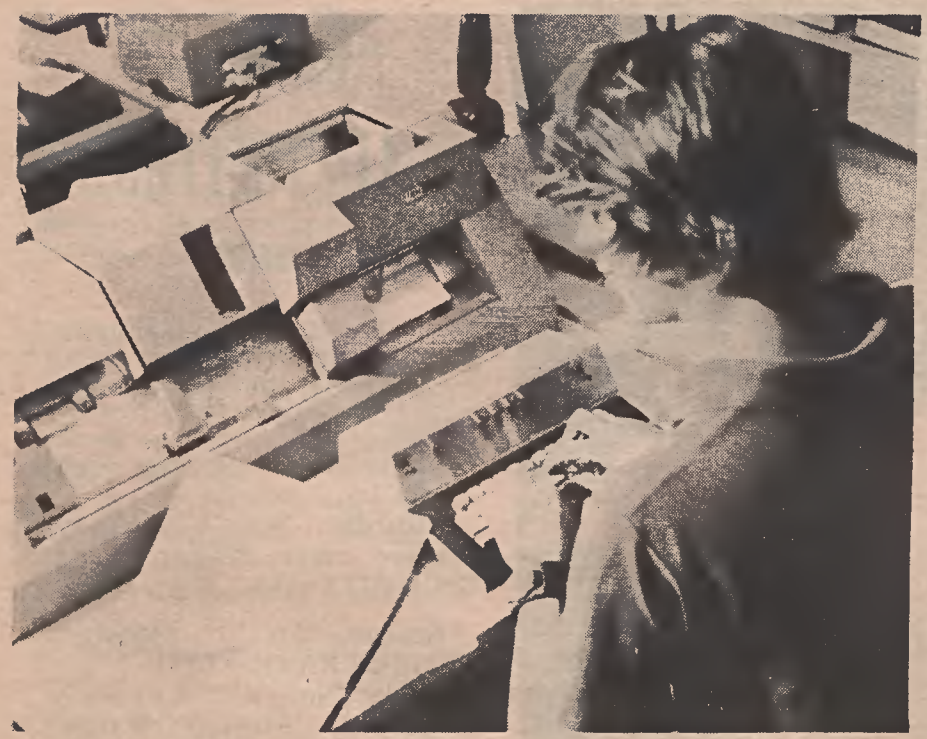

John Drogos keypunches a program to activate the computer.

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helpful in most of the courses in their department. Programs are available which stimulate the concepts of supply and demand and the law of diminishing marginal utility. Students are able to construct models and receive thorough and quick analysis of their management decisions.

New this Fall is a series of accounting programs that introduce the accounting student to the problem-solving capacity of the computer. The problems included in the series deal with the accounting cycle, inventory, interest, investment, fixed assets accounting, managerial accounting, inventory analysis, financial statement analysis, capital budgeting, and the accounting decision-making process.

Students with an interest in ecology can study the oscillating pattern of predator-prey populations, using, for example, foxes and rabbits.

Students enrolled in introductory mathematics will follow up their classroom work with actual demonstrations at the terminal. Introductory Programming is being offered this Fall for math, science, and engineering students. This, along with the Introductory Calculus Course, will provide the pre-requisites necessary for a computer-based numerical-analysis program in the Spring. Introductory Programming will also be offered in the Spring term to the non-science students, emphasizing those features of the language most useful in business and social science applications.

Administrative use of the terminal has been growing since its installation. The registrar has added several data processing components to the equipment. He now is able to run lists of selected students and to obtain address gum labels for mailings. The alumni office will begin computerizing its operations this Fall.

The Computer Orientation Project was a three-year effort initiated by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education in May of 1966 to introduce computing into curriculum of colleges throughout the state. At the conclusion of the project, thirty institutions were participating in the network. The Project gave way in 1969 to a permanent organization known as the North Carolina Educational Computing Service, which seeks to stimulate further development of computer-based curricula.

Belmont Abbey intends to continue such development on its own campus; we look forward to increased use of the computer in instruction, in research, and in a variety of planning and management operations.

Student Jack Richford and Fr. Peter, head of the Computer Terminal prepare cards for sorting.

FOCUS

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wife, Eleanor, and their three children, Frank Junior, Kathie, and Billy. Staying at their home this year is a young exchange student, Joelle Chapelle, from Nancy, France. Frank admits that their French is a bit faltering, but says the household has taken on a continental atmosphere. His hobby interests include golf, sports cars (he drives a bright yellow Porche), and gardening. He also likes to relax by working in his basement carpenter shop.

He is a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce's Research Committee, and will serve this year as the Belmont Abbey College representative to the Charlotte Area Educational Consortium.

BIOCOMMUNICATIONS

"of Surpluses and Giveaways"

by DR. J. F. CELECIA

That most small private institutions of higher education are going through a financial crisis is certainly not a secret. "Tighten your belt" and "Weather the economic storm" have become common pleas from administrators; throughout higher education, budgets are a main topic of discussion.

Regardless of circumstances, the show must go on. There are young people to be educated now without delays or interruptions. As the old Basque saying goes, it is time to sharpen the beak and the sight.

In many college laboratories, resources are stretched so far that there is a possible loss of effectiveness. A hospital laboratory, on the other hand, going through constant modernization and renewal, may find difficulty in meaningfully disposing of its obsolete equipment and supplies. Many a hospital administration must wince at "dumping" still usable pieces of equipment such as microtomes, autoclaves, and incubators, being well aware of the functionality of these items. In the light of this example, a distinction should be made between "giveaway" and the distribution of usable surplus, between "begging" and the request for such items Instruments that are no longer usable for surgery can be perfectly adequate to dissect a fetal pig. A dated edition of a histology text may circulate in a sophomore lab session for its illustrative value.

The "uselessness" of an object depends on the aims of the user, the objectives of the work to be done, and even the apparent prestige of the individual worker or the institution. The latter is maybe the most precarious. At times a wide-mouthed clear pickel jar can be as good a container as an elegant beaker. But alas! It does not look scientific enough! The difference between the *scientific and unscientific appearance of a simple laboratory or field device may be determined by a coat of enamel and a strategically placed cryptic label!

The above in no way alters the fact that delicate and expensive instrumentation is also part of a student's training. An adequately organized biology department must accumulate a sizeable list of costly equipment to accommodate an updated curriculum.

Nowadays, it takes a generous grant or endowment to furnish adequately a laboratory for present-day scientific demands. Few are the institutions that can depend on an allocated budget for this purpose. But during a period of stress, lamentations and self-commiseration are very poor substitutes for action. It has been said that God gives the ingredients for our daily bread, but he expects us to do the baking.

Alumni and friends of the Abbey can well assist the science division with thoughtful contributions. A collection of **National Geographics** gathering dust in an attic could provide valuable pictorial material to a student in biology or anthropology; back issues of **M.D.** magazines, particularly rich in articles on the history of medicine, can be of invaluable assistance to the student preparing a paper for his course on history of biology. Collections of **Science, Scientific American, American Scientist, Natural History,** and many other scientific journals and magazines can enrich the reading experience of a premed student or a future marine biologist who otherwise would depend solely on library copies.

Departing from books and journals, let us consider the

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