meeting in England, to name a few stops.

Mrs. Beth Bedrisian, Mac '54, a member of the University's Senate, introduced three Mac Alumnae candidates for Senate.

Among the other head table guests were Dr. Helen Abell, Annette Yeager, vice-presidents of the Alumnae; Miss Olive Wallace, former professor at Mac; Francis Lampman, second vice-president of alumnae; Mrs. Jean

Carter, past president; John Babcock, Director of Alumni Affairs and Mrs. Babcock.

NEW FACE OF HOME ECONOMICS

by Carolyn Stratton

"Home Economists should be concerned mainly about the problems of the families of today, the real world.

"We are 50 years behind the times", said Dr. Benjamin Schlesinger at the second annual alumnae seminar of Macdonald Institute Alumnae Association, held last evening.

More than 175 ladies were gathered in Lambton Hall for a dinner that started a two-day seminar entitled, *Focus On Family and Consumer Studies*.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Dr. Benjamin Schlesinger, from the school of social work, University of Toronto, with his topic being, *The Changing Family and The New Face of Home Economics*.

Dr. Schlesinger pointed out four areas of concern under the heading of home economics which needed more attention. These areas included more up-to date information and better preparation for the modern bride, better knowledge of contraception and facts on family planning.

Another area discussed was that of the needs of senior citizens.

"Are we fulfilling these needs?" asked Dr. Schlesinger. "We have built institutions for them but have set them apart from the rest of society without any transportation."

Family planning is a legitimate function of the home economists: to give information, concerning contraceptive techniques.

In today's society, because of economic needs, there are an increasing number of working mothers. To meet the needs of these mothers, we must have a more progressive program of day care nurseries, he said.

Providing these centres should be the industries and corporations that use women in their employ extensively. The nurseries should be provided by private enterprise, not the taxpayer.

In conclusion, Dr. Schlesinger said, "Unless people are willing to refer to the problems, and accept the challenge, we might just as well pack it up and sell cookie jars."

On Saturday the program consists of group participations and a choice of six seminar and a choice of six seminar groups.

Shakespeare Film Series

A series of seven film versions of Shakespeare's plays will be presented during May and June by the English Department of the University of Guelph.

The screenings, which will be shown on Mondays, at 8:00 p.m. in Room 200 of the Chemistry-Microbiology Building, will be open to the general public. Admission is 25cents.

Several of the films including Sir Laurence Olivier's productions of Hamlet and

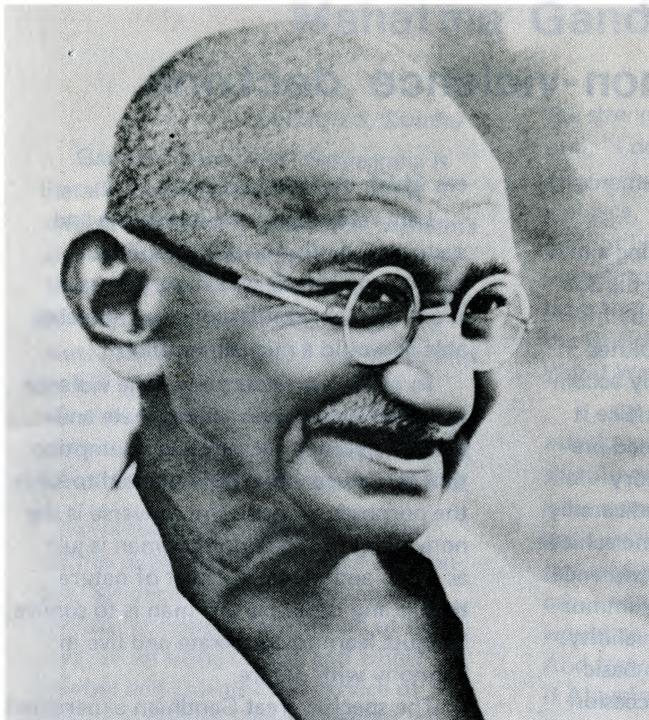
Henry V are already well-known.

Others such as the Russian film of Hamlet and versions of Macbeth and Othello by the erratic genius, Orson Welles, will be less familiar.

The program has been selected by Professor Morris Wolfe of the Department of English and includes two adaptations of both Hamlet and Othello chosen deliberately to show contrasting interpretation of these masterpieces. Further information

about the films is available from Professor Wolfe at 824-4120, Extension 3247.

The opening film will be Macbeth produced by Orson Welles in 1948. In this film Welles interprets Shakespeare for the screen rather than adapting the screen for a stage play. He takes the theme, story and poetry and freely adapts them, rearranging speeches and scenes so that they flow more naturally on the screen. It will be shown on Monday, May 5.



Mahatma Gandhi

Special Supplement

in Honor of

Gandhi Centenary

REFLECTIONS ON HIS TEACHINGS

Gandhi's contribution to Religion

by Yun-hua Jan

Among the political leaders of the world in our times, Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most religious men. To him, social and political problems and their solutions are other forms of religious expression, and religion does not merely consist in a system of doctrines or in monastic principles or sectarian institutions. In his view, religion is essentially the human life and noble spirit of man. From this viewpoint, an understanding of his religious thought is the key to understand his political life and action.

Gandhi himself once said: "My patriotism is subservient to my religion." And his religion "is Hinduism which," for him "is the religion of humanity." This humanistic religion can only be attained through Truth and Non-violence which he defined as "Love in the broadest sense". It is from the depth of this compassion, that Gandhi began his mission of the reconstruction of India.

Generally speaking, all the great religions of the world are originally related to humanity. This is to say that religion is an expression of man in which he worships or relies on God or a Supreme Being in order to solve his own problems or to overcome crises confronted. However, when a religion is more developed and becomes institutionalized, some of the priests make their religions an institution

absolutely for God and more other-worldly at the expense of humanism and this world, i.e., human problems are neglected. The evolution of Hinduism is one of these examples: though the doctrines are basically the same, in actual practice the rigid caste system keeps many people away from the Hindu temples as well as the society. Gandhi clearly noticed this unhappy development and he sadly made a comment: "The temples of other religions open their doors to all people; it is only some Hindu temples which close their doors to keep poor people away!"

It is from this compassion, that Gandhi struggled throughout his life for the right of the Untouchables, for their religious rights and social equality. He called these poor people Harijans, "the sons of God". He did not merely believe that these people are equal with members of the "high caste", but devoted his life for their welfare. In his vision, even "The most ignorant among mankind have some truth among them..". To give full attention to human life, to regard life as holy and to search for the Kingdom of God in this

("Religion" - cont'd to page 4)

GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATION

at University of Guelph

Monday, May 5, 1969

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|-----------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3:30 p.m. | — | Opening of Gandhi Exhibition
by President W. C. Winegard | — | Stoa, McLaughlin
Library |
| 4:15 p.m. | — | Open meeting with Gen. J. N.
Chaudhuri, High Commissioner
of India in Canada. | — | Music Room (107)
Arts building |
| 7:30 p.m. | — | Special cultural program with
Hon. Paul Martin, Government
leader in Senate, as guest speaker. | — | War Memorial Hall |

(Arranged by India Students' Association)

Today's need for Gandhi's non-violence doctrine

by John Melby

On a recent CBC program discussing violence in our time, Dr. Robert McClure, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, made the observation that "the only justification for violence is to gain attention". Indeed, in situations in which a ruling elite is firmly established and certain minorities, even substantial minorities, believe they have legitimate complaints which deserve at least a hearing, it is quite true that the ruling power will seldom, if ever, listen except under coercion or threat of coercion.

For those of us who believe in the basic morality of the Gandhian doctrine of nonviolence as the only true means in all circumstances, this poses a real dilemma. It suggests that in human affairs there can be no inflexible absolute if one would work fruitfully toward a better overall human relationship.

Gandhi never varied from his avowed devotion to nonviolence as the only moral means of behaviour and yet he himself once explicitly deviated from his own doctrine. In a famous incident, he received a letter asking him what he would do if an intruder threatened to kill his wife and children. He replied: "I expect I would do exactly what you think I would do." This was simply recognition that in certain circumstances even he, despite his own self-imposed imperatives, would do whatever might be indicated to protect his own.

Even more importantly, Gandhi on many occasions by implication suggested that recourse to some form of violence is necessary. His repeated use of civil disobedience was in itself a kind of violence because he was telling the established authority that he disagreed with its policies, that he refused to recognize it as authority, and that he would not comply with its rules and regulations. He did, however, draw the line at this point because when his disobedience provoked aggravated violence on the part of authority, he refused to respond in kind and willingly suffered the con-

sequences. It is a fine line of demarcation, but a vital one.

Gandhi in fact was not setting a new precedent when he proclaimed his doctrine of nonviolence and then by his actions demonstrated that absolutes must sometimes be tempered by accommodation to circumstances. Suffice it to mention his most distinguished predecessor, Jesus. No man in history taught more passionately or dedicatedly that the only moral means of the achievement of desirable ends was nonviolence and that objectives achieved by immoral or unmoral means lost their validity. At the same time, Jesus saw no basic contradiction on at least one occasion on losing his temper and driving the money changers from the temple by means which they certainly must have considered violent.

This whole problem of violence has the most immediate relevance for man today. It is obvious that the utilization of violence has become one of the scourges of the world in our own time, and that its use threatens the very continued existence of life on this planet as we know it. This is not to say that violence has not existed in most places at most times. The phenomenon as such is not a new one, but it is to say that the instruments of violence which man has invented are of such a nature that he now has it in his capability to destroy all life on this planet by choice or by accident.

I am not referring only to nuclear weapons which are only the most dramatic examples of this capability. In fact, the sheer drama of a nuclear confrontation is such a stark reality that it makes such a catastrophic eventuality increasingly unlikely.

I am referring to the violence of overpopulation, of too many people in too small a place. Experiments with animals have demonstrated only too clearly the madness to which living organisms are driven when they are in too close proximity. Many studies about human overcrowding point in the same direction.

I am referring to the violence of the wanton plundering of our natural resour-

ces which are irreplaceable.

I am referring to the increasing and systematic pollution of our soil, our waters, and the air which are just as inexorably making this globe as uninhabitable as would a nuclear conflict.

In brief, I am referring to the violence in the efforts of man to dominate and control nature on the insane assumption that all nature was simply created to serve the purposes of man. The converse is the nonviolent proposition that man is just as much and no more a part of nature than is any other part. If man is to survive, he must learn to cooperate and live in harmony with nature.

The specific great Gandhian experiment in nonviolence was in seeking and achieving independence for India. If his doctrine was more than a political expedient in the absence of possible alternative strategies, as I believe it was, then it must have applicability far beyond the accomplishments of a single political objective. Gandhi himself demonstrated this belief when he showed in the last months of his life that he was prepared to forego the objective to which he had devoted so many years rather than sanction the appalling violence he foresaw in the partition of the Indian sub-continent.

Almost all the violence which has happened around the world since that time and which continues to erupt only confirms the general proposition that violence used for purposes other than to call attention is for the most part self-defeating and productive only of more violence. This kind of situation may have been tolerable before the industrial revolution and before modern communications made developments in one part of the globe immediately relevant to all other parts but it most assuredly is no longer so.

History may well record, if there is anyone left to write history, that the Gandhian doctrine of nonviolence made him the greatest figure of the Twentieth Century, and his doctrine potentially the salvation of man. Whether man will learn this lesson in time is of course another matter, and the choice belongs to him alone.

Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent resistance

by Harjit S. Sandhu

Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha is literally holding on to Truth, and it means, therefore, Truth-force. Mahatma also called it Love-force or Soul-force. Truth and love are the central features of Satyagraha. According to him, we must have a truthful goal and we should be full convinced about the truth of what we want to achieve. Once we are convinced of truth of our goal, we must adopt truthful means to reach that end.

For required soul force the individual has to discipline himself in self control, simplicity of life, suffering without fear or hatred, recognition of the unity of all living beings, and whole-hearted and disinterested service of one's neighbours. Gandhi advised the education of satyagraha to start early in childhood. Children should learn that they could conquer hate by love, untruth by truth and violence by self-suffering. Every satyagrahi (worker) had to take a vow of (1) truth, (2) Ahimsa and (3) non-possession. Every worker must acquire knowledge to know the truth. Devotion to truth is the sole purification for our existence.

All activities should be centered to truth. Truth should be the very breath of our life. When once this stage in the pilgrim's progress is reached all other rules of correct living will come without effort. Ahimsa means non-injury to any living being. Gandhi gave it a wider meaning. According to him, the principle of Ahimsa is hurt by every evil thought, by undue haste, by hatred and by wishing ill to anybody. Ahimsa is the means, truth is the end. It requires our understanding of those who create difficulties for us. It involves sacrifice on our part and the patience to put up with the opponent. However, the opponent is not to be hated at all.

There is no place for hate in Gandhi's satyagraha. Hate is a negative emotion and weakens you and your cause as most modern psychoanalysts today believe. By non-possession Gandhi advised against over-attachment to material possession. He himself lived on the minimum of material possessions.

Gandhi's non-violence does not arise from cowardice, but should spring from

the strength of a satyagrahi. In fact he said, "I do believe that, where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence". He did not like to dishonourably surrender oneself to the aggressor. It is on this basis that he participated on the side of the British in the Boer War and the two World Wars.

To a question about Italy's attack on Abyssinia he answered in a slightly different way, "If Abyssinia were non-violent, she would have no arms, would want none. She would make no appeal to the league or any other power for armed intervention. She would never give any cause for complaint. And Italy would find nothing to conquer if Abyssinians would not offer armed resistance, nor would they give cooperation willing or forced. Italian occupation in that case would mean that of the land without its people." (here Gandhi's suggestion is to make the aggressor's attack futile by denial of all cooperation with the attacker).

Gandhi laid down the anxions of non-

violence as follows: (a) non-violence implies a complete self purification as is humanly possible (b) Man for man the strength of non-violence is in exact proportion to the ability, not the will, of the non-violent person to inflict violence. (c) The power at the disposal of a non-violent person is always greater than he would have if he was violent. (d) There is no such thing as defeat in non-violence. The end of violence is surest defeat. (e) The ultimate end of non-violence is surest victory — if such a term may be used of non-violence. In reality, where there is no sense of defeat, there is no sense of victory.

An important question arises: how can we use Gandhi's concept of non-violent resistance in the solution of several domestic and international conflicts which are threatening our very existence? B. Kumarappa in an editorial note says, "Gandhi showed that non-violence to be effective requires constructive effort in every sphere of life, individual, social, economic and political. This involves (*"Non-violence" - cont'd to page 4.*)



The Charkha – "the hope of the masses"

("Violence" - from page 3)

world is the religious wisdom of Gandhi.

From the humanistic outlook, Gandhi adopts Non-violence as his principle means for religious and political practices. He said: "Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed." Why? He replies: "The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher Law — the strength of the spirit... Non-violence is a perfect state. It is the goal towards which all mankind moves, naturally though unconsciously."

Although non-violence has been a common article in some of the great religions of the world, especially in Buddhism and Jainism, yet it is Gandhi who gives full political implication to the Idea. In this respect, his position resembles Asoka's, the great Indian king in ancient time, yet the organised manner and socio-political circumstances of Gandhi's movement of non-violence was even greater in scope than that of the ancient king.

Gandhi not only regards non-violence as a standard of human relationship but extended the concept to man's attitude towards all living beings. Non-violence is the principal expression of Gandhi's religious compassion.

When Gandhi talks of God, he says: "Nothing so completely describes my God as Truth. Denial of God we have known. Denial of Truth we have not known." He considers all people are the sparks of Truth, and he calls the indescribable sum of these sparks the Universal Truth or God. With this broad understanding, he extended the spirit of religion as the principal aspiration of social conduct, in which the "self" of individuals would completely merge into social services of all the living being.

This zeal of social consciousness is the manifestation of religious faith; and it is only through this earnest and constant effort in social service to the living beings, that an individual will be able to realize Truth or God. Hence he advises that a religious man should not escape from social services to all the departments of life; and the absolute happiness can only be achieved in this world. Social and earthly stress is the great dimension of the Gandhi's re-

ligious life.

It is from this great dimension that Gandhi worked "for an India in which there shall be no high class or low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony." Here his nationalism or citizenship has transgressed the bounds of his own nation; his religious spirit extends its power beyond the sectarian outlook. Hence he becomes a leader not only of his own religion and country, but he is looked upon as "The Great Soul (Mahatma)" by all the peace-loving people of the world.

To practice non-violence is a very difficult and it is indeed almost impossible in current international affairs. But when one thinks on a much deeper level, one would discover that there is no other nor better alternative, because the opposite of non-violence is violence. If hatred and violence themselves are unable to remove hatred and violence, then the message of Gandhi: love and non-violence are the only right direction to guide man towards peace and perfect harmony. From this view-point, Gandhi's contribution to religion is very significant to the modern world.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The Honorable Paul Martin PC (C), Q.C., M.A., L. L. M., L. L. D., one of Canada's outstanding politicians, was first elected to the House of Commons in 1935, for the Western Ontario riding of Essex East. As early as 1936 he represented Canada at the World Youth Congress in Geneva, and was the Canadian Government Delegate to the 19th Assembly, League of Nations in Geneva, 1938. Since then he has represented Canada in various organizations including International Labour Organization and the United Nations in many sessions. He was appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour in 1943, while from 1946 to 1957 he was Minister of Health and National Welfare, and then served as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

At present he is the Government Leader in the Senate.

("Religion" - from page 1)

building up brick by brick with patience and industry a new non-violent social and economic order. It depends ultimately on banishing violence from the heart of the individual and making of him a transformed disciplined person." Gandhi greatly desired that "one great nation were unconditionally to perform the supreme act of renunciation." Pursuing Gandhian concept Arne Naess suggests the following programme for building non-violent power:

1. Clarification of National Commitment. According to Gandhi, the clearer you make yourself about the essential points in your cause and struggle, the less likely you are to take a violent attitude. Furthermore, the better your opponent understands your conduct and your case, the less likely he is to use vio-

lent means.

2. International Service. This service should aim at relieving human poverty, suffering and threats to personal indignity and integrity. It should promote "man-to-man" interaction between potential enemies. These personal contacts should supercede national projects.

3. Non Military Resistance. Military defeat and total defeat are not the same. Even if a country's major institutions were all taken over or demolished, and all recognized leaders executed, non-violence might be the only means to safeguard the rights, dignity and integrity of the individuals who survive.

The best homage we can pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his centenary is to give practical shape to his concept of Satyagraha.

College Women's Club Holds Successful Dance



A Flight to Italy was arranged by the members of the College Women's Club. While the guests never left the Physical Education Building they were transported in spirit to sunny Italy. Guests checked in the Flight Desk for their reservations and were assisted by an Alitalia air hostess. Mrs. Frank Theakston, president of the Club, welcomed the guests in Italian. Miss Olive Wallace, retiring professor at Macdonald Institute was honored during the dinner. Miss Wallace is shown replying to the testimonial made by Dr. W. C. Winegard and Dr. Janet Wardlaw.



Several of the energetic committee members are shown surrounding the general convener of the Flight to Italy Dance, Mrs. John Sutherland. Standing from left: Mrs. J. A. McIntyre, Mrs. T. D. Burgess and Mrs. T. J. Hulland, co-conveners; and Mrs. R. A. Barrell, Mrs. W. H. Roszel and Mrs. F. Lotz, committee heads. Varied Italian dress, traditional in the several provinces in Italy, were worn by the committee members. Frank Beghetto and his Orchestra, dressed as gondolieri, played for dancing. Travel posters decorated the hall.



Large umbrellas create sunny atmosphere as committee members aid tourists with necessary information.

NEWS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Learned Societies

Well over 5,000 delegates, representing some 36 scholarly associations and societies, will attend the annual meeting of the Learned Societies at York University June 1 to 17. Both the Glendon and York Campuses are being put at the disposal of delegates. An unusual exhibit of contemporary North American Art will be on display. An array of talent in the performing arts will present "Every Night at Nine" to delegates.

History Fellowship

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Canada's first Prime Minister, the Government of the Province of Ontario established a Fellowship known as "The Sir John A. Macdonald Graduate Fellowship in Canadian History".

By this action the Government wishes to pay tribute to the contribution of a great Canadian to the history of this country and to stimulate graduate study in this field.

One Fellowship of the value of \$4,000 will be awarded each year, and each award is tenable for two years, making the maximum value of each award the sum of \$8,000.

The Fellowship will be awarded on the basis of the candidate's academic record and other relevant evidence, the minimum academic prerequisite being an Honors Bachelor of Arts degree from an Ontario university or its equivalent.

The Fellowship is tenable only at an Ontario university and will be awarded to a candidate who is a Canadian citizen resident in Ontario.

 * The News Bulletin is published by the Department of Information and edited by Mrs. Betty Keeling, Copy for the next edition must reach the editor, Room 361, McLaughlin Library not later than Friday, May 2, 1969.

Ottawa

Topic of Seminar

The Ottawa National Capital Commission came under fire last week when Dr. Alice Coleman addressed a Geography seminar at the University of Guelph.

Dr. Coleman, visiting professor at the University of Western Ontario, was critical of the NCC, saying that the Commission defeated its purpose, contributing to high land prices by paying urban prices for rural land. She said that the greenbelt was poorly used and farms fell into disuse, and implied that the goals and objectives for the greenbelt were questionable.

Several years ago, while on the faculty of the Department of Geography, McGill University, Dr. Coleman was directly involved in the work of the National Capital Commission, acting in the capacity of a special consultant.

Her interest in Ottawa has not declined as a result of her departure from Canada for England for a senior position at King's College, University of London.

Despite her heavy work as the Director of the Second Land Use Survey of Britain, Dr. Coleman has been able to find time to return to Canada at regular intervals to keep abreast with the developments in the Ottawa region.

Faculty Activities

Walter Bachinski, Fine Art, has been named a jury member of the Annual Exhibition of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art. Walter Bachinski has at present an exhibition of prints at the Adams & Yves Gallery in Toronto.

Mr. Elton Yerex, Fine Art, was chosen to exhibit one of his current paintings at the Western Ontario Artists Exhibition at the London Library and Art Museum.

The Department of Food Science recently offered a combined one week course for Bulk Tank Plant Milk Graders. Purpose in giving the courses was to assist personnel associated with the dairy industry to prepare for written and practical examinations qualifying the successful candidates for Milk Graders Certificates. Fifty-one men attended the course and attempted the examinations.

Professors Alexander H. Brodie, G. R. Rubio and **D. Carnegie**, English, attended the North Central Conference of the Renaissance Society of America at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

University of Guelph delegates to the North Central Regional Conference of the Renaissance Society of America were **Professors W. S. Reid, Gerald Rubio, David Carnegie, Alex Brodie**, and **Dean M. H. M. MacKinnon**. The conference was held at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Dean MacKinnon was named Chairman of the 1970 Conference, to be held at Guelph late in May.

Dr. G. R. Stephenson, Botany, received a \$1,500 grant from Diamond Alkali (Canada) Ltd. The grant is for partial support of a project to determine the phytotoxic effects of "organic arsenical" and "phenoxy" herbicides on woody plants.

Dr. L. W. Smith, Botany, received a \$1,500 grant from Eli Lilly and Company (Canada) Ltd. The grant is for partial support of Dr. Smith's project to determine the basis for the tolerance of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (ragweed) to the herbicide, trifluralin.

Miss Elizabeth Nielsen, Macdonald Institute, gave a paper on "The Effects of some fabric properties on flammability characteristics and a proposed method to measure the rate-of-burning of fabrics", at the recent meetings of the Institute of Textile Science, in Montreal.

Dr. K. Kelly, Geography, has been awarded a research grant by the Department of University affairs, in support of his study of the changing evaluation of agricultural land in nineteenth century Ontario.

Members of the Horticulture Department have received operating grants from the National Research Council totalling \$52,475. Recipients and areas they will study include: **Dr. J. W. Riekels** - The uptake translocation and localization of iron and manganese in plants. **Dr. E. C. Lougheed** - Respiration senescence, and volatile production in plants. **Dr. P. M. Harney** - The phylogeny of *Pilargonium*. **Dr. R. J. Hilton** - Rhizotron techniques for root activity research. **Prof. R. G. Rowberry** - Plant population studies in potatoes. **Dr. D. P. Ormrod** - Environmental plant physiology research.

Dr. Kathleen Brown, Macdonald Institute, will attend the annual meetings of the Council on Consumer Information at Greeley, Colorado. She is presenting a paper, "Social Class and Family Investment" and will be awarded this year's Dissertation Research Award at one of the luncheons.

Dr. J. M. deMan, Chairman, Food Science and **Prof. A. M. Pearson** attended the Mid-Year Conference of the National Dairy Council of Canada in Montebello, Quebec. Dr. deMan participated in a panel discussion, "Nutrition, New Dairy Products Research and Development."

Dr. G. R. Stephenson, Botany, has received a \$2,500 grant from Geigy (Canada) Ltd., to determine the factors responsible for the differential toxicity of triazine herbicides in various soils from Manitoba and Ontario.

Dr. A. N. Myhr, Food Science, addressed the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Brown Swiss Association in Guelph, on the topic "Flavour problems associated with bulk cooled milk".

Professor Roman Retman, Languages attended the organization meeting of the Linguistic Circle of Ontario in Toronto.

Dr. Mary Singer, Macdonald Institute, has been invited to spend a year as a visiting professor at the California Polytechnic College to develop a graduate program in Home Management.

Publications

Walker, R. B.; A Compendium of Statistics for Physical Educationists, Stipes Publishing Co., Champaign, Illinois, 1969, 165 pages.

Richard Frank. Herbicidal properties of substituted indans. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 49: 209 - 215. 1969.

"Habitat and viability studies on *Aeromonas salmonicida*, causative agent of furunculosis." by J. W. Cornick, R. V. Chudyk and L. A. McDermott in *The Progressive Fish-Culturist*, Vol. 31, 1969: 90 - 93.

Visitors on Campus

Dr. R. D. S. Bhatnagar, a reader and Head of the Department of Zoology, Kurukshetra University, India, is currently a visiting scientist in the Department of Zoology at the University of Guelph. He will be collaborating with Dr. A. J. Musgrave on research on mycetozoa in invertebrate animals.

Dr. Bhatnagar, who earned his doctorate at the University of Saskatchewan, is married and has two children.

Dr. K. G. Johnston from the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney, Australia, was a recent visitor to the Department of Veterinary Bacteriology. He presented a seminar "Newer Aspects of Mastitis Control" to faculty and graduate students.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Ontario Cheesemakers Association was held recently in the Department of Food Science. Approximately one hundred persons associated with the Dairy Industry attended the technical sessions developed around the theme of "Disposal of Wastes from Food Plants".

Mr. Robert L. Sproull, Vice-president and Provost of the University of Rochester, was on campus and presented a Sigma Xi National Lecture entitled "Electrons Moving in Crystals" in the Chemistry-Microbiology building. Dr. Sproull also visited the Physics Department and consulted with several faculty members before proceeding to the University of Waterloo.

ORIENTEERING MEET PART OF SPRING FESTIVAL

If you enjoy the great outdoors and the challenge of friendly competition, plan to participate in the second annual Guelph Spring Festival Orienteering Meet on Sunday, May 4.

A fascinating outdoor sport which is rapidly gaining in popularity, orienteering involves navigating a pre-determined course in unknown country with the help of a map and compass. The winner of the competition is that person who locates the designated check points and gets back to the starting point in the shortest period of time.

Faculty, staff and students are invited to enter the competition either singly or in groups. Registration is being conducted at the Physical Education Department.

Participants will meet at the Physical Education Building at 10:30 a.m. on May 4 for the start of the competition.

An instruction course on map reading and compass use will be conducted at the Physical Education Building Saturday, May 3 from 2 to 4 p.m.

Further information is available from Professor Alex Peepre at extension 2218.

The Prodigal Son in rehearsal



The stage for the Prodigal Son is set. This play, the third of a trilogy of church dramas by Benjamin Britten is being presented as a key feature of the Guelph Spring Festival. The stage specifically designed for this production is in the Church of Our Lady in Guelph

Michael Feldman attended a rehearsal of Benjamin Britten's *The Prodigal Son*, being held in Dennis Sweeting's Rehearsal Studio in Toronto. He writes his impressions.

"Hold it, hold everything," shouts Verstraete as he rushes onto the stage, his face bright red, his voice tense with urgency. "Not like that, it must be done with feeling, like this, with feeling." Before his instructions are complete Goldschmidt is already repeating the timing for the music, counting loudly, 1,2,3, and the chorus begins the song once again.

And then, the old warehouse, with sagging beams, unpainted walls and poor lighting, comes alive with the majestic music of Benjamin Britten's *The Prodigal Son*.

John Arab, in the role of Temptor, and

Garnet Brooks, as the Prodigal Son, are in centre stage, surrounded by the chorus, and their booming voices have filled the old room with the deep warmth of this opera's music. As this scene develops Verstraete and Goldschmidt fervently eye each other and smile with pride, everything is beautiful, every note, every action.

For only a brief moment, when the singing is only slightly off or an action less than perfect, their faces tense and flush red, and that fleeting moment of error has passed but both Verstraete and Goldschmidt have mentally recorded it, to be corrected at the end of the scene.

Goldschmidt stands foot tapping, baton leading, his face intense, as the crucial moment of the scene begins; Verstraete is pacing about acting out each actors part, urging

him to give more to his role, and the eyes of the cast are riveted on their skilled conductor and director.

The Prodigal Son, one of the best known and loved of all the New Testament parables, seems to contain the essence of Christianity, with the lavishing of reward and rejoicing upon a forgiven sinner. The libretto is unusually direct and as unornamented as possible.

As the scene closes, Verstraete and Goldschmidt smile, they are both pleased, and the actors break into groups and analyse their performance. John Arab leads Garnet Brooks offstage, "I must establish a deeper rapport with you" and Brooks replies, "Yes, I want to be more involved with you for this scene". Verstraete leads them back onto the stage and repeats the scene, with such involvement and intensity that you feel as though this is a command performance. When Brooks and Arab repeat the scene, this time with a deeper intensity and obviously much better, Verstraete is aglow with satisfaction. "That's it" he repeatedly shouts, his voice rising, joy in every word.

The actors slowly leave the old warehouse, each one singing a part of the libretto, and each one pleased with the day's hard rehearsal work. Verstraete, the last to leave, looks at the stage, "Tomorrow we will rehearse again, it is good now, but you can never rehearse too much."

The Prodigal Son will be staged at the Church of Our Lady in Guelph on May 3, 5, and 6 as part of the Guelph Spring Festival. Featured, under the direction of Lode Verstraete, and the musical director, Nicholas Goldschmidt, are Garnet Brooks, John Arab, Peter van Ginkel, and Maurice Brown.

FILMS

ON RELIGIOUS ART OF THE WORLD

MAY 6 — 9, 1969

University of Guelph

- May 6** Testimonials to Faith
Pre-historic Origins
- May 7** Hinduism and Buddhism
- May 8** Judaism and Christianity
- May 9** Islam and Christianity

A program of films presented as part of the Guelph Spring Festival, the films have been chosen by the Canadian Centre for films on art, Mrs. Dorothy Macpherson, Director.

Room 107, Arts Building, University of Guelph. Screenings - 12:00 noon, 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

Admission free of charge

NEXT WEEK AT GUELPH

SATURDAY, MAY 3

- Opera** Canadian premiere of Benjamin Britten's *The Prodigal Son*. Church of Our Lady. Continues Monday and Tuesday, May 5 & 6. A Guelph Spring Festival event.

SUNDAY, MAY 4

- Exhibition** Religious Art of Quebec Exhibition opens in the main corridor of the Arts Building. A Guelph Spring Festival event.

MONDAY, MAY 5

- Film** Shakespeare Film Series. "Macbeth" — Orson Welles 1948 film. 8 p.m. Room 200 Chem. Micro. Bldg. Admission is \$.25 (see story in this issue of News Bulletin).

- Celebration** India Students' Association celebrates Gandhi Centenary. (see special insert in this issue of News Bulletin.).

TUESDAY, MAY 6

- T.V.** The Duke of Bedford is Under Attack by students of the University of Guelph. CHCH-TV, Channel 11, Hamilton. 9 p.m.

- Lecture** Excursions in Philosophy Series. Philosophy and Biology by M. E. Ruse. Eighth floor lounge, Arts Building. 8 p.m. Fee for each lecture - \$.75.

THURSDAY, MAY 8

- Lecture** Dr. James Anderson — Topic: "The Relationship Between Behaviour and Biological Growth" Room 508, Clinic Bldg. OVC — 2 p.m.

- Lecture** Dr. James Anderson — Topic: "Diseases of Ancient Man" Room 508, Clinic Bldg. OVC. 8 p.m.

PERSONALS

- . Home for pups wanted. 856-4266
- . For Rent - 3 bedroom home with stove and frig. Available for six months starting July 1. Ext. 3635 or 821-3084.
- . For Rent - 2 bedroom apt. unfurnished. Available May 1 — 821-2539
- . Cottage for rent - Sauble Beach- Call Kitchener 742-5666.
- . Wanted — one bedroom unfurnished apt. for June 1st. 821-1545.
- . For Sale — split level house, 3 bedrooms, den, garage, rec room — one block from campus. Ext. 2282 or 822-9435.
- . For sale - man's bicycle - new but needs repair -\$10. Ext 2401 or 822-1282 evenings.
- . For sale - 1 drawer chest, 1 single bed, 1 desk with filing drawer, 1 kitchen set, 1 table lamp, 1 bookcase — Ext. 3186 or 821-3934.
- . For Sale - 1968 Honda 350 Scrambler, excellent condition, 2300 miles, deluxe seat, carrier, roll bar, passenger back-rest, Ext 3464 or 821-5333 after 6 p.m.
- . Deluxe apartment to share with one or two graduate students - Bagot Street - 821-3559 or Ext. 3634.
- . 4 bedroom new house in central residential area near schools, \$225 a month, call off-campus housing. Ext. 3357.
- . For Rent - "Unfurnished three-bedroom house in City, three miles from campus. Available July 1 to January 1. Apply Room 361, McLaughlin Library.

STRATFORD BROCHURES

 The program for Stratford Festival Canada 1969 is available in the Department of Information. The 1969 season begins May 26 and continues through to October 11.

Horse Disease Grant

O.V.C. research scientists have received a special grant of \$25,000 from the Ontario Racing Commission. Dean D. G. Howell reports. The money is to be used to study disease problems of horses. Two areas that will be concentrated on are:

1. Infectious diseases, particularly respiratory which will be studied by the Virology group.

2. Problems associated with lameness in race horses which will be studied by Orthopedic surgeons.

Dr. Howell went on to say that this grant is a most welcome addition to the research program at O.V.C. "It recognizes the growing significance of the horse in the socio-economic life of the nation," he concluded.

TEACH-IN:
 SOUTHEAST ASIA
 with emphasis on
 MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE



The University of Guelph will host a Teach-in on Southeast Asia, Saturday, May 10.

Sponsored by the Malaysian Students' Association of the University, the Teach-in will attempt to focus attention on contemporary issues in the area and provide a basis for making tentative estimates of the next decade in Southeast Asia in general, and Malaysia and Singapore in particular, based on the experience of the last ten years.

Participating in the Teach-in will be many leading authorities from Canada, the United States, and Southeast Asia, including Dr. J. F. Melby, Chairman of the Department of Political Studies, University of Guelph; Dr. R. S. Milne, Head of the Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia, formerly Professor at the University of Singapore; Dr. D. W. Chang, of the Department of Political Science, Wisconsin State University; Dr. R. Peritz, of the Department of Political Science, Indiana State University and T. B. Koh, Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations.

The one-day Teach-in will consist of two sessions, one in the morning, under the direction of Dr. Milne, which will concentrate on Southeast Asian issues, and an afternoon meeting, chaired by Dr. Melby, dealing with specific problems in Malaysia and Singapore.

Delegates will discuss the future of American involvement in Southeast Asia, repercussions in other Southeast Asian nations following an American withdrawal from South Vietnam, the British withdrawal from bases in Singapore and Malaysia and its implications regarding future defense of the region, and the necessary economic readjustments to face the new situation. Economic development, politics and language problems in Malaysia and Singapore will also be examined.

Organizers of the Teach-in emphasize that in the light of recent events in Southeast Asia, this Teach-in will assume international significance.