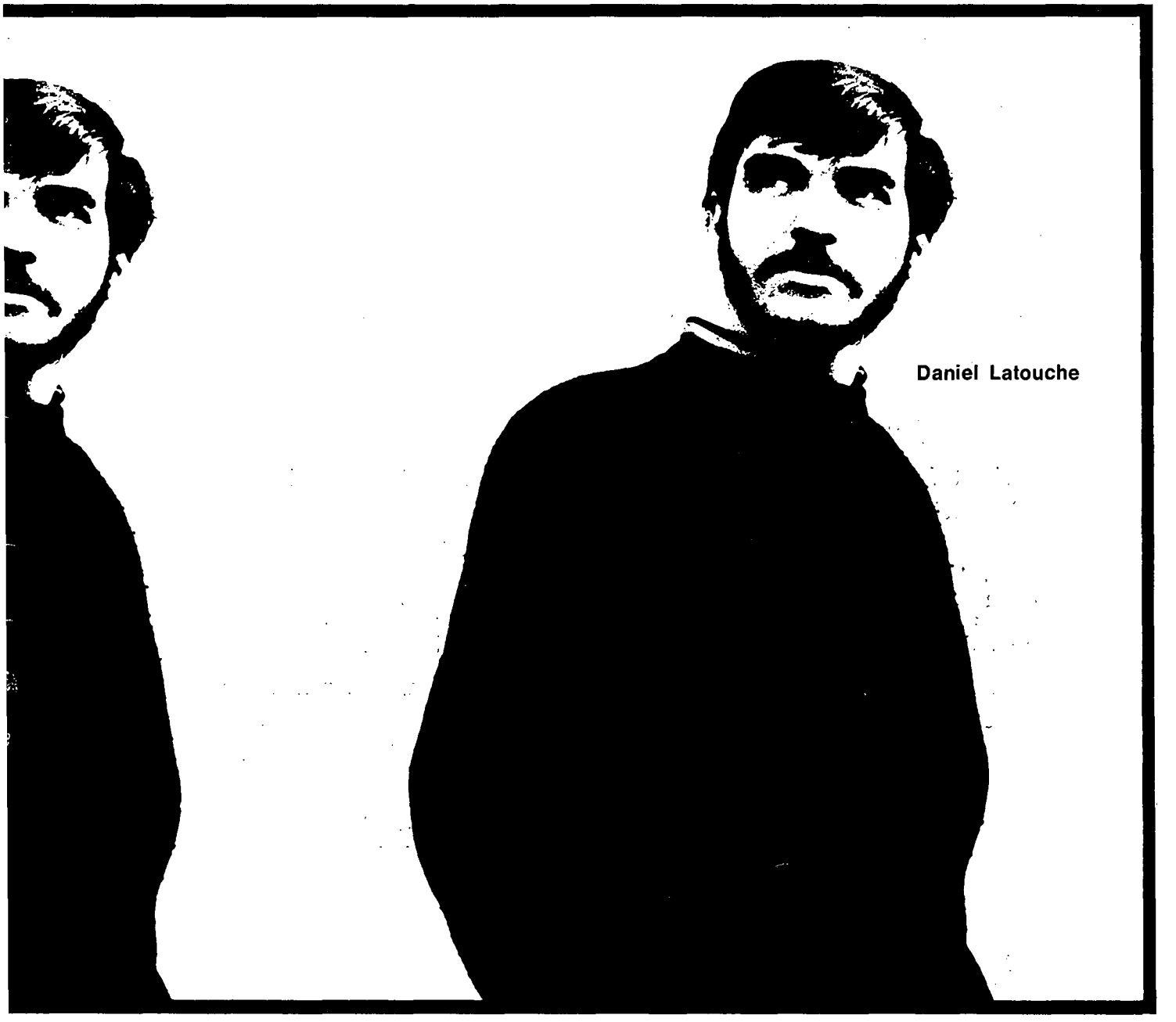
UBC ALUMNI Chronicle

WINTER 1967



Daniel Latouche

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UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

VOLUME 21, NO. 4, WINTER 1967

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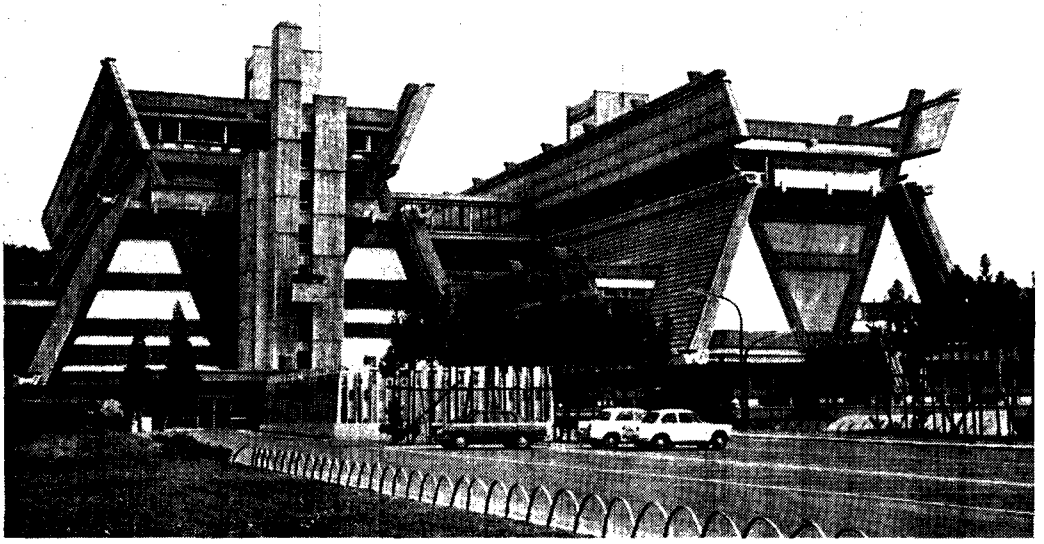
Japan travel seminar



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The Travel Seminar will begin in Tokyo; proceed via the Grand Shrine of Ise, to Kyoto and Nara. A few days will be spent in the Osaka-Kobe industrial heart of Japan, then on to the storied port and castle town of Himeji; to the famous folk arts centre of Kurashiki; and to Hiroshima and the great shrine at Miyajima; returning through rural Japan, along the Japan Sea Coast, through the ancient district of Shinshu and back to Tokyo.
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New Alumni Association Director

JACK STATHERS

JACK KENNETH STATHERS, former manager of administration and planning for Brenda Mines, has been appointed director of the alumni association. He brings to the position, which he officially assumed November 13, considerable managerial experience and a host of new ideas for alumni action. Alumni association president Mr. John McD. Lecky has welcomed the appointment as an extremely timely one.

"We are indeed fortunate to have secured a man of Mr. Stathers' ability at a time when the alumni association is trying to give a new thrust to its activities," she said. "I predict a whole new era for the alumni association."

To Stathers, 35, the alumni association's basic concern must be to help to improve the quality of education that the university offers. In this regard, one of his most intriguing ideas is that the association should consider adopting a new function: research into university problems. The recent alumni report on university government is an example of the work he feels the association should be doing on a regular basis. "As an association we have an interest in the problems and needs of UBC and a responsibility to comment on them," said Mr. Stathers. "There is no doubt in my mind that we have the capacity to produce important studies on university matters that would be of service to the university. This is a vital function and it should be ours."

In line with this, the new director believes closer contact is needed with alumni outside Greater Vancouver. Mr. Stathers would like to see regular programs — of speakers, discussion groups and films — established to more intimately involve alumni in other centers in the affairs of the university. "Through this I would hope to get a flow of ideas and information back to the university," he said.

As for strengthening contacts with alumni in the Vancouver area, Mr. Stathers is impressed with the role the recently launched Young Alumni Club is playing. Since the summer the club has been drawing many graduating students and recent graduates to the functions at Cecil Green Park, the new alumni headquarters on the campus. "I hope," said Mr. Stathers, "that through such activities we can become more involved with the ordinary student on campus than we have been in the past."

Almost invariably problems of education today come down to money and Mr. Stathers is adamant on the need to get more financial support for the university. "I feel we can achieve a better record of alumni giving than we have had," he said.

Mr. Stathers' return to UBC comes almost 10 years after he left the campus, his studies complete. In 1958 he completed a master of arts degree in geography with first class standing. Three years earlier he took his bachelor of arts, majoring in geography, history and physics. Prior to joining Brenda Mines in 1966, he held positions as economic consultant with Noranda Mines Ltd., president of Stradone Enterprises Ltd. and of Skagit Projects Ltd. and also as industrial economist with B.C. Hydro and Power Authority. □

Prof. G. F. McGuigan in dialogue wth Arts I students.

ARTS 1: A LEARNING TRIP

by AL BIRNIE
Associate Editor, The Ubyssey

SHOES OFF, some even with socks off and exhuberantly wiggling their toes, the students sit, sprawl and lie all over the large blue-carpeted room. Chewing gum, munching apples or thoughtfully studying the spiralling smoke of their cigarettes, they listen to the professor sitting cross-legged in their midst. He pauses to sip from his canned soft drink. A lounging student rouses himself and bluntly disagrees with the professor, sparking murmurs of agreement and dissent. As the room fills with the sharp exchange of ideas, the professor leans back and leisurely lights his pipe.

No, the scene is not some ivory tower symposium held at a retreat safely miles away from campus. This is a classroom at UBC—now. It's a typical meeting of a group in the university's new Arts I program, an experiment in freshman education. It is an experiment that could revolutionize UBC's approach to the teaching of the liberal arts.

Arts I is a total involvement approach to learning. Organizers of the program, believing with Marshall McLuhan that involvement is the key to learning, are endeavoring to create an atmosphere which integrates students' off-campus interests with classroom discussions. They have rejected the trend toward early specialization in favor of broad study of the classic problems of human existence—love, education, war, death. It is a learning experience carried on through discussion, reading, film, slides and individual action and research. Though started only in September, Arts I has already won the praise of the students involved.

"It's a learning trip," says a long-haired, mustachioed Bruce Donaldson. "You become addicted to reading, learning, talking on a highly personal level about what other men throughout history have done to solve their everyday problems and what we can do to solve ours."

Bubbly redhead Luanne Armstrong is equally enthusiastic: "Everyone in Arts I thinks it is the best possible thing that could happen to them at university."

Drama student Bill Grant analyzes it this way: "Kids come here confused, frightened, and unable or at least unwilling to do any constructive thinking for themselves, wondering if university will be just as boring as high school. But in Arts I, everyone is totally interested and enthusiastic about what they are doing."

Faculty members watching the progress of the program are less open in their praise but are optimistic. "It is too early to say if it is going to be suc-

cessful, but I agree with the general concept and think it is one of the more interesting ways to combat the problems of the individual student in the modern university," says UBC consultant psychiatrist Dr. Conrad Schwarz.

Under the sponsorship of the Canadian Union of Students Dr. Schwarz last year published a nationwide study of the problems university students feel they have most difficulty handling. Despondency and lack of self-confidence were the two most deeply-felt problems, he found. To a large degree, the study showed, these problems stemmed from large classes and the growing impersonality in faculty-student relations.

Awareness of these problems played a big part in the planning of Arts I. The program planners were concerned with the unco-ordinated presentation of material by various disciplines, much of it remote from the day-to-day interests of the students. And it was painfully clear that the often lacklustre teaching through large lectures tended to deaden students' intellectual vigor. The result: a continuing high failure and dropout rate (currently about 40 per cent) in the first year.

The development of Arts I dates back to former president Dr. John B. Macdonald's report, Guideposts to Innovation, which set out the basic concepts. The ideas were outlined in more detail in a Faculty of Arts committee report, Discipline and Discovery, in 1965. The committee recommended that first year arts students be offered a core program of general studies based on such broad concepts as Man and Society, Man and Thought, and Man and Expression. Such a course, the committee urged, should be taught by experienced instructors through a combination of large group lectures and small seminars. The reports laid the foundation for Arts I. The structure was worked out in two years of discussion and examination.

Arts I has been established as a three-year pilot project. It has been organized in two sections of approximately 120 volunteer students each taught by six instructors. The program offers nine units, or three courses, toward a year's standing. On top of this, Arts I students take two regular courses, normally one foreign language and one in either the humanities, science or mathematics.

A normal week of the program involves two lectures to the entire section, one by an Arts I professor and the other usually by an invited specialist, such as a scientist. One hour is alloted for the lecture and another for questions and debate. During the rest of the week, the section splits into seminar groups of 10 and 20 students each under the leadership of an instructor. Once every two weeks each student has a private one-hour discussion with his seminar leader. On occasion, the section may also see special movies, slides or take field trips.

"The bulk of the students' time is spent in independent reading, thinking, discussion and writing stimulated by the requirements and hopefully, the very environment of Arts I," says Dr. Ian Ross, co-chairman of the faculty committee co-ordinating the program and himself a section leader.

Arts I is not made up of a specially-selected student elite. Students were allowed to enter by indicating their interest in the program on their registration forms. Theoretically, the professors involved were to select a cross section to fill the 240 places, but all 243 who applied were allowed in.

The two sections of Arts I have slightly different course outlines but both groups operate on a theme approach. Group I studies the themes of utopia, war, imperialism, tyranny and communications. Their discussions are based on reading the following impressive list: Plato's Republic, Lenin's State and Revolution, Eliot's Wasteland, The Bible, Montaigne's Essays, Hobbes' Leviathan, McLuhan's Understanding Media, and D. H. Lawrence's The Rainbow. Group II examines five universal topics: war, love, death, work and education. Their readings are from Tolstoy, Plato, Freud, Buddha, John Stuart Mill, John Dewey and Paul Goodman.

Another unique feature of the new program is that students have complete freedom in choosing their term projects. Instead of writing the normal term papers, they can do a sociological study, paint, work on sculpture, write a play or even make a movie.

Powell Hargrave photos

To Dr. Ross a major reason for Arts I is to combat the narrowing or limiting effect of specialization. For example, he says, "If the political scientist is refining his techniques for determining through polls what the state of political opinion is, and yet losing track of the history of political parties, and having no awareness of how literature has tried out political situations, it seems that he's cut off from so much in our society and so much in our inheritance." The new arts program is geared to make such connections.

Dr. Ross, who is an associate professor of English, admits, however, that students wishing to enter certain majors after their Arts I year may suffer slightly from a lack of technically-orientated introductory courses. But, he says, "I defy anyone to say that the seek to probe a little deeper into unfamiliar material."

Full evaulation of Arts I will be a long range project. It will involve obtaining the reaction of professors teaching in the program. It will also mean studying how students progress after they go from Arts I into the regular program in second year. In addition, an independent faculty committee of evaluators will run tests to compare the performance of Arts I students with those in the normal first year course.

If the new program proves successful, Dr. Ross would like to see it expanded to the point where all freshmen would have a choice between the normal program and Arts I. He would also like to see a Science I program organized along similar lines.

experience of looking into the patterns of human behavior that emerge in history or a work of literature, has nothing to do with what the psychologist, may do when he studies some psychological situation in a particular and professional way."

Assigning of marks in the new arts program will be on the basis of an A, B, C, or fail standing at the end of the year. It will be based on the sum of the student's work during the year. "They're not going to be graded on the work they turn in as they turn it in throughout the session," says Dr. Ross. "We're trying to avoid any attempt to motivate them on the basis of competing for grades." A file of each student's work is kept by his seminar leader and the mark will be allotted by reference to it. Students will be able to appeal their marks to the six Arts I professors. "Only if they haven't been doing any work will they get a fail," says Dr. Ross.

Arts I is well underway now, but it would be a mistake to think it came into existence without any birthpangs. In the formative stages the program had its share of opposition from the various faculty members. The opposition was based mainly on the argument that freshmen were not mature enough for the program. When Arts I was proposed to an arts faculty meeting it was greeted with scorn by classics department head, Dr. Malcolm McGregor. He said bluntly: "The first-year student will get no benefit from discussion in what are comically called 'seminars'. He will be talking on a basis of solid ignorance."

Dr. Ross says it is still too early to evaluate the new program, but points out that the students seem well able to articulate arguments, and are enthusiastic about it. "In my first seminars, it was noticeable that they wanted to go on talking after it was time to stop," he says. "Maybe one test (of the program's success) will be when we've exhausted the obvious things about the things we've studied and

The Arts I students themselves have already begun evaluating the program. The result: an almost unanimous awarding of top marks. In fact, the writer, having talked to several classes, found only one student who had any criticism at all of the program. And that was that the two regular courses he had to take were seriously cutting into the time he would like to spend on Arts I.

With their own building (the old music building) open at all hours for coffee, meetings, or discussions, the Arts I group is developing into a real community of learners. That, of course, was the idea behind setting aside a special building.

"Most Arts I students spend most of their time in the building, talking, studying or working on projects," says Luanne Armstrong. "Personally, I find the university day, instead of being a series of dull lectures with coffee breaks in between, is one continuum of activity which passes almost unconsciously. There is never enough time to do everything you want to."

At the beginning of the year, students tended to let the professors do most of the talking and run the classes, says John Brozak. But this has now been overcome. "The kids have overcome their fear of expressing themselves and now at least 80 per cent of them are actively participating in discussions and determining subject material of seminars, to the point of suggesting books to read and channeling the flow of discussion."

Many students have become committed to the Arts I style of learning. The traditional lecture approach no longer rates with them. As one Arts I student, Jacqui Mansell, put it: "After learning in the Arts I environment we go to our other de-personalized big classes and just don't feel part of that type of structure."

In fact, the big worry of many students in the new program is: after Arts I what? Why not Arts II? □

Government and the Academic

by the Hon. JOHN TURNER, BA'49
Registrar-General of Canada

During the Learned Societies meetings in Ottawa last spring, a small group of economists and political scientists from universities across Canada gathered in my office to talk about a variety of matters. Discussion, however, soon became centered on one issue—the role of the academic in modern government.

As part of my new responsibilities as registrar general, a portfolio that Prime Minister Lester Pearson announced will soon be transformed into a department of consumer and corporate affairs, two "task forces" of university professors were established to plan new approaches to securities and corporation law. The creation of these task forces raised some important questions concerning the relationship that should exist between the scholar and government. Should government research be kept privileged? Must information given to the academic in confidence, be kept private? How should the government treat the scholar, and what should the scholar's responsibility be to government?

Questions Touched Nerves

These questions touched a sensitive nerve with members of the group. The discussion brought forth strong opinions on matters of academic integrity, ministerial responsibility, independence of the university, fear of government control and similar questions on the relationship between the academic and government. It prompted me to think that further examination was vital on this issue.

To begin with, we, in this country, have had a strong tradition of separation between university and government. The need for independent universities and free-thinking teachers has been stoutly maintained and rightly so. There would be nothing more dangerous for Canadian society than to cut off or restrict our flow of ideas, criticism and particularly dissent. As Senator William J. Fulbright of the United States has stated: " . . . There are great mutual benefits in relations between the universities and government, but when the relationship becomes too close, too extensive, the higher functions of the university are in danger of being compromised."

Yet, against this principle of separation of state and university, we must balance the urgent need of government for new knowledge, information and thought. In this age when innovation is the keynote and where government is engaged in a multitude of complicated tasks, the requirement for brain power is paramount. The public service of this nation is excellent, but often cannot supply the specialized, finely honed skills and intellects necessary for the solution of many pressing problems. The demands on modern government to provide the best legislation in difficult economic, social and scientific matters requires the mobilization of highly trained specialists. It is, therefore, a matter of growing concern that government have the benefit of the mind and talent of the university scholar.

Government Needs Scholars

It is equally important that the academic community becomes acquainted and experienced in the working of government. There are many aspects of our social, economic and political life that can be revealed only through a vantage point within our governmental system, where problems have not only to be analyzed, but solved.

But difficulties, some real, some imagined, exist in working out a mutually beneficial flow of talent from university to government. One obstacle is the distrust between members of both worlds. There are many academics who consider politics somewhat distasteful and any form of involvement to be pros-

titution. On the other side, many politicians and civil servants nurture the stereotype of the naive "Mr. Chips" academic. Needless to say, both images are badly distorted and ridiculous.

More serious are questions raised by the group of professors with whom I discussed this issue. For example, must the academic doing research for government confide the results only to the minister and not be free to publish and publicly use the information? Further, should an academic be free once he has left government service to take issue with the government on matters which he had intimate access to confidential information? There are a host of important questions of this kind, relating to academic freedom.

This position is countered by the need for those in government to maintain a degree of confidence and responsibility in the inner workings of their operation.

My own general answer is that while the freedom of the academic to use his findings and to express his opinion must not be impaired, there must be acceptable guidelines established as to what constitutes a breach of confidence. It is not an easy balance to draw, and it must be done with care. As long as ministers are responsible to Parliament and people for the decisions of government, they must maintain the right of direction and control of advice, opinion and policy developed under their authority. As soon as Parliament, however, has had the opportunity to consider the matter and make some decision, then there should be every opportunity for the scholars to take up the matter for debate and discussion. Such debate should be encouraged. The critical point is the need to hold confidence until Parliament opens the issue for public examination. In this case, the scholar must recognize his responsibilities, just as government must not be overly stringent in its application of this principle.

One further way of overcoming this problem of where government goes for ideas would be the establishment of various "Think Tanks". Independent research corporations, such as the Rand Corporation or Brookings Institute in the U.S.A., must be established in this country so that government as well as business, labour and private groups can contract for specific projects and call upon top flight intellectual resources for problem solving. In such institutions, investigation, analysis and assessment can be done without some of the attendant problems encountered with direct government sponsorship of research. The present method of using Royal Commissions and task forces is proving to be both expensive, and at times unrewarding in providing the kind of thoughtful, long range analysis and recommendations that government needs. □

Season's Greetings

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HOMECOMING '67

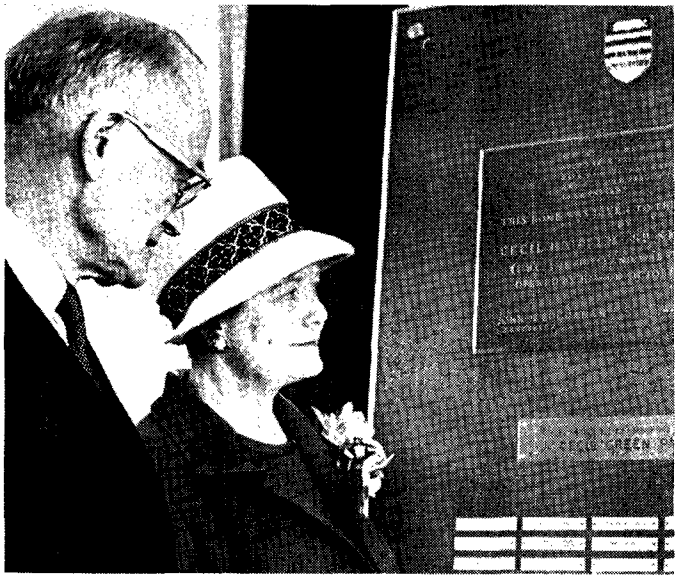
THERE WAS SOMETHING for both the scholars and the swingers at Homecoming 67. Scholarly-inclined alumni had their pick of a week-long series of seminars and discussions on the Orient. For the swingers Oct. 23-29 was a week of football, and parties climaxed by the Homecoming Ball. The 51st annual homecoming, in fact, had something for everyone—whether it was a class reunion, a beauty contest or a parade.

Homecoming 67 was officially launched Monday, Oct. 23, with a speech to the Vancouver Board of Trade by Commerce Dean Philip White on the subject of what the university can do for the business community. Thursday was ladies' day with a seminar on Inscrutable China at Cecil Green Park. The speakers were Dr. James Parsons, visiting professor of history at Simon Fraser University, and Peter Trueman, national director of the United Nations Association of Canada.

The spotlight shifted to Japan on Friday with a seminar on doing business with Japan. This was a day-long exchange of information and views on Canada-Japan trade by university specialists and top businessmen from both countries. The intellectual events were wound up Saturday with two further seminars, one looking at relations between Japan and the West and the other a session for teachers on teaching about Japan.

The highlight, however, on Saturday was the official presentation to the university of the $200,000 Cecil Green Park estate. The mansion and grounds, formerly known as the Yorkeen property, were formally handed over to UBC by Dr. Cecil Howard Green of Dallas, Texas, after whom it is now named. About 200 faculty members, graduates and guests were at the clifftop estate for the ceremony. Mr. Green studied engineering at UBC from 1918 to 1921. He later obtained a master of science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went on to establish an instrument manufacturing company in Texas. Mr. Green was awarded an honorary doctorate in science by UBC in 1964. Cecil Green Park, the home of the alumni association office, will be used as a centre for increased university-community contact.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Green admire plaque at formal opening of Cecil Green Park.



Class of '17. L to R: Chancellor J. M. Buchanan, Mrs. Sherwood Lett, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. Wm. Abercrombie.

Students and alumni also had a taste that Saturday of the more traditional homecoming events. There was the annual fun-filled parade through downtown, which drew 43 entries this year. Theme of the parade was a salute to the Pacific Rim countries—and the students saluted with gusto. Mini-skirted cheerleaders, hip-swaying hula girls (and somewhat less nubile hula boys) and other revellers swarmed on and around the floats. The float themes that were most popular were Polynesian, Hawaiian and Mexican. But the slogans were of all sorts—psychedelic, social and just plain blue. "Support lawyers—commit a crime today," blared the law students' float. A sign on Kappa Sigma fraternity's float advised, "Mexico has the highest standard of living in the world (if you like pot)."

The parade was followed by the traditional homecoming football game and the outcome of it is something coach Frank Gnup undoubtedly hopes won't become traditional. UBC Thunderbirds were beaten 14-6 by Saskatchewan. Following the game, there was a hot rum party at Cecil Green Park and reunions of the classes of 1922, 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952, 1957 and 1962. The festive week wound up with the annual Homecoming Ball at which second-year home economics student Denise Sexton, 19, was chosen Homecoming Queen.

Will this...

View-way or Thruway?

by WALTER HARDWICK

THE CLEAR BRISK WINDS FROM THE northwest that billow the clouds and send the sun's rays shining through are universally welcome in mid-winter. That break in the overcast has an invigorating effect on Vancouverites that can only be felt, not described.

On such days thousands take to their cars and their feet to reintroduce themselves to the landscape lost in the grey and mist of winter.

In summer, thousands of tourists visit our scenic drives comparing the greens and blues and majesty of our mountain and fjord landscape with the browns and greys and uniformity of their prairie or California homes. Vancouver is known for its scenic drives, and their value to our urban environment is immense.

Yet, repeatedly our drives are sabotaged by people unaware of the total network and its place in the lives of thousands of people. When Allan Fotheringham of The Sun recently revived the demand that Jericho be returned to the city and Point Grey Road extended to Spanish Banks, his cry was received with widespread support.

When voters were asked after the war to provide funds to buy waterfront lands along Beach Avenue, the support was overwhelming. When the Upper Levels was developed it became clogged with "Sunday drivers".

Reprinted from the Vancouver Sun. Hardwick is a professor of geography at UBC.

. . . become this?

In fact, I am sure most people on the Lower Mainland believe it is public policy to maintain and extend these drives. In reality, there is little co-ordinated policy.

In fact, one scenic drive is currently being threatened and only a sound of public indignation can save it in its present form.

While The Sun, the Mayor and the government of Canada are negotiating the return of Jericho, the provincial Department of Highways and the Department of Physical Plant of the University of British Columbia are working equally hard doing away with the scenic drive around Point Grey—the drive to which the road through Jericho is supposed to connect.

Surveyors have been on the job planning a new four-lane expressway starting near Spanish Banks, rounding UBC, passing Sixteenth Avenue and ending at Forty-first and Marine. In fact, part of the expressway is now built.

A map of the route printed in a recent issue of UBC Reports shows part of the present drive near Wreck Beach ending in a cul de sac while the Totem Park and Nitobe Gardens are lost beside an expressway.

The reasons for this stem from the fact that most people arriving at UBC come between 8:00 and 8:30 in the morning and cause traffic jams that rival those at Lions Gate. The new road will certainly speed traffic; however, as at Lions Gate, the approaches to parking lots are as much the problem as the streets themselves.

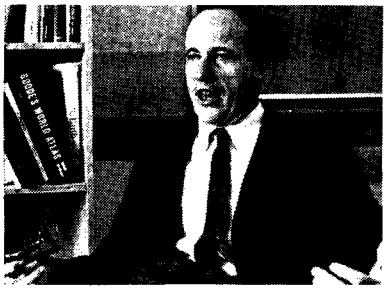
An alternate plan to run the major thoroughfare down the city side of the campus, past the stadium, health centre, and the new student union building, all traffic generators—the obvious place for a major road—has been opposed by a powerful lobby of deans, professors, and business executives who live in the Wesbrook Crescent area.

Where, then, are the supporters of our scenic drive? Where are those who cherish a winding road through the trees, past totems, gardens, and scenic lookouts? As usual, they are not even aware that the pragmatic engineers solving a local traffic problem plan to desecrate one of our major amenities. Without any professional watchdog of our amenities, how are they to know?

My analysis of the Point Grey situation says the winding scenic drive can stay and the parks and lookouts can be improved by the parks board. The existing freeway from the southeast can veer away from the edge of the peninsula into the parking lots at the southern edge of the campus. If a major thoroughfare is needed to connect this road with Chancellor Boulevard, it must not threaten our scenic drive.

Are you listening Mr. Gaglardi, Dr. Hare, Mayor Campbell, Mr. Puil, and Mr. Merilees? One watchdog has barked. □

The Urban Crisis and the Agrarian Mind



Edward Higbee, author of The Squeeze: Cities Without Space, here discusses with Chronicle editor Clive Cocking the root causes of the crisis in North American cities. Higbee, professor of geography at the University of Rhode Island, was a visiting professor at UBC for the fall term.

COCKING: Urbanization is pointed to as the cause of many of the major problems in North America today. Certainly our cities are wracked with severe physical and social problems. What is it that distinguishes the city today from urban society in the recent past and from rural society?

HIGBEE: In the past, a minority of the total population of a nation was urbanized and the majority lived on farms or small towns. These small towns were really service institutions for the farms. This was true up until the early part of this century in advanced urbanized nations such as the U.S. and Canada. These cities were essentially managers of a natural resource base—farms, forests, mines. We had in those times a manpower-operative industry, and we classified our labour as skilled labour or unskilled labour on the basis of how respected was the individual within the blue-collar industry complex. That's the city which most of our parents knew, and some of us who are older knew as children. What is fundamentally different about the city as it has emerged now is that it is the home of the majority of the population. The older forms of manual blue-collar labour are giving way to automation. Inanimate energy is replacing human energy. Intelligence is becoming the basic resource. Cities, instead of becoming simply managers of resources, are in effect becoming the producers of resources. We are taking cruder and cruder materials and producing more sophisticated, more useful and more abundant materials. This is why I call the city a synthetic environment. Because it is able to serve, to accommodate more people than the natural world could ever possibly have accommodated—and with a higher standard of living. The reason for this is the city has begun to not only capitalize on intelligence but to generate intelligence and by generating intelligence it can constantly do more with less and give more with less. But in doing so it is making greater and greater demands on our intelligence. Part of that intelligence certainly has to do with how perceptively, how comprehensively we can deal with the organization of our physical environment.

COCKING: From what I read about cities, about them becoming ghettoes of the poor and so on, I wonder if we are dealing perceptively with our physical environment.

HIGBEE: I don't think that we're aware of the fact that our fate is really in our hands, that the decisions we make about the city are fundamental decisions about the total quality of our life. We may be aware of the statistics that 60 to 70 per cent of our population now live in cities and by the year 1980 between 80 or 85 per cent may live in cities. But I don't think it has quite penetrated our policy-making decisions. It hasn't quite penetrated the attitude of the voter—that what the city is about is creating the place and the opportunities that either are going to enrich or cripple his life. And that we are no longer able to look toward nature to provide us with resources or

an adequate standard of living. The latter is primarily, I would say, the attitude of the agrarian and most of us are still thinking with agrarian minds because our parents or grandfathers may well have been farmers—it was true of my family, my great grandfather and grandfather were farmers. Now, fundamental to the outlook of an agrarian is the ownership of his property. If he possesses this property he has the capacity to corral the energy of the sun and to use his own muscular energy and intelligence and create resources and obtain security and benefits.

COCKING: You are suggesting that we have sort of carried this agrarian attitude into the city and this is one of the reasons for our problems?

HIGBEE: I believe so. I would like to point out really why this is impossible in an urban society for the individual to look forward to the kind of security that the agrarian could look forward to when he came to the prairie provinces of Canada and to the prairie states of the U.S. Then he could in fact look forward to security, to the ability to produce his own resources if he owned his parcel of land. The ownership of property in the city, does not by and large give us any sense of security. The ownership of a home does not depend on the ownership of a piece of land or the title which one may have. Quite obviously you can not produce enough resources on a house lot to sustain the family.

COCKING: Where does our security now lie?

HIGBEE: Security lies basically in our talents, our employability—the kind of job we can get, therefore the kind of income that we will have to spend. In an urban society, there is no possibility for the average citizen to look forward to security in the ownership of property. Fundamentally, it's because the nature of resources and energy have changed. The kind of technology we have developed of using inanimate resources in very complex industrial equipment and organizations means that this is no longer possible.

COCKING: Our urban problems are of such magnitude—and in the U.S. yours are of even greater magnitude—that they require considerable government action to solve. But do our government leaders in fact understand these aspects of urbanization?

HIGBEE: I don't really believe they do understand or they would take a different point of view. They are constantly, it seems to me, preoccupied with what is called the tax base, with how much things are going to cost and they are not so aware of what are the benefits. If we would look at the long term return of investment in people—now I'm not thinking of just investment in schools because in addition to schools there are many forms of cultural development which contribute to the refinement of intelligence—we would find the benefits far exceed the costs. But more critical is what I call the agrarian mind directing urban affairs.

COCKING: I suspect we have quite a few of those over in Victoria, but what exactly do you mean by the agrarian mind?

HIGBEE: This is the kind of mind which is fundamentally property conscious in an age where intelligence is the basis of resources. So that even from the standpoint of taxation we are basing much of our taxation on, in so far as it provides services in the city, property, instead of what is really the generator of our wealth, intelligence and talent. If the basis of our urban taxation was shifted from property to intelligence then I believe we would be focussing our attention on the really productive element in our urban environment.

. . . It is impossible in an urban society for the individual to look forward to the kind of security the agrarian could look forward to . . .

COCKING: This would mean a shift from property tax to income tax?

HIGBEE: That's right. The reason this is needed is that the emphasis on the property tax has gotten us into quite a few serious impasses regarding rational land planning of the physical city. It has also gotten us into a rather irrational and backward state of mind regarding the development of educational systems, and other systems of human welfare such as adequate social security and medicare. Your medicare program in Canada is more advanced than ours in that more people are included and even those who cannot contribute because they are functionally incapable of contributing, too poor or they are not earning any incomes at all, are included. We are only on the verge of bringing in people who haven't contributed to the system. As yet, a great many people in our country are not eligible for public medical care. How does it fit in? Well, to be functional in our society we must not only have developed skills and talents but we also have to be in fairly healthy condition. But why don't we provide these? Well, most of these services must be supported by the local tax base on property, they're not basically supported by the federal tax on income. Therefore, when the source of wealth is fundamentally not property, why should property be taxed and why shouldn't taxpayers rebel? But if the fundamental source of wealth is talent then there is every reason to tax talent to provide the services which create

talent — adequate educational systems, universal health care systems and certainly adequate universal social security systems. It would be more rational to tax a person on the basis of his income, which reflects his skill and training, than on how big his house is. You see, where the burden of local services is on the homeowner, the taxpayer recognizes the irrationality of that tax because he has no security in the ownership of that house and yet his security is being even further jeopardized by heavy taxation. And what do we find as a consequence of this? We find that, in the U.S. at least, this is one of the very strong motives for moving to suburbia.

COCKING: Speaking of the flight to the suburbs, the sprawl development that is in evidence in many of these areas is regarded as a root cause of many urban problems — everything from transportation to the provision of adequate sewage treatment facilities. What can be done to end misuse of land?

HIGBEE: I see the city as an ecological form and the basic demand is one for human accommodation.

. . . One freedom we will have to forego in becoming a highly urbanized society is the freedom to use land in any way we wish . . .

This has nothing to do with ideology, but with the quality of living and how you achieve the quality of living in an urban society. Obviously the organization of landscape is a fundamental feature of this, because we are terrestrial animals. We have found that our technology obliges us to work in the very narrow confines of metropolitan areas and this creates an enormous problem in physical organization. We can't stretch land space, but we can build on top of space and add to it vertically, but you can't stretch it horizontally. So, we definitely must come to the point of controls over the use of space. In order to preserve the freedoms of our individual lives we must in any kind of society forego absolute freedoms. One of the freedoms we will have to forego in becoming a highly urbanized society is the freedom to use land in any way we wish. We'll have to use land so that it will not only satisfy our needs but will certainly not undermine the living quality and needs of others.

COCKING: This means we'll have to forego the right to speculate in land.

HIGBEE: Very likely our society within the very near future will come to much stronger controls over the use of land. Speculation is really based on an almost uninhibited freedom to use land as may be desired. And quite obviously, if we have to project larger and larger populations living on a limited extent of land we must also project that to do this is going to call for more controls. Controls are going to wipe out some of the attractions of speculation. At the same time, while they're wiping out the attractions of speculation, we're going to increase the attractions for long term investment. Whereas only certain parts of the country have benefitted by having large single land ownerships — I mean single land ownerships over large areas that have come into urbanization as in New Mexico and California—we find in the east, for instance, between Boston and Washington insurance companies and other big corporate enterprises are beginning to assemble land into large units. This they do when they're building new towns for instance. New towns as they are built in the States are private enterprise operations. But you can't build a new town without having control over quite a sizeable chunk of landscape. So that where we find private investment beginning to develop large blocks of land on an orderly fashion it is also engaging in articulate dialogue with government at various levels — local, state and even federal to determine what the public's commitment is going to be over the long haul. If you're going to invest in a piece of private property and have before you the fact that this is at least a 20 year process of development and possibly a 100 year process of management, you will want to co-ordinate your investment with the public investment which will have to go into it, such as schools and roads. You will want to know what the public is willing to commit itself to before you commit your private resources. At the same time the public is faced with the fact that it's very necessary to get the most service out of the least dollars. And if it takes its responsibility seriously it will want to plan the long range service and capital commitment. This is simply a matter of efficiency. We could put it this way, that there can be no increase fundamentally in the tax base unless the private economy and its employees increase their efficiency. Therefore, if we don't organize the landscape in such a way that the efficiency of our private economy is increased by the way our landscape is laid out, managed, ordered and served, and if we don't increase our efficiency in the way that public investment is made in ordering, serving and arranging this landscape — we can get ourselves into catastrophic spending and confusion, both in the private economy and the public economy. We could wind up, considering the scale on which our organization is taking place, in almost total social bankruptcy.

COCKING: But do you think that controls, in the planning sense, will be adequate in future?

HIGBEE: I don't think so. For the reason that I don't think that we can at this date predict the future very far in advance. To be specific, when you say that a piece of land should be preserved for residences, and another piece for industry, and another piece for port, and ribbons and pieces for highways and so on, you are in a sense saying you can predict. The only way to deal with it is to say then let's use land for certain purposes within a predictable future. Commit it to those uses within a predictable future but do not commit it in perpetuity. And this is where the leasing principle would come in. Because communities must begin to have control over lands. Whether the lands are actually held by private-public consortia, public utility consortia, or held by government is a question of politics and ideology. But from the standpoint of efficiency, the main point is: is it held by a central control? Private investment control or public investment control.

COCKING: It has to be a utility of some kind, a public utility?

HIGBEE: It could be just as the telephone companies have a franchise to exercise a monopoly. We may very well get to the point where land holding companies will be granted monopoly privileges by the public simply because they will commit their resources to buying up land and agree to use it in consultation with the governments. This would put the landscape, the use of land in a flexible position so that as technology changes and certain uses increase in intensity other uses could decrease in intensity. As leases expire then the uses of land could expire. You can see the problem inherent in that—it solves one problem but another problem has to do with the obsolete structures that you put on this land. I think that we'll have to begin to think in terms of period zoning — zoning for the use of land for a period of time. If we do that, which is basic to the lease principle, then we will begin to build structures that will have a life span that coincided with the lease period. Where we build vertically with great intensity the leases will probably run for a longer period of time, and the structures will be of a more permanent nature. Where we build horizontally with not too much commitment of capital to the improvement of any particular piece of land the leases will probably be of shorter duration. And the structures will be of shorter life expectancy. This is going to call for a co-ordination of new ideas in architecture and new ideas in land use which in turn are responding to new ideas in technological evolution. What I'm basically getting at is that if we should freeze our society into the mould of present technology we would be freezing future populations to a contemporary resource base and if these populations increase beyond this resource base there would be trouble. If these populations were to insist on a higher standard of living than we now enjoy, then we would be in for trouble. So if we look forward to technological growth then we will have to look forward to a landscape which will be flexible, and to an architecture which will be equally flexible. □

A.A.G. REPORTS

Telethon Nets $6,200

Charlotte Warren accepts a pledge.

Statistics show that Canadians are the world's gabbiest when it comes to talking on the telephone and you can't say the alumni association hasn't done its voluble best to ensure this curious record remains ours. The association was right in there with the most effusive party-liners recently, making the phone lines hum. But it wasn't just a gabfest. The occasion was the association's first major Telethon in aid of the alumni giving program.

Over a three night period, Nov. 13-15, more than 2,000 calls were made, using facilities made available by Eaton's Vancouver. The 52 volunteers succeeded in contacting 1,000 Vancouver area alumni and were most cordially received. Valid questions were asked and answered, old acquaintances were renewed and new friends were made. The result: $6,200 received in pledges.

Alumni Annual Giving results to November 24:

Alumni Annual Giving, cash	$ 90,502.71
Alumni Annual Giving, pledges	3,210.16
Friends of UBC (USA), cash	9,271.60
Three Universities Capital Fund, cash	35,364.80
Three Universities Capital Fund, pledges	12,135.20
Other Alumni Gifts	29,227.45
Total	$179,711.92

1967 Campaign Goal $200,000.00

Powell Hargrave photo

The Young Deans

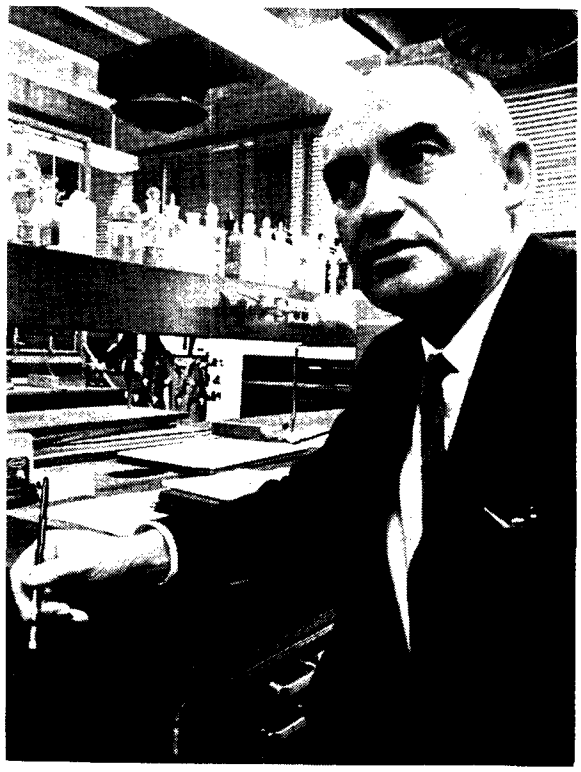
DEAN RIEDEL

Quebec is not alone. Even the University of B.C. has a quiet revolution underway. It is a revolution involving subtle changes in academic curriculum, philosophy and methods. Among its leaders are seven deans appointed in recent years. Ranging in age from 43 to 55, they belie the traditional stereotype of the dean, that of the tweedy, conservative elder statesman on campus. These are men interested in and working for change. Here are the young deans . . .

The new dean of pharmacy would probably give his best curling broom if only someone would come up with a concoction to change the public's image of pharmacy graduates. Genial, pipe-smoking Dr. Bernard Riedel believes the image doesn't correspond with the reality. Too many people seem to think pharmacy graduates inevitably become corner druggists, selling Playboy in between filling prescriptions. Not that there's anything wrong with being a corner druggist, but there's more to the profession. Like university and industrial research and government lab work. The pharmacy profession spans the spectrum from the discovery of new drugs from natural sources to the study of their effects on living tissues. The 48-year-old biochemist wants the public to become more aware of the scientific aspect of the profession. Particularly as the image problem may be playing a part in the decline of students entering pharmacy. "I would like to see the image of pharmacy upgraded," Dean Riedel says simply. "I think the professional aspects of pharmacy need to be emphasized more than they now are." Though he arrived only in September from the University of Alberta at Edmonton where he was professor of pharmacy and executive assistant to the vice-president, he has his eyes on introducing a doctoral program and beefing up research.

DEAN GARDNER

"Coming to work for the university is like trying to make contact with a cloud," says Dr. Joseph Gardner, dean of forestry. "There are so many intangibles." But in the three years since he left the federal Forest Products Laboratory as head of wood chemistry he has found one thing certain: forestry must become increasingly scientific. With a shortage of wood now predictable this is imperative. "Now for the first time we really need to practice forestry," says the 48-year-old dean. "We have to manage our forests more intensively, look to the future and take account of genetics, fertilization and all sorts of things to get maximum good from our forest lands." Formerly, the faculty was oriented to produce mainly forest harvesters. Now it is being geared to turn out highly-trained forest managers, scientists, researchers and university teachers. Gardner is now presiding over a top-to-bottom study of the forestry course structure to discover needed changes. One thing that is obvious, Gardner says, is that the faculty needs a beefed-up graduate studies and research program. The faculty has recently started courses in forest watershed management and Gardner hopes to also move into forest recreation and wildlife management—if the right faculty can be found.



Deni Eagland photo

DEAN SHAW

Deni Eagland photo

"My idea of being a dean is not to sit behind that desk. I'm not going to neglect that, but what I want is to get out into a lab and get some research programs going." That's what the new dean of agriculture, Dr. Michael Shaw, thinks is the vital need of the faculty. Appointed in July, the 43-year-old biological scientist is adamant on the need for more emphasis on the basic sciences in agricultural education. A curriculum committee is now studying in detail the course offerings. "When you come into a job like this you have to hurry slowly as they say," Dean Shaw points out. "I'm very anxious to improve our educational offerings, but I'm going to make sure that we're doing the right thing. We're not going into change for the sake of change." The former professor and head of biology at the University of Saskatchewan is confident that the faculty must expand its courses in plant pathology, now barely touched. He would like to see well-developed programs going in plant and animal science and particularly food science—the study of the chemistry, biochemistry and microbiology of the production of food. Shaw is also hoping for stepped-up graduate studies and, as the new H. R. MacMillan building is shared with the forestry faculty, interdisciplinary work and, you should pardon the expression, cross-fertilization with forestry.

DEAN LEUNG

The best extraction UBC's dean of dentistry has seen in a long time happened this summer when they extracted his faculty from old huts by the forestry-agriculture building. Not that working out of huts has been a sore point with Dr. S. Wah Leung. But dentistry's new quarters, the John B. Macdonald building, will better enable the 48-year-old dean to implement ideas he brought to UBC five years ago. "In the past we weren't able to do much of anything because of cramped facilities and enrolment restrictions," says Dean Leung. "But now we can go ahead and expand our research, our continuing education program for practising dentists and introduce our dental hygiene program as we're hoping to do next year." Also contemplated for the future are graduate programs for dentists wishing to specialize. Dean Leung has already made two breaks with the traditional mode of educating dentists. UBC's dentistry students in the first two years take the same biological sciences as medical students, rather than separate courses. And these sciences are not ignored after completion of the courses, they are re-introduced later and related to problems in clinical dentistry. Says Dean Leung: "We're trying to increase the importance of the sciences to the practice of dentistry."

DEAN ARMSTRONG

The most radical dean on campus could turn out to be William Armstrong of applied science—if he ever gets support for his ideas. The 51-year-old metallurgist is convinced automation and the explosion of knowledge have made the present pattern of engineering education virtually outmoded. "I must confess I don't particularly like the present pattern of our courses," he says. "I think we're encouraging students to specialize too early. I would prefer to see the first degree in engineering somewhat more general." Under Armstrong's scheme, the BASc would be background education for people going into the production side of industry, or into business administration, or intending to go on and specialize. A person would not specialize until the master's degree level, instead of, in some cases now, after first year engineering. The doctorate would remain for teaching and research. But these ideas, now gaining considerable support in U.S. universities, have not found much support from Armstrong's faculty in his two years as dean. But the dean continues passing along results of U.S. studies, propagandizing the new faith. "These surveys have covered probably 100,000 engineers," Armstrong says. "We can't simply ignore them and say they don't apply to Canada because they will apply to the Canada of the next 10 years."

DEAN HEALY

It is often said that the present enrolment in Canada's universities and colleges will more than double by 1975 to about 500,000. Some people might shrug this off as a meaningless statistic, but not Dr. Dennis Healy. "You can actually go somewhere and count the little freckled faces," says the 55-year-old dean of arts. "A tidal wave of young people is on its way." In his two years as dean, Dr. Healy has learned all about the crush of enrolment. With 6,300 students enrolled in all divisions, arts is the biggest faculty on campus. To the dean, the big question is how can the future waves of students be educated and not simply processed. "We're going to have to find ingenious ways of dealing with large numbers of students," says the urbane, pipe-smoking dean. The new Arts I program is an attempt at a solution, but not *the* solution. Dean Healy believes there never will be just one solution, but that the faculty must be flexible enough to provide a variety of programs leading to the bachelor of arts. At the moment the faculty is re-examining the value of compulsory courses in English, science, math and foreign languages. The future may require some use of closed circuit television and teaching machines. "But," says Dean Healy, "what we will have to do more than ever before is to rely on students to teach themselves."

DEAN WHITE

Deni Eagland photos

Dean Philip White is bullish about the new business his commerce faculty is in these days. It's the business of producing analytical businessmen. The 43-year-old dean is confident there is great profit in that — a profit Canadian business will reap. The faculty has entered the field with a new curriculum launched last year, professor White's first as dean. Changes in business and advances in research into organizational behavior and techniques of quantitative analysis prompted the move. "In the last decade," says the British-born dean, "there's been much greater appreciation of the fact that you can apply to making decisions in business a whole series of analytical tools. Given that, we found that our undergraduate curriculum wasn't really abreast of the latest developments — we were still offering very much the same kind of program we were offering at the beginning of the Fifties." Recognizing this, the new curriculum shifted emphasis from the study of institutions of business to the decision-making process. Thus a 30 per cent reduction in accounting and finance areas and an increase in mathematics and statistics. As the largest commerce faculty in Canada, Dean White hopes the next logical innovation will be a doctoral program — something the senate approved in principle four years ago.

Canada

In an open letter, a French-Canadian student expresses his views of the future of confederation. Latouche, a University of Montreal graduate, is in second year doctoral studies in political science at UBC.

DURING MY FIRST YEAR AT UBC, I used to accept every invitation to express my views on the Canada-Quebec question (which you persist in calling the "Quebec problem"). But now it is all over. No more articles, speeches, conferences. The "resident separatist", as the Vancouver Sun refers to me, is now going to shut up and concentrate on his PhD exams. I have come to realize that everyone is wasting his time with this little game of, "What's wrong between Canada and Quebec."

I remember the first talk I gave at UBC on separatism in Quebec. I had prepared myself with a week of study on historical background and sociological interpretation. But the only questions I was asked were of the type: "Is it true that you want to become part of France?" "Why are you so unhappy in Canada?" "Do you think you can be economically independent?" and so on. Your first reaction to this great ignorance and this great need of explanation is one of dedication. So you proceed. And you go on and on, explaining over and over the same things, until one day you realize that nobody is really listening to you. You are using the same words, but you are not speaking the same language. People come to see you, but it is not for what you are saying. It is probably just to see a live performance of a real separatist, a man guaranteed to put on a good show with his frantically waving hands and funny accent. And then they go home from the meetings with a comfortable feeling of having done their part in the great "Save Canada Crusade."

I used to be obsessed with what English Canadians thought of the Quebec question. I would try in every way possible to explain things to them and to convince them, until I realized that even if they understood what the situation was it didn't change a thing. Slowly you grow disinterested and tired and finally you don't care very much whether they agree or disagree with what you are saying. Your whole attitude is then changed. You do not get emotionally involved with what you are saying, you accept any opinions and comment—you become detached from the problem. And slowly you come to explain your views of the Quebec situation just as if you were speaking to Tanzanians or Brazilians. You do not expect any approval from them since it is not their problem. This is now my attitude, but since this article was commissioned some time ago I will use this last occasion to destroy a few myths about Quebec.

Quebec

A Divorce in the Making

Daniel Latouche

I know very well that I will be accused of closing my ears to all dialogue, that I have a chip on my shoulder, that I am an extremist, a racist and so on. I can only say that if you want a reassuring view on the "Quebec problem" you should ask for the opinions of our Quebec African Kings, the French-Canadian ministers in Ottawa. They are paid $27,000 a year (plus expenses) to tell you how nice we (in Quebec) are after all. Or you can ask the opinions of friends who have visited Expo or have worked there last summer and in six days or six months have all become experts on Quebec. They will tell what a great thrill it was to be able to use their high school French for the first time and to say "bonjour" and be answered back in French. Or they will speak of their other little thrills. As one girl told me after her trip to Montreal: "There I was walking down St. Catherine Street and looking at all those boys and I could not help thinking that each one could be a dangerous terrorist with a bomb in his briefcase. It was such a thrill. It was as though I was in "The Man from U.N.C.L.E.", but only it was true and in Canada . . ."

MYTH 1: *English Canadians, especially the younger generation, are very sympathetic to Quebec and are willing to make changes in the situation and are, in fact, making efforts.*

First, I must say that this entity known as French Canada has ceased to exist. It was crushed by Confederation. French-speaking minorities can only hope to survive—to actually *live* is out of the question. Recently, I spent two days at the congress of the French Canadian Federation of B.C. It was a very sad experience indeed. Through their courage they have managed to survive—but at what costs! They have become total strangers to *les Québeçois* and they are still foreigners in B.C.

My first reaction to the efforts English Canada is presumably making is: So What! Why should I be happy when an English Canadian tells me he is learning French or that he is doing everything possible to understand me. If he is going to all this trouble to please me, he is missing the whole point. You will never need French in British Columbia, there will never be any French cultural life here, and even if through the efforts of the local Alliance Française some French cultural life did appear, it would be totally different from that in Quebec. I didn't learn English because I wanted to be a better Canadian, but because I had to do it, even in Quebec, where 85 per cent of the population is French-speaking.

continued overleaf

There is nothing funnier and at the same time more insulting than to have English Canadians, especially young ones, tell you they are making desperate efforts to understand "you people", just as if we were some complicated mathematical equation or some kind of aborigine.

I have to laugh when English Canadians talk about concessions. I suppose they don't even know what the word means. There is no intrinsic value in concession—it's better if you can avoid it. To people in the rest of Canada and certainly B.C., concessions mean to learn French or to allow French-language schools to operate. The latter is more than a concession, it is simple human justice. But to learn French is no concession. That is a personal gain, just as if one was to learn Spanish or German. English Canada, however, would be making real concessions if it agreed to the abolition of the monarchy and all its signs in Canada, withdrawal from the Commonwealth, establishment of a completely bilingual federal civil service and equality between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

Some of you may tell me this presents no great problem. Let me laugh a second time. The younger generation in Canada is as conservative as the one now in power—they have the same values. I have found out by experience that young English Canadians are willing to accept changes, but only those that won't cost them anything. Many will march for peace in Viet Nam, but at the same time they totally ignore the French-Canadian ghetto in their own country. This brings me to a second myth.

MYTH 2: *Everything cannot be changed at once, change takes time. Quebec should have patience as things are improving now and tomorrow they will be better.*

I would question, first of all, whether any profound changes are taking place. The adoption of a truly "Canadian" flag is not a change, it is a lollipop. But this is not the main point. Changes that are to come in future do not affect my present situation. What happens 60 years from now has no bearing on how I will live tomorrow. Statistically, I have only 50 more years to live and I want to enjoy every minute of it. Survival is not enough. I want to live!

Consequently, when Mr. Pearson tells me that great changes are taking place it does not affect me at all. Why should I wait 25 years for English-Canadians to change their minds? I don't have any time to waste. We have too many problems in Quebec to be able to afford to be patient. The kinds of changes I would like to see in Canada are not only impossible in the short run, but they are unacceptable and even unfair to the rest of Canada. No matter how hard the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission tries, Canada will never be my home. I will always be a foreigner in B.C. or Nova Scotia.

MYTH 3: *The Quebec problem is only a language, or at most a cultural, problem and it is at such a level it should be solved.*

A simplistic solution would be to say that we need to establish complete bilingualism. But not only is this impossible and useless (there is no reason, except for a personal cultural asset, why a British Columbian should be able to speak French), it is missing the whole point. To be able to speak French is not a goal in itself, it is a prerequisite. You don't live for a language or a culture, but you live with them. To have a French television network in Vancouver (as it should naturally have been from the start) will not solve anything.

A cultural life means more than spending Sunday night watching "Bonanza" translated in French. To be able to live in French, *vivre en français,* it is not sufficient simply to have French-language schools for the kids and to speak French at home. The global milieu—commercial, working, recreational, religious, social—must also be in French. And this we can only hope to achieve in Quebec. But even there we still have to fight to be served in French in shops and federal offices. Yet this is a province where 85 per cent of the population is French-speaking. In B.C., where the French-speaking are a tiny minority, there is no hope.

The problem is not one of speaking French, but of *vouloir, pouvoir et savoir vivre* in French.

MYTH 4: *Without Canada, Quebec cannot survive or at least if it does it will suffer a major drop in standard of living. And without Quebec, Canada will have lost its distinctiveness from the U.S. and will disappear as an independent country.*

Who can say for sure that Quebec would survive only with difficulty without Canada? The word of one economist is as good as the word of another one. Actually this is the disgusting aspect of the whole Confederation debate now taking place in Quebec. On the one side you have federal cabinet ministers promising all kinds of goodies and lollipops, millions of dollars for this and that, and threatening the worst possible catastrophes in the case of independence. On the other side, the leaders of the independence movement are making no promises at all. None of these leaders would say that separation will bring days of wine and roses for Quebec: it would be too easy to make such promises.

The second assumption necessitates a more complex answer. No country will survive if it does not want to. If Canada is convinced it will disappear after Quebec's independence, then it will. But such an assumption is an interesting one for the sake of argument. If it is true that Canada without Quebec cannot survive, logically this means that we, the Québecois, are needed for you to survive—just as the South African or Rhodesian white minorities need the African populations to survive. But if the assumption is not true and Canada can survive without Quebec, then why do you profess that we are indispensable? I never could believe that Canadians want to keep Quebec in simply because we have nice eyes, there must be more serious reasons . . .

There are many other myths—the dangers of nationalism, the belief that if Quebec is behind it is its own fault and so on—but I leave to others the task of destroying them. Let us now look at a possible solution to the Canada-Quebec problem.

Let me say first of all that, except for some minor if important reservations, I am a strong partisan of René Lévesque's thesis of an independent or sovereign Quebec within a Canadian economic and monetary union. I reject the solution of total and pure independence as impossible in today's world and impractical in 20th century North America. On the other hand the status quo of Manpower Minister Jean Marchand, Justice Minister Pierre Trudeau and others is unacceptable. As for the special status asked for by many Québecois, I believe this is an unfair solution for English Canada. Why should Quebec enjoy the same privileges as the rest of Canada and pay less and also be a continual source of conflicts?

To use a simplistic analogy, I would say that the only thing left for Quebec to do is to get a divorce from *English Canada* and marry, if it so decides, another fellow, who in this case would be Canada. In North America we would then have the U.S.A. and the A.S.A. (Associated States of America). Why should it be ridiculous?

I consider it a sophisticated type of blackmail the argument that this associated states proposal cannot be accepted by Canada and that we should ask for a total and complete independence instead of building a phony structure because we are afraid to go to the logical end of our proposal. This is a very old tactic. Actually it was a favorite of John A. Macdonald who used to tell his adversaries: "I cannot accept this compromise. Why are you not sincere enough to ask for the whole thing?" He knew perfectly well that they didn't want to ask for the "whole thing", so . . .

If you stop and think about it calmly, there is nothing so untenable about the associated states proposal. Of course it's a challenge. But so was confederation in 1867. The associated states concept is perhaps the challenge of 1967. In any case, is not such a challenge preferable to our current opting in and opting out, to Quebec's demands and Ottawa's withdrawals?

The statement is often made that Quebec does not need sovereignty and independence to achieve associated state status, it can be worked at from within without destroying Confederation. To this I would answer that the basic foundation of this new formula is mutual respect for what each side stands for, and the only way Quebec can gain this respect, as well as its own self-respect, is by taking its destiny in its own hands.

Perhaps the idea of associate states is a dream. If it is, then Quebec will have to go it on its own. Other countries have done it before. Of course we will make mistakes—but they will be our own mistakes.

This, then, is the situation as I see it. There is nothing emotional about it. This is the way things are going. We should look at the problem with lucidity and cool dispassion. There is no point in lying to ourselves. For the past 100 years Canada and Quebec have been entangled in divorce proceedings, it is time we got it over with. □

The Storm over the Georgia Straight

by CLIVE COCKING, BA'62

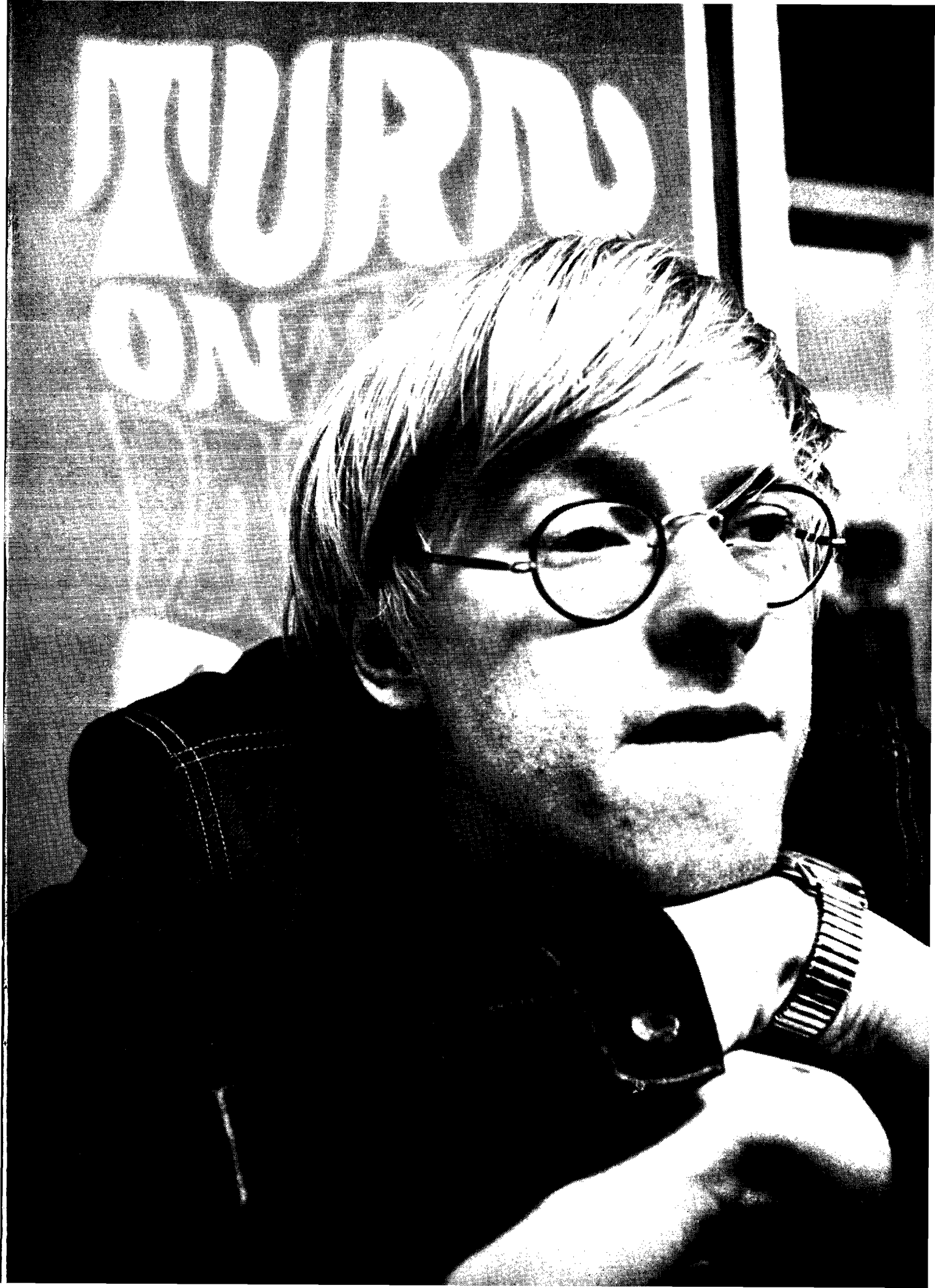
THE JOURNALS OF THE FLOWER CHILDREN are blossoming these days in major cities all over North America. Street corners in San Francisco, from Haight-Ashbury to Union Square, are dotted with hippie hucksters peddling the Berkeley Barb and the San Francisco Oracle. In New York it's the East Village Other. Outside the coffeehouses of Toronto's Yorkville, hip journalists push copies of Satyrday on strolling tourists. In Ottawa, the voice of the offbeat is The Canadian Free Press. Even Victoria has its underground newspaper—the WinePress.

But none has blossomed more lately—at least in fame—than Vancouver's own Georgia Straight. It did so, as is so often the case, because it was banned. In late September, the city licence inspector, acting with the wholehearted support of Mayor Tom Campbell (LLB'52), suspended the paper's business licence for alleged "gross misconduct"—using four-letter words. "It is a filthy newspaper and shouldn't be sold to children," huffed Campbell, the man Maclean's calls "Supermayor", but whom many Vancouverites, with a good deal of irony, refer to as, "Tom Terrific". Georgia Straight editor Dan McLeod (BSc'65) countered that the city's action was simply more evidence of the generation gap. "I'll give a free lifetime subscription to anyone who turns in a pair of mayor's ears," he quipped, in a sly dig at the mayor's recent personal campaign to stamp out the city's rat problem.

The Georgia Straight suspension soon became *the* cause celebre in Vancouver. The Vancouver Parent Teacher Council threw its support to the mayor. "The publication is filthy and is having a bad influence on school children in the Vancouver school district," charged council president R. J. Zelmer, referring to the fact that the paper had been sold near schools. A hirsute band of hippies, in turn, gathered on the courthouse steps to protest the suspension of their journal. "Obscenity is in the mind," declared one placard. "There are no dirty words, just dirty minds," read another.

Staunch members of the straight world even rallied to the side of the hippie paper. Eleven of the 15 members of UBC's political science department issued a statement charging that the city had bypassed proper legal procedures for determining whether the Georgia Straight had overstepped the bounds of free expression. "Experience suggests that a community can short-circuit these procedures only at its very great peril," the statement said. "There is every reason to believe that if the city council reaps cheap political advantage from the arbitrary and repressive action of the past week, more such challenges to free institutions can be expected." The Vancouver Sun editorialized in a similar vein. "It is not sufferable in a free democracy that a publication be silenced," the newspaper said, "because bureau-

Right, Georgia Straight editor Dan McLeod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crats do not like what it says or how it is distributed. If this publication is obscene—as contended by the licence inspector—it should be prosecuted according to law. . . . Free speech and the right to publish are more worthy of protection than our sensibilities."

Direct action in support of the Georgia Straight was taken by UBC assistant professor of political science Carl Barr. Hearing that police were confiscating copies of the paper even when hippies were giving it away for donations, he went downtown to do the same. "I figured if they arrested me, I could raise the whole question in court," Barr said later. "If they didn't arrest me, it would indicate to me that professors are not going to be treated by police in the same way as hippies." He was spoken to by police, but not arrested. "I felt it was important to go out and show in a real physical sense that others needed to be concerned with this issue," Barr said. "I think any Canadian court would inevitably have ruled that the licence inspector exceeded his powers in what he did."

The court, however, did not. When the Georgia Straight lawyer appealed the suspension, the court in fact upheld it. Then while further appeals were pending, the suspension was lifted as suddenly as it had first been enacted. So the Georgia Straight continues, as it says in its own grandiloquent way, "blowing minds everywhere," with 60,000 copies hitting the streets every two weeks.

The offbeat journal may well be turning on someone somewhere, but it boggles the mind how it could give anyone—including a licence inspector—a bum trip. With its jumbled layout, mystical drawings and bizarre stories, the Georgia Straight is at present, just a journalistic oddity. The big thing with it has been such stories as "LSD and Chromosome Damage," "Has Acid Burned a Hole in Your Genes" and "The Mysterious Marijuana Affair, or How I Learned to Love the Bust." Then there's the cartoon strip, "The Astonishing Adventures of Acidman," which attempts to take off the "narcos" (RCMP narcotics squad), but simply begins nowhere and ends in the same place.

Though as jumbled as the newspaper's layout, the office of the Georgia Straight had a carnival atmosphere to it the day its business licence was returned. In one corner, squatting guru-like on the floor, a bearded, long-haired hippie played the guitar. The air was fragrant with incense. Little Indian brass bells tinkled as a poncho-clad hippie shuffled out. The walls were plastered with psychedelic posters, blown-up pictures of such folk-heroes as Bob Dylan and the Beatles, notices of people wanting rides to Toronto, San Francisco. Outside the cluttered editor's office, a CBC-TV camera crew was setting up for an interview with the editor. On the door to the office there was the ironic legend: "Newspapers have *guaranteed* circulation. Love the Georgia Straight."

Inside, amid a motley bearded band sat the editor-in-chief, Dan McLeod. A 24-year-old honors math graduate from UBC, he looks far from the mephistophelian image irate letter-to-the-editor writers have created for him. He is a lanky, straw-haired young man, attired entirely in blue denim and wearing what look like British national health service eyeglasses. Never entirely sold on the straight life, McLeod taught as a substitute teacher ("mainly to stay alive") before getting in on the underground newspaper kick that has swept North America.

On that day McLeod was visibly happy about being back in business and heartily amused at the about-face of city authorities. "Look at this," he said, indicating the licence inspector's notice of reinstatement. "It says here, 'In view of the contents of the most recent issue of the Georgia Straight which I have examined, the suspension of your publisher's licence is no longer in effect.' Well, he must be referring to this two-page extra. We didn't have a chance to put anything offensive in there. We had enough to talk about what with pornography at city hall, the mayor and police brutality." (The comment about pornography was a reference to the press room at city hall whose walls are papered with pin-up girls, all circa 1941). "Apparently, he thinks, 'well, I don't like this issue so I'll take away your licence. This one isn't too bad, so we'll give your licence back.' " Then McLeod quipped: "I take this reinstatement of the licence as a token of the mayor's approval and as a mandate to print as much filth as we want.

The disputed use of four-letter words by the Georgia Straight was not filth or blatant sensationalism in McLeod's view. "Of the two times they occurred, one was in a reaction to Jack Wasserman in which the word in question was a direct quote," he stressed. "In the other case, they were both in interviews with Paul McCartney and George Harrison—they both used them themselves." But the point at issue, he said, was freedom of the press. "We should never lose sight of the fact that freedom of the press and freedom of speech has been stepped on in an arbitrary fashion by a licence inspector," McLeod said.

The Georgia Straight does not intend to go "straight" as a result of the controversy. "It's taken root in some people's minds that we've sort of mellowed in the last couple of issues," McLeod said. "But it hasn't been our intention to do so—it hasn't been our intention to cool it. We're changing it again. I'm never perfectly satisfied with each issue that comes out. I want to do something better." The role of the underground press is to probe issues not explored by regular dailies and, says McLeod, the Georgia Straight will continue to play this role.

Many who have seen the paper recently seriously wonder about this. With the questionable suspension of the hippie newspaper's business licence, there emerged what seemed like a real issue—civil rights. The question: was the suspension but one example of officialdom infringing on the civil liberties of citizens? But the newspaper has not risen to the occasion, nor has it risen to the many other faults in our society. There are far more wrongs in the world than the simple hippie trinity of drug laws, affluence and Vietnam. Vancouver's underground press could serve a valuable in probing these if it would only come out of its intellectual ghetto. Otherwise, the Georgia Straight could wither and die as a true voice of dissent. □

alumni news

Miss Elizabeth Norcross Resigns as Editor

"And now farewell" . . . with these words Miss Elizabeth Norcross, BA'56, said goodbye on August 15 to the Chronicle. After four years as editor, Miss Norcross has resigned to take up other duties. With her go the Chronicle editorial committee's best wishes and sincere appreciation for a job well done. Her farewell message continued: "I would like to thank those readers who wrote me at one time or another over the past four years to say that they enjoyed the Chronicle. I've enjoyed getting it out. And on behalf of all alumni I would like to express warm appreciation to all those who contributed to the magazine without any other remuneration than our grateful thanks."

Young Alumni Club

The Young Alumni Club is on its way to solving one of the alumni association's biggest problems with its younger members—that of communication. The Young Alumni Club, formed during the summer, has provided a highly effective way of establishing contact with younger alumni before they actually leave the campus. It also provides an opportunity for young graduates in the Vancouver area to return to the campus for activities specifically keyed to their interests.

These activities are expanding as the group itself grows, the membership is now over 200. One of the highlights of the summer program was a very successful barbecue held on the terrace of Cecil Green Park. Everyone brought their own steaks and for a dollar the club provided the extras; salad, desert and a magnificent sunset.

The winter TGIF sessions—or the "drop out-drop in" sessions as some like to call them—have been very popular and have been attended by representatives of all the professional faculties, the graduating class and a growing number of alumni from the city.

Program ideas for the new year include a wine and cheese party in January, a theatre party to Freddy Wood theatre with a reception at Cecil Green Park beforehand. The executive is also considering extending the hours of the Friday sessions and adding a buffet dinner and combo.

The Friday open house sessions at Cecil Green Park are open to all alumni, both on campus and in the city and also to the members of the graduating class. Further information can be obtained by phoning the alumni office, 228-3313.

Alumni Interview Project

Otolaryngologist, cyberneticist or psephologist? That could well be the modern version of the old query: doctor, lawyer, Indian chief? For today's university graduate often has a myriad of career patterns he could follow. The problem is to know which is best.

That's why the alumni association has launched a program aimed at filling a much-needed gap in career counselling for UBC students. It is the Alumni Interview project which is designed to provide students with first-hand, practical insight into various occupations in which they are interested. The program will supplement, rather than compete with, present services offered by the university.

Under it a student may apply to the association for an interview with a practitioner in a particular field. An appointment is then set up for the student to talk with a previously named alumni degree representative regarding work in his field. The representatives are drawn from the more than 7,000 UBC grads working in the Vancouver area in every field from agriculture to librarianship. The interviews are intended to be informal sessions in which the alumnus discusses with the student his reasons for being interested in the profession, the nature of the work and tries to answer any specific questions the student might have.

Clive Cocking, BA'62

Chronicle Appointment

Clive Cocking, BA'62, has been appointed the new editor of the Chronicle. The current issue is the first to be put out under his guidance. Mr. Cocking obtained his bachelor's degree in English and history. He later completed a year of teacher training at UBC, but was lured away from teaching by journalism. For almost three years now he has been a reporter for the Vancouver Sun. He served as The Sun's education reporter for one of those years. Recently, he was editor of a trade publication, School Maintenance and Construction in Western Canada. In addition, Mr. Cocking has had experience writing magazine articles and in free lance broadcasting with the CBC.

Alumni Scholarship Winners

Several major scholarship winners have been announced since our September issue. Our congratulations to them.

A Centennial fellowship of $10,000 has been presented by the Medical Research Council of Canada, to **Dr. Kenneth L. Roy,** BSc '62, MSc'64, PhD'67, who will be studying molecular bio-physics at Yale University.

Maurice Gibbon, BA'57, assistant professor of education at UBC, has received two awards from Harvard University; a $5,300 Xerox Corporation scholarship and a $1,100 Harvard teaching fellowship. Mr. Gibbon's doctoral research project involves studying curriculum development in English and seeking methods which will train students to make their own curriculum.

Commonwealth Scholarships, which provide for a year of post-graduate work in Britain plus living and travel expenses, have been awarded to five graduates: **Pamela Dickinson,** BMus'65; **Richard McBride,** BSc'64, MSc'65; **Marianne Shannon,** BSc'64, LLB'67; **Anthony F. Sheppard,** BA'64, LLB'67; **Edward R. Grenda,** BA'66.

The Canadian Nurses' Foundation, as part of its program for providing nurses for leadership positions, has made two awards to UBC grads. **Dorothy J. Kergin,** BSN'52, has received $4,500 for doctoral work at the University of Michigan. **Beverly J. Mitchell,** BSN'51, has been awarded a $3,500 scholarship for work on her masters degree in public health at the University of Michigan.

Norma M. M. Dick, BA'51, BSN '53, will use her $3,000 fellowship to study for a MSc in nursing administration at McGill University.

Gordon Beynon, BASc'67, has been awarded the Stelco graduate research fellowship. Mr. Beynon's $3,500 award, of which $1,000 is given to the university, will be used for work in metallurgy.

Robert Hudson, BSA'67 has been awarded the MacMillan Bloedel scholarship of $3,200. He is doing doctoral research at UBC.

John Alan Jessup, BA'67, has been awarded a $3,200 assistantship in the department of economics at the University of Western Ontario.

Ronald H. Meyer, BA'67, has been awarded the Alumni Association Graduate Fellowship. This fellowship of $3,000 is offered annually to an outstanding student in graduate studies at UBC. Mr. Meyer is continuing his studies in the department of geology.

A Canada Council grant of $2,500 has been made to **James A. Brigham**, BA'63, MA'65, lecturer in the department of English at Lakehead University. He will study for his PhD at the University of Alberta.

Robert S. Roberts, BASc'66, has been awarded a Xerox Centennial Fellowship worth $2,400. Mr. Roberts is in his first year of the master of business administration program at UBC.

Donald Arnold, BPE'62, has been awarded a $2,000 scholarship from the Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate. The award which also includes living and travel expenses, will be used for Mr. Arnold's doctoral work in recreation at Indiana University.

A Woodrow Wilson Fellowship has been won by **William D. Sharp**, BA'67. These awards, which are worth over $2,000, are given to students who are planning university teaching careers.

Ellen Gale Gordon, BA'67, is attending the Sorbonne for the next year on a French Government scholarship.

What's new with alumni

One of UBC's most distinguished graduates, **Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside,** BA'20, LLD'45, PhD (Clark), was named this year's Great Trekker during Homecoming 67, by the Alma Mater Society. Dr. Keenleyside, who is presently co-chairman of the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority, has had a long career of public service—both Canadian and international. After 24 years with the department of external affairs he returned from his post as ambassador to Mexico in 1948 to become deputy minister of mines and natural resources and commsisioner of the Northwest Territories. In 1950 Treygve Lie, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, appointed Dr. Keenleyside as director-general of the UN's technical assistance administration. In this position he guided an aid program that affected 100 member countries. Dr. Keenleyside holds honorary degrees from several American universities and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Clark University and the Board of Governors of Carleton College (now University). He has also been a member of a number of national and international commissions.

1920's

The Deputy Lands Minister in the British Columbia government, **Edward W. Bassett,** BASc'26, has retired after 40 years with the department. Mr. Bassett played a prominent part in the negotiations leading to the Columbia River Treaty with the United States. Mr. Bassett will continue as a member of the Public Utilities Commission.

Marion Mitchell, BA'26, MA (Clark), (now Spector), has recently been elected as second vice-president of the American Association of University Women.

Richard Asher, BSA'28, manager of purchasing for Dupont of Canada Ltd., was the leader of a seminar on 'Industrial Purchasing' at the New Brunswick Industrial and Marketing Conference held in June in St. John.

At the University of Victoria, **Dr. James Beattie MacLean,** BA'28, MA, PhD (Wash), head of the German division in the department of modern languages has been promoted to full professor.

Dr. John Henry Jenkins, BASc'23, DScF (Laval), was elected president of the Canadian Standards Association at its annual meeting in June, in Toronto. Dr. Jenkins has been active in C.S.A. for many years—a director since 1955. Prior to retirement in September 1965, from the Canada Department of Forestry he was Director of Forest Products Research.

1930's

Dr. Charles J. Armstrong, BA'32, PhD (Harvard), the President of the University of Nevada, has been appointed executive director of the Dayton-Miami Valley Consortium. This is an association of eleven universities and colleges with an enrolment of more than 30,000 students. The consortium is to promote co-operation on educational, administration and research projects.

Dean H. Goard, BA'32, has been appointed principal of the British Columbia Institute of Technology. Mr. Goard was principal for 12 years at the Vancouver Vocational Institute and from 1959 has been assistant director of Adult Education in Vancouver.

Harry Marshall Van Allen, BASc'32, has been appointed chief engineer of the British Columbia Telephone Company. He has been with the company since 1935. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C. and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

Fredrick Gordon Nixon, BASc'33, is the director of the newly established Government Telecommunication and Administration Bureau. The new agency will develop, co-ordinate and recommend broad telecommunication plans and policies—both national and international. It will also administer telecommunications legislation under the Radio Act. Mr. Nixon has been involved with the establishment of the International Satellite Organization and the Commonwealth Communication cable system.

Mark Collins, BA'34, BCom'34, past president of the Alumni Association, has been appointed by the provincial government to the Senate of Simon Fraser University. On December 5, 1967, Mr. Collins was elected by the Senate to the Board of Governors of S.F.U.

Mark Collins
BA'37, BCom'34

Dr. Gwladys Downes, BA'34, MA'40, PhD (Sorbonne), has been promoted to full professor in the French department at the University of Victoria.

Bernard O. Brynelsen, BASc'35, western division manager for Noranda Exploration Company, and president of Brenda Mines, has been appointed to the first permanent board of Directors of the Bank of British Columbia.

John E. Clague, BA'36, principal of Trafalgar Elementary School, in Vancouver, has retired after a 44 year teaching career. Mr. Clague has been active in the B.C. Teachers' Federation, serving on several committees and as chairman of the Chant Report assessment committee.

James Hill-Tout, BA'36, head of the social science department at Vancouver City College, has retired after 44 years of teaching, all but one year of that time spent in Vancouver.

Hilda Cryderman, BA'37, has been appointed to the Public Service Staff Relations Board in Ottawa. Miss Cryderman was the first woman president of the B.C. Teachers' Federation and is still a director of the Canadian College of Teachers.

George W. Minns, BSc'39, has been appointed by the Department of External Affairs as adviser to the Jamaican Government on forestry. This appointment is part of Canada's external aid program for developing nations.

'40-'44

William A. Calder, BSA'40, has been appointed vice-president of the British American Chemical Co. Ltd. Mr. Calder will retain his position of marketing director and will be responsible for the overall marketing operation of the company across Canada.

Charles D. Ovans
BA'40

Charles D. Ovans, BA'40, has been made an honorary member of the B.C. Teachers' Federation in recognition of 25 years service to the organization. Mr. Ovans has been general secretary of the federation since 1945.

Dr. John L. Keays, BA'41, BASc'41, MASc'42, PhD'49, former research director at MacMillan Bloedel has been appointed head of the pulp and paper section of the federal forest products laboratory at UBC. Dr. Keays is a member of the board of governors of the B.C. Research Council and was a member of the UBC Senate until 1965.

Douglas C. Watt, BA'41, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, for the British Columbia Telephone Company. Prior to his new appointment Mr. Watt was vice-president of staff operations.

Frank A. Dickson, BASc'42, has been promoted to pulp production superintendent at Powell River Division of MacMillan Bloedel. He joined the company in 1942.

Andrew W. Snaddon, BA'43, a former editor of The Ubyssey, has been appointed editor of the Edmonton Journal. Mr. Snaddon has held several varied positions in Canadian newspapers. He was political reporter for the Calgary Herald, before leaving in 1951, for London, where he became head of the Southam News bureau. He returned to Canada in 1953 and after a period in Ottawa as a parliamentary reporter he returned to the Herald as an editorial writer. He joined the Edmonton Journal in 1962 as managing editor. Since that time he has been a director of the Canadian Managing Editors' Association and earlier this year he was class president of the Banff School of Advanced Management.

Andrew W.
Snaddon
BA'43

Robert Glenn Chestnut, BASc'44, has been promoted to general manager, physical distribution, MacMillan Bloedel Limited. Mr. Chestnut, who joined the company in 1961, is now concerned with the distribution of the company's products throughout the world.

John H. Swerdfeger, BASc'44, has been elected 1967-68 president of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Swerdfeger is a partner in McCarter, Nairne and Partners, and is president of Unecan Consultants Ltd.

'46-'49

John Leslie Canty, BA'46, MEd'64, superintendent of schools for the Peace River District has been appointed to the position of co-ordinator of services for the B.C. Department of Education.

Oswald Karl Miniato, BASc'46, MASc '47, has been appointed refinery superintendent at the Oakville plant of Shell Canada. He has been with Shell since 1947 and prior to his new appointment was technical manager at Oakville.

Lawrence R. Munroe, BASc'46, has been promoted to assistant director of planning for the City of Vancouver. For the past three years he has been supervisor of land-use planning.

During the fall **John D. Allan,** BASc '47, attended the Advanced Management Program conducted by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The 160 participants in the course are sponsored by their own companies and nearly 6,000 executives have graduated from the program since its beginning in 1943.

V. Brian Chew
BCom'47

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V. Brian Chew, BCom'47, has been appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner in Los Angeles. He joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1960 and was consul and trade commissioner in Chicago. In 1965 he was appointed Canadian Commercial Secretary in Accra, Ghana.

Eric P. Wilson, BCom'47, formerly manager of special projects with Atco Industries Ltd. of Calgary, has been named general manager of Northland Camps Inc., an American subsidiary. His appointment is the first of several moves to decentralize management of the numerous companies in the Atco group.

Reginald S. Anderson, BASc'48, has been appointed general manager, information systems, for Shell Canada Ltd. Mr. Anderson joined Shell in 1948 as a chemist in England and has held increasingly responsible positions in the Far East, South America, the Hague, and the Dutch West Indies.

Gordon H. Johnson, LLB'48, has been appointed to the Bench of British Columbia. He will be a magistrate in the Vancouver District.

William E. Lawrie, BA'48, recently joined Tracor Inc., as a senior scientist at the applied physics laboratory in the company's Rockville, Maryland branch. Mr. Lawrie was a research physicist at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago prior to his present appointment. Mr. Lawrie has been active in the field of acoustics.

Dr. Paul Phillips, BA'48, BEd'47, the research director of the B.C. Federation of Labour, is the author of the book, 'No Greater Power', the federation's Centennial project. The book reviews a century of the labour movement in British Columbia.

Kenneth R. Weaver, BA'48, BSW'48, MS (Columbia), has been appointed executive director of the Vancouver General Hospital. Mr. Weaver joined the hospital in 1952 as director of the social service department and has held other senior administrative posts since then.

Kenneth R. Weaver BA'48, BSW'48

Following three years in eastern Canada **Christopher C. Crombie,** BA'49, has returned to Vancouver as a public relations counsel with James Lovick Limited.

The grand prize of $5,000 in the Centennial Sculpture 67 exhibition held in Vancouver was won by **Frank Perry,** BA'49. The six foot bronze sculpture, 'Florentine Wall and Door # 3', has been presented to the City of Vancouver by the Centennial Committee. Mr. Perry also won one of the Rothmans Indoor Purchase Awards for his 'Florentine Door # 2'. In past years the outdoor sculpture shows at UBC have been organized by Mr. Perry and he has participated in shows in major cities in Canada, England and Europe.

'50-'52

Rex B. Heeney, BASc'50, has been appointed regional engineer for British Columbia by the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction. Prior to joining the Institute Mr. Heeney was general sales manager, Western Bridge Division of Canadian Iron Foundries Ltd.

Cecil E. Law, BA'50, professor in the School of Business at Queen's University, has been elected president of the Canadian Operational Research Society for 1967-68.

Gordon F. MacFarlane, BASc'50, has been appointed vice-president of operations for the B.C. Telephone Company. In his new position Mr. MacFarlane will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the company's communication system.

Jean McLeod, (now Peters), BHE'50, MS (Oregon State), is now on the faculty at Oregon State University.

Douglas W. Russell, BASc'50, has been appointed vice-president of development for Swan Wooster Engineering Co. Ltd.

John T. Saywell, BA'50, MA'51, PhD (Harvard), Dean of Arts and Science at York University is the host of the CBC's new public affairs program, 'The Way It Is'.

Bruce Clarkson, BA'51, BSW'52, has been appointed manager of the residential real estate department of the Canada Trust Company.

Joseph Powadiuk, BSW'51, has been appointed executive vice-president of the Mechanical Construction Association of Ontario. In his new position he will coordinate the association's activities in research and education and will develop liaison with governments, clients and members.

Dr. Trevor Knox Jones, BA'52, MD (U of Oregon), will be spending the next year at the Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, Shropshire, England. Dr. Jones was in general practice in Creston, B.C. from 1957 to 1963 and following this he specialized in orthopaedics in Vancouver.

Peter M. Ketchen, BSF'52, has been appointed special assistant to the assistant vice-president, of the pulp and paper sales division of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. He is engaged in developing markets in various areas of the world. Prior to his promotion Mr. Ketchen was the manager of their London, England, pulp sales office.

Norman McCaskell, BASc'52, has been appointed general manager of Lister Bolt and Chain Works Ltd. and its associated companies. Mr. McCaskell joined the Lister company in 1963 and has held the positions of plant engineer and plant manager since that time.

Geoffrey P. Mason, BA'52, MA'55, PhD (Wash. State), has been promoted to full professor in the Faculty of Education at the University of Victoria. He joined the faculty after teaching for nine years in the Victoria schools.

Robert H. Paul, BASc'52, has been appointed vice-president and manager of business development for Canadian Bechtel Ltd. He has been with the company since 1952.

Robert H. Paul BASc'52

John C. Wesch, BASc'52, has been appointed refinery superintendent at the new Union Oil Company refinery at Prince George, B.C.

Hilary E. Yates, (now Clark), BHE '52, is the founder of a new group called Allergies Unlimited. The association hopes to provide a place for discussion of problems and mutual help programs—much like the Canadian Diabetic Association.

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Sydney Burton Sellick, BSF'52, MA (Arizona), has been appointed director of guidance, Hillcrest High School, in Port Arthur, Ontario.

'53-'55

Hugh A. Daubeny, BSA'53, MSA'55, PhD (Cornell), has left Canada on an exchange program to the Scottish Institute of Horticultural Research at Dundee, where he will be doing research on sub-fertility in the raspberry. For the past nine years he has been on the staff of the Canadian Department of Agriculture research station at Agassiz, B.C. He will return to Agassiz in the spring of 1968.

Eric Cameron MacKenzie, BSA'53, returned to the Congo in September, where he is working with an agricultural missionary project of the Baptist Church of Canada. The experimental co-operative farm at Thysville is attempting to overcome the problem of arid land that until now has supported only cottonwood trees. Mr. MacKenzie has also done missionary work in Angola.

Greg M. F. de Montreve, BCom'53, MBA (Stanford), has been appointed manager of the raw sugar department of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Company in San Francisco.

Harry W. Dosso, BA'55, MSc'57, associate professor of physics at the University of Victoria has received his doctorate from UBC. He has been conducting research into the earth's geomagnetic structure.

W. Randle Iredale, BArch'55, has been elected chairman of the Vancouver chapter of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

W. Randle Iredale BArch'55

Donald C. MacDonald, BSP'55, has been elected president of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association. He is past president of the Cranbrook Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Cranbrook branch of the Canadian Red Cross.

'Amulets and Arrowheads' is the title of a new children's book by **Sheila Madden,** (now Rolfe), BA'55. It is an adventure story based in British Columbia. Mrs. Madden is already planning her next book—the subject to be police dogs and their work.

Laurie G. Maranda, BASc'55, MSc (Stanford), has been elected to the board of directors of Choukalos, Woodburn, McKenzie, Maranda Ltd., consulting engineers. He has been chief engineer for the firm for five years.

Dr. Stephen Ryce, BA'55, PhD'59, has been promoted to full professor in the department of chemistry at the University of Victoria. He was an industrial chemist before he joined the staff in 1959.

Elizabeth Ann Walton, BSN5'5, MSc (Yale), has been appointed director of the Preparation for Childbirth and Parenthood Program at the Yale-New Haven Medical Centre. She is also a member of the faculty of the Yale School of Nursing. Before going to the United States Miss Walton was on the faculty of the UBC School of Nursing for seven years.

'56-'57

Paul R. Birch, BA'56, has returned to Canada from Africa, where he was working for Africa Enterprise, a missionary organization.

J. E. Henri Legare MA'56

J. E. Henri Legare, BSc (Laval), MA '56, has been appointed director of ex-

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ploratory fishing and education with the New Brunswick Department of Fisheries. In his new position Mr. Legare will be involved with many research projects and exploration for new species. He will also be responsible for the training of fishermen and the program at the Fisheries' School at Caraquet.

Basil Dall Matterson, BASc'56, formerly assistant electrical superintendent at the Powell River Division of MacMillan Bloedel Limited, has been promoted to electrical superintendent.

Mildred M. Wright, BA'56, MSW'57, is the new unit director of the Catholic Family and Children's Service Agency. The newly amalgamated agency will serve the lower Fraser Valley and its purpose will be to assist, not only with individual problems, but with the many complex problems that bring strained relationships in families.

Piero Ariotti, BA'57, MA (Berk), PhD (Melbourne), is presently assistant professor in the department of philosophy, at the University of California, San Diego.

Michael Scott McAllister, BA'57, has been appointed as director of economic development for the City of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Prior to this Mr. McAllister was a manager with Woodward's in Calgary.

Walter and Barbara McLean, BA'57, BD (U of T), (nee Scott, BEd'60), have returned to Canada after five years in Nigeria with the Presbyterian Church of Nigeria and the Canadian University Service Overseas. Mr. MacLean has joined the Centennial International Development Program in Ottawa.

Dr. William Gordon Meekison, BA '57, MD'62, has been appointed director of the Cariboo Health Unit in Williams Lake, B.C. Dr. Meekison attended the University of Toronto last year, where he was awarded his diploma in public health in May 1967.

'58-'59

Robert W. Dickerson, BCom'58, LLB '61, is the director of a federal team which will recommend changes in the Canada Corporation Act. He has been on leave of absence from UBC since 1965, working in the tax analysis unit of the Finance Department. **David S. M. Huberman,** BA'55, LLB'58, LLM (Harvard), associate professor of law at UBC, is also a member of this committee.

Terence N. Stringer, BASc'58, joined MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. in July 1967, as special projects assistant in the chief forester's office. In his position he will be working on various new forestry projects.

Edward J. Gaines, BASc'59, has been promoted from Flight Lieutenant to Squadron Leader in the R.C.A.F. He has been stationed at Ramore, Ontario as Chief Ground Environment Officer.

Dr. Geza Ifju, BSF'59 (Sopron), MF (Yale), PhD'63, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor in forestry and wildlife, College of Agriculture at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He joined the faculty in 1964.

John Franklin Ogilvie, BSc'59, MSc '61, MA, PhD (Cantab), has been appointed to the chemistry department of Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland, as assistant professor. He was previously with the National Research Council in Ottawa.

Dr. William K. Oldham, BASc'59, PhD (Texas), has been appointed manager of the newly established company, Ingledow, Stanley and Associates Ltd. Dr. Oldham is a specialist in pollution control and was senior research engineer with Stanley Associates Engineering before his new appointment.

Dr. Howard E. Petch, MSc (McMaster), PhD'59, has been appointed to the faculty of the University of Waterloo as senior administrator and professor of physics. Dr. Petch is also a member of the physics advisory committee of the Science Secretariat.

Dr. Howard E. Petch PhD'59

Wesley N. Warren BA'59, BD'62, has been appointed joint minister, with Rev.

What's In It For Me, They Keep Asking

IT'S A QUESTION which may not be viable (viable . . . a good IN word this week) as a complete philosophy for living, but it has its uses, not always entirely crass. For instance, when people subscribe to and read a newspaper they quite rightly do so because it provides something for THEM, each and every one. Until computers start turning out people, people will continue to differ from each other in tastes and attitudes in a most disorderly and human way and The Sun will keep right on being a paper in which as many as possible find what they want.

SEE IT IN THE SUN

Gerald Payne, at West Point Grey United Church in Vancouver.

George Richard Watson, BCom'59, has been appointed treasurer-controller of the Bingham Equipment Co. Ltd. in Vancouver. He was previously in a senior accounting position with Northwood Pulp Ltd.

'60-'61

Both **Donald and Catherine Cameron,** BA'60, MA'62, (née Cahoon, BA '60, MA'64), received PhD's in 1967 from the University of London. They returned to Canada in September to take up post-doctoral awards at Dalhousie University, Halifax—Donald in English and Catherine in psychology.

For the next two years **William H. Carey,** BASc'60, will be in Nairobi, Kenya. He has been appointed to the position of executive engineer with the East African Post and Telecommunication Administration. This organization provides telecommunication facilities for the three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Curtis B. Holmes, BSF'60, has been promoted to logging manager at the new Bougainville logging operations of MacMillan Bloedel in the South Pacific. Prior to his promotion he was divisional engineer in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

David J. Lawless, MA'60, is now head of the department of psychology at St. John's College, University of Manitoba. As part of his research program he is making a study of work incentives.

Allan D. Smith, BA'60, has been appointed executive assistant to Patrick McTaggart-Cowan, President of Simon Fraser University.

George Ross Sutherland, LLB'60 has been appointed a provincial magistrate in the Vancouver small debts court.

Ronald Robert D'Andrea, BPE'61, has been appointed vice-principal at the South Okanagan Secondary School. Mr. D'Andrea is also the head of the physical education department at the school.

Glen A. Mervyn, BSc'61, will be on leave of absence for the next year from West Vancouver Secondary School to go to Harvard University, where he has been appointed an associate in education. Mr. Mervyn has joined the staff of Harvard's Project Physics, whose main aim is to develop a physics course which will have a close correlation with lives of high school and junior college students.

'62-'64

Philip Butterfield, BA'62, MA (Wash), has been appointed assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Lethbridge. For the past three years Mr. Butterfield has been a teaching fellow in philosophy at the University of Washington.

Dr. David Derry, MD'62, has been appointed assistant professor in pharmacology at the University of Toronto.

Larry J. Fournier, BCom'62, has joined the internal audit department of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

Robert A. Gowen, BASc'62, PhD (Toronto), who is now living in New Jersey, was recently interviewed by Warren Davis of CBC, as to why students leave Canada for the United States.

Charles J. McGilvery, BA'62, was appointed personnel manager at the MacMillan Bloedel head office in July 1967.

During the past summer, **Dr. David Sanger,** MA'62, PhD (Wash), the head archeologist, Eastern Canada section of the National Museum of Canada, has been conducting a survey for prehistoric Indian sites in the St. Croix River area of New Brunswick. These sites range in age from 10,000 years to the coming of the white man. This was his first year of archeological work on the east coast after spending seven years in B.C. Dr. Sanger has published several papers on his findings in archeological journals.

Dr. David Sanger MA'62

H. F. (Gus) Shurvell, MSc'62, PhD'64, is now assistant professor in the chemistry department at Queen's University and is a member of the executive of the Kingston section of the Chemical Institute of Canada. In his letter to the Alumni Association he notes that he will be attending the C.I.C. conference at UBC next June, at which time he hopes to make use of his honorary membership in the Grad Centre.

William R. Hugh White, BA, MA (Sask), PhD'62, is the Dean of Faculty at the newly established Richmond College in Toronto. It is a co-educational, liberal arts college designed for students from the smaller evangelical denominations.

Sharon B. Amer, BA'63, BSc, MSc (Columbia), has been appointed to the new post of senior dental hygenist in the Department of Health and Welfare, in Ottawa. In her new position she will be responsible for expanding the role of the dental hygenist to alleviate some of Canada's shortage in dental manpower. Before returning to Columbia last year for her masters, Miss Amer taught at the University of Alberta dental school.

Peter W. Herke, BASc'63, has been promoted to area manager of Digital Equipment Corporation (U.K.) Ltd. in Manchester, England.

Bayne F. Vance, BSA'63, MSA'64, has been appointed Pesticide Officer at Cloverdale, B.C. in the Entomology Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Carolyn Wright, BA'63, is the director of the new Burnaby Art Gallery. Miss Wright attended the Courtauld Institute in London and in 1966 she received a National Gallery training scholarship.

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the Vancouver schools is being guided by **Robin Bruce White,** BEd'63. He will set up a pilot project in six schools and will be in charge of its gradual expansion throughout the system.

G. Alan and Daphne Marlatt, BA'64, (née Buckle, BA'64), have moved to Napa, California, where Alan is working on a pre-doctoral internship in psychology and Daphne is teaching school.

Arne Olson, BASc'64, PhD (MIT) has been appointed assistant nuclear engineer at the Atomic Energy Commission reactor testing station near Arco, Idaho. **Byron and Jane Olson,** BArch'64, (née Muskett, BSN'64), left Kelowna in September for a trip through Europe to India, where they will meet **David and Linda Kennedy,** MD'62, (née Campbell-Brown, BSN'61), who have been working in a United Church hospital northeast of Bombay. The two couples plan a month long hike along the base of Mt. Everest.

Dr. Andrew Pickard, BSc'64, visited the Alumni Office during the summer. He has been at the University of Western Ontario doing post-doctoral research and in September he left to take up a new appointment with the department of chemistry at the University of Chicago.

Gunter Schramm, BA'64, PhD(Mich), has been appointed assistant professor of economics at the University of Manitoba.

Patricia Ann Wray, BHE'64, district home economist for the Ontario counties of Dunbar, Peterborough and Victoria, has been transferred to the same position in Waterloo county, with her headquarters in Kitchener.

'65 - '67

David M. Ablett, BA'65, has received the $3,000 Joseph Pulitzer Travelling Fellowship. He completed his graduate work in journalism at Columbia University in June, ranking third in the class of 90.

Caroline M. D. Spankie, BA'65, MA' 67, has been awarded a fellowship from the Canadian Scandinavian Foundation for a year's travel and study in Scandinavia. She is presently attending town planning classes at The Royal Academy in Copenhagen.

Joy Harcourt Vernon, BA'65, has joined the staff of the Children's Aid Society in Vancouver. She will be attached to the orthopsychiatric unit as a social work co-ordinator. Prior to her appointment she was in Toronto working with women drug addicts.

Peter O. Freemantle, BEd'66, former teacher and vice-principal of Jericho Hill School for deaf and blind children, has been appointed superintendent and principal of the school. From 1961 to 1966 he served as assistant superintendent and superintendent of schools for the deaf in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Michael Gibbins, BCom'66, has joined the staff of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants where he will be assisting on the examination and continuing education program. He was formerly with a firm of chartered accountants in Prince George and Toronto.

The peaceful uses of atomic energy were the topics of speeches made in Vancouver by **Thomas E. Clarke,** MSc '67. He spoke to almost 6,000 students in 11 schools during his stay. This was the first time that such a program had been undertaken in B.C. by the Atomic Energy Board.

Thomas Garth Graham, BA (West. Ont.), BLS'67, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Yukon Regional Library in Whitehorse.

Sharen Hartsook, BLS'67, has joined the staff at the headquarters of the Wheatland Regional Library in Saskatoon.

Following a tour of research centres and universities in the United States, **Betty McGill,** BSR'67, has joined the physiotherapy and research staff of Wascana Hospital in Regina.

Joyce Elizabeth MacKay, BHE'67, with her husband Robert, has left Vancouver for Tanzania, where they will both be teaching school for the next two years under the sponsorship of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Elizabeth Rolf, BEd'67, has left for a two year posting to Amristan, India. She will be teaching at a girls school there. She is being sponsored by the Anglican Church.

Births

MR. AND MRS. PETER J. GREGORY, BCom '55, a daughter, October 2, 1967, in Vancouver.

MR. and MRS. ERNIE KUYT, BA'57, a daughter, Pamela, May 4, 1967, in Edmonton, Alberta.

FLT. LIEUT. and MRS. GEORGE LANDIS, BA'57, a son, Kenneth Michael, November 14, 1967, in Zweibrucken, West Germany.

Marriages

ARCHIBALD-ROGERS. Douglas Archibald, BA'41, to Leah Dollen Rogers, October 24, 1967, in Victoria.

BLOUDOFF-REID. Michael John Bloudoff, BSc'65, to Patricia K. Reid, BSP'67, July 7, 1967, in Port Coquitlam.

CLARK-TUCKER. Ronald Nicholson Clark, MBA'64, to Sheila Ann Tucker, July 15, 1967, in Montreal Quebec.

COOPER-COOLEN. Lt. Henry Anthony Cooper, BA'59, to Elizabeth Ann Coolen, June 24, 1967, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CORBEN-REDEKOP. Leonard Albert Corben, BEd'65, to Elvera Redekop, October 6, 1967 in Aldergrove.

ELLIOTT-JAMES. Dr. Murray Elliott to Mary Louise James, BEd'67, August 19, 1967, in Vancouver.

GIRDLER-DURANTE. Edward Thomas Girdler, to Caren Diane Durante, BA'67, October 7, 1967, in Vancouver.

GOODBRAND-BARTY. Douglas William Goodbrand, BA'67, to Wendy Elizabeth Barty, BA'65, August 18, 1967, in Vancouver.

HAMBLIN-CALDWELL. Paul Frederick Hamblin, MSc'65, to Dorothy Sandra Caldwell, BEd'65, August 19, 1967, in Toronto, Ontario.

HANSEN-THOMSON. Wayne Arthur Hansen, BA'67, to Pamela Margaret Thomson, August 31, 1967, in Vancouver.

HOUSSER-DOHERTY. Bruce MacKenzie Farris Housser to Barbara Louise Doherty, BEd'66, August 12, 1967, in Vancouver.

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HUME-HARRISON. Gavin Hume, BA'64, LLB'67, to Janet Harrison, BPE'67, September 8, 1967, in Vancouver.

HUMPHRIES-GRIFFITHS. John Thomas Humphries, BCom'67, to Anne Griffiths, BA'66, July 22, 1967, in Vancouver.

KEATE-MCRITCHIE. Richard Stuart Keate, BA'65, to Mary Heather McRitchie, BSc'66, BLS'67, August 26, 1967, in Fernie, B.C.

KELLY-DONALDSON. Peter Jonathan Kelly, BA'64, to Sandra Lee Donaldson, BA '66, August 25, 1967, in Vancouver.

KERR-BARKAN. John Custance Kerr, BA '65, to Constance Barkan, July 29, 1967, in San Mateo, California.

KLANG-JOHNSTONE. Dr. Daniel M. Klang, to Judith Johnstone, BHEc'62, July 7, 1967, in Vancouver.

KLYM-PENNER. Peter Klym, to Renata H. Penner, BA'60, July 29, 1967, in Montreal, Quebec.

LIND-RANKIN. Philip Bridgman Lind, BA '66, to Norah Anne Rankin, BA'66, August 17, 1967, in Vancouver.

MITCHELL-CHATAWAY. John Christopher Mitchell, BSc'62, MSc'65, to H. Patricia Chataway, BA'64, June 30, 1967, in Vancouver.

STEWART-STAMP. W. Douglas Stewart, BCom'62, LLB'63, to Penelope J. Stamp, BCom'62, July 15, 1967, in Vancouver.

TARLING-HULL. Brian Harold Tarling, to Valerie Ann Hull, BEd'66, July 27, 1967, in Vancouver.

WARREN-FUNK. Dr. Douglas Warren, to Joan Venice Funk, BSN'60, September 2, 1967, in Vancouver.

WITTER-ELLIOT. Glen Edgar Witter, to Susan Rae Elliot, BPE'65, September 16, 1967, in Vancouver.

Deaths

1918

Rev. E. Leslie Best, BA'18, August 23, 1967, in Vancouver. Mr. Best came to Canada from England in 1910. He was wounded during service in World War I with the Canadian 196th University Battalion. Following his graduation from UBC he was awarded his bachelor of divinity from Union College in 1919. He served in several ministries in British Columbia and was a founder of the West Vancouver United Church. He retired in 1957. He is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

'30-'36

Emerson Abernethy, BASc'30, August 24, 1967, in West Vancouver. Following graduation in mechanical engineering, and service with the Ingersoll-Rand Company in Sherbrook, Quebec, he joined the Imperial Oil Company in Vancouver and had been with that company for thirty-four years. In 1938 he joined the navy volunteer reserve and served throughout the war in the Royal Canadian Navy. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. His service included that of Chief Engineer on the Destroyer "Skeena", and also Engineer on the Royal Navy Aircraft Carrier, "Furious". He is survived by his wife, his son and daughter and two grand children.

William Leonard Grant, BA'36, AM (Harvard), PhD (U of T), November 5, 1967, in Vancouver. Dr. Grant was professor of classics at UBC at the time of his death. Before coming to UBC he had taught at the University of Toronto and in the high schools of Vancouver and Victoria. Dr. Grant was a former member of the National Council of the Rennaissance Society of America and had published several books on Italian and Latin literature. He came to Canada from Scotland when he was a young man, finishing his high school in Victoria before entering UBC. During the Second World War he was a member of the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve. He is survived by his wife and son.

Robert Reid Smith, BA'36, October 25, 1967, in Vancouver. Mr. Smith, a retired Vancouver school principal, had been a member of the B.C. Teachers' Federation for more than 40 years and was president for the 1952-53 term. The federation recognized the many contributions that Mr. Smith made to education and to the teachers of British Columbia when in 1961 they awarded him the Fergusson Memorial Award, the highest that the federation can give. He was a member of the UBC Senate and was involved in the establishment of the UBC summer school for teachers. Mr. Smith was actively interested in sports, having organized many soccer teams and was instrumental in organizing the first senior women's softball league in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

'40-'49

Edna Lillian Baxter, BA'40, MA (Wash), September 18, 1967. At the time of her death she was a professor of Education and English at the University of British Columbia.

Mrs. Kenneth H. Deane, (née Constance M. Cunningham), BHEc'49, August 28, 1967, in Los Angeles, California. She is survived by her three children.

1951

Dr. Gordon William Stewart, BA'51, DDS'56 (U of T), September 1967, in Vancouver. He is survived by his parents, his brother and sister-in-law.

'61-'66

Leonard Harry Kool, LLB'61, October 3, 1967, in New Westminster. He was a member of the New Westminster Bar Association. He is survived by his wife, daughter, two sons, his mother, brother and four sisters.

Harbans Mohen Gill, BSc'66, September 30, 1967, in Burnaby. Following graduation he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force. He is survived by his mother, sister and three brothers.

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