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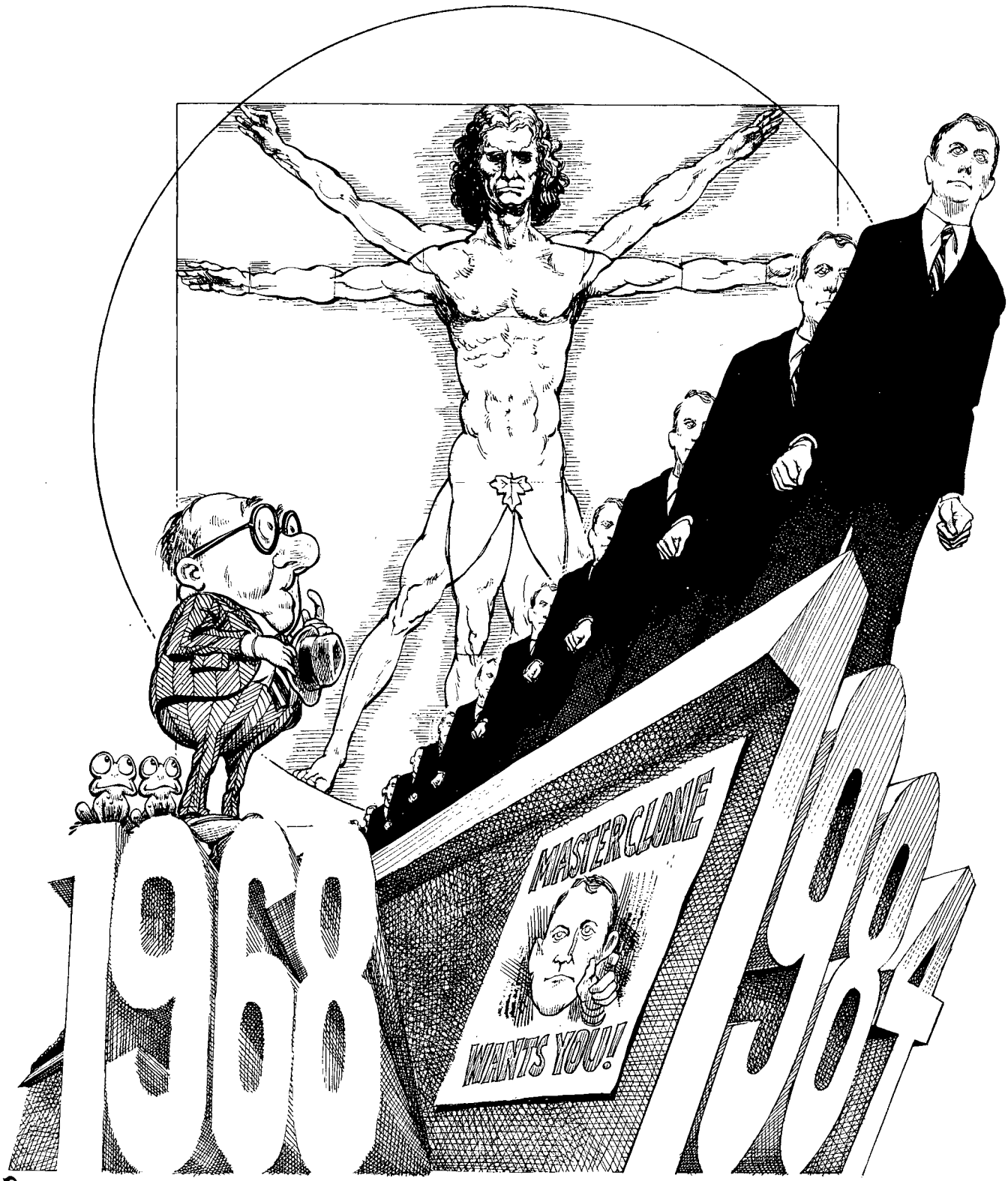

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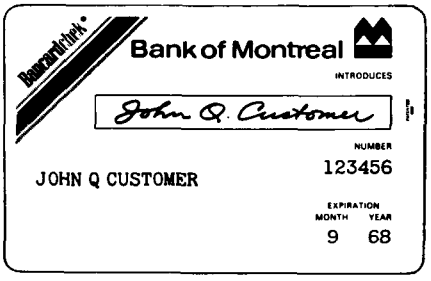

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EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

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COVER

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The Brave New World of Genetics

KNOWLEDGE, as they say, is power. Nowhere is this more evident today than in the field of genetics, where man's increasing knowledge is producing fantastic potential power to change the character of man. UBC associate professor of zoology Dr. David Suzuki examines the implications of this new knowledge in a tape-recorded interview with *Chronicle* editor Clive Cocking. Vancouver-born, Dr. Suzuki, 32, received his early education in Ontario and later Amherst College and the University of Chicago.

COCKING: How close are we to the brave new world that Huxley outlined in his novel, the brave new world where man apparently would have almost unlimited control over changing human nature?

SUZUKI: I'd say in many respects we're there. In the sense of some of the more far-out aspects of Huxley's novel I think we're within a decade of that.

COCKING: There are some interesting things we are doing now with our new knowledge of genetics to help improve the lot of mankind. How are we doing in this area?

SUZUKI: Well, I think that there are a number of ways that the application is already being realized. One is, of course, in plants, and in animals in the pure breeding aspect and this is helping mankind in fantastic ways. You can also use genetics to increase your yield of penicillin or to recover animals that produce a special kind of antibiotic in very large amounts—that's all again genetic—and, you know, the big flowers that you get and seedless watermelons and so on. But I think the part that is really interesting is the fact that we can now understand certain human diseases that are genetically controlled and begin to try and correct these and a simple example of this is diabetes. We know that there is a hereditary component in diabetes—and we can feed the patient insulin and correct it, and now there's a disease called phenylketonuria which results in extreme mental retardation and again by putting them on special diets you can partly, at least, correct this disease.

COCKING: Well, I understand that scientists are now exploring certain techniques for genetically altering the human cell, and I wonder if you could perhaps outline these techniques and their implications for the future?

SUZUKI: Well, first of all, let me explain what a gene is. Now you know that the material you inherit from your mother and father is contained solely in an egg and in a sperm, this is the total genetic biological legacy that you receive. Contained in this amount of material, and it's really infinitesimally small, is all the information that specifies your height, your intelligence, your nose size, whether you grow hair on your knuckles and so on. All of this is contained in a sperm and an egg. Now, they estimate fairly accurately that the amount of information that this takes—in other words, how much information in a blueprint do you need to build a human being—is of the order of 10,000 volumes of the complete works of Shakespeare. That's how much information it takes. That's all contained in an amount of protoplasm that is so tiny that if you took all of the sperm that gave rise to all of the human beings in the world today and lumped it together, it would be about the size of a match head. And contained in that is this fantastic amount of information. Now the question that initially interests the geneticist is how is that information stored. The really exciting development within molecular biology in the last 10 years is that they have decoded that. And what they find is that it's a message and it's written like a tickertape in a linear way and there are four symbols or letters in the alphabet and these 4 letters or symbols are strung together on a very long tickertape and they're read just like a language, but in this particular dictionary or language the words are all three symbols long. Now if you have 4 symbols or 4 letters in the alphabet and all of your words are 3 letters long it turns out that there are 64 possible words. By stringing those 64 words together you can spell out all of this information. Now once you understand that, the basis of the language, you can begin to ask, what exactly does each word spell? And again this is what

geneticists have done in the last five years, they've actually deciphered every single word in the dictionary, they know exactly what every three letter word spells out. Once you know that, then you can begin to say, 'can we now make sentences by stringing these symbols together chemically?' We'll start off with these four letters and simply chemically put them together and make long sentences. This is what geneticists are in the process of doing, and the prediction is that by Christmas of this year it will be done for one sentence.

COCKING: These words you mention, would they correspond to the characteristics of a person?

SUZUKI: No, the sentence is what is termed as a characteristic, so one sentence spells out black hair, another sentence will spell out blue eyes, another average height and so on. And the sum total of all of these sentences is of the order of anywhere between five and 10 million sentences, that's how many sentences there are. By Christmas they'll have done one very tiny sentence. The average sentence is to the order of 5 to 6 hundred words and they're going to make one that has maybe 60 or 70 words, no not even that, it's going to be tinier than that. But the point is, if this can be done, and I'm sure it will be done, then you can say, alright, someone who has diabetes has a sentence that's written improperly, and that's why he is defective. The sentence has got a mis-spelling in it somewhere, and the cell reads the sentence and does something wrong. Well if we're going to correct this, we can either give the person insulin so that we bypass the incorrect sentence, or we can make a proper sentence and stick it into that person and now the person will be able to read the right sentence. This is the hope then that you can make the sentence spelling out how to make normal insulin, and then perhaps package it in virus and get the virus to carry it in for you, the virus being non-harmful and then the person will be in a sense cured. This doesn't mean that his offspring will not be defective, it just means that he himself is cured, but his language is still fouled up.

COCKING: Is anything being done along this line to help cure cases of mental illness or mental retardation which have genetic components?

SUZUKI: Again a case in point is phenylketonuria, the genetics of which is very well worked out and it's very simple. I think that the great majority of mental diseases are probably a combination of a number of environmental factors, plus a very complicated combination of genetic characteristics, and there I think the corrections will be very difficult genetically and what's going to happen is that the psychiatry, this aspect of behavioural control, will become far more important. I really think that the next 30 years after we get through the genetic part of it is going to be the era of psychology.

COCKING: Intriguing prospects have been raised in the media from time to time of our knowledge of genetics being used to change, to improve the nature of man. What is your view of the possibilities?

SUZUKI: Well; I think that I should say at the outset, that I think if you want to select for any given characteristic that within three generations, within 100 years, you could make fantastic changes in man. Just by applying simple animal breeding techniques, what we have already learned by breeding horses and cows and plants, we could change man in 100 years so that he would be totally unrecognizable by today's standards. Now by that I don't mean that he is going to have 6 eyes and 4 hands and this sort of thing, but psychologically and physically he would just be incredibly different from what exists today. The question is whether that's what you want to do.

COCKING: Well, H. J. Muller, in fact, is strongly advocating that we do this and do it through a process of artificial insemination.

SUZUKI: That's right, and he wants to have specified donors for regenerating new people in the population. Now I think that the greatest danger is indicated by what H. J. Muller himself said, now he's a great man, a Nobel prize winner and so on. But in the 1930's he made the statement, "what greater

Photos/Brian Kent

"Is it going to be Bennett, is it going to be Trudeau, is it going to be Johnson who are going to define what we're going to look like?"

hope could a parent have than to know that his child carried the genetic endowment of a Marx, a Lenin or a Stalin". He was totally involved with Communism at the time. In the 1960's he made exactly the same statement except by then he said "what could be greater than to have a child with the genetic endowment of a Schweitzer or an Einstein". So in 30 years, Muller's standards of what constituted the highest form had changed from that to that, and if man is so fickle in the kind of criteria that he has, it seems to me that he may select for something that would be very deadly in another 100 years. We can't anticipate the conditions of society, of culture, and what may seem to us today to be very ideal may in 30 to 40 years be completely meaningless or deleterious.

COCKING: Muller, of course, argues that people are going to eventually recognize this selective breeding, or parential selection, as beneficial and so it's inevitable, it's coming anyhow.

SUZUKI: There are some real problems here. First of all, the question is, "What is the ultimate aim of mankind?" A lot of biologists have been carried away with the idea that somehow evolution is taking us to some greater end, that man is going to be a greater entity. Now there are a number of others, myself included, who feel that what is important is not the direction we're going, that's determined by fickle facts of nature, but that we try to be as happy as we can. It's the individual happiness now and the happiness of our children that's important and I think that it may be a mistake to say we're going to breed a better man. And then there's the whole philosophical hangup. Okay, let's suppose that we decide that we're going to try to change man for the good, what do you select for? Now Hitler tried it in 1940, he said you had to be a blonde, blue-eyed, Aryan. And it could just as easily be someone who says you should have yellow skin and slant eyes. Who's going to make the decisions, is it going to be Bennett, is it going to be Trudeau, is it going to be Johnson, who are going to define what we're going to look like? This course is fraught with fantastic dangers, there are other problems which are far more important.

COCKING: Don't some scientists argue that through this genetic surgery you mentioned earlier we will ultimately begin to change man by tinkering with the various faults that we now find in genetic structures?

SUZUKI: Yes, this is an argument that has been used for a number of years, that is, that medicine and now genetic surgery, are allowing people to live who, a 100 years ago would have died because they just weren't fit enough. In terms of the diabetics, diabetics meet diabetics in clinics, get married and they have diabetic children, and the question is, is this weakening to the human race? I don't feel that it is a great burden on society to have shortsighted people or diabetics. But it turns out that if you prevented all of these people from breeding who have genetic defects, if you decided by some kind of tribunal that we shouldn't have diabetics or that we shouldn't have so and so, in order to reduce the incidence by a half of that bad gene it would take between 40 and 50 generations of selection. Now that's over 1,000 years and in that time society is going to have changed so much that these kind of problems are going to be really rinky-dink, and changing that incidence by a half means that instead of 2 in 10,000 it will be 1 in 10,000 diabetics, so you know, it's really trivial all of this tremendous worry about the bad things that are going to happen.

COCKING: You would also reject, I suppose, Muller's view that we need a different, better kind of man today because of the complexity of the world's problems and the way to achieve this is through genetics.

SUZUKI: I am very concerned that man, biologically, is not equipped to handle the fantastic changes that science and technology are creating in our society. You know I just think it's an explosive situation—we can't handle all of the problems. I'm not convinced that we have any idea how to select man so that he can cope with them any better. You can select man, I'm sure, to increase his I.Q., you can select man to increase his age, we know you can

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increase the life span of many by 20 years in one generation if you had a selective breeding program. But is that any guarantee that if he's brighter or if he lives longer, that he'll be any happier or any better fit to cope with the conditions. I'm not convinced of that. And that's where I think the fallacy lies in his argument.

COCKING: How should our increasing knowledge of genetics be applied—I mean should we scrap ideas like Muller's and try something else?

SUZUKI: I think that the important aspect of Muller's proposals was that he tried to show the very ideosyncratic nature of our desire to have children carrying our special gene, I mean this is absurd. And I

certainly feel that if couples recognize that they have a very bad genetic disease in the family that has created a lot of misery, mongolism or Huntington's chorea, where you go insane in your middle 40's or 50's, that it would be far better to prevent this kind of thing happening by adopting a child. The clinging to the concept of having one's own blood I think is absurd today. I think we should continue to try to correct genetic diseases by genetic surgery, I think we should try genetic counselling so that people don't have albinos if they have a chance of it. I mean an albino can be a functional person but I'm sure it would be much happier for everyone if they didn't have them. I am

terrified at the idea of trying to impose any kind of genetic control at a national level, because you open a Pandora's box for all sorts of abuse and I am very pessimistic about man's ability to prevent abuse, we've seen it over and over again with the atomic bomb and so on. So while I think it's exciting from the standpoint of correcting disease and perhaps preventing it, let's not try to use it at this time to control or to correct man's evolution.

COCKING: If there are these fearful prospects what should be the role of scientists in this thing?

SUZUKI: Well, this has been a long hard thought out dilemma with me. My own conclusion is, that the scientist makes a commitment by virtue of becoming a scientist to

keep the public as informed as possible about what is going on in his area, what the possible ramifications of his work are. And for that reason I find when people at Hadassah, B'nai B'rith, United, Unitarian churches ask for lectures, I feel obligated morally to go and give lectures because this is something I have committed myself to. But above that, I don't believe that scientists have any more responsibility than you or any other human being. We can only make a statement as another person in this society. We should carry no more weight simply because we are scientists.

COCKING: It seems to me that scientists in the past—thinking perhaps in terms of the development of the atomic bomb and so on—have been a little negligent in speaking out on where their developments were leading?

SUZUKI: To a certain extent I think that's very true. I don't think that scientists have been remiss in protesting in very large numbers, they have been remiss in not informing the public, but there is a very large body of scientists who protested or pleaded with the government not to drop the atomic bomb, as you know. Over the Vietnam issue there are tremendous numbers of scientists who have protested this as a group. There was a recent symposium planned at Fort Dietrich which, as you know, is developing a lot of chemical and germ warfare. It was supposed to be in basic science but this was not only boycotted but members who had accepted it withdrew because they realized that we were aiding and abetting war. So I think scientists recognize that perhaps with atomic weapons they were remiss. But they are certainly making up for it now, they are protesting in a very vocal way.

COCKING: How important do you regard this question of genetics in our future?

SUZUKI: I guess the thing that concerns me most about the future is its potential abuse. One problem that I wanted to mention earlier is that if we look at this set of instructions that I talked about coming from the mother and father, that in essence is a book. It's a book of

"If you took a skin cell and were able to culture it properly, it should be able to start right at the beginning of the book and make an identical twin of me."

blueprints that say this is how to build a human being, and we'll start at chapter one and as you go through the chapters we'll read them and we'll find out how to make muscles, how to make bones, how to make nerves and so on. Every single cell in the body gets a copy of that book an identical copy of that book. We have of the order of 3 trillion cells in our body and every single one of them carries the same set of instructions. Certain cells read only certain chapters, so cells that are to become muscles only read the chapter that says this is how to become a muscle—they don't read anything else. Now that observation has fantastic implications, because it says that if you cut off my arm here normally those cells can only form a stump at the end. But if you could somehow treat those cells so they could read backwards in the book and go back to the right chapter that says this is how to start making a new arm, they'll do that, and in fact it has already been done. So we have the fantastic potential for regrowing new limbs or new organs if we want. And that would eliminate all the problems of the immune response in transplants because you could just take a skin cell and turn it on to read the right chapters, how to make a heart, so that it divides in tissue culture and then you can get a new heart and stick it in. But at the same time it says that if you took a skin cell and were able to culture it properly it should be able to start at Genesis, right at the beginning of the book, and it should make an identical twin of me, and again that's been done, it's been done with frogs, it's been done with plants. Now the potential for that Huxley predicted in *Brave New World*—the alphas, the betas, and the gammas. Of course I'm terrified of this because all you have to do is get someone in a great position of power who says I want to have an invincible army, and I find that there are certain types, because of their genetics, who don't fear death and don't have any capacity for sympathy or pathos. So I'm going to make thousands of identical twins of this guy, and man, they won't be afraid to die, they won't fear killing anybody—they'll be unbeatable. Or for that matter, a guy could say, well hell, people who think are too much of a pain in the ass, I'm prime minister, I want to stay in power, let's have a population of people who just don't think, very placid and happy, so brew up thousands of these. It may seem far out, but I think it's possible.

COCKING: I take it this regrowing of limbs you just mentioned has not yet been done with humans?

SUZUKI: No. It's been done with frogs and with plants.

COCKING: In view of the fact that things are moving so fast in this area, how should the public react to these developments—what should we be doing?

SUZUKI: I think that the public should be made aware of the potential use and abuse of genetics. I think the public should be very wary of any attempt at legislation on the part of politicians or any group and I think we're guilty of again already a big mistake and that is in the Eugenics Act which exists in British Columbia and exists in a number of provinces in Canada. The Eugenics Act in British Columbia, which I think was passed in the 1930's, has as its basis a genetic rationale, and that is that people in mental institutions may have a genetically inherited disease and that such people should not be allowed to reproduce. This law then permits a board to decide on sterilization of people in institutions. Now I gather in B.C., maybe of the order of a dozen or so are sterilized every year under this act. In Alberta, on the other hand, I gather that hundreds every year are sterilized. Now aside from the fact that I feel that this is a very great danger and something society has never really debated, is the right to reproduce something that we feel should be abrogated like this? We know virtually nothing about the exact hereditary nature of mental disease. The board that decides whether this person is to be sterilized, does not have a single geneticist on it. And these people are using a genetic rationale to decide on sterilization, and I find that frightening. □

Photo /Powell Hargrave

Distinguished British jurist Lord Denning addresses 1948 law class and guests.

Lord Denning's Formula for Justice

CHARLES DICKENS hit on something close to an eternal truth when he wrote, "the law is an ass." Since that time—it was 1838—many legal inequities have been eliminated, so progress has been made. But unfortunately this age of proliferating bureaucracy daily creates new inequities, sometimes raising the law to new heights of asininity. This is a continuing problem with law—reconciling the needs of the state with those of the individual citizen—and one whose importance the distinguished British jurist Lord Denning underlined during his appearance at UBC late this spring.

Lord Denning, Baron of Whitchurch, was invited to UBC on the occasion of the 20th anniversary meeting of UBC's first graduating class in law. The reunion recalled the difficulties faced by members of the class of '48, many of whom returned from war service in 1945 to begin law studies. It turned out to be an instant law school. The decision to begin UBC's law faculty was taken only days before the men arrived; there were no law books and lectures were held in a practice theatre in Brock Hall because there were no adequate classrooms. The men had to daily commute downtown to use the courthouse law library. About 200 members of the legal profession were on hand to hear Lord Denning, including 42 of the class of '48.

Although best known for heading the inquiry into the Profumo sex-and-security scandal, Lord Denning, who is Master of the Rolls, revealed in his address why he is also known as a dedicated legal reformer. In an eloquent, and sometimes witty, address, he spoke not just of law, but of justice in the modern state. Lord Denning ranged from such philosophical considerations as the relation between sin and crime and the definition of justice to recent legal reforms in Britain. He described the easing of laws on divorce and homosexuality, the workings of the legal aid system and the decision to abandon the rule of jury unanimity in favor of simple majority (10 to 2) verdicts. But running through his address was the conviction that the law must continually be reformed in the light of new circumstances. And the judiciary must play a big part in this process. "Judges," Lord Denning emphasized, "are there to make the law, not to just interpret the law." That is Lord Denning's formula for keeping the law from being an ass.□

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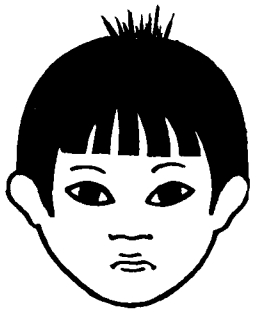

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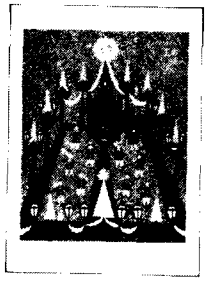
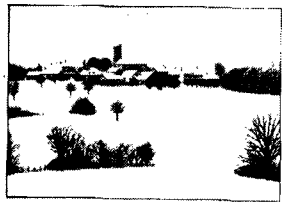
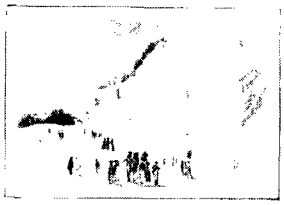





The Woodward Library Treasures

by CLIVE COCKING, BA'62

IF SOMEONE WERE TO ASK you where they should go to study first editions of the world's great pioneering works in medicine and science, you wouldn't normally think of UBC, would you? You would certainly name the Wellcome Library in London. Probably also Paris and Padua. And Yale and Harvard . . . maybe you would even mention UCLA. But UBC? Not likely.

Yet if you didn't mention your alma mater you would be missing a bet, because UBC just happens to be a more than respectable centre for material in the history of medicine and science. The university has a collection of about 10,000 rare books in this field. They are all elegantly housed in the Charles Woodward Memorial Room of the Woodward Biomedical Library—which is due for a $2 million addition this fall courtesy of the Woodward Foundation. Many are unique in one way or another and at least one is so rare it's believed the British Museum doesn't have a copy. There are, for example, first editions of the work of Vesalius and Gilbert, a Galen parchment manuscript, original letters of Florence Nightingale, and even a possible Rembrandt drawing tucked away inside a 17th century book. These are only some of the more interesting items in the collection, which includes works of most of the medical and scientific greats from Newton and Darwin to Einstein.

The collection has never been valued, but Dr. William C. Gibson, professor of the history of medicine and science and chairman of the Woodward Library committee, says its value is "in the millions." The 10,000-volume collection—just one-tenth of the total collection of medical and scientific books housed in the Woodward Library—was all purchased for the university through the help of private money, mainly through gifts from Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woodward and from H. R. MacMillan. Most of the rare books were obtained in two major purchases, that of the 3,500-volume collection of University of California pharmacologist Dr. Chancey Leake in 1964 and the 7,000-volume collection of Oxford physiologist Dr. Hugh Sinclair two years later.

To tour, as I did recently, the Charles Woodward Memorial Room with Dr. Gibson is to receive a short course in the history of medicine and science. It was a course that touched not only on the milestones of medical and scientific progress, but also on some of the frauds, conflicts and oddities of the past. Take the case of Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), the father of modern anatomy.

Vesalius, Dr. Gibson explained, was a rebel who rose to greatness. The contempt the young Vesalius displayed for his anatomy teachers at Paris could hardly be equalled by a modern-day student radical. At one point he wrote: "The lecturers are perched up in a pulpit like jackdaws, and arrogantly prate about things they have never tried, but have committed to memory from the books of others, or placed in written form before their eyes. The dissectors are so ignorant of language they are unable to explain their dissections to the onlookers, and merely botch what they are supposed to exhibit in accordance with the instructions of the physician, who never applies his hand to the dissection, but contemptuously steers the ship out of the manual, as the saying goes. Thus everything is wrongly taught, days are wasted in absurd questions, and in the confusion less is offered to the onlooker than a butcher in his stall could teach a doctor." No wonder that after witnessing two incompetent dissections, Vesalius should jump into the third one—done on a dog—and show his fellow students the true and beautiful "fabric of the body"—and follow it later with many more such demonstrations.

The problem was that his teachers were just parroting the teachings of Galen, whereas Vesalius had for some time been dissecting—an unheard of thing then—actual human bodies, those of dead convicts, and recording his findings. Reaching into one of the shelves, Dr. Gibson plucked down first edition of the book in which Vesalius published his findings in 1543, a large, amply illustrated volume entitled, *The Fabric of the Human Body*. "This is the book that started the scientific revolution because it gave a new stamp to observation, real scientific observation," Dr. Gibson said. "It is the first true report of the structure of the human body. Before this anatomy was just rubbish. They taught anatomy, but it wasn't human anatomy—they only went up as far as the Barbary apes." He added that the book—the final drawings in which are believed to have been done by one of Titian's pupils—is

One of UBC's most generous benefactors Dr. P. A. Woodward, LLD'68, died following a long illness on August 28,1968 in Vancouver. Dr. Woodward's gifts have been responsible for the university's rapid growth in the field of health sciences.

valued at $25,000.

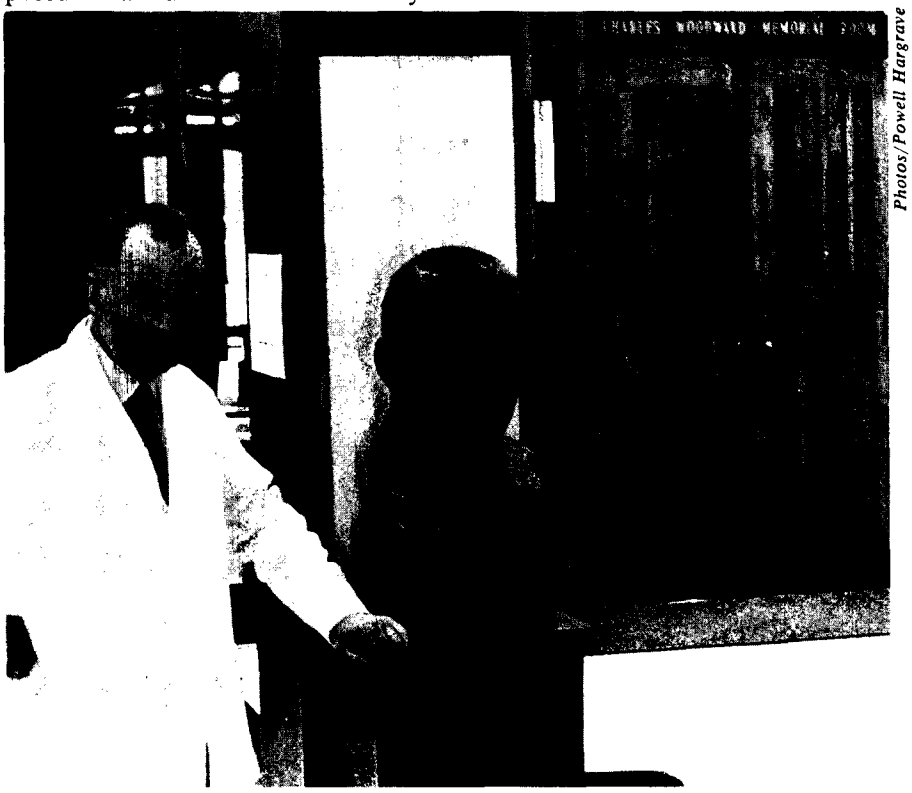
In the same year, another doctor brought out an equally important book. It was Copernicus', *The Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies* (UBC certainly doesn't have a first edition of this). Copernicus had kept his book, with its revolutionary discovery that the earth revolved around the sun, secret and only released it on his deathbed. "This really rocked things," said Dr. Gibson. "These two physicians really set the world on fire." With Copernicus, the scientific revolution was well underway.

Next to be opened for inspection was a perfect first edition of Dr. William Gilbert's, *On the Magnet,* published in London in 1600. In it, he elaborated the idea that the earth is one big magnet, a discovery quickly picked up and used to put British navigation ahead of all others. "It was on his shoulders that Newton stood when he published his great work later," commented Dr. Gibson.

The rarest book in the collection is a first edition of Laurentius Valla's, *The Elegant Latin Language,* published in Venice in 1476. It deals with purification of the Latin language and the wilfully wrong translations that had been made up to that time. "It did quite a lot to change history," said Dr. Gibson. "It showed that a lot of supposed translations were utterly phony." The UBC copy has an interesting history. "It was a gift to UBC from Sir Charles Sherrington (a famous British physiologist) which he sent home with me in 1938 as a memorial to his boon companion, Dr. (Frank) Wesbrook," said Dr. Gibson. "Sherrington told me there was no copy like it in the British Museum."

Moving across the richly-panelled room, Dr. Gibson flipped open another volume with a history behind it. It was *The Anatomy of the Human Body* written by Godfrey Bidloo and published in Amsterdam in 1685. It was another gift of Sir Charles Sherrington; he sent it to Dr. Wesbrook in 1915. The copy was once the property of Nicholas Hawksmoor, who was the great English architect Christopher Wren's domestic clerk. But the story doesn't end there. Bidloo's book was plagiarized a few years after it came out by William Cowper, who bought the plates from the printer in Holland, put some English in the text, had his picture pasted on top of Bidloo's on the title-page and brought the book out in England. Whereupon, Bidloo sued Cowper in the British courts and, Gibson said,

Dr. W. C. Gibson, professor of the history of medicine and science, stands beside the bust of Sir Frederick Banting at the entrance to the Charles Woodward Memorial Room.



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Famous figures in the history of medicine and science look down from the Guillonet tapistry in the Woodward Library.

"was awarded a shilling for damages." Such is the progress of science.

The next volume Dr. Gibson's hand lighted on is probably the most intriguing in the whole collection. It is a rare 1641 edition of *Medical Observations* by Nicholas Tulp, a Dutch physician who was the personal doctor to Rembrandt. Bound into the small book is an original red chalk drawing of a monkey which, as Dr. Gibson carefully put it, "some experts believe is an original Rembrandt sketch." One of the facts pointing in this direction, he said is that no other copy of the book has such a drawing. Other copies of the book (and UBC has another copy) show the same drawing made from a copper engraving—and reversed from the original. The cross-hatching at the bottom of the sketch is identical to Rembrandt's style in other red chalk drawings. "Rembrandt also had a pet monkey which he used to put in his pictures as a sort of a little sign," said Dr. Gibson. "Some day I'll just have to go over to Holland and find out once and for all." Local art dealers have said that the sketch, if proved an original, would be very valuable.

Not nearly so valuable, but a major milestone in medicine nonetheless, was the first edition of Edward Jenner's, *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae* (smallpox vaccine), which the UBC also has. Published in 1798—two years after Jenner gave the vaccine to his first case, an eight-year-old boy named James Phipps—this slim, well-illustrated book sold for about 75 cents softbound. Jenner, Dr. Gibson noted, was another medical scientist with an interesting background. For one thing, he was worshipped by the Five Nations of North American Indians for his efforts to stamp out smallpox among them. Captain Cook tried to induce Jenner, when still a medical student, to join him on his second expedition, but Jenner preferred to remain at St. George's Hospital, London, with his great teacher, John Hunter. Which turned out to be a fortunate move for medical progress. For Jenner later gave the first medical description of pain in the chest (angina pectoris)—he saw it in his teacher, John Hunter.

The climax of any visit to the Charles Woodward Memorial Room is to see its huge, brightly colored tapistry which depicts the great pioneers of medicine and science. It is 11 feet high by 16 feet wide and dominates the entire west wall of the room. The tapistry is actually not an original, but you would never know it. It is a "proof" of the original designed by a French artist, E. O. D. V. Guillonet, for the thesis room at the Sorbonne, where it now hangs. The UBC copy is a gift of P.A. Woodward.

All these rare books are not just showcase items. They are used and used well by medical and dental students and by students in the sciences, said Dr. Gibson. For one thing, they are essential to their studies in the history of medicine and science. The collection is being increasingly used for research; a UBC scholar recently drew heavily on it for material on the origin of the 19th century English Poor Law. "Students are coming from quite a distance to work here," Dr. Gibson said. "They're coming in increasing numbers." And that's what the library is there for. □

From the Editor's Desk

FOR MANY STUDENTS going to university is a drag. That's a fact and it's something about which they are becoming increasingly vociferous. What makes it a drag, students say, is boring and incompetent teaching. Looking back, I can recall experiencing something of this feeling myself during my undergraduate years.

Professors who are *great* teachers —men who value teaching, like students and are capable of creating intellectual excitement — are rare birds at UBC. In my university studies I can remember encountering only three professors whom I would put in this category and they were indeed great teachers. This isn't to say that there aren't many good professors around who do a competent job of teaching. The point is that the average level of teaching is much lower than anyone would like. A reading of the new Artscalendar (or anti-calendar) reveals how few professors are generating intellectual excitement in their students.

'Twas ever thus, you say? Probably a good many alumni recall having professors whom, were they in charge, would not have lasted beyond a year. You know the type. The gentleman who consistently spoke directly at the blackboard, the one whose voice never rose beyond a dreary monotone and the fellow whose lectures were mere summaries of textbook chapters. (I know of a case where the wise students never took notes, they simply underlined relevant sentences in the textbook). One year when I was registered in a certain faculty, three of my six courses were what I call "non-courses given by non-professors"— neither had any substance. And would you believe that I virtually boycotted their "lectures", never cracked a book, never studied for final exams and *still* walked away with second-class marks?

I would suggest that the basic reason for this deplorable situation is that undergraduate teaching at UBC is not as highly valued as it should be. Generally speaking, the path to promotion lies through research and publication. Faculty members are not going to put more energy into teaching when the rewards lie elsewhere.

What makes the situation worthy of more concern—and examination —is that professors are not formally equipped to teach in the first place. They do not receive any instruction in even such vitally important areas as the psychology of learning and effective communication before they are thrown into a classroom. Apparently all that is needed is a doctorate degree—but that only shows the man is capable of good research.

The objection which arises to confront those who wish to change this state of affairs is that it is almost impossible to determine fairly who is a good teacher and who is not. Impossible to evaluate teaching. Well, the B.C. Teachers' Federation apparently thinks this is not an insurmountable obstacle and is devising procedures to do it. They are even seeking the power to oust incompetent teachers from the profession.

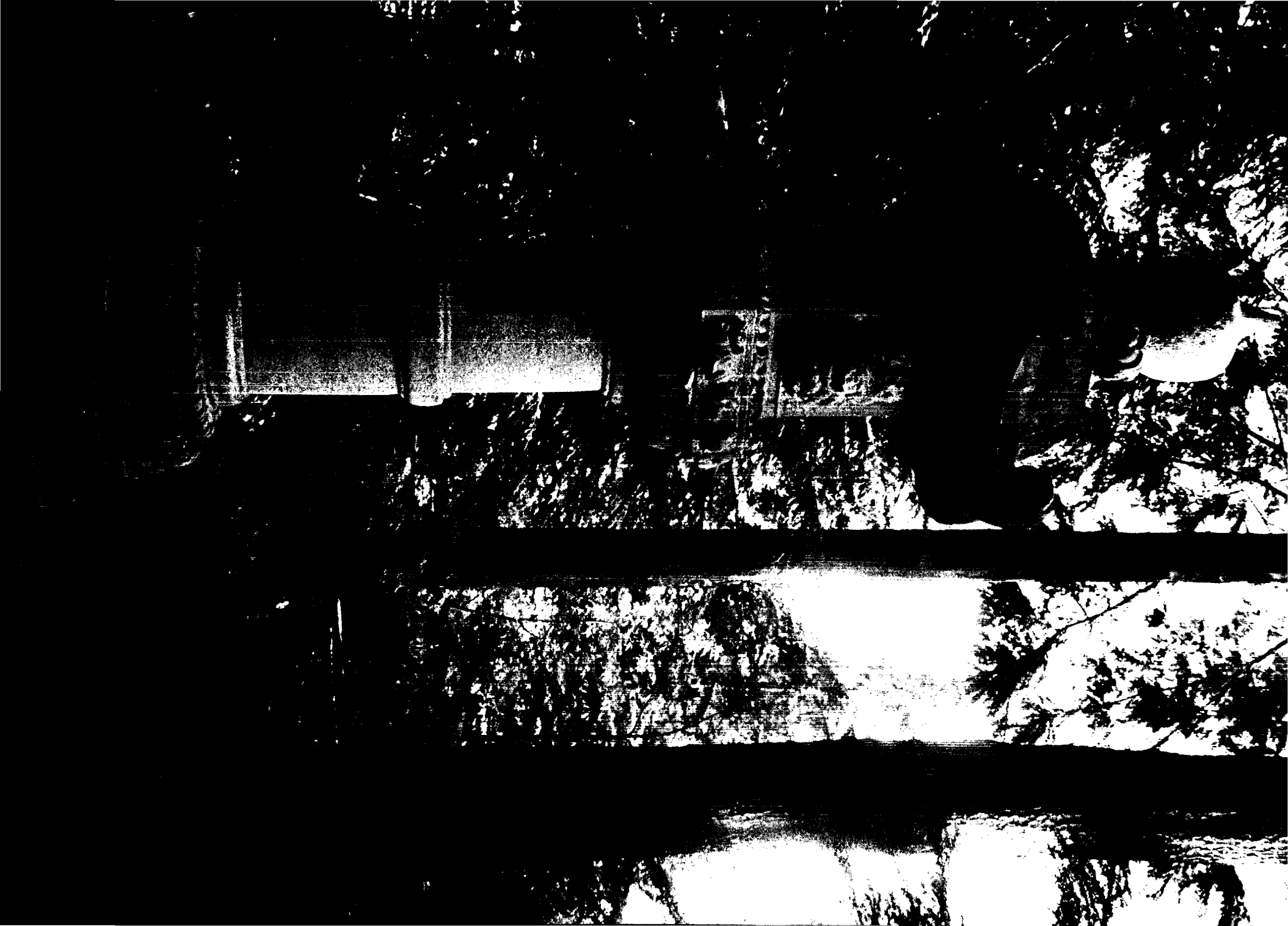
It is becoming increasingly clear that a good number of students are fed up with university being a drag. They want university education to be relevant and meaningful and intellectually stimulating. But is the solution to this problem a matter of dollars and cents or of the attitude of the faculty? That is the question.

Clive Cocking

It Behooves Us To Beware The Hunters

"THE COMMON MAN is today the most fiercely hunted of all God's creatures. He is Big Game. Nobody enjoys hunting lions in Africa as much as The Man With A Plan does in stalking his fellow human, the only animal known to cheer on his captor." So wrote a morose student of human affairs a few years ago, expressing a, perhaps, unduly glum viewpoint. However, he had a point for the citizen who has no intention of being softened up to serve as the raw material for somebody else's New Jerusalem. Such a recalcitrant individual keeps himself well up on what's cooking, most conveniently through daily reading of a good newspaper, like the Vancouver Sun, and is always a jump ahead of the man eaters.

SEE IT IN THE SUN



NITOBE

A Garden for All Seasons

A garden of the past: as though of old
It wore the leaves' brocade of bronze and gold.

— Bashô

IT TAKES A SUMMER EVENING with the sun setting in a red splash in the Gulf of Georgia and a sea-cool breeze blowing off the water to reveal the true spirit of Vancouver. The spirit is one of unquenchable zest for life. For it is then that thoughts of work fade, the pace slackens and Vancouverites come out to enjoy their sea-mountain-and-forest environment. They take to their cars, but they also take to their feet. They stroll . . . they stroll to savor their city and their surroundings.

Throngs of West End dwellers amble down Robson Street casually looking in shop windows. Elderly couples take the night air along the Stanley Park seawall. Young lovers saunter along the sand of Spanish Banks, idly letting the water lap up over their bare feet. Everywhere there are people enjoying a walk, for the city abounds in pleasant places to stroll. And one of the most beautiful and tranquil is the Nitobe Memorial Garden on the University of B.C. campus.

Designed by one of Japan's leading landscape architects, the late Professor Kannosuke Mori, the garden is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a distinguished educator and international civil servant, who did much to interpret Japan to the West and the West to Japan. Dr. Nitobe died in Victoria in 1933 on his way home from a conference in Banff. In recognition of his efforts to promote closer understanding between Japan and Canada, the Japan Society of Vancouver gave a stone lantern to the university in his memory. It stands, nestled in trees, just north of the entrance to the garden.

Thousands of tourists, UBC students and faculty members and ordinary citizens have wandered along the garden's meandering paths since it opened in 1960. Though most popular in summer, it is in fact a garden for all seasons. The waning of the summer splashes of color detracts little from the charm of the garden. Japanese gardens rely on form, not color, for their character.

Observant visitors discover to their delight that the Nitobe garden is really a combination of two gardens—a landscape or circulating garden and a formal garden around the teahouse. The landscape garden is built around an artificial lake with an island and bridges, a man-made mountain and waterfall to simulate nature in miniature. The special delight of this garden is the way the scene changes as the visitor strolls around the lake . . . the sunshine filtering through the leaves, the trees reflected in the water.

Stone lantern stands in lasting tribute to Dr. Inazo Nitobe's contribution to East-West friendship.

Through scarlet maple-leaves, the western rays
Have set the finches' flitting wings ablaze.

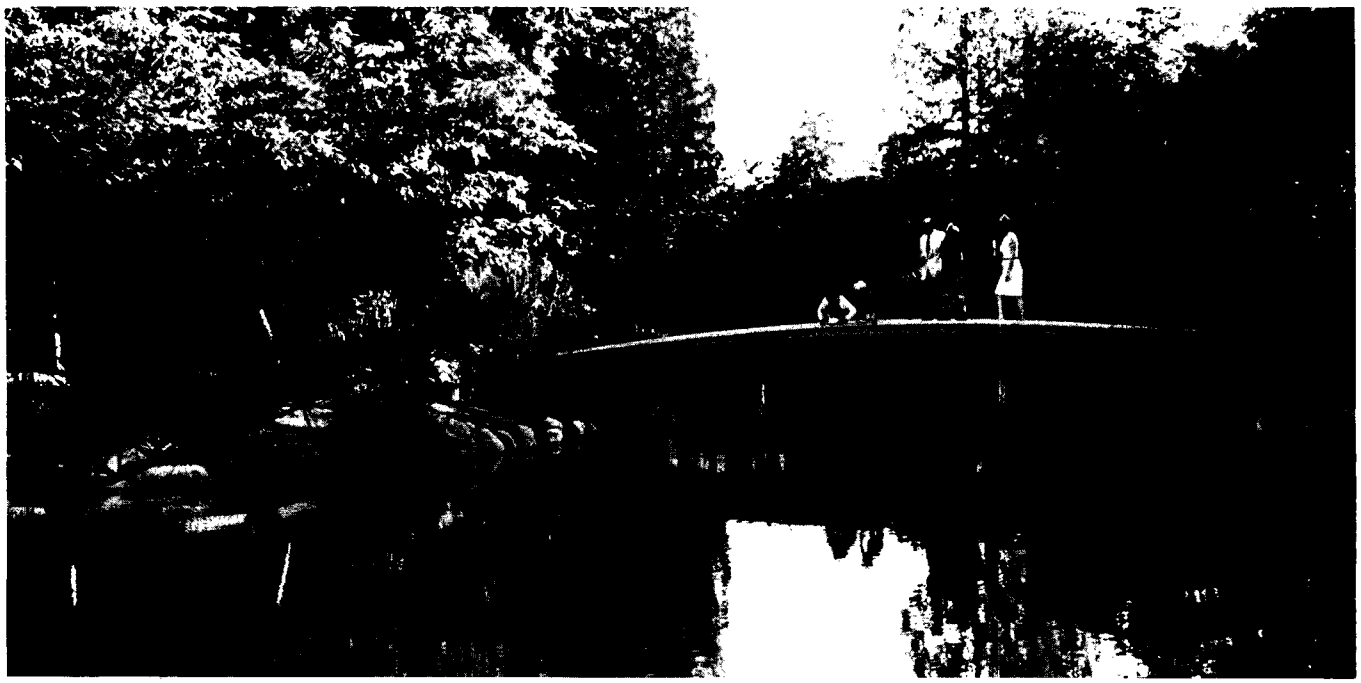
— Shikô

The tea garden is primarily an abstract design of rocks, in harmony of shape and proportion, their edges softened with moss. Stepping stones and paving lead the visitor around the teahouse for a glimpse of the tea-room itself, authentic down to the last detail.

In keeping with the character of Dr. Nitobe, the shrubs and trees in the garden are a meeting of east and west, being a mixture of Japanese and Canadian. Together they provide a pleasing variety of shapes and textures. Some native firs, hemlocks and red cedars were left in their original position when the garden was built and these were supplemented by other natives, vine maples, salal, Labrador tea, red huckleberry and Oregon grape. The Japanese plants used include various kinds of azaleas, Pieris japonica, cherries and maples.

A unique, centuries-old art form, the Japanese garden has no counterpart to it in the western world. Some of the early gardens had a religious atmosphere, especially those designed by Buddhist priests for their temples. Others, constructed for the Imperial Family and for members of the aristocracy, were designed more to encourage philosophical contemplation. The Nitobe garden particularly retains some of the latter quality. The ever-changing vistas of water and rocks, trees and shrubbery, bridges and lanterns create a mood of inner restfulness. It is a mood visitors find inescapable as they wander down the gravel paths, pause and listen to the waterfall, watch the changing reflections in the water or the fish swimming through the waterlilies . . . the sort of thing that all would-be Thoreaus find enchanting.

Photos/ John Breukelman



The footbridge, when I walked alone
In winter moonlight, had a wooden tone.

— *Taigi*

The old green pond is silent;
here the hop
Of a frog plumbs the evening
stillness: plop!

— *Bashô*

Turkey's Battle of the Birth Rate

by JOHN K. FRIESEN

THE JEEP BOUNCES AND BUMPS over the dusty field in an uncertain path in search of the next village. The seats are hard and the doctor and midwife sometimes knock their heads on the roof. It has been a long day for them and the village, the third and last stop today, lies somewhere ahead. Exactly where is uncertain because it is not on the map and there is no road leading to it. Fortunately the driver has an intuitive sense of direction and, after what seems an agonizingly long time, they are driving into it through a straggling group of farmers and their wives returning on donkeys, carts and by foot from a day's work in the fields.

In a swirl of dust, the jeep pulls up in front of the most attractive hut in the village—the home of the *muhtar* (mayor). As the midwife peers out the rear window of the jeep, a throng of curious women and children gather around, eyeing the strange vehicle. The muhtar bounds out of the hut and greets the doctor and midwife with a hearty "hos geldiniz" (welcome) and, with usual warm Turkish hospitality, ushers them into his living room. A government mobile birth control team has arrived in the village.

Seated on the cushioned, carpeted floor the muhtar tells the doctor and midwife, over glasses of tea and a cigarette, of the visit the day before of the mobile education team. The nurse had met with the women and the educator had met with the men in the coffeehouse. Today the muhtar has arranged for a classroom in the local school where the medical team can receive women interested in adopting a contraceptive method.

The muhtar takes them to the school where 15 women are waiting. The driver takes a portable examining table out of the jeep and the muhtar and his young son help the doctor and midwife carry in the supplies, including a packet of intrauterine devices and cycles of oral contraceptives.

While this is underway, the doctor inquires about the local population. It is nearly 400. He estimates that the village has about 60 women of child-bearing age and expresses surprise that such a relatively large proportion—25 percent—are waiting for consultation. Usually the turnout is smaller in remote villages. The midwife has been chatting with the waiting women and has discovered most have families of five or more children. The record-holder for the village is a mother of 14 births, of which 10 are living. Later she confides to having had three induced abortions. The midwife is not surprised that the women know very little about any form of abortion. Eleven of the 15 are illiterate and their average family income is only $700 a year. The average age is 25, although from their faces they appear much older.

Two hours later the doctor and midwife emerge from the steaming hot school-room. It has been a good meeting. The score for this village is seven intrauterine devices (IUDs) and two pill acceptors. Of the remaining six women, one is pregnant, another is ill, two are still hesitant to adopt a method and two others have decided against the trial. All the women are given cards indicating the nearest rural health center for check-ups.

Dr. Friesen was UBC director of extension from 1953 to 1966. He then joined the Population Council and is at present adviser on population planning to the Turkish Government.

Apprehensive and curious villagers greet the medical team arriving in a remote area of Anatolia.

So ends a typical day for the mobile medical team in the villages of Anatolia. The following week may see the team at work in a rural health center or in the family planning clinic of a city hospital. Theirs is the task of ameliorating the plight of women who realize they have more children than they can rear—and who with their husbands toil in their fields with scant hope of improving the lot of their large families.

For the Government of Turkey and its Population Planning Directorate, the encouraging fact is that the women respond in such numbers to adoption of family planning. Here as in other developing countries the situation demands the provision and transport of medical staff, equipment and educational materials, the training of professional and volunteer staff, and an efficient administration so that not only the favored urban mothers, with hospitals and centers near at hand, but the relatively larger families in isolated regions can benefit from urgently needed services. As experience has now shown, given the national will and accessible facilities and follow-up services, family planning in a developing country can be successfully implemented.

A day's ride on a mobile clinic should convince anyone why a developing country like Turkey is keenly concerned about its rapidly growing population. As advisors to the Ministry of Health, my colleague Dr. Lewis Anderson and I are closely involved in Turkey's population planning program. Obvious as the need is, it takes considerable political courage for a nation to embark on such an enterprise. Financing it is only part of the task. From the outset, a political and cultural climate must be created favoring family planning. One finds little opposition to it among adherents of the Moslem faith, but conviction and adoption are delicate matters that only the individual can decide.

Since 1965, Turkey has gradually increased its population planning budget to the present 5 cents per capita annually. This is a modest "investment" compared with other public expenditures. What does such a budget provide? Let us pay a visit to the directorate. Its director-general, a successful gynecolog directs an extensive program i work. He endeavors, whene possible, to involve other gove ment agencies in family plann activities. The first office he takes to houses the bio-medical staff. Tl assist with the training of docto nurses, midwives, aides and rela personnel. To date more than 6,(have participated in this traini The central staff physicians a spend many weeks each year rural mobile teams and in evaluat this activity.

Over in another section of t directorate we meet the educati or communications staff. They p duce materials used in general pu lic information, literature for speci audiences, and teaching manu and engage in direct training. \ are proudly shown one of th popular productions, an attracti calendar portraying a happy, healt Turkish family of four. The calend can be seen hanging in practica every village in the country. Ru literacy, especially among wome is not high, hence radio is a promi ing medium in this and other fiel of adult education. The director h

ınd that the inclusion of family .nning content in a popular radio ial is one of the best ways to get : message to the people. He has :ently produced a village centered n that should prove a success :h rural and urban audiences. I ınd viewers reacted emotionally the depicted tragedy of induced ortion, an extreme measure to ıich annually, several hundred ɔusand mothers in this country :e recourse.

The demographic section con-·ns itself with tabulating and ɔorting on detailed data received ɔm the acceptor cards filled in by rses and doctors in the clinics. ıe chief demographer and statisti-ın co-operate with the census /ision and with a local university their research, an invaluable ser-:e to the ministry's present and ojected program. Last summer ·o Turkish demographers and two :ucators continued their studies at e University of Chicago.

In another division we visit the onomic and program planning and lministration. A hopeful sign in is country is the recent increase in ain production. Thanks to the new mi-dwarf variety of wheat, Turkey ay again become a wheat exporter. ther charts are more sobering. ırkey's population is now about 35 million and growing at the rate of 2.6 per cent each year. Should this percentage increase to three per cent and continue at that rate over the next 90 years, her population will approximate that of present-day India, that is, a half a billion. The economist tells us that the high population growth rates will seriously check any gains in capital expansion.

Turkey's aim is to lower the birth rate to two per cent over the next five years. That would still be nearly twice the Canadian and three times the European growth rate however, with higher incomes and literacy the birth rate would continue to decrease. To reach the 1973 target, 230,000 women annually will need to become steady adopters of family planning. The wall charts in the director's office indicate that over 100,000 women are now IUD acceptors, perhaps an equal number use the pill, and an unknown number use some form of traditional contraceptive.

The problem, of course, is to ascertain how many women actually continue regularly in family planning. To get this story we go to the large Ankara Maternity Hospital. It conducts a post-partum program supported by the Population Council, and a day clinic for mothers. Turkey's figures are rather similar to those in other developing countries—about 75 per cent of IUDs are still in use at the end of the first year, and perhaps 50 per cent after two years. Among pill users, most drop-outs occur in the first few months, after which some two out of three acceptors carry on regularly. The drop-outs continue and after two years probably 50 per cent of the original group will still be on the pill. The hospital gynecologist tells us that everything depends on the education given the women. In the post-partum program, the women before and after delivery receive birth control information according to a well planned schedule. The hospital intercom pipes music and announcements to all wards; the staff also uses leaflets, posters and films in informing expectant and new mothers on contraceptive services available to them. A good number return to the hospital after six weeks to accept a contraceptive method, usually the IUD.

Last year the Turkish program was given a boost with the opening of Hacettepe University's Institute of Population Studies. Aided by a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation, the Institute offers a graduate program to demographers, educators and administrators. Its program is field-oriented and gradu-

quatting on the floor, a member of the education team talks to a group of village women about contraceptive devices.

After a talk on birth control in a coffee house, Dr. Friesen thanks the men for coming.

ates spend considerable time on rural and urban population projects. At present, the staff is conducting an extensive national survey to gauge the knowledge, attitude and practices in family planning.

These are some of the ways in which one developing country has begun to tackle its population problem. Resources are always limited and assistance has been slow in forthcoming. Only lately has the United Nations begun to make cautious moves in the direction of population planning. It is ironical that, despite repeated pleas from Secretary-General U Thant, the UN has not had the necessary support of the countries who could help, countries where the population problem is virtually solved.

Several developed countries, however, have moved in with tangible assistance, though it constitutes only a small part of the financial effort which Turkey herself must make. The biggest source of aid to Turkey (and other countries) comes from the U.S. government through its Agency for International Development, (AID). On a long-term basis AID is providing Turkey with a fleet of over 1,000 vehicles for use in health and family planning. It is a vital program of help, for without transport, progress would be abysmally slow. AID also supports training programs conducted in Turkey and the U.S., provides equipment for audio-visual and printed communication, and assists the government with incentive payments to medical and auxiliary personnel for program achievements.

In addition, the Swedish government makes substantial grants to Turkey and other countries to purchase contraceptives, educational materials and equipment. The International Planned Parenthood Association provides aid annually to the local Family Planning Associations in Turkey. The Population Council is very active in Turkey assisting with fellowships, training, the provision of contraceptives, medical equipment and other supplies. The Council, a private foundation, was the first agency invited to Turkey to conduct a national study which helped to launch the government's family planning program in 1965. Of special significance is the Council's research program at Rockefeller University in New York, one of the major centers for study in human reproduction.

But where does Canada stand on the population explosion? How do we react to the projected world population of seven billion by the year 2,000? International aid experts and many national leaders are shouting their conviction that the population problem is the top priority in international development. Among the political voices that of Canada is conspicuously absent. A small group of conscientious leaders has spoken out; a handful of professional people are working with international agencies. Yet our foreign aid program inches slowly forward to total a bare one per cent of the gross national product. The blunt fact is that there is no evidence of Canada's intention to help solve the world's population problem. Our indifference puts us strangely out of tune with reality.

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What Ever Happened to the Community Colleges?

by CLIVE COCKING, BA'62

THE WHOLE FIELD OF EDUCATION today is just one big, shaking, quivering mass of discontent. Everywhere you look sparks are flying. In the universities, confrontations are commonplace as students press administrations with demands for university democratization and academic reform. Students in high schools are showing signs of rebellion against restrictive rules. In B.C. we have even recently witnessed the spectacle of newly-militant teachers threatening to strike to end large classes. School board officials are increasingly protesting education finance arrangements. And now the community colleges look like they will be the next area of controversy. The murmurings of unrest being heard now will likely increase as the new colleges opening this month grow in size.

There was a time when the community college scene looked very rosy indeed. A lot of enthusiasm for colleges was generated back in the late 50s when word filtered up to B.C. of the California experience (which now has 81 colleges). And things began to move. Vancouver City College, it seemed, grew up overnight out of a night school program into a full-fledged two-year college in 1965. Admittedly, it had to use (and still does) the creaky old King Edward Centre and the cramped Vancouver Art School and Vancouver Vocational Institute. But it was going and it was Canada's first comprehensive college.

Then, voila! Selkirk College suddenly arose a year later, initially in a construction camp and later in a spanking new $3.5 million campus overlooking the Columbia River at Castlegar. Like its sister college in Vancouver, Selkirk was comprehensive, offering two-year programs in university level arts and science, technological and business as well as general education programs. It was geared to serve the needs of the West Kootenays, offering special programs in forest technology and Russian (for the Doukhobor community). It operated on the "open-door" concept, meaning admission requirements were flexible for those

wishing to upgrade their education.

Shortly after that the rosy glow disappeared from the college picture. It happened in December, 1966 when Okanagan Valley ratepayers rejected a referendum to start a college in that area. Latterly, it looked like the project would be approved, but the opposition proved too much. "The whole thing was a comedy of errors," recalls one expert close to the problem. "One of the college council's major errors was in leasing Indian land for $10,000 a year on a 99-year lease when they could have bought land for $300,000" This was widely attacked. In fact, Penticton dropped out of the scheme early in disagreement over the financing and the site selection. 100 acres on the west side of Okanagan Lake opposite Kelowna. Controversy over financing and regional rivalry over location of the college were the key factors in the defeat of the proposal. It didn't help matters when word got around that a $35,000 p.r. campaign had been mounted to boost the college. Vernon college opponents used it to fan the fires of parochialism with bumper stickers saying: Don't Let City Slickers Spend Your Money.

Since December, 1966 the story of regional colleges in B.C. has increasingly been one of concern. There has been concern over the equity of cost-sharing arrangements and concern over whether the concept of the regional college is being diluted under financial pressure. And there has been concern that B.C. is not moving fast enough in developing colleges. One of those who shares this latter concern particularly is University of B.C. geographer professor Dr. John Chapman, a contributor to the Macdonald Report. He notes that there is a considerable gap between the report's recommendations and what has been implemented in the way of colleges. "With great gusto we got Simon Fraser University, Victoria College was quickly turned into a university, and we got Vancouver City College and Selkirk and since then there's been a lot of feet dragging," Dr. Chapman says. While this is a common feeling among people involved in the college movement, it is not unanimously held.

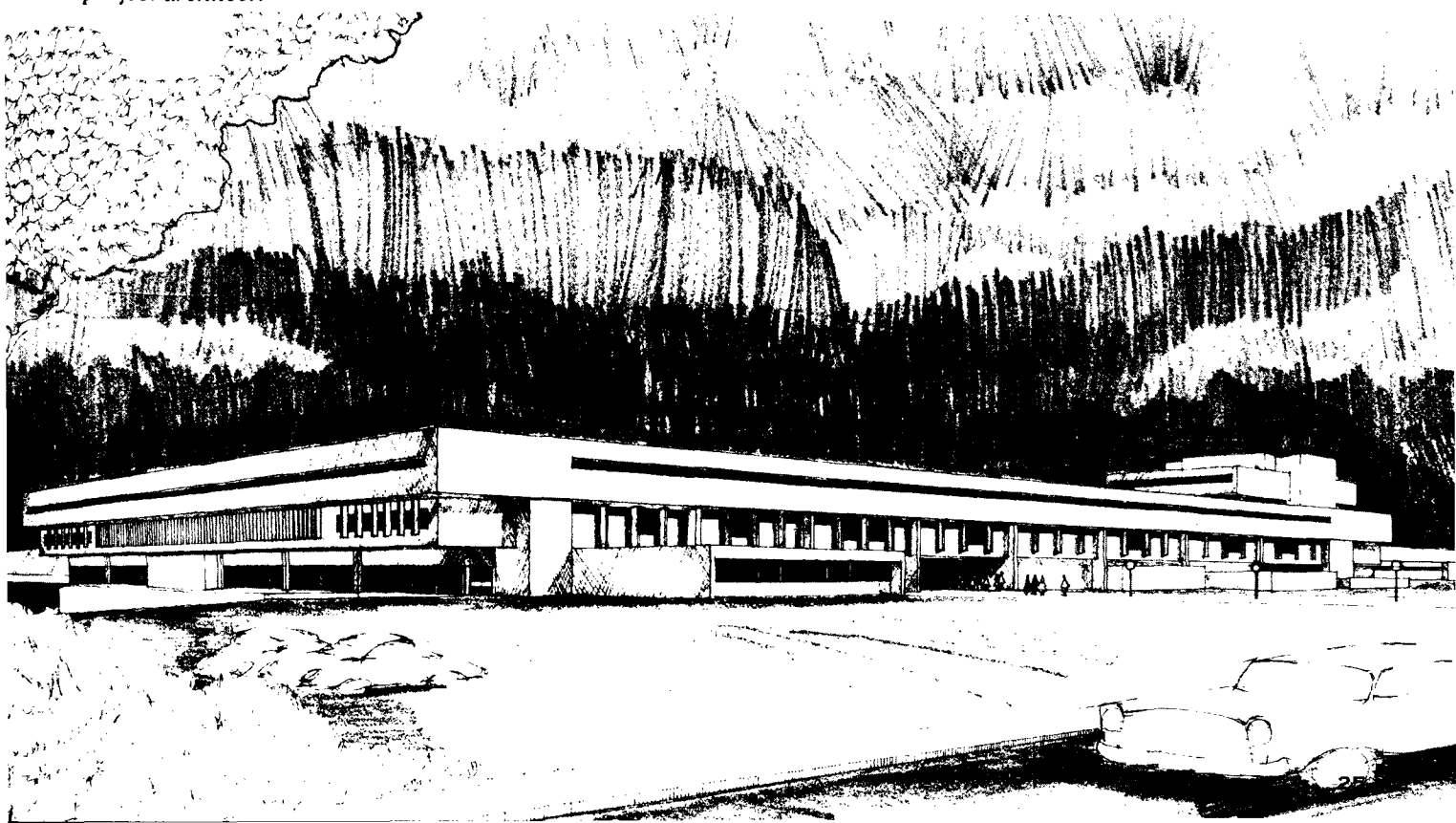
The college movement, of course, has not dragged to a complete halt; there has been forward movement. Here is the way the picture looks to date:

Vancouver City College. Opened: September, 1965; Present enrolment 3,800; Present quarters: old high school, cramped vocational institute and arts school; Permanent quarters: anticipate $5.5 million complex on old Langara golf course to open 1970.

Selkirk College. Opened: September, 1966; Location: Castlegar; Present enrolment: 950 expected; Starting quarters: construction camp, four months; Permanent quarters: $3.5 million campus occupied January, 1967.

Capilano College. Opened: September, 1968; Location: North Vancouver; Present enrolment: 700 applications; Starting quarters: secon-

Vancouver City College plans to move to new, permanent campus in 1970. Sketch is by Ron Howard, BArch'57, project architect.



Library forms core of Selkirk College complex, the only B.C. college to have a permanent campus.

dary school; Permanent quarters: expected 1970.

Okanagan Regional College. Opened: September, 1968; Locations: Kelowna, Vernon, Salmon Arm; Present enrolment: 450 inquiries; Starting quarters: two secondary schools, vocational school and army camp; Permanent quarters: uncertain.

Vancouver Island Regional College. Opening: September, 1969; Location: within 10 mile radius of point six miles north of Nanaimo; Expected enrolment: 600; Permanent quarters: uncertain.

Prince George Regional College. Opening: September, 1969; Location: Prince George; Expected enrolment: 300; Starting quarters: secondary school; Permanent quarters: expected 1971.

Western Fraser Valley region. Plebiscite: hope to present in December; Opening: September, 1969, if plebiscite passed; Enrolment: 1,200 expected; Starting quarters: three secondary schools; Permanent quarters: 1971.

Eastern Fraser Valley region. No hope before 1970.

If one is interested in equality of educational opportunity, it is important to consider whether regional colleges are being developed quickly enough in B.C. Each year thousands of young people graduate from B.C. high schools and are suddenly faced with the question of what to do next. The quickest answer usually is that they can go to university, but only about 30 per cent are interested. This September about 7,000 have taken that step. Or they can go to B.C. Institute of Technology (about 1,500 will take this step), but BCIT takes essentially the same sort of person who could qualify for university. This leaves the vast majority of young people with a choice of two fully operational colleges, two newly-born institutions operating small programs in temporary quarters and the wide world of work. Is this adequate for the modern day?

People like Dr. Bert Wales, director of the Vancouver City College, don't think so. "We're making much too slow progress," he says. The result, the experts believe, is not only that there is not enough educational opportunity available for young people (or mature people seeking upgrading programs), but that the new ventures underway in temporary quarters are diluting the community college concept. Operating late afternoons and evenings, both Capilano and Okanagan colleges will offer the first two years of university academic programs, two technological programs leading to transfer to BCIT. Capilano will also offer four technical-vocational courses. Ideally, a college should offer educational services to as many segments of the community as possible and for as many hours of the day as possible.

Criticism of the new ventures, to the experts, is not mere academic quibbling over an educational concept. Instead they see a major modern innovation in education—a concept which both increases educational opportunity and flexibility of training—as in danger of being lost in B.C. before it is fully established. "People are, whether they know it or not," says UBC education professor Dr. Leonard Marsh, "accepting a second-hand, if not third-hand, substitute for the regional college and the Okanagan is the best example, the North Shore being another example." Frank Beinder, president of the B.C. School Trustees Association and one of the initiators of Selkirk College, takes even a harder line. "In my view this discredits the whole regional college movement," he says. "Nobody is going to pay very much attention to an establishment that is running in that fashion. Our experience in Selkirk suggests that one of the major problems is in providing the surrounding facilities which will attract the kind of faculty which will give your college recognition in univer-

sity circles. And I say it is totally impossible for this to happen in a half-baked situation."

Not everyone in the field, however, accepts this view. Dr. Rowland Grant, principal of Okanagan Regional College, believes it is more sensible in some respects to develop the college more slowly. He admits, of course, that construction of a building for his college has been forestalled in any case. But the real question in many parts of B.C., he argues, is that how can a community college serve its community when the "community is spread over an area the size of Belgium?" The answer may be one central campus, or several campuses, or it may be mobile facilities. But the answer has not yet been found and it will take considerable exploration to do so. "We're going to take a modern architectural view and say that form follows function," says Dr. Grant. "We'll see what our function is and then we'll provide the form." Another observer of the college picture is confident this is the only way to move. "The history of the community college in the U.S. demonstrates time and time again that you've got to start small," he says. "That way the college sells itself."

Those who believe the pace of progress in college development is too slow place the blame largely on the provincial government. The government is at fault, the argument goes, because it has not approved requests to build permanent campuses for the new colleges. In the second place, the formula for sharing costs of the colleges between the provincial government and the local areas doesn't encourage local enthusiasm for a college. (Sharing, under the formula, works out roughly 50-50). "I think it's been adequately shown that the finance sharing formula is unacceptable to local communities," says Beinder. "It demands too much of the local tax rolls." Beinder says the trustees association has recommended to the government a new sharing formula of 75 per cent provincial and 25 percent local, but no action has been taken.

Dr. John Dennison, UBC assistant professor of education, goes even further. "The financing, which is the bone of contention, should be entirely provincial," he says. At the same time, he argues that B.C. should follow the lead of Washington and divide the province into about 13 regions based on population and set up a system of colleges, fully financed out of provincial funds. (Washington has 21 colleges in 22 districts serving 74,000 students). Dr. Dennison suggests that the system be governed by a provincial college board, but that individual districts administer their colleges according to regional needs. The system would avoid duplication and enable students to take desired courses at any college in the province.

By restricting college development so far to areas of greatest need, the government has laid down the groundwork of a rough system. There's no doubt, however, that a more regularized system of colleges will have to be developed and the financing improved if this form of post-secondary education is to offer proper educational services. But for the short term the most important question remains whether colleges are being developed fast enough to meet the needs and aspirations of the people of B.C. The answer to that question can only come from the people. □

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Alumni News

Mao Tse-Tung For Arts Dean?

University of B.C. alumni have been invited to participate in the selection of a new dean of arts. The invitation was made by Dr. M. W. Steinberg, professor of English and chairman of the faculty committee charged with recommending a replacement for Dr. Dennis Healy, the former dean. Dr. Healy left UBC to become vice-president of York University and economics professor Dr. John Young is presently serving as acting dean. Dr. Steinberg said the committee wants to canvass as wide a body of opinion as possible and would accordingly appreciate receiving nominations from UBC graduates. The main qualities nominees should have are familiarity with universities and administrative experience. Nominations can be sent to the secretary, Dr. W. E. Willmott, department of anthropology and sociology, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C. The committee hopes to make its recommendation to the university president by the end of December.

New Student Centre Opens

You couldn't really call $1,250,000 a drop in the bucket could you? It represents the contribution of the classes of '59 to '68 for the construction of that monument to student financial power—the new student union building. If you'd like to see how many floor tiles and door handles your tithe bought why not plan to attend some of the opening celebrations? The Homecoming dance will be held in conjunction with the opening events on October 26 starting at 8 p.m. in the SUB ballroom. Further details and reservations are available through the alumni office, 228-3313.

We Want to Know Where You're At

We're rapidly getting to know where you're at. For about 2,000 alumni, it wasn't where we had thought. But we've got their addresses pegged now, thanks to the questionnaire we sent out early this summer. The questionnaire, which sought information as to occupations and addresses of our graduates, aimed at providing increased accuracy in our recordkeeping and mailing. So far, the response to the questionnaire has been very good. Of the 35,000 questionnaires mailed to known alumni, 11,000 have been completed and returned. That's where we discovered 2,000 wrong addresses. Which shows why the operation is necessary. So if your questionnaire is still lying around, blow the dust off it and shoot it in to your alumni office.

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Spotlight

Pretty campaign workers congratulate Liberal Len Marchand, BSA'59, on his victory in the Cariboo in the June Federal election. Photo /Neil MacDonald

Canada's quadrennial circus—better known as our general election—accompanied by all the things that make a circus fun . . . excitement, colour, the promise of great feats of daring, valour and decision, and many paying customers . . . let everyone do their own thing on June 25. The results have UBC well represented in both the House and the Cabinet.

New portfolios in the cabinet have been given to: **Stanley Ronald Basford,** BA'55, LLB'56 (Vancouver Centre), minister of consumer and corporate affairs; **Jack Davis,** BASc'39, BA, BSc(Oxford), PhD(McGill), (Capilano), minister of fisheries and forestry; **Arthur Laing,** BSA '25, (Vancouver South), minister of public works; and **John N. Turner,** BA'49, BCL, MA(Oxford), (Ottawa-Carleton), minister of justice.

The first native Indian ever elected to Canada's House of Commons also turns out to be a UBC grad. He is 34-year-old **Leonard S. Marchand,** BSA'59, MSA (Idaho), a Liberal elected to the new riding of Kamloops-Cariboo. A member of the Okanagan Indian band, Marchand worked at a range station and experimental farm before becoming special assistant in 1965 to John Nicholson, then minister of immigration and citizenship. A year later he moved to the department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and last year became special assistant to the minister, Arthur Laing. Other Liberals elected at the same time were **David A. Anderson,** LLB'62, (Esquimalt-Saanich); **Ray Perrault,** BA'47. (Burnaby-Seymour); and **W. Douglas Stewart,** BCom'62, LLB'63, (Okanagan-Kootenay). Facing them on the other side of the House will be **Mark W. Rose,** BSA'47, (Fraser Valley West) of the New Democratic Party.

1920's

Mr. and Mrs. Lester McLennan, BA '22, (Cora Metz, BA'22), are travelling these days. Recently they visited **Dr. and Mrs. A. H. (Bert) Imlah,** BA'22. Dr. Imlah will soon be retiring as professor of history at Tufts University. The next stop on the McLennan's trip took them to Toronto and a visit with **Dr. and Mrs. James Dauphinee,** BA'22. Dr. Dauphinee is still active at the medical school of the University of Toronto, chiefly with the Banting Institute. . . A new home on the Sechelt Peninsula is the retirement project of **Selwyn A. Miller,** BA'23, MA'36, PhD(U of T) and his wife. Mr. Miller retired recently from a 44-year career with the Vancouver School Board. He began teaching in 1926 at Britannia High School, later becoming vice-principal at John Oliver. Since 1961 he served as director of research and special services for the school board.

Kenneth P. Caple, BSA'25, MSA'27, has retired as director of the CBC's British Columbia operation which he headed since 1947. Mr. Caple was one of the pioneers in programming for schools. The system he established in B.C. was later used as a model for the rest of Canada. Among his many community activities have been membership on the UBC Board of Governors and Senate, directorships in the Vancouver Festival Society and Vancouver Symphony Society and serving as president of the Vancouver Canadian Club for several years. . . . **Dr. Joyce Hallamore,** BA'25, MA'26, PhD(Munich) retired on June 30 as head of UBC's German department. She joined the faculty as an instructor in 1928 and was named head of the department in 1948. Under Dr. Hallamore's direction the department developed its senior and graduate courses, adding a PhD program and expanding the faculty to teach more than 1,100 students.

Joyce Hallamore, BA '25, MA '26

A year of travelling is ahead for **Earle Birney,** BA'26, MA, PhD(U of T). As Regent's Professor he recently gave a series of lectures on modern British and Canadian poetry at the University of California's Irvine campus. He is currently lecturing in Australia and New Zealand. . . . Nearly everyone in the Taylor family is in a new home today. **Dr. and Mrs. T. M. C. Taylor,** BA'26, MSc(Wiscon.), PhD(U of T) have retired to their new home outside Victoria. Dr. Taylor was formerly head of the biology and botany department at UBC. Their son **Charles P. S. Taylor,** BA'52, MA(Oxford), PhD(U of Penn.) is now in London, Ont. where he is on the faculty of the University of Western Ontario. A daughter and son-in-law, **Dr. and Mrs. Job Kuijt,** BA'54, MA, PhD(Berkeley), (Jean D. Taylor, BA'54) are going to Lethbridge, where Dr. Kuijt will be teaching at the University of Lethbridge. . . . A forecast for many sunny days has been made by **Allin W. Jackson,** BA'28, now that he has retired. For 27 years he had been with the department of transport as a forecaster. In 1952 he was transferred to Vancouver as supervising forecaster with a later appointment as special meterologist for the B.C. forest industry. . . . B.C.'s chief hydrographer is retiring. **Robert Bruce Young,** BASc'29, who has been with the Canadian Hydrographic Service since he graduated, has been head of the Pacific region since 1953.

'30-'34

Thomas F. Hadwin, BASc'30, manager of the equipment and maintenance department in Vancouver is retiring after 33 years with the B.C. Hydro Authority

and its predecessor, the B.C. Electric Company. He has held positions in various departments including a period as district manager in the Bridge River area and superintendent of substations in the lower mainland. . . . A recent visitor to the Alumni Office was **George H. G. Paul,** BA'30, MA'31, PhD(U of Okla.). He is professor of history at Oral Roerts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma. . . . A revised and updated second edition of *Price Theory and Its Uses* by **Donald Stevenson Watson,** BA'30, PhD(U of Calif.) has been released. The book is being used by a number of Canadian universities. Dr. Watson teaches at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. and has been a consultant to both government and industry.

W. T. (Tom) Brown, BA'32, MA(Oxford) has been appointed to a four-year term on the Vancouver Police Commission. A Rhodes scholar, Mr. Brown is president of the investment firm of Odlum, Brown, & T. B. Read Ltd. . . . **Dr. John A. R. Wilson,** BA'32, MA'39, is a contributor to a recently published book of original essays—*Teaching for Creative Endeavor.* In his essay, co-authored with Mildred C. Robeck from the University of Oregon, he deals with creativity in very young children. . . . An originator of family group therapy, **Dr. John E. Bell,** BA'33, MA, DEd(Columbia), has been appointed as director of the Mental Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif. Dr. Bell has extensive academic experience as a professor at Clark University and as a visiting professor at several universities including UBC. . . .

Louis T. Rader
BASc '33

Dr. Louis T. Rader, BASc'33, has been elected a trustee of EDUCOM, the inter-university communications council. The council provides a basis for the exchange of information by universities and colleges in the U.S. and Canada to utilize the advances in the communication sciences. Dr. Rader is vice-president and general manager of the industrial process control division of General Electric. . . . **David B. Turner,** BSA'33, BA'36, MA'44 PhD(Cornell), B.C.'s deputy minister of recreation and conservation, has been on extended sick leave and will not be returning to his office before his retirement date in October. He joined the B.C. government in 1946 and was appointed director of conservation in the department of lands and forests in 1949. He was appointed deputy minister when the department of recreation and conservation was established in 1957. A well-known soccer player in his youth, he is a charter member of the B.C. Hall of Fame. In 1961 he was named Canada's outstanding soccer player of the half century. . . . **Christopher I. Taylor,** BA '34, BEd'47, formerly district superintendent of schools for Burnaby has been appointed superintendent of education for field services with the B.C. department of education. He has extensive experience in B.C. schools as teacher, inspector, and district superintendent.

'35-'39

John M. Mortimer, BASc'35, BA'38, chief metallurgical engineer, associated companies, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. is the author of a paper in the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin. . . . **Ralph E. Cudmore,** BSA'37, general manager of the tractor and equipment division of Ford of Canada has recently been elected president of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs. He has been a director of 4-H since 1947 and has been very active in the club's work. . . . For the next few years England will be home for **Gerald H. Gwyn,** MASc'38. Formerly manager of Alcan's Kitimat operation, he will be the managing director of the company's project for a smelter and power project near Blyth, England. At Kitimat the new manager is **John Stewart MacKenzie,** BASc'42, who was formerly assistant manager at Alcan's Arvida smelter. . . . In Victoria, Australia **Beatrice K. Guyett,** BA'39, principal of Korowa Church of England School for Girls, is retiring at the end of next year after being head of the school for over 20 years. . . . President of the class of '39, **Dr. John A. McLaren,** BA '39, has recently been named vice-president of health services at the General Hospital, Evanston, Illinois.

'40-'45

Mrs. A. D. Beirnes, (Virginia Galloway, BA'40, LLB'49, has been elected president of United Community Services in Vancouver. She will also serve as chairman of the board of the 60-member agency. Mrs. Beirnes has recently received a Brotherhood Award for her years of work in promoting better understanding between all people. . . . **Harold F. Dixon,** BA'41, formerly director of field sales with Monsanto Canada has now been appointed director of marketing. . . . Also with Monsanto, **Stanley L. Harris,** BASc'41, has been appointed director of the company's newly-formed business management department. Mr. Harris was previously director of marketing. . . . Many rounds of golf on the Saltspring Island course is the retirement plan of **Roy King,** BA'41 and his wife, Aileen. Mr. King was originally at UBC in the class of '27, returning to finish his degree in 1941. A well-known soccer player, he taught school in North and West Vancouver for 42 years. . . . **Robert W. Bonner,** Q.C., BA'42, LLB'48, formerly attorney general of B.C. is now

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with McMillan Bloedel as senior vice-president, administration and has recently been elected to the board of directors of the company. . . . **Dr. Edward J. Chambers,** BCom'45, BA'46, MA '47, has been named dean of business administration at the University of Alberta.

Alfred H. Glenesk, BCom '45, BA '52, MEd '64

. . . North Vancouver's new community college, Capilano College, opens in September with **Alfred H. Glenesk,** BCom'45, BA'52, MEd'64 as principal. He has been vice-principal of the first B.C junior college—Vancouver City College—since it opened three years ago. . . . **Robert Waldie,** BA'45, BSF'46 is now personnel and industrial relations supervisor, northern operations for the Bulkley Valley Pulp & Timber Ltd.

'47-'49

Ernest Richard Ball, BA'47, BEd'48, a principal and teacher for the past 25 years in the Richmond district, has been appointed director of secondary instruction for the Richmond school district. . . .. New president of the University of Calgary is **Alfred W. R. Carrothers,** BA'47, LLB'48, LLM(Harvard). A labour law expert and former law lecturer at UBC, Mr. Carrothers recently headed a federal commission studying the question of political independence for the Northwest Territories. His previous position was dean of law at the University of Western

Alfred W. R. Carrothers, BA '47, LLB '48

Ontario. . . . **Robin M. Farr,** BA'47, has been appointed editor-in-chief of Ryerson Press. Mr. Farr has had considerable experience with Canadian publishing houses and was founding director of the McGill University Press. . . . A new company, Documentary Films Inc. has been established in Toronto and New York by **Douglas S. Leiterman,** BA'47. He has spent the last two years in the U.S. with the CBS television network. Prior to this he was executive producer for the CBC-TV program, This Hour Has Seven Days. . . . Following his return from a year in Rome, **Edward R. Larsen,** BA'48, MA(Oxford) is now headmaster of Appleby College in Oakville, Ont. He is a past president of the Canadian Headmasters Association. . . . *The Kingdom Carver,* a new book by **Ernest G. Perrault,** BA'48 has received considerable praise from the critics and has been on the best seller list for several weeks. Set in the British Columbia of 50 years ago it tells of the rise of a young woodsman to become one of the lumber barons of the province. . . . **John Anderson,** LLB'49 general counsel and secretary of Pacific Petroleum has recently been elected to the board of the company. . . . June was a busy month for **Dr. Douglas C. Basil,** BCom'49, BA '50, PhD(Northwestern), as he conducted a special management development seminar in Caracas, Venezuela, and was chairman of the Management, Men and Organizations seminar at the Management Centre/Europe in Brussels. Later this year he will address the Young Presidents' Organization in Bermuda on 'Organizations of the Future'. . . . Recent provincial by-elections have sent two grads to Victoria. In North Vancouver-Capilano, a past president of the Alumni Association, **David L. Brousson,** BASc'49 and **Allen L. Cox,** LLB'50 were elected. Both are members of the Liberal Party. . . . Changes in the provincial cabinet have made **Leslie R. Peterson,** Q.C., LLB'49, formerly minister of education and minister of labour, the new attorney general of British Columbia. . . . Director of UBC's extension department, **Gordon R. Selman,** BA'49, MA'63, has been elected president of two of Canada's major adult education organizations—The Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Association of Departments of Extension and Summer School. . . . **(Neville C. Tompkins,** BA'49 is now manager of manpower development for the paper operation of the Continental Can Company. He has been with the company since graduation and has held several positions, the most recent being supervisor of employee relations for the division. . . . **Donald M. Weatherill,** BSA'49, has been appointed North Okanagan manager for the Niagara Chemical Company. Mr. Weatherill has been associated with the fruit and vegetable industry in the Okanagan for several years as both fieldman and production Manager for Bulman products of Vernon. . . . A month in Sarawak, North Borneo, was on the summer itinerary for **Joseph A. Young,** BCom'49, MEd'61, principal of the Campbell River Senior Secondary School. His trip is a part of Project Overseas, sponsored by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to help with curriculum development in foreign countries. Mr. Young was the first Canadian educator to be sent abroad by the Colombo Plan.

'50-'52

Robert C. Boyes, BASc'50, has been

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appointed traffic director for the City of Vancouver. He has been with the engineering department since 1954 and was most recently in charge of transportation engineering. . . . **Ralph W. Diamond,** BCom'50, is now sales manager in the main office of Rutherford McRae Ltd. in Vancouver. Before moving to Vancouver in 1964 he served on the executive of the Okanagan Mainline Real Estate Board. . . . At the June meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute, **Ray L. Toby,** BArch'50 was admitted to the institute's college of fellows. He was one of nine Canadian architects to be honoured.

Griffin V. Lloyd, BA'51, has established a geological consulting practice in Calgary. Formerly exploration manager for Canadian Homestead Oils Ltd., he will be engaged in all phases of petroleum exploration management. . . . **George C. Shaw,** BASc'51, has been appointed manager of the Atlantic region of Stevenson & Kellogg Ltd. He was previously senior consultant in the Halifax office of the managment consulting firm. . . . The manager of the main office of the new Bank of British Columbia is **Gordon T. Steenson,** BA'51. He has been in banking for the past 17 years in many parts of the province. . . . **Eric E. Campbell,** BA'52, has recently been appointed vice-president. sales, with Prentice-Hall publishers in Toronto.

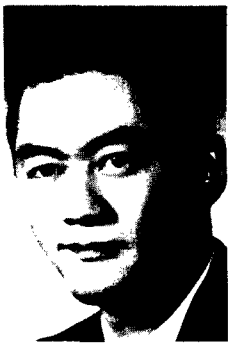
Eric E. Campbell, BA '52

Norman R. Dusting, BSF'52, has been appointed executive vice-president of the Council of the Forest Industries of B.C. He had been associated with the B.C. forest industry since 1954. His professional activities have included chairmanship of the Vancouver section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry. . . . First director of the federal Youth Services Centre is **Donald R. McComb,** BA'52, BSW'53, MSW'55. For the past six years he has been executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Vancouver and was previously with the YMCA and Alexander Neighbourhood House. The Ottawa centre will be a clearing house for ideas and programs on all aspects of juvenile delinquency—on both control and prevention.

'53-'55

A new brokerage firm has been established in Vancouver by **Thornton J. Donaldson,** BASc'53 and Stanley E. Jerome. Mr. Donaldson has had considerable experience in mining exploration in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan and for the past five years has been associated with Richardson Securities in Vancouver. The new firm will specialize in mining financing as well as general brokerage. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Farmer,** BA'53, MA(U of Alta), (Mabel Parker, BA'59) are now living in Moneaque, Jamaica. Geoff is on the staff of the Moneaque Teachers Training College. . . . UBC was represented by **Jack F. M. Lintott,** BASc'53, MBA(West. Ont.), PhD(U of Mich.) at the inauguration of Dr. Charles J. Hitch as president of the University of California in May. Dr. Lintott is an associate professor of management at the University of Southern California. . . . **Richard I. Nelson,** BASc'53, MBA(Harvard), is the youngest man to be elected president of the Fisheries Council of Canada in its history. Mr. Nelson is president of Nelson Bros. Fisheries and is a member of the Fisheries Price Support Board. . . . **Michael M. Ryan,** BCom'53, has recently been elected chairman of the Pacific district of the Investment Dealers Association of Canada. A past president of the Vancouver Society of Investment Analysts, he is president of Ryan Investments Ltd.

David A. Guthrie, BASc'54, MASc'55, is now senior project engineer with Hooker Chemical Corporation. He joined Hooker in 1954 and was most recently a project engineer in Niagara Falls. . . . **Robert J. Rohloff,** BA'54, has recently moved to Los Angeles where he is exploration manager, northwestern area, for the Mobil Oil Company.



Douglas Jung, BASc '55

Douglas Jung, BASc'55, is now leader of a systems engineering group on space communications activities for RCA Victor. Some of his other recent projects have been as wideband communications systems engineer of the NASA "relay" satellite and as project engineer for the experimental earth station at Mill Village. . . . **Robin D. M. Mathews,** BA'55, MA(Ohio) has joined the faculty of Carleton University as an assistant professor of English. He previously held the same position at the University of Alberta. The author of three books of poetry: *The Plink Savoir; This Time, This Place;* and *Plus ca change,* he has also done freelance radio and televison work in Edmonton and Vancouver.

'56-'59

John D. Drew, BCom'56, MA(Stanford) has been appointed as executive secretary to the B.C. Mediation Commission. For the past two years he was with the Pacific region of Canada Manpower and Immigration as a labour consultant. Prior to this he was research director for the B.C. Federation of Labour. . . . **John A. Hansuld,** BSc(McMaster), MSc '56, PhD(McGill) is now regional manager of eastern exploration for Amax Exploration. He has been active in geochemical engineering for 15 years, working in many parts of North and South America. . . . Plans for the establishment of a school of social work at McMaster University are proceeding to a September opening under the leadership of **Harry L. Penny,** BA'56, BSW'56, MSW'57, professor and director of social work education. The four year course is a combination of the present BA and BSW degrees and will operate under the Faculty of Arts and Science. . . . Vienna is the destination of **J. Maldwyn T. Thomas,** BCom '56, where he will be attached to the Canadian Embassy as a commercial counsellor. Prior to this appointment he was in Ottawa as chief of the Latin American trade relations office in the department of trade and commerce.

After 12 years in Kitimat **Bertram N. Brewer,** BSc(London), BEd'57, MEd(U of Alta) is moving to Sidney, Vancouver Island, where he will be elementary supervisor (intermediate) for the school districts of Saanich and the Gulf Islands. . . . From England comes word that **M. David Hynard,** BSA'57, has been appointed research officer in the U.K. ministry of housing and local government. . . . The coming ski season also is the beginning of a new venture for **David**

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C. Miller, BA'57, LLB'64. He and his partner, Chuck Clarke, will be operating the Red Shutter Inn at Rossland, between Red and Granite Mountains.

Roy David Hyndman, BASc '62, MASc '64

Donald W. Hyndman, BASc'59, PhD (Berkeley) is now associate professor of geology at the University of Montana. His brother, **Roy David Hyndman,** BASc '62, MASc'64 has recently received his doctorate from the Australian National University. On his return to Canada he has accepted an appointment as assistant professor in physics and oceanography at Dalhousie University. . . . A Canada Council grant of $8,000 will be used by **Dr. Lorne John Kavic,** BA'59, MA'60, PhD(Aust. Nat. U) to continue research for his two-volume study of Canada's relations with the Pacific rim countries. He will be touring many of these countries during the next year. Formerly with External Affairs, Dr. Kavic has specialized in international relations and has taught modern history for the past two years at Simon Fraser University.

'60-'63

Keith J. Winter, BA'60, MA'65, has also received a Canada Council grant of $4,500 for the coming year. During last year he was an assistant professor in English at the University of Washington where he was concluding his doctoral studies. . . . This fall **George Zebroff,** BEd'60, returns to Canada after a two year period as a CUSO volunteer in Thailand. He was attached to the faculty of political science at Thammasat University in Bangkok.

Rev. John Cameron Reid, BEd'61, spent the past summer as minister to the 30,000 tourists that visit the northwestern Ontario, Lake-of-the-Woods area. This is the third year that such a summer program has been organized by the United Church. . . . **Ernest G. Enns,** BSc'61, PhD'65, is now teaching mathematics at the University of Queensland, Australia. . . . **Hedy E. Reimer,** BSN'61, is studying Spanish in Costa Rica before moving to Cali, Colombia where she will be teaching student nurses in the university hospital. Her trip is being sponsored by the Mennonite Bretheren Church.

A new Toronto establishment, The China Shop has been created by **B. J. (Barney) Baker,** BSc'62, MBA(Harvard) to help release some of those tensions that build up in people due to modern living. He describes it as being very simple—you pay him a dollar and then you break china with the three wooden balls you are given—all in complete privacy. He attributes his idea to the Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen and notes that he has not yet found a market for all his broken china. . . . **Terence J. Hirst,** BASc'62, MASc'66, PhD(Berkeley) is now an assistant professor of civil engineering at Lehigh University, Pennsylvania. . . . **D. Brian Marson,** BA'62, MA '64, director of CUSO's Asian department was recently in Vancouver to conduct the orientation program for this year's volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Marson **(Wendy Dobson,** BSN'63) were CUSO volunteers in India before Brian returned to the Ottawa office.

A $7,100 Queen Elizabeth fellowship has been awarded to **Dr. Basil C. Boulton,** MD'63. He will be doing further work in cardiovascular disease in children at the Vancouver General Hospital. He is currently a resident physician at the VGH Health Centre for Children. . . . **Lorne R. Bolton,** BCom'63, has returned from Singapore and is now a member of the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration at UBC. . . . History has been made at the Vancouver prosecutor's office. **Wenda J. Deane,** BA'63, LLB'66 is the first lady lawyer ever hired by that office. . . . Naturalist **John Bristol Foster,** PhD'63, has been appointed assistant director of the B.C. provincial museum. Since 1964 he has been a zoology lecturer at the University College, Nairobi.

'65-'67

Linda Margaret Falk, BA'65, MA'68 is an instructor in English at Bluffton College, Ohio. . . . A Satterfield fellowship of $5,000 plus the waiving of all fees has been awarded to **Peter L. Gibb,** BA'65. He will begin his doctoral program at Kent University this fall. . . . The Alumni Association graduate fellowship of $3,000 has been awarded to **John L. Jamieson,** BA'65, MA'67. . . . His first and only movie, is the way **Derek M. Kulai,** BA'65, described "The Day The Fish Came Out". His secret agent role developed from that of the 'walk-on' part that he was offered as he strolled down the streets of Delphi, Greece. He has since returned to Vancouver by way of India and Japan and is now working in a lumber camp in Sandspit . . . . **Thomas E. Kiovsky,** BA (Colorado), MSc'65, PhD'67 has joined the research staff in the petroleum chemistry department at the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, Calif. . . . An appointment as third secretary and vice-consul has taken **Gerald R. Skinner,** BA'65, to the Canadian Embassy in Cairo. He was on the staff of the commission of bilingualism and biculturalism before joining External Affairs in 1966.

Geoffrey L. Chapman, BLS'66 has joined the Faculty of Education at the University of Manitoba where he will be in charge of the full time training

program for school librarians. For the past two years he has been chief librarian at the Loyalist Collegiate and Vocational Institute in Kingston. . . . A Canada Council grant has been made to **J. Maurice D. Hodgson,** MA'66, an English teacher at Selkirk College. He will use the grant to write a biography of Bert Herridge, for many years the member of parliament for the Kootenay region. . . . **Michael G. Robertson,** BASc '66, has recently joined the staff of the crime detection laboratory of the RCMP in Ottawa. . . . *Living On Mountain Slopes*—a way of life in B.C.—is the title of a recently published book by **David N. Spearing,** BArch'66. The research and publication of the book has been supported with a grant of $9,800 from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Ross P. Fraser, MA'67, has been appointed administrative assistant to the principal of Selkirk College. He will also be the public information officer and will have responsibilities in the areas of continuing and general education.

Births

MR. and MRS. N. LUKE, (Marilyn Sydney Bell, BSN'60), a daughter, Bonnie Michelle, March 1, 1968 in Vancouver.

DR. and MRS. WAYNE W. STEWARD, (Margot Slessor, BA'62), a daughter, Megan Jean, May 25, 1968 in Halifax, N.S.

MR. and MRS. DOUGLAS STEWART, BCom '62, LLB'63, (Penny O. Stamp, BCom '62), a son, Roland Duncan, May 30, 1968 in Kimberley, B.C.

MR. and MRS. JOHN N. TURNER, BA'49, a son, May 14, 1968 in Montreal, Quebec.

MR. and MRS. GEOFFREY FARMER, BA'53, MA(U of Alta), (Mabel Parker, BA '59) a daughter, Veronica Anne, March, 1968 in Kingston, Jamaica.

MR. and MRS. WALTER G. LORENZ, (Benita Hawryschuk, BA'60), a daughter, Veronica Benita, July 21, 1968 in Vancouver.

Marriages

DALCOURT-HORNER. Gerald William Guy Dalcourt to Heather Zeta Horner, BA '66, June 1, 1968 in West Vancouver.

EARLE-HALL. William Douglass Salsbury Earle, BCom'65 to Carolyn Margaret Hall, BEd'68, June 26, 1968 in Vancouver.

HORNER-SHAKESPEARE. Keith Horner to Jane B. Shakespeare, BA'66, June 29 in Montreal, Quebec.

JONES-HUCKS. Lloyd H. Jones, BSc'63 to Frances L. Hucks, BSc'68, May, 1968 in Vancouver.

MADDEN-SHAKESPEARE. John Christopher Madden, BA'59, MSc'61 to Sidney M. Shakespeare, BA'61, June 7, 1968 in Ottawa.

OTTENBERG-CLARKE. Dr. Simon Ottenberg to O. Norah J. Clarke, BA'48, June 8, 1968 in Seattle, Wash.

SKIBER-THOMPSON. Alfred Joseph Skiber, BSc'62, to Brenda Jean Thompson, May 18, 1968 in Calgary, Alta.

WALKER-O'HAGAN. Robert John Walker to Mary Elizabeth O'Hagan, BA'62, February 24, 1968 in Vancouver.

YUILL-THOMPSON. Willard M. Yuill to Betty Ann Thompson, BCom'57, July 6, 1968 in Vancouver.

Deaths

Norman A. Robertson, C.C., BA'23, LLD'45, July 16, 1968 in Ottawa. Distinguished service to Canada was the hallmark of the career of Norman Robertson. He has been called 'the exceptional civil servant'—serving Canada twice as high commissioner in London; as ambassador to Washington; as Clerk to the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet; as special consultant to the External Affairs Department and as a member of the Tariffs and Trade commission that negotiated on the Kennedy round of trade negotiations in Geneva. Following his retirement from external affairs he was the founding director of the school of international affairs at Carleton University. A Rhodes scholar, he received several honorary degrees from Canadian Universities and most recently was named Companion of the Order of Canada. He is survived by his wife, and two daughters.

Lex Lisle McKillop, BA'25, July 1968 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, (Lucy R. Ross, BA'28) and daughter Mernie (now Mrs. R. J. Mair Jr., BA'60).

Francis C. Boyes, BA'28, MA'31, June 26, 1968 in Vancouver. 'Tat' Boyes' career in education was spent as teacher, principal, superintendent and professor. When the Vancouver Normal School was incorporated as the College of Education at UBC, Mr. Boyes was appointed professor and director of student teaching. Following his retirement in 1959 he was appointed emeritus professor of education. The author of the historical and geographical study, *British Columbia,* he was recently named 'Man of the Year' by the B.C. Corrections Association for his work with the John Howard Society and the B.C. Parole Board. He is survived by his brother, daughter and son.

John D. Godfrey, BA'33, July 1968 in Vancouver. Mr. Godfrey, a school principal for more than forty years in the Vancouver elementary schools, was originally a member of the Arts '18 class, returning to finish his degree in 1933. He was president of both the Vancouver Teachers' Association and the Vancouver Principals' Association. His community activities included work with the YMCA and the United Church. He is survived by his wife, son, daughter, three sisters and seven grandchildren.

Ian Douglas Boyd, BA'38, June 26, 1968 in Vancouver. Mr. Boyd, who began teaching school in B.C. in 1924, had been very active in teachers professional activities. He served on many committees and was president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation in 1961 and president of the B.C. Teachers' Federation in 1956-57. He served on the board of directors of both the Gordon Neighbourhood House and the Vancouver Girls' Club Association. He is survived by his wife, daughter, brother and three grandchildren.

Kenneth A. MacKirdy, BA'47, MA'48, PhD(U of T), May 8, 1968 in Queensland, Australia. One of Canada's most respected historians, Dr. MacKirdy was on a Canada Council-sponsored world research tour when he died. Since 1949 he had taught at several universities in Canada, the United States and Australia and would have been returning to the University of Waterloo as head of the history department at the end of his tour. Dr. MacKirdy was the author of two recent books as well as many articles and book reviews. He served on many university committees and was a member of the board of governors and an honorary fellow of St. Paul's United Church College. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, a son and a brother.

Mrs. Richard Gordon, BA'64 (Rosemary Elizabeth Renney), accidentally May 11, 1968 in Vancouver. Mrs. Gordon was a social worker with the B.C. Social Welfare Department, having spent a year in Prince George before being transferred to Vancouver two years ago. She is survived by her husband, Richard Gordon, BA'68 and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Renney, BSA'36.

Douglas Charles Whidden, BEd'68, July 20, 1968, accidentally near Baker, Ore. He is survived by his wife, mother and father.

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